

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SC-1747

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Other names/site number: Big Bertha, Edens Food Store

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1056 King Street

City or town: Charleston State: SC County: Charleston

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Elizabeth M. Johnson</u>	<u>8/28/2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

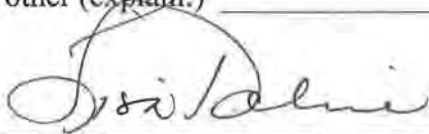
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)



Signature of the Keeper

10/16/17

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/naval facility

COMMERCE/department store

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

METAL/steel

CONCRETE

BRICK

OTHER/Cinder block

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library, also known as "Big Bertha," is a two-story steel and concrete building designed with Art Moderne architectural details. It contains a rectangular floor plan and is capped with a curved membrane roof fronted by a rounded parapet at the primary (west) and rear (east) elevations. The exterior is finished with a brick veneer laid in running bond. Concrete fluted pilasters outline the building, as well as geometrically divide the main block. The main block contains three entries: one central door flanked by two mid-century storefront windows and two off-center entries, also flanked by mid-century storefront windows. A c. 1947 two-story addition housing an interior stair hall and ticket office protrudes from the building's southwest corner. The structure is in the North Central district in the Upper King Street neighborhood, a commercial and residential center for Charleston's lower to middle class population. It fronts west onto King Street and is set behind an asphalt parking lot, which slopes slightly toward the street. The architectural detail and infrastructure of the building reflect its use as the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library during World War II, and its transition into commercial space in the postwar revitalization of Charleston's economy. The property is in excellent condition and the structure

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has had very little alteration since the late 1940s. Current owners are in the process of restoring the façade back to its 1947 appearance.

Narrative Description

The Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library, also known as “Big Bertha,” is located in the North Central district on the peninsula of Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina, slightly north of the Charleston Old and Historic District boundary. The property is rectangular in shape, bound on the south by a modern apartment complex, on the east by mid-to-late twentieth century single-family dwellings on Athens Court, on the north by a twentieth-century strip mall and west by King Street (see photographs 18-22). Directly across King Street is the midcentury modern John L. Dart Library, constructed in 1968. 1056 King Street sits off-center along the north property line and is flanked on the east, south, and west sides by the property’s surface parking. An 8’ wooden fence runs along the north, east, and partially on the south property line. The building is the only contributing resource. There is a small, non-contributing covered patio at the rear of the building. Significant mid-to-late twentieth-century development surrounds the building, as this portion of King Street is both a commercial and residential thoroughfare.

Original Condition, c. 1942

1056 King Street was constructed as a one-story cinderblock and steel truss movie theater designed with Art Moderne architectural details (Figure 1). The 84.2’ x 192’ building was erected with a rounded membrane roof fronted by a curved parapet and faced with a machine-made brick veneer laid in running bond. Cement trim outlined the parapet at the primary (west) elevation and divided it into six panels. The brick at the central two panels were plastered and featured two square windows with iron decorative grates. A thick cement band separated the parapet from the main block and the cement trim extended below the parapet as thick, full-height fluted pilasters.

Cement pilasters also outlined the façade and divided the core into five equal parts. Access to the building was provided by a central tripartite entry, as well as two offset entries at the base of the pilasters. The north and south elevations contained full-height concrete buttresses, each 16’ apart, and two large equidistant dormers (Figure 2). The building’s interior was not completed due to restrictions on building material during World War II, but newspaper articles and projected design plans in 1942 confirm the building contained a 36’ wooden stage and three equidistant exits at the rear wall, as well as two, approximately 18’ x 22’ lounges at the northwest and southwest corners (Figure 3).¹

c. 1943 Alterations

Under federal occupation, the U.S. Navy added a heating system to the building and subdivided the interior space through the addition of temporary partition walls. This was in an effort to create several movie projection rooms.² A one-story, single-bay cinderblock boiler room was centrally

¹ “Completion by Saturday,” 4 June 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

² “Permit #9522,” 3 January 1944, City of Charleston Application for Building Permit, Charleston Records Management Archives, Charleston, SC.

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added to the south elevation (Figure 4).³ The partition walls and boiler room have since been removed.

c. 1947 Alterations

After World War II, owner Pastime Amusement Co. added a second story within the original floor plan to make the structure more desirable for future commercial tenants.⁴ A concrete and steel-truss floor system was constructed and finished in hardwood (see photographs 24-25). Two internal metal staircases were added to the northeast and southeast corners of the building, and two, first-story square windows were most likely added at this time between each buttress on the north and south elevations (see photographs 13 and 29). A third-story was internally added at the rear and was accessed by a central wooden stair at the second story along the eastern wall (see photographs 39-40). At this time, the building's offset entries were each converted into large, single-pane storefront windows and single entries were added adjacent to the new fenestration (Figure 5). The two flanking doorways of the central, tripartite entry were also converted into two, single-pane storefront windows. A rounded, full-width wooden awning with metal flashing stretched above the entrances. At the second story, a square, cinderblock room was added to the northwest corner of the second story to house two, double-stall restrooms.

An 18'x 30' two-story brick addition with Art Moderne detailing was constructed at the primary façade's southwest corner to house a ticket office and access to the second-story skating rink (see photograph 3). The addition featured a full-width, tripartite entry and a second-story central bay fronted with a half-height iron balcony. A rounded, full-width wooden awning with metal flashing was also added to cap the entrance.

c. 1948 Alterations

Pastime Amusement Co. installed a skating rink floor on the second story (see photographs 36-37).⁵

c. 1964 and c. 1973 Alterations

According to business receipts, the structure's original architect, Augustus Constantine, was commissioned to "remodel Big Bertha" in 1964 and 1973.⁶ Photography of the building from the 1940s and later in 1990s suggests that the work done during the commissions most likely consisted of internal cosmetic changes for new tenants, as well as minor changes to the building's entries. In 1967, the *News and Courier* confirmed that the mid-1960s remodel consisted of both interior and exterior work to make the building accessible for patients associated with the first-floor tenant,

³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Charleston, SC," Sheet 105, 1944. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.; Augustus Constantine, "Job No. 4109," architectural drawings, 1942, private collection. Charleston, SC.

⁴ "Permit #15291," 18 September 1947, City of Charleston Application for Building Permit, Charleston Records Management Archives, Charleston, SC.

⁵ "Permit #16422," 11 May 1948, City of Charleston Application for Building Permit, Charleston Records Management Archives, Charleston, SC.

⁶ Lissa D'Aquisto Felzer, "Avoiding the theme park : a study of the architecture of Augustus Edison Constantine, and the need for preservation policy reform in Charleston, South Carolina for the twenty first century," unpublished thesis, Master of Science in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 2000. Appendix C.

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Charleston Rehabilitation Workshop for the Handicapped.⁷ Renovations done in 1973 consisted of roof repairs and likely included alterations to interior finishes to accommodate a change in tenant.⁸

Late Twentieth-Century Alterations

By 1990, a majority of the property's bays were filled with plastered cinderblock, including the two central square windows at the primary (west) façade parapet, all c. 1947 storefront windows, the central entry within the main block, the flanking entries at the addition, the addition's central second-story window and all fenestration on the north and south elevations (Figure 6). The dormers at the north and south elevations were removed and capped. Two, central garage bays were cut into the south elevation, replacing the Navy-era boiler room (Figure 7). An interior elevator shaft was added between the garage bays. External access to the second story was added to the south and north elevations via two entries at the east and west ends. There is a c. 2000 covered patio at the rear of the building, consisting of a concrete slab and a metal gable roof supported by six square wood columns.

Current Condition

1056 King Street is a 32,314 square-foot structure that retains its Art Moderne character and mid-century architectural detail. Current restoration work to the exterior of the building will return the primary façade to its 1947 appearance by opening a majority of the west elevation's in-filled bays. This restoration work excludes the in-filled parapet vents at the façade and fenestration at the north elevation, which is covered by an 8' fence. Because it retains its World War II-era historic fabric in both its appearance and infrastructure, the building's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are high (see photographs 1-8).

Upon entering the building, the first floor has an open plan with exposed machine-made brick walls, steel piers, and a steel truss ceiling with mid-century utility piping (see photograph 23). The exposed steel piers support the second story floor and are equidistant throughout the ground level. The floor is concrete and two rows of freestanding, square rooms run the length of the building. A single doorway at the interior's southwest corner, which formerly granted access to the c. 1947 southern addition, has been filled with concrete block. Two modern garage doors are centered at the south elevation and flank an abandoned elevator shaft that has been closed to the second story with plywood (see photograph 27). Original central double doors along the eastern (rear) wall are flanked by two c. 1947 square cinderblock rooms at the northeast and southeast (rear) corners. Each room grants access to a metal stair that climbs along the exterior wall to the second story.

The second story is also an open floor plan with an exposed free-span wooden and steel barrel vaulted ceiling, which stretches the length of the building (see photograph 30). Equidistant dormer caps can be seen on the north and south roof slopes. A mid-century roller rink wooden floor spans the length of the building and is sliced in certain parts to reveal the original layers of wood floor beneath (see photograph 37). Two square vents are centered on the western (front) wall and are

⁷ "Workshop to Receive \$46,085 HEW Grant," 15 April 1967, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁸ "Permit #A128878," 19 April 1973, City of Charleston Application for Building Permit, Charleston Records Management Archives, Charleston, SC.

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evidence of the building's original fenestration at the primary parapet. At the northwest corner, a one-story, cinderblock square room contains two south-facing entries and houses two, two-stall bathrooms. A c. 1950s electrical system survives between the restrooms and the roller rink's metal railing along the northern wall. The railing stretches along three-quarters of the wall. A 23-tread wooden staircase is centered along the eastern (rear) wall and leads to a small attic space within the truss system. Access to the addition's stair hall is through a large opening at the southwest corner. All electrical work from the mid-century survives.

The addition contains exposed machine-made brick laid in 5/1 Common bond. As one enters from the full-width tripartite entry at the west elevation, a wide, steel staircase parallels the southern wall. An octagonal ticket office with prismatic glass block detailing protrudes from beneath the staircase. The stair climbs to a landing, which features a central window along the eastern elevation and turns west to a second story landing. Upon reaching the second story, the landing contains a central window at the west (primary) façade.

1056 King Street has experienced little alteration since the 1940s. The building's most significant changes occurred in 1947 and 1948 with the construction of a two-story addition at the southwest corner and the addition of a second floor in the building's interior. The two-story addition is small in size and its finishes and detail harmonize with the 1942 structure. It does not jeopardize the main building's ability to convey its original design intent or its role as a World War II naval facility. In addition, the survival and authenticity of the late 1940s changes strengthens the integrity of the building in its representation of Charleston's pro-growth policies and civic commitments in the postwar period.

1056 King Street's additional alterations, such as the garage bays, do not compromise the building's integrity, as they are not visible from the public-right-of-way and do not detract from its overall character. Original Art Modern elements continue to define the structure on the exterior, and the interior has retained its 1940s floor plan. Historic photography of the building confirms the building's retention of architectural integrity from the period of significance.

Inventory

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library	Contributing Building
Covered patio and concrete slab, c. 2000	Non-contributing Structure

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

COMMERCE

Period of Significance:

1943-1955

Significant Dates:

August 13, 1943

Significant Person:

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder

Augustus Constantine

Statement of Significance (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Military as a physical representation of the rapid mobilization of the United States Navy in Charleston, South Carolina from 1943 to 1946. It is also eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Commerce for its strong association with Charleston's civic commitment to economic rebirth and development immediately following federal demobilization in the post-war period.

The building's retention of naval-era character, and restored 1947 elements such as its central entry and façade fenestration, conveys Charleston's significant role as a United States Naval port and training center during World War II, as well as the growth of the United States Navy during its vital participation in the European and Pacific theaters. It represents the United States Navy's deployment of advanced training techniques during World War II, a strategy that many studies claim contributed to the Allied victory.

In addition, the building encapsulates Charleston's pro-growth policies immediately following World War II and the city's civic commitment to revitalize and diversify its economy following federal demobilization in the postwar years. Through its transition from a naval facility to an adapted dual commercial space, 1056 King Street represents the city's commercial goals at this

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time and the unique development necessary to rebuild the economy in the late 1940s. The integrity of the historic block and the c. 1947 additions convey the feeling of adaptation and rebirth during a formative time in twentieth-century Charleston.

The historic periods associated with the building include the building's use as a significant training facility for the U.S. Navy during World War II (1943-1946) and the building's first use as a commercial entity immediately following federal demobilization (1947-1955). 1056 King Street retains a high degree of integrity for both periods of significance identified, as current owners are restoring the building's in-filled fenestration and entries, the most significant changes, to return the building back to its 1947 appearance, further enhancing the building's integrity as the World War II-era Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library and a post-war commercial facility.

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

Criterion A: Military (U.S. Naval Mobilization in Charleston, South Carolina, 1942-1946)

While the building was originally planned as a theater, shortly after American entrance into World War II it was commandeered by the United States Navy and served as the training headquarters for the Sixth Naval District until 1946. The Navy command took over the entire building and installed temporary walls to create classrooms for the training of sailors, as well as storage space that would facilitate its role as a principal distribution center of training aids within the Navy's training aid library system. Although the U.S. Navy occupied many buildings throughout Charleston during the wartime years, the building at 1056 King Street is unique to both the city and region. It was the only U.S. Navy Training Aids Library in South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina and as the Navy's largest training aids facility, it also served as a national and international distribution and storage center. Unlike the training aids libraries in the other seventeen naval districts, the building was a major hub in the U.S. Navy's training aids distribution process, sending and receiving visual aids that were used to train sailors throughout the world. When training aids libraries in Europe and the Caribbean were decommissioned, this building became a central depot for the receipt of all classified training materials from the Navy's international outposts.

On December 23, 1941, local motion picture and vaudeville business Theatres Realty Company purchased the property known today as 1056 King Street from the Reformed Episcopal Church in the Special Jurisdiction in the South, an African-American denomination. The Company immediately demolished three, one-story wooden dwellings, known in Charleston as "freedman's cottages," which occupied the property (Figure 8).⁹ Often constructed in groups and rows, freedman's cottages housed much of Charleston's black and working class population. At this time, King Street between Line and Mt. Pleasant streets contained one of the highest

⁹ Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book T42, Page 691.

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concentrations of the building typology.¹⁰ A photograph taken by the Company in 1942 captured the residential nature of the area at the time of their purchase (Figure 9).

The property, however, was not part of the original business plan of Theatres Realty Company president Albert Sottile (1880-1960) for the company's newest theater. A few months prior to the purchase, Sottile hired local architect Augustus Constantine to design a classically inspired Art Moderne motion picture theater proposed for a property on Race Street, nine blocks south of today's 1056 King Street (Figure 10). Adjacent to the Greek Orthodox Church and community center, the building was intended to join an inventory of five theaters constructed by Sottile in Charleston, most along King Street. The theaters included the still-extant c. 1918 Garden Theater, the c. 1922-27 Gloria Theater (now known as the Sottile Theater), the c. 1939 Riviera Theater and the since-demolished c.1908 Majestic Theater and c. 1918 Victory Theater. Plans for the Race Street building, however, were abandoned in November of 1941 after significant objection from the nearby Greek community.¹¹ A new location was "reconsidered and developed," and one month later, the property of No. 1056 King Street became the newest, and northernmost, acquisition for Sottile and the Theatres Realty Company.¹²

When asked about developing theaters on the northern part of King Street, over a dozen blocks away from the street's most commercialized and active area, Sottile told local newspapers in 1941 that his company was "keeping pace with the development of Charleston" and entertainment venues "in this part of the city were needed to meet the growing demands for amusement."¹³ Three years prior, the Works Progress Administration began the renovation of No. 1000 King Street, a former turn-of-the-century factory, into an Art Deco-style community auditorium and performing center. County Hall, as it was renamed, was completed in 1941 and became a landmark for the social scene in Charleston, bringing hundreds of citizens to the northern portion of King for shows and events. The building was 0.2 miles south of Sottile's newly purchased property.

On January 18, 1942, less than one month after the property's purchase, Charleston's *News and Courier* listed a building permit application by contractors Skinner & Ruddock on behalf of Theatres Realty Company for the construction of a "\$15,000 warehouse" at "1054 King Street." According to the article, the "warehouse," as it was typically referred to in print media throughout 1942 and 1943, was intended to primarily serve as a theater, but be capable of conversion for "several other uses."¹⁴ Two months later, the *News and Courier* revisited the project, sharing an image of the building's construction (Figure 11).¹⁵ The article confirmed that Sottile's American Theater, located at No. 446 King Street, was also under construction at this time.

¹⁰ Lissa D'Aquisto Felzer, *The Charleston Freedman's Cottage: An Architectural Tradition*, Charleston: The History Press, 2008. Pg. 19-21.

¹¹ "History and Survey of Theatres, 1905-1943," photocopy, undated Box 1, Folder 1, Inventory of the Pastime Amusement Company Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ "New Theater for King Street," 29 January 1941, *Evening Post*, Charleston, SC.

¹⁴ "Permits," 18 January 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

¹⁵ "Home and Theater Construction," 29 March 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

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The *News and Courier* continued to report on the building's progress. On June 4, 1942, the newspaper announced that although Sottile planned to open the warehouse in the fall, construction crews had initiated a 24-hour work schedule to complete the warehouse before the June 6th government-mandated ban, spurred by the United State's entry into World War II, on the purchase of lumber and building materials.¹⁶ On June 5, the *News and Courier* confirmed that the large 192'x80' structure contained a 36' stage and was intended to seat 2,200 patrons through the use of folding chairs. Wooden or metal theater seats were unattainable due to wartime restrictions and folding chairs were easily removable for non-theatrical events.¹⁷ According to Sottile, the warehouse was unique among his other theater holdings, as the building would also be utilized "for community use" due to nearby County Hall's occupation by the U.S. Army. He told the *News and Courier* he would, however, "be glad to turn it over to the government for the duration [of the war], if it needed be."¹⁸

The building is depicted in its final condition as a concrete and brick structure on the east side of King Street in plat recorded on July 7, 1942 (Figure 12).¹⁹ The building was photographed in November of 1942 and first identified as "Big Bertha," a nickname given by employees of Theatres Realty Company, and its successor Pastime Amusement Company (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).²⁰ The images confirm the building's original Art Moderne-inspired design and floor plan configuration, depicting tripartite entries, functional dormers, and its cement and plaster architectural details.

Local architect Augustus Constantine (1898-1976), who designed many of Sottile's theaters including 1056 King Street' contemporary, the American Theater, most likely also designed the building at 1056 King Street. Later, in 1944, Sottile referred to Constantine in a letter as his "good friend" and confirmed that in the last few years he had "considerable experience with Mr. Constantine, in the designing and supervision of a number of buildings." He called him a "genius in designing buildings, with modern appointments," "the most versatile in his creations" and "endowed with a receptive mind in grasping and moulding meritorious suggestions into his general schemes of designing."²¹

Further suggesting Constantine's involvement in 1056 King Street's design, Constantine documented existing conditions of the unfinished theater in November of 1942 in new plans to convert the building into a two-story, 280-person dormitory for men. According to Constantine's plans, the theater contained an open auditorium and a stage centered at the rear (east) wall with stairs descending to a central rear exit (see Figure 3). Two, approximately 18'x 22' lounges were located at the northwest and southwest corners of the structure. In his revised plans, Constantine proposed the addition of a second story with each story housing two rows of male dormitories

¹⁶ "Completion by Saturday," 4 June 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

¹⁷ "Completion by Saturday," 4 June 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

¹⁸ "Theater Building Rushed to Finish," 5 June 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

¹⁹ Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance, Plat Book F, Page 128.

²⁰ "Unfinished Theater Will Be Vacated by Navy Sept. 1," 9 August 1946, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

²¹ Letter to Dr. Leon Banov from Albert Sottile, General Manager of Pastime Amusement Co., 3 May 1944, A. E. Constantine Papers 1913-1975, Box 25-99, folder 1, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

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flanking a central hall. Plans also showed the conversion of the first floor stage into communal restrooms, which would be reflected on the second story (Figure 13 and Figure 14).

Although the exact motive behind the redesign is unclear, its conversion from a theater to dormitories reflects Charleston's growing housing needs at the outset of the United States' involvement in World War II. A study done by the U.S. Navy in the fall of 1942, just prior to Constantine's plans, called for the addition of housing facilities both inside and outside the Charleston Navy Yard. Charleston's population increased from 121,000 pre-war to 220,000 at the end of 1942, at which time the U.S. Navy recorded an "acute housing problem" in the city that could not be ignored.²² Since the early 1900s, Charleston, and more specifically the Charleston Navy Yard (Charleston Navy Yard Historic District, NRHP Listed 2006), served as the headquarters for the Sixth Naval District, which covered 142,643 square miles throughout South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and parts of Florida (Figure 15). As early as 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration expanded the Navy Yard in anticipation of war and demanded the occupation of dozens of municipal and private buildings throughout the city of Charleston. The Charleston Navy Yard and Base, tasked with building and repairing destroyers, as well as serving as an intake and deployment port, employed a growing group of 25,948 people in 1942, while various other corporations, such as the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and the Koppers Wood Preserving Plant, additionally employed "thousands of skilled workers from all over the world to assist in the wartime preparation."²³ The frequent arrival of wartime workers and enlisted men to the port of Charleston and the Charleston Navy Yard sparked a substantial demand to expand Charleston's housing infrastructure, and an unfinished warehouse would have been an ideal location to establish much-needed dormitories.

The U.S. Navy confirmed in a 1946 bulletin that the Sixth Naval District was "not prepared to handle the multitude other problems" that came with wartime preparation in 1942, and Charleston drastically "needed reorganization."²⁴ At the end of 1942, Mayor Henry W. Lockwood remarked on the influx of military service personnel and others associated with the war effort:

Charleston has found it necessary to turn from its peace-time pursuits to take on the tremendous activities of the major industrial, ship-building and military center, doing its full share in the promotion of the war against the Axis... War workers have flocked here from all parts of the nation.²⁵

At this time, committees at the city level were established to identify areas suitable for wartime housing, as well as to spearhead opportunities for citizens to both financially and physically assist in Charleston's defense preparation. Sottile served as a leader on many of these committees. For example, he was on the Board of Directors for the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, whose priority during this time was to organize federal occupation in the city. He served on the Civil

²² "Impact of War Felt Here in '42," 7 December 1942, *News & Courier*, Charleston, SC.

²³ "City of Charleston Supplemental Directory," 1944, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC; Deborah K. Cannan, J. Hampton Tucker, William T. Dod, and Katherine E. Grandine, "Charleston Navy Yard Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, listed in 2006, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, SC. 27.

²⁴ Bureau of Naval Personnel, "History of the Training Aids Division," The Production and Distribution Section, Part IV, Vol. 1, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 55.

²⁵ City Council of Charleston, *City of Charleston Yearbook*, 1942, pg. 11.

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Defense Council, a group of city leaders dedicated to assisting citizens in their preparation for war, and would ultimately become a founding member of the Charleston Development Board, an organization of businessmen established in 1944 with the purpose of “finding peacetime solutions for wartime installations.” Earlier in 1942, Sottile was recorded as the largest stakeholder in the V-House Corporation, a housing construction organization supported by the City of Charleston and “Navy Yard authorities” to help relieve the housing shortage caused by the rapid increase in Charleston’s wartime population.²⁶ In May of 1942, Sottile leased the rear of his property on Charlotte Street to the United States for war housing.²⁷ He was one of the city’s largest contributors to wartime funds and in September of 1943, a *News and Courier* article titled “Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes Off to War” jokingly referred to Sottile as the city’s “Recruiting Officer” due to his leading role in raising monetary support for the country’s wartime needs.²⁸ His support of the war effort and significant role in preparing Charleston for wartime occupation, together with his 1942 statement confirming his willingness to offer the unfinished King Street warehouse to the government, makes the building’s proposed conversion into dormitories for war workers significantly plausible.

From 1940 to 1945, approximately 10,700 war housing units, including dormitories, were planned in Charleston, yet only about 10,000 were completed.²⁹ Although a later 1944 map of the property records 1056 King Street as “1-2” stories, the second story was not constructed per Constantine’s plans and the building was most likely never utilized as a dormitory. By August of 1943, the building opened its doors for the first time as the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library.³⁰

Upon the United States’ entry into WWII, millions of drafted men were in need of not only wartime housing but also training, especially within the growing Navy. Beginning with the Naval Expansion Act of 1938 and later through the Protective Mobilization Act of 1940 and the National Emergency Act of 1941, the Navy continued to expand its fleet at the President’s request. The months prior to U.S. involvement in WWII went on record as the largest naval expansion in American history.³¹ The need to rapidly and effectively train men for war was critical.

In the early 1930s, the American Council on Education (ACE) initiated a study called the “Motion Picture Project” to identify the power of film in education. ACE’s mission was to define the impact of motion pictures in the effective dissemination of information, as well as on the attitudes and emotions of viewers. In 1933, the U.S. Office of Education was invited to participate and together, the ACE and the Office of Education gathered investigative data confirming the movie industry’s

²⁶ “Five Hundred Houses to be Built in City and Suburban Areas,” 10 January 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

²⁷ “Realty Transfers,” 5 May 1943, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

²⁸ “Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes Off to War,” 12 September 1943, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

²⁹ Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” Part IV, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 502.

³⁰ Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” Part IV, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 502.

³¹ Louis L. Snyder, *The War, A Concise History: 1939-1945*. New York: Julian Messner, 1965. 183; United States Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Building the Navy’s Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineering Corps, 1940-1946*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1947. 169, 171.

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significant potential role in education.³² According to L. Paul Saettler in her 1990 publication, *The Evolution of American Educational Technology*, the Motion Picture Project “generated insights and theories of instruction...that almost totally determined the pattern for the instruction projects of the U.S. Office of Education and the armed forces during World War II.”³³

With the information uncovered in the Motion Picture Project, the use of visual training aids, which included motion pictures, filmstrips, charts and photographs, in the wartime preparation became a priority of the U.S. Navy. During the fiscal year of 1940/41, the Office of Education established the Division of Visual Aids for War Training to organize the production and distribution of the training aids. Regional offices in Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles were established for producing an “entirely different type of motion picture,” and in 1942, the Bureau of Naval Personnel established the Training Aids Development Center, where an engineering department assisted in the creation of three-dimensional aids and graphics for the motion picture productions. Complex illustration for the three-dimensional training material became the principal function of the Bureau of Aeronautics.³⁴ Creative director for Hollywood’s 1933 production of “King Kong” and military enlistee Orville Goldner described the nature in which the motion picture industry emerged as a training tool in his 1946 publication titled “Films in the Armed Services”:

The armed services – Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard – all, made records that will stand. Their patterns of operation, their standards and criteria, and their personnel and facilities had to be developed rapidly to meet highly specialized needs of pressing and varied nature and under conditions never before experienced. The training needs out of which the training film programs emerged, and which they were organized to meet, were greater in number, more complex, and more urgent than any that had been encountered in the history of the country.³⁵

The motion pictures were developed in black and white, and according to the Division of Visual Aids for War Training’s first director, Floyd E. Brooker, were quite difficult to make. Machines, industrial equipment and funds were “at the very time in our history...the most scarce” due to the war effort.³⁶ The U.S. Navy produced most of their own motion pictures, but integrated many others created by the Army, the Marines, the Coast Guard, and even the British government.

A 1946 “History of the Training Aids Division” published by the U.S. Navy reflected on the rise of visual training aids:

In order to insure accuracy and uniformity in presentation of essential information as well as to provide for its most effective organization, instructional materials of the most advanced efficiency were required. Furthermore, frequent changes of the Navy’s guns and equipment for detection, fire control, communication and other operational purposes necessitated provision of trainings...The superior effectiveness of motion pictures, models and other visual and aural devices had been well demonstrated in civilian education and in

³² L. Paul Saettler, *The Evolution of American Educational Technology*, Greenwich CT: Information Age Publishing, 230.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Saettler, 188.

³⁵ Orville Goldner, “Films in the Armed Services,” Godfrey M. Elliott, ed., *Films and Education*, New York: Philosophical Library, 1948. 395.

³⁶ Saettler, 181.

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limited previous applications with the Navy so that their employment in the war situation became a matter of applying recognizably superior tools to the problem at hand in the most efficient manner.³⁷

Adding the use of visual aids allowed training instructors to more efficiently reach diverse groups of trainees, and more importantly, “speedily solve urgent war-time programs” for the “endless and growing streams of untrained men.”³⁸ It demanded standardization in material, encouraged larger training sessions and gave inexperienced men access to a diverse array of information otherwise limited by their training location or knowledge of instructor. Topics ranged from foreign languages to naval terminology, submarine attack survival to stateside behavior, beginner’s engineering to beginner’s swimming. Each visual aid “was essentially a lesson, designed to teach a specific task...meant to be viewed several times.”³⁹ Visual aids were also used to introduce wartime strategy and to disseminate news of battles fought abroad.

The U.S. Navy believed each subject on the movie screen determined “victory or defeat” abroad, allowing “every man to have a front seat in Navy experience.”⁴⁰ The branch went on record several times claiming that this use of educational programming had “no precedent in civilian life” and was the first time “a systematic development and coordination of such training aids” was used.⁴¹ According to U.S. Navy Capt. Byron McCandless in 1942:

When the hell of battle breaks loose, when the bombs are bursting, when shell are crashing, and when torpedoes are stealing through the waters, every man aboard ship must do the right thing...To sear training into the minds of our men, we must use visual training tools.⁴²

From 1941 to 1942, all completed training aids were distributed through Washington, D.C. and sent to naval headquarters wherever requested. With no specific depositories within each naval district and the U.S. Navy’s continuous expansion, the process became tedious and inefficient. Delayed deliveries and bottlenecking in the distribution facilities forced the U.S. Navy to reexamine its process, and by the fall of 1942, they decided to establish a Training Aids Library in each naval district stateside and abroad. Each library was required to have ample space to receive and conduct “1,400 or more naval training activities...using visual aids” with storage, previewing facilities and projection rooms for stationed sailors and those at port.⁴³ Larger libraries were also planned “to distribute all types of training aids to training activities and to forces afloat according to requests.”⁴⁴

³⁷ Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” The Production and Distribution Section, Part IV, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 1.

³⁸ United States Navy, “Licking an Emergency in Training,” *Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin*, December 1942, No. 39. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1942. 44.

³⁹ Saettler, 180.

⁴⁰ “Licking an Emergency in Training,” 44; United States Bureau of Naval Personnel Training Division, “More Learning in Less Time: Basic United States Navy Manual on the Educational Use of Training Aids,” United States Navy, Washington, D.C.: Gaylord Pamphlet Binder, 1943. 3.

⁴¹ “Licking an Emergency in Training,” 45.

⁴² “More Learning in Less Time,” 4.

⁴³ Saettler, 178.

⁴⁴ “More Learning in Less Time,” 5.

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The priority immediately became identifying existing facilities in each naval headquarters suitable for a library, as new construction would not be possible with the restrictions on building materials. According to the “History of the Training Aids Division,” the significant increase in naval personnel also forced the U.S. Navy to “turn to non-federally owned facilities wherever they were available and could be placed under contract.”⁴⁵ The lack of widespread availability of projectors, however, “handicapped” the use of training films at the end of 1942 and therefore restricted the types of buildings the Navy could occupy for visual training purposes. Due to the equipment and viewing needs of each library, the U.S. Navy looked for spaces of at least 10,000 square feet and ideally those already equipped for motion picture viewing. By the beginning of 1943, the first libraries were established in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Diego, San Francisco, and Puget Sound, with major distribution centers in New York City and Washington, D.C. Many of the libraries were not established within naval yards, but rather in downtown warehouses or commercial spaces where both wartime workers and port arrivals had easy access to the material. The Sixth Naval District was within the second wave of facilities procurement (Figure 16).

In June of 1943, a training aids officer was assigned to Charleston with the task of identifying a library facility, and, by August, the Sixth Naval District Housing Officer “located an unfinished theater at 1050-54 King Street”; one that he may have already been familiar with given the previously-proposed dormitory plan.⁴⁶ As a strong supporter of the city’s role in wartime preparation, Sottile most likely offered 1056 King Street to the Navy, which was already equipped with and prepared for motion picture viewing. “Big Bertha” officially opened its doors as the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library on August 13, 1943.⁴⁷

On September 27, the *News and Courier* published an image of sailors “from ships in port” watching a video in the building’s partitioned classrooms. The image would later adorn the December cover of *The TraDiv Letter*, the U.S. Navy’s Training Division monthly bulletin (Figure 17). The caption reads:

Watching a film on fire extinguishing practices, these sailors from a destroyer are learning painlessly what others had to learn by actual experience. They are attending one of the motion pictures that are on file in the training aids library for the Sixth naval district at Charleston. The Navy has found that it can train a large group of men in a short time by showing them movies of the real thing. And the men are seeing their jobs done properly before they have to do them under more rigorous conditions.⁴⁸

The article confirmed nearly 10,000 films, lasting anywhere from four minutes to two hours, were stored at 1056 King Street, ranging from geography and seamanship to abandon ship techniques, airplane bombing attacks, and fire control (Figure 18). After viewing the films, each group had a

⁴⁵Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” Part IV, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 11.

⁴⁶ Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, “Distribution News,” *The TraDiv Letter*, No. 14907, June 15, 1943 Washington, D.C.: United States Army, 1942. 11; Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” Part IV, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 529.

⁴⁷ Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, “Distribution News,” *The TraDiv Letter*, No. 14909, August 15, 1943 Washington, D.C.: United States Army, 1942. 9.

⁴⁸ “Do You Know Your Charleston: Navy Training Movies,” 27 September 1943, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

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facilitated conversation with the training officer, who was required to view the aids several times before presentation and lead the group in a follow-up discussion dictated by an instructional manual that accompanied the film.⁴⁹

The article credited the rapidly expanding U.S. Navy and the timelessness of war to justify why movies replaced “slow and cumbersome apprenticeships,” as training offers within the U.S. Navy believed it was “the best method short of actual experience.” Due to its size, the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library was also a distribution center, as confirmed by the newspaper:

The training aids library in Charleston is the hub of a lending wheel that has spokes reaching into every naval activity in the Sixth naval district. A film course on any subject can be shipped within a few days to any commanding officer who feels his men need a little brushing up...Or the commanding officer of a ship in port here can designate parts of his crew to take a motion picture course on their particular specialty.⁵⁰

As evidence by the image and later records immediately following the federal occupation, the U.S. Navy constructed temporary partition walls within the unfinished theater to create several projection rooms for the viewing of visuals aids. The image depicts a glimpse of the interior of the auditorium clearly. Different from the cement finishes Constantine documented on the first floor just one year prior, the floor is finished with wood and the men are positioned on movable auditorium seats. Pictured are faux walls that subdivided the interior space, as well as a wooden stair behind the screens, which most likely led to the projection equipment.

In 1944, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company and the U.S. Navy documented the building’s structural and architectural character. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company recorded the building as “1-2” stories with a one-story, single-bay boiler room centered at the building’s south elevation (Figure 19). In July, the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library was photographed in *The TraDiv Letter* as the “physically largest” training aids section in the Navy’s holding (see Figure 4). The photograph confirms that no significant changes were made to exterior of the structure during naval occupation, with the exception of the one-story addition on the southern wall.⁵¹

According to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the success of the Navy in 1944 was “achieved by a great expansion of the Naval training establishment,” defined by the harmony of a “standardized curricula, practical instruction, the use of training aids, and intensified team training of groups ashore prior to duty afloat and abroad.”⁵² By this time, the Navy recorded the use of more than 5,000 separate film topics and distributed more than 1,000,000 printed visual aids. It confirmed that using visual education saved training “in some cases between 25% and 50%” and deemed motion pictures as “an invaluable aid, rather than a substitute, for training.”⁵³

⁴⁹ “Licking an Emergency in Training,” 45.

⁵⁰ “Do You Know Your Charleston: Navy Training Movies,” 27 September 1943, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁵¹ Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, “Distribution News,” *The TraDiv Letter*, No. 14920, July 15, 1943 Washington, D.C.: United States Army, 1942. 13.

⁵² “Producing Fighting Men: Navy’s Success, Says Secretary, Is Result of Training Program, The Effectiveness of Which the Enemy Has Learned to His Cost,” *Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin*, October 1944, United States Naval Department, Naval Library, Washington, D.C. pg. 10.

⁵³ Ibid.

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By August of 1944, many Training Aids Libraries in the Atlantic Theater's Caribbean and Gulf region, outside of the "advanced areas where there was fighting to be done" and therefore "no longer needed to support the war" were decommissioned, and a vast inventory of training aids needed to be returned to and redistributed within the United States.⁵⁴ Due to its size, the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library was identified as an adequate location with significant space and "arrangements were completed for that section to work on a special basis in redistribution with the Bureau."⁵⁵ Training aids and equipment from overseas and the Caribbean were sent to the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library at 1056 King Street, where the Bureau worked with the local naval training staff to create special inventories and reports on the constant intake of the international classified material. The building also served as the largest training aids distribution center, a surplus depository for the continental naval districts and hosted a "Projectionist School."⁵⁶

According to the Charleston Navy Yard Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination, the success of the Allies owed "a great deal to their ability to marshal and deploy resources for the war effort" by "establishing a well-trained workforce."⁵⁷ In 1943, the U.S. Navy reported that trainees retained 35% more and remembered 55% longer through motion pictures than through traditional training.⁵⁸ In his 1946 publication *Training Films for Industry*, which recapped the wartime period, Brooker confirmed the program was pioneering, experimental, and through surveys of military personnel, each training session was equivalent to "two weeks under the usual system."⁵⁹ Federal studies proved that motion pictures made for more interesting, and better attended, training sessions and significantly quickened rapid mobilization of trained men during the wartime years.⁶⁰ Four years and one war after the ACE began the "Motion Picture Project," the U.S. Navy reported to the council that men did in fact "learn more, remember longer and show more interest in learning when training films are used."⁶¹

According to Saettler, training aids "brought the first significant convergence of the visual instruction tributary with them mainstream of educational technology" and expanded scientists' knowledge on the impact of "learning being applied to practice problems of instruction." Multi-media officially became a main medium for government training in the years following the wartime period.⁶² At the close of war, the U.S. Navy credited the new training strategy as changing history:

⁵⁴ "Springboard to Victory," *Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin*, December 1945, United States Naval Department, Naval Library, Washington, D.C. pg. 4.

⁵⁵ Bureau of Naval Personnel, "History of the Training Aids Division," The Production and Distribution Section, Part IV, Vol. 3, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 45.

⁵⁶ Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, "Distribution News," *The TraDiv Letter*, No. 14925, December 15, 1944, Washington, D.C.: United States Army, 1942. 40.

⁵⁷ "Charleston Navy Yard Historic District," 27.

⁵⁸ "More Learning in Less Time," 2.

⁵⁹ "More Learning in Less Time," 7.

⁶⁰ Floyd E. Brooker, *Training Films for Industry*. U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Bulletin 13, Washington D.C.: GPO, 1946. 2-86.

⁶¹ John R. Miles and Charles R. Spain, *Audio-Visual Aids in the Armed Services*, Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1947. 63.

⁶² Saettler, 194.

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It would be difficult if not impossible to find a previous instance in which nearly so complete an array of the finest technical facilities and resources production and procurement of instructional materials have been available to a training program. That a greater degree of perfection in all phases of the operation could have been realized had it been possible to apply these resources under other than emergency conditions, is undeniably true. The story of their coordination and use, of the administrative procedures developed for this purpose, must also class among those aspects of the program which are somewhat unique and of general educational interest.⁶³

Three years later, in 1949, Brooker confirmed that the period of WWII marked “the crossover from regarding films as an educational luxury to regarding them as necessity,” training over 3.5 million men.⁶⁴

By the end of the war in May of 1945, the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library remained under naval occupation longer than most training aids facilities, as it housed a significant amount of classified national and international inventory. 1056 King Street, however, was not listed in city records among the federal offices or facilities in Charleston throughout 1946 and officially closed as a training aids library that summer.⁶⁵

Today, many of the U.S. Navy’s training aids libraries survive in district headquarters, including 54-58 Piedmont St. in Boston, 1528 Walnut St. in Philadelphia, and the Dupont Building in Miami, but most of these buildings have been converted into apartments and do not retain the same historic integrity as does 1056 King Street. 255 Hyde Street in San Francisco was the only other theater occupied by the U.S. Navy as a training aids library.

From its construction in 1942, 1056 King Street has experienced little alteration and its property boundaries have been preserved, therefore allowing it to convey its significance as a resource that showcases Charleston’s substantial role in the U.S. Navy’s preparation for operations carried out during World War II. Changes made to the structure in the post-war period, including the construction of the southern addition and alterations to the first-floor bays, do not detract from the building’s representation as a naval training aids library and does not diminish its integrity from the period of the U.S. Navy’s occupation. The changes contribute to the narrative of 1056 King Street’s role in the greater economic rebirth of Charleston in the postwar period and the revitalization of the city’s economy during the rapid demobilization of the U.S. Navy.

Criterion A: Commerce (Post-World War II Development in Charleston, South Carolina, 1947-1955)

On January 28, 1944, the *News and Courier* published a call-to-action for the citizens of Charleston:

⁶³ Bureau of Naval Personnel, “History of the Training Aids Division,” The Production and Distribution Section, Part IV, Washington, D.C.: United States Navy, 1946. 6.

⁶⁴ Floyde E. Brooker, “Communication in the Modern World,” *Audio-Visual Materials for Instruction*, Part I, 48th yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. 17.

⁶⁵ Letter from Superintendent of Mails to P.M. Clement, Postmaster, 1 October 1945, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 2, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

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Our returning soldiers must not find that while they were winning our battles over there we were losing their battle over here...Is it not our duty and obligation to prepare and plan now for their future...Charleston must not fail.⁶⁶

The article announced the creation of the “Post-war Reconstruction Planning Committee,” an entity within the Charleston Chamber of Commerce with the following mission:

“To promote the economic, industrial and agricultural welfare of Charleston County so that opportunities for employment will be provided for the returning men and women of the armed services and the citizens of Charleston, as well as to cooperate in the development of the business of the port of Charleston.”⁶⁷

From 1940 to the height of World War II, the population of Charleston spiked from 99,000 to 157,000, an increase of 60%, much of it a result of military mobilization within the city.⁶⁸ By the close of war, however, 149,000 individuals were recorded as remaining within the city limits, posing a unique obstacle for the economic wellbeing of the Charleston area.⁶⁹ As the Great Depression waned and the pressures of World War II decreased, military facilities were abandoned, federal jobs diminished, and a previously depleted workforce expanded significantly. Hundreds of servicemen and women returned seeking economic opportunity.

In August of 1945, Postwar Planning Committee Chairman Rufus C. Barkley summarized the city’s postwar goals:

“The sudden end of war compels us to accelerate our postwar plans...the planning for postwar Charleston is centered in three agencies representing economic, cultural and social development.”⁷⁰

Beginning in 1944, the Post War Planning Committee worked diligently to attract outside industries and corporations to the Charleston Lowcountry, recording every month the number of contacts made and contracts signed with new businesses and manufacturers across the nation. Between October 1, 1945 and September 30, 1945, 35 new industries were established in Charleston, employing 3,000-4,000 citizens and ranging from brick and bottling plants to furniture manufacturers.⁷¹ In 1946, the committee began an advertising campaign in the *New York Times* to recruit out-of-state companies, while representatives from the committee traveled to New York City to close business deals. One trip in 1946 resulted in over 200 meetings and inquiries.⁷²

⁶⁶ “Citizens of Charleston,” 28 January 1944, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Charleston Civic Services Committee, *Charleston Grows: an economic, social and cultural portrait of an old community in the new South*, Carolina Art Association: Charleston, 1949. xii.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Rufus C. Berkley, Chairman of the Postwar Planning Executive Committee in Charleston, untitled, 25 August 1945, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 2, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁷¹ Minutes of the Postwar Planning Executive Committee, 19 November 1946, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 4, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁷² Letter from Arthur M. Field, Chief Engineer, to the Charleston Development Board, Report of Chief Engineer, 3.27.1946

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Harmonious with the Post War Planning Committee, local community group Carolina Art Association published "Charleston Grows," a 300-page publication highlighting the city's economic, sociological and cultural postwar growth and attributes. "Boost Charleston by distributing 'Charleston Grows,'" was printed in newspapers throughout the late 1940s, while the slogan "spread the story of Charleston and keep it growing," graced the cover of pre-publication promotional material in 1949.⁷³ According to Homer M. Pace, Chairman of the Carolina Art Association's Civic Services Committee, the publication was to serve as a "guide...for those who seek to know and understand the past, present and future course of a progressive community of the New South."⁷⁴

Charleston's push to attract new and diverse business in the postwar years showed results. During the first six months of 1949, *Sales Management Magazine* rated Charleston among the top ten cities in the United States in showing substantial increase in business. In January of 1949, *Forbes Magazine* rated Charleston as one of the top ten business cities of the nation.⁷⁵ Charleston was, in fact, growing.

According to the *News and Courier* on August 9, 1946, the U.S. Navy planned to vacate Sottile's "unfinished theater" on the first of September, after which Sottile intended to revive his original plans for the building. Plans called for the construction of a steel and concrete stadium floor "with the forward part pitched as in the convention orchestra section and the rear raised in tiers" to eliminate balconies. The theater, with no formal name, as planned would be the biggest in Charleston, with a capacity 2,500 people.⁷⁶ One year later, however, on August 24, 1947, the *News and Courier* reported slightly adjusted plans for the "huge theater building at 1050-54 King Street."⁷⁷ Sottile and his business partners abandoned plans to revive the theater and instead transformed 1056 King Street into a marketable commercial space, one that would contribute more to Charleston's economic revitalization than a community meeting place and increase financial return. A "large auditorium on the second floor" was added, the first floor was adapted for "commercial purposes," an addition was constructed with a second entrance and storefronts were cut into the facade. A September 1947 building permit confirmed that Sottile requested "to alter theater" at a cost of \$19,500, nearly \$4,000 more than the building's original construction cost.⁷⁸

Sottile's eagerness to bolster Charleston's economic wellbeing in the postwar years mirrored his role in the pre-World War II period. He was a leading member in the Post War Planning Committee, and his company, the Pastime Amusement Company, was a chief financial supporter of the Charleston Industrial Association, also established in the second half of the 1940s with the goal of erecting factory buildings within the city to entice new manufacturing corporations. In 1946, Sottile donated the first floor within the Pastime Amusement Company offices on Market Street for the Charleston Development Board and the Charleston Industrial Association as a means

⁷³ Ad, 11 December 1949, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁴ *Charleston Grows*, ix.

⁷⁵ Minutes of the Postwar Planning Executive Committee, 18 January 1949, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 11, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁶ "Unfinished Theater Will Be Vacated by Navy Sept. 1," 9 August 1946, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁷ "3 Theaters to be Constructed Soon," 24 August, 1947, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁸ "Building Permits," 19 September 1947, *Evening Post*, Charleston, SC.

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to provide the organizations with “the kind of quarters that they should have to carry on its activities with the due dignity and prestige that this labor is entitled to.”⁷⁹ As a pivotal player in the postwar development of Charleston, Sottile most likely intended for the rapid completion of his initial plans for the building upon the Navy’s exit, but ultimately decided to adapt the “warehouse” due to the city’s diligent pro-growth policies and evident commercial goals. This, technically, was part of Sottile’s original plan: to make the warehouse or theater capable of conversion for “several other uses.”⁸⁰ As one of the largest warehouses downtown, 1056 King Street could offer significant space for a variety of businesses.

In March of 1949, the *News and Courier* confirmed that Edens Food Stores, a South Carolina grocery chain, was the first tenant of 1056 King Street’s first floor, while the second floor became home to the Coliseum Skating Rink (Figure 20).⁸¹ The establishment of Edens and the Coliseum in the building was distinctly part of the larger postwar development of Charleston and assisted in not only bolstering Charleston’s commercial growth, but also served as an example of how to efficiently utilize the large industrial spaces the government once occupied in the city. Minutes of the February 1949 Charleston Development Board meeting revealed that because the “Charleston area was greatly expanded to provide strictly military activities,” abandonment of “war facilities” resulted in a significant loss of jobs and curtailment of local businesses.⁸²

In a grand opening announcement, Edens called 1056 King Street a “mammoth food shopping center” and “the finest and largest” in South Carolina (see Figure 5). It was one of three Edens Food Stores in Charleston and competed against nearly 500 other stores in the area, including Piggly Wiggly, A&P, and local grocery chain A.F. Doscher’s Grocery. Edens, a family-run grocery founded in 1929 in Columbia, South Carolina, had “30 modern stores” across South Carolina in 1949, including those in Columbia, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Aiken, Newberry, Myrtle Beach and Charleston.⁸³ 1056 King Street was their largest acquisition, employing nearly 30-40 Charlestonians.⁸⁴

Big chain supermarkets, like Edens, continuously replaced smaller grocery stores in the postwar period throughout the nation. While many small groceries were more likely to close during the wartime years because of low employee numbers and difficulty during rationing periods, larger supermarkets proved able to stabilize and streamline product availability, as well as the shopper experience.⁸⁵ Access to new technology, such as refrigerators, and automobiles in nearly every household further accelerated this model. Tracey Deutsch describes this trend in the publication, *Building a Housewife’s Paradise: Gender, Politics and the American Grocery Store*:

⁷⁹ Minutes of the Postwar Planning Executive Committee, 22 July 1946, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 3, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁸⁰ “Permits,” 18 January 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁸¹ “Coming soon,” 24 March 1949, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁸² Minutes of the Postwar Planning Executive Committee, 7 February 1949, Charleston Development Board Records, 1943-1995, Box 1 Folder 11, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁸³ “Edens,” 19 October 1950, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁸⁴ Phone interview with Joe Edens, III, interview by author, 21 June 2017.

⁸⁵ Tracey Deutsch, *Building a Housewife’s Paradise: Gender, Politics and the American Grocery Store*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010. 180.

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, SC

Name of Property

County and State

“In the years after World War II...supermarkets were the key not only to low-priced food but also to much that was considered ‘good’ in post World War II consumer society – the abundance of products, the convenience that they offered...the affordability.”⁸⁶

With the return of people in the service, rationing alleviated, and the supermarket on the rise, Edens expanded significantly.

By the late 1940s, the average supermarket was 9,000 square feet.⁸⁷ The nearly 16,000 square-foot space of 1056 King Street allowed Edens to open a state-of-the-art supermarket in the chain’s busiest market. Although 1056 King Street was not centrally located within Charleston’s commercial and social sector, according to Joe Edens, III, grandson of founder Joe Edens, King Street was “on par with Columbia’s Main Street” and a desirable market for Edens despite 1056 King Street’s “untraditional location.”⁸⁸ A 1951 edition of *Women’s Home Companion* confirmed shoppers not only looked for low prices but also were significantly attracted to “the appearance of both the food displays and the stores themselves.”⁸⁹ As confirmed by Joe Edens, III, the Edens family chose 1056 King Street due to its size accommodate the “modern,” post-World War II supermarket model, and the company used the building’s blank interior to create “a prototypical Edens chain.”⁹⁰ The store serviced the upper King Street population from 1949 to 1955, during which period the sales of Edens Food Stores more than quadrupled.⁹¹ In 1955, however, the entire Edens Food Store chain was sold to Winn & Lovett, known today as Winn Dixie, and 1056 King Street was among 38 stores to permanently close.⁹² That same year, Coliseum Skating Rink closed to make way for Skipper’s Skateland.

In seven years, 1056 King Street’s changing role from a movie theater to a federally occupied training aids library and eventually to a supermarket and skating rink mirrors Charleston’s civic and commercial goals throughout the 1940s. In its transition, 1056 King Street represents Charleston’s dynamic civic life during and post World War II, and its historic use remained true to Sottile’s ultimate use of the building, reflecting the economic goals of a growing metropolis.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1955, the second story space was leased to Skipper’s Skateland and by 1958, it became Skateland Skating Rink, which claimed to be “South Carolina’s largest skating rink.” Skateland occupied the second-story until 1980 (Figure 21).⁹³ Directories in the 1960s list Skateland as a “private club,” perhaps evidence of the racial segregation that occurred in Charleston at this time. In an article titled “Saturday Night is Big at Skateland,” the *News and Courier* reported that “the King Street skating rink” was constantly “filled to capacity Saturday nights,” as “minutes after the

⁸⁶ *Building a Housewife’s Paradise*, 183.

⁸⁷ *Building a Housewife’s Paradise*, 187.

⁸⁸ Phone interview with Joe Edens, III, interview by author, 21 June 2017.

⁸⁹ *Building a Housewife’s Paradise*, 188.

⁹⁰ Phone interview with Joe Edens, III, interview by author, 21 June 2017.

⁹¹ Edward Hess, *Growing an Entrepreneurial Business: Concepts & Cases*, Stanford, CA: Stanford Business Books, 2011. 208.

⁹² Phone interview with Joe Edens, III, interview by author, 21 June 2017.

⁹³ Advertisement, 29 March 1959, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, SC

Name of Property

County and State

doors open, the floor is jammed with skaters gliding or falling to the music that blares through the room.”⁹⁴ The building never became a theater within Sottile’s inventory, but it did become a community staple. The skating rink floor, hand rail, and electrical and sound system still exist.

The Pastime Amusement Company continued to own the building until 2002, renting the space to various tenants. In 1964, Constantine was commissioned to remodel “Big Bertha,” which most likely consisted of internal cosmetic changes for new tenants within the first story. In 1967, the Charleston Rehabilitation Workshop for the Handicapped signed a five-year lease for the first floor space to serve as the organization’s new and expanded training facility, planned to assist 100 patrons at a given time.⁹⁵ According to the *News and Courier*, a grant of \$46,085 from the Office of Health, Education and Welfare for a vocational rehabilitation project was granted to the organization and used for the renovation of the building. These renovations consisted of both “interior and exterior work,” most likely including the alteration of the front doors and the construction of additional exits within the building.⁹⁶

By June 1, 1973, Port City Paper Co. advertised their “temporary location” on the first floor of 1056 King Street after a storm severely damaged the company’s warehouse in North Charleston.⁹⁷ At this time, the first floor garage doors were added and the storefront windows blocked in (See Figure 6 and Figure 7). After the closure of Skateland in 1980, Port City moved to the second story, at which time they added an elevator shaft and two exterior doors along the northern and southern walls at the second story. The first floor was rented for storage by Worth Agency.

In 2000, the building was abandoned and would remain vacant for the next decade. The building was recently purchased by a commercial development firm and is in the process of being converted into a first floor art gallery. Plans for the second floor are undecided.

⁹⁴ “Saturday Night is Big at Skateland,” 18 December 1976, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁹⁵ “Contract Award for Center,” 25 June 1967, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁹⁶ “Workshop to Receive \$46,085 HEW Grant,” 15 April 1967, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.

⁹⁷ Advertisement, 1 June 1973, *Evening Post*, Charleston, SC.

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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The TraDiv Letter, United States Navy, Washington, D.C.

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Manuscripts and Collections

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Albert Sottile business records, 1928-1931. South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

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General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947, National Archives, College Park, MD.

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Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

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United States Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Building the Navy’s Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineering Corps, 1940-1946*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1947.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

University

Other

Name of repository: South Carolina Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

0.9 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.805142° Longitude: -79.950365°

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

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

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy red line marked on the accompanying Charleston County GIS Map drawn at a scale of one-inch equals fifty-feet. The boundary includes what is now one city lot, that of 1056 King Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property is chosen to include all contributing buildings and structures.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brittany V. Lavelle Tulla
organization: BVL Historic Preservation Research
street & number: 2115 Oyster Reef Lane
city or town: Mt. Pleasant state: SC
zip code: 29466
e-mail: Brittany@BVLHistoricPreservationResearch.com
telephone: (732) 996-7745
date: May 9, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Owner's Name (individual, organization, corporation, etc.): **Boneworks Commercial and Residential Management**

Name of Contact Person (if different from above): **Ham Morrison**

Mailing Address: **255 St. Philip Street, Charleston, SC 29403**

Telephone: **(843) 270-7132**

E-mail address (if available): **Ham@Ham Morrison.com**

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library
Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

City or Vicinity: Charleston, SC

County: Charleston State: South Carolina

Photographer: Brittany Lavelle Tulla

Date Photographed: January 2017 (01-21); May 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Exterior

1. Overview of west (primary) elevation
2. Detail of west (primary) elevation parapet and Art Moderne details
3. West elevation of c. 1947 Addition
4. Southwest corner of addition looking north
5. c. 1947 storefront details at the west elevation looking north
6. Detail of west elevation c. 1947 storefront
7. Detail of outlining cement pilaster at the west elevation looking south
8. Detail of cement pilaster at the west elevation
9. Detail of c. 1947 storefront windows and cut brick
10. South elevation of c.1947 addition
11. Overview of South elevation of c.1947 addition
12. East elevation of c.1947 addition
13. Overview of south elevation looking east
14. Detail of late-twentieth century garage bay and cut brick at south elevation

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, SC

Name of Property

County and State

15. Overview of south elevation looking west
16. Overview of east elevation
17. North elevation looking west
18. View looking north from No. 1056 King Street
19. View of c. 1968 John L. Dart library looking west from No. 1056 King Street
20. View looking immediately south from No. 1056 King Street
21. View looking south on King Street from No. 1056 King Street
22. View looking east on Athens Court from No. 1056 King Street

Interior

23. View looking east from central entry
24. Detail of ceiling infrastructure at the ground level
25. Detail of steel truss and concrete ceiling
26. Detail of steel infrastructure and piping at ground floor
27. Late twentieth century garage bays centered at south elevation of ground floor
28. View looking east at rear wall central exit
29. Detail of c. 1947 metal stair along north wall to second story
30. Overview of second story looking west
31. Detail of western half of second floor looking west
32. View looking north towards c. 1947 restrooms
33. View of metal railing looking north along north elevation
34. Detail of midcentury electrical system along north wall
35. Detail of historic core's southern wall at second story
36. Overview of second floor looking east
37. Detail of second story floor finishes looking east
38. View looking north at façade parapet vents
39. Detail of central c. 1942 wooden stair at east elevation second story
40. View looking south up c. 1942 wooden stair
41. View looking east upon entering c. 1947 addition from west façade
42. Detail of c. 1947 ticket office
43. View looking west from within c. 1947 ticket office
44. View looking east from second stair landing in c. 1947 addition
45. View looking west at c. 1947 addition's second story landing
46. View looking north from second story landing at c. 1947 addition towards historic core

List of Figures:

1. *Historic Photograph*: West elevation of Big Bertha, photographed by Albert Sottile, November 1942, Albert Sottile Business Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.
2. *Historic Photograph*: West and south elevations of Big Bertha, photographed by Albert Sottile, November 1942, Albert Sottile Business Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.
3. *Building Plans*: Existing Conditions of Jon No. 4109, Drawn by Augustus Constantine, November 11, 1942, private collection.

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Name of Property

Charleston, SC

County and State

4. *Historic Photograph*: Exterior of the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library, photographed by the U.S. Navy, Cover of *The TraDiv Letter*, June 15, 1944, National Archives.
5. *Historic Photograph*: Eden's Store, photographed by the Sottile family, c.1950, Catholic Diocese of Charleston photograph collection, Charleston, SC.
6. *Photograph*: West elevation of Port City Paper Co., photographed by Pastime Amusement Co., c. 1990, Albert Sottile Business Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.
7. *Photograph*: South elevation of Port City Paper Co., photographed by Pastime Amusement Co., c. 1990, Albert Sottile Business Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.
8. *Historic Plat*: Property of Reformed Episcopal Church, December 6, 1941, by Joseph Needle, Plat Book F, p. 131, Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, SC.
9. *Historic Photograph*: King Street by Romney Street, photographed by Theatres Realty Co., October 1942, Albert Sottile Business Records, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC
10. *Architectural Drawing*: Theater for the Pastime Amusement Co., Drawn by Augustus Constantine, September 15, 1941, private collection.
11. *Historic Photograph*: Detail of building under construction, "Home and Theater Construction," March 29, 1942, *News and Courier*, Charleston, SC.
12. *Historic Plat*: 1056 King Street, drawn by JC. Long, June 17, 1942, Plat Book F page 128, Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, SC.
13. *Building Plans*: Ground Floor Plan for Job No. 4109, Drawn by Augustus Constantine, November 11, 1942, private collection.
14. *Building Plans*: Second Floor Plan for Job No. 4109, Drawn by Augustus Constantine, November 11, 1942, private collection.
15. *Map*: Map of Naval Districts, 1944, from *Administration of the Navy Department in World War II* by Julius Augustus Furer.
16. *Map*: Map of Naval Training Aids Libraries, from *The TraDiv Letter*, June 17, 1944, National Archives.
17. *Historic Photograph*: Sailors viewing training aids at the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library, Cover of *The TraDiv Letter*, December 15, 1944, National Archives.
18. *Historic Photograph*: Storage at the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library, *The TraDiv Letter*, June 15, 1944, National Archives.
19. *Map*: 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, New York.

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Name of Property

Charleston, SC
County and State

20. *Map*: 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, New York.

21. Skipper's Skateland Promotional Material, c. 1950, private collection.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, Charleston Co., S.C.



Google Earth

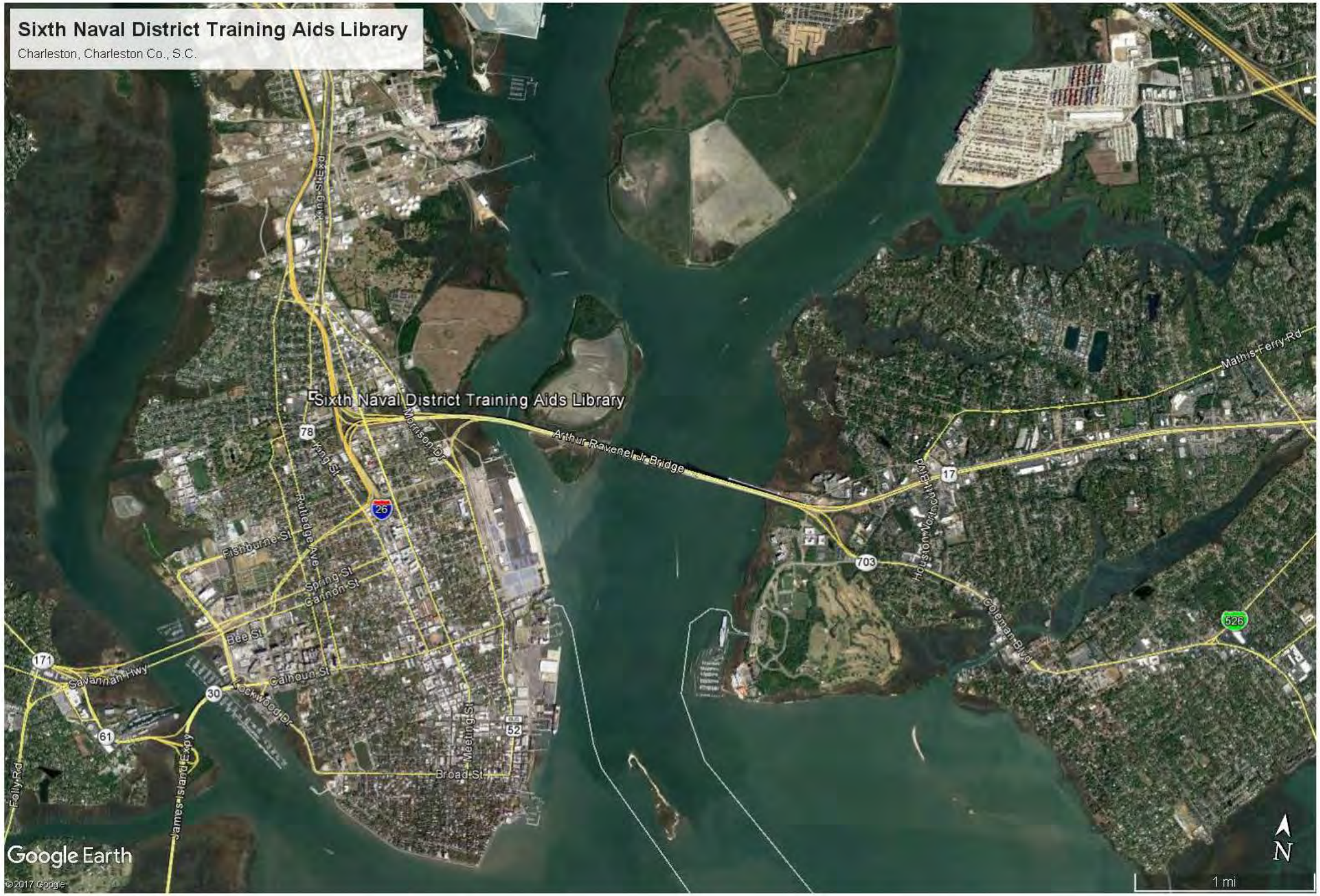
© 2017 Google

300 ft



Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, Charleston Co., S.C.

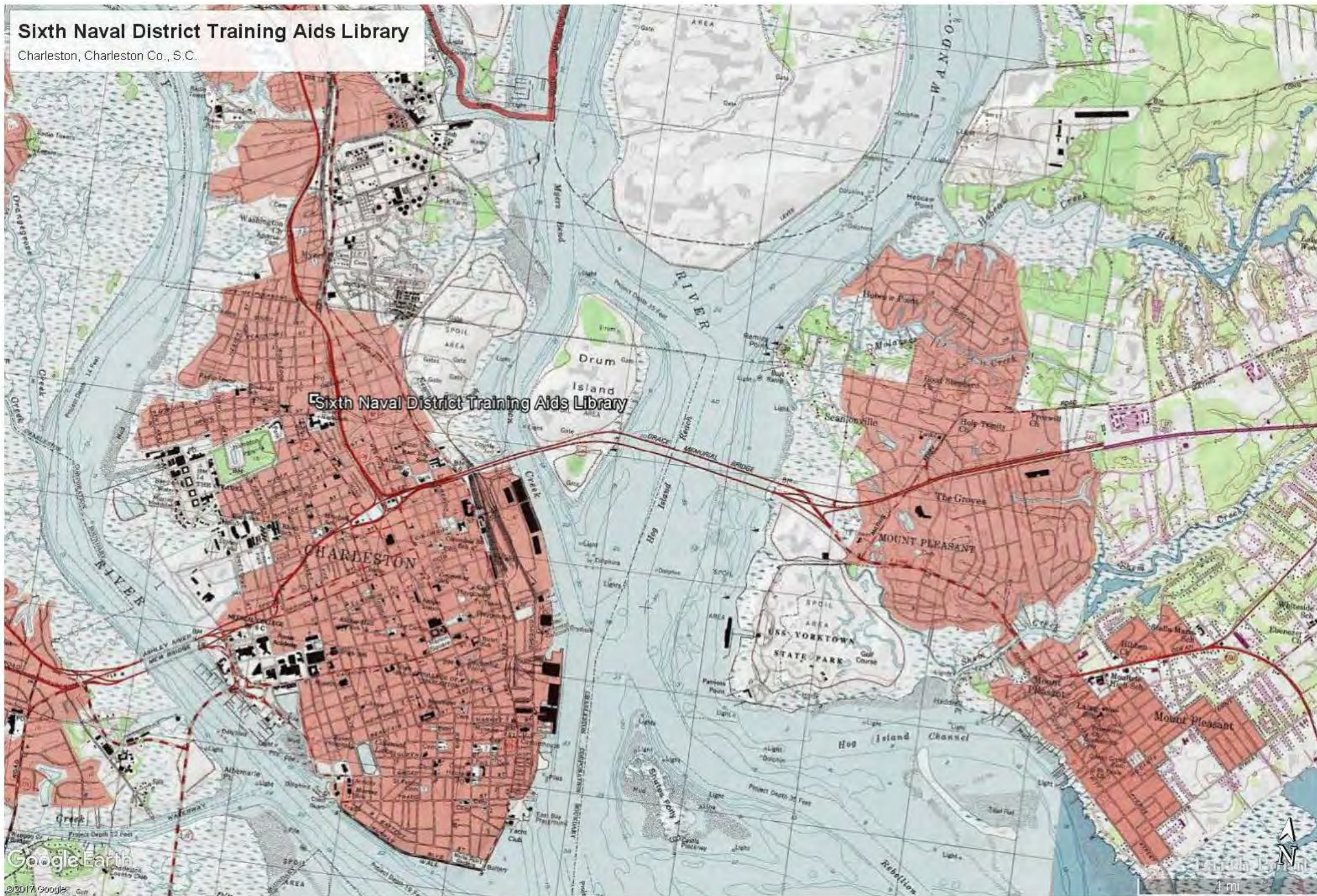


Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Arthur Ravenel Jr. Bridge

Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Charleston, Charleston Co., S.C.



B
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AVAILABLE
(843) 776-7112



B
BONEWORKS
Residential-Commercial & Management
AVAILABLE
(843) 270-7132









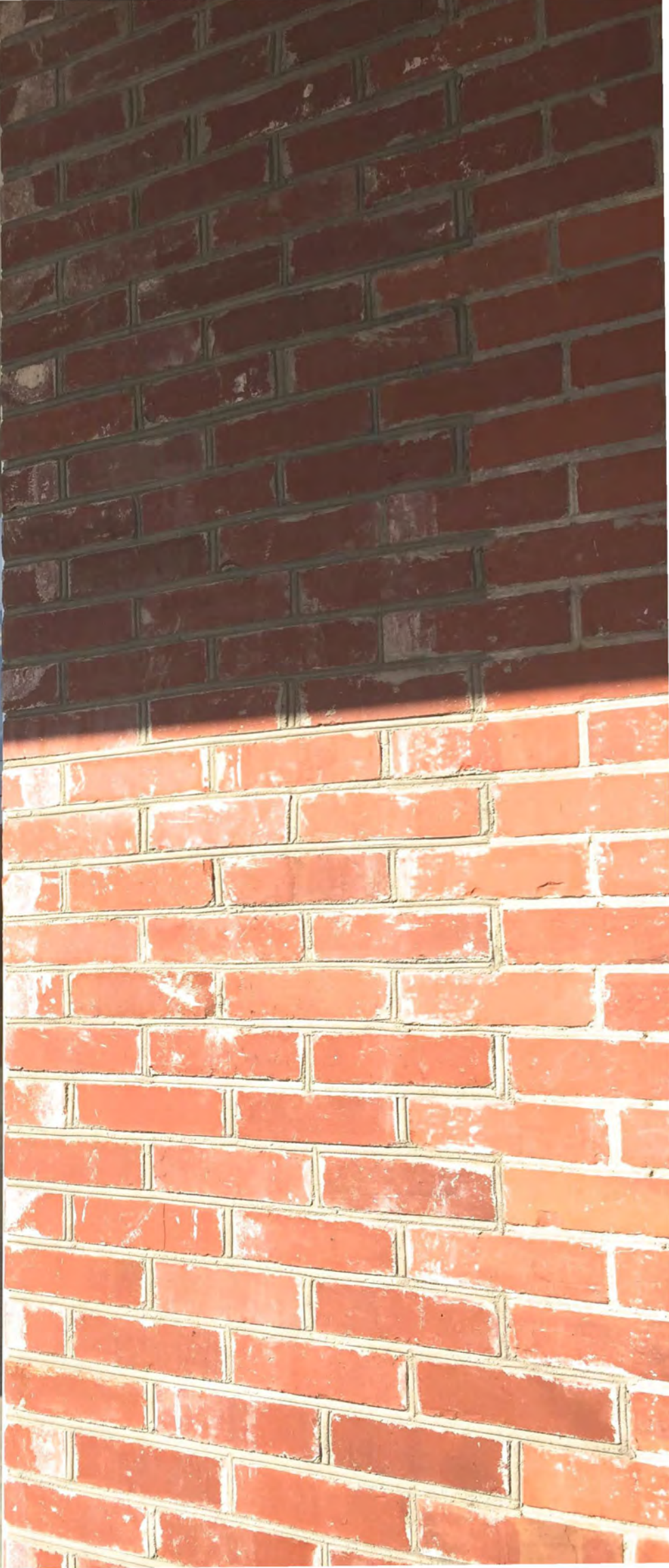
FBC



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ESPIRIT
PARK











FDC
←





PARKING
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FOR SALE





Charleston
Branch Library

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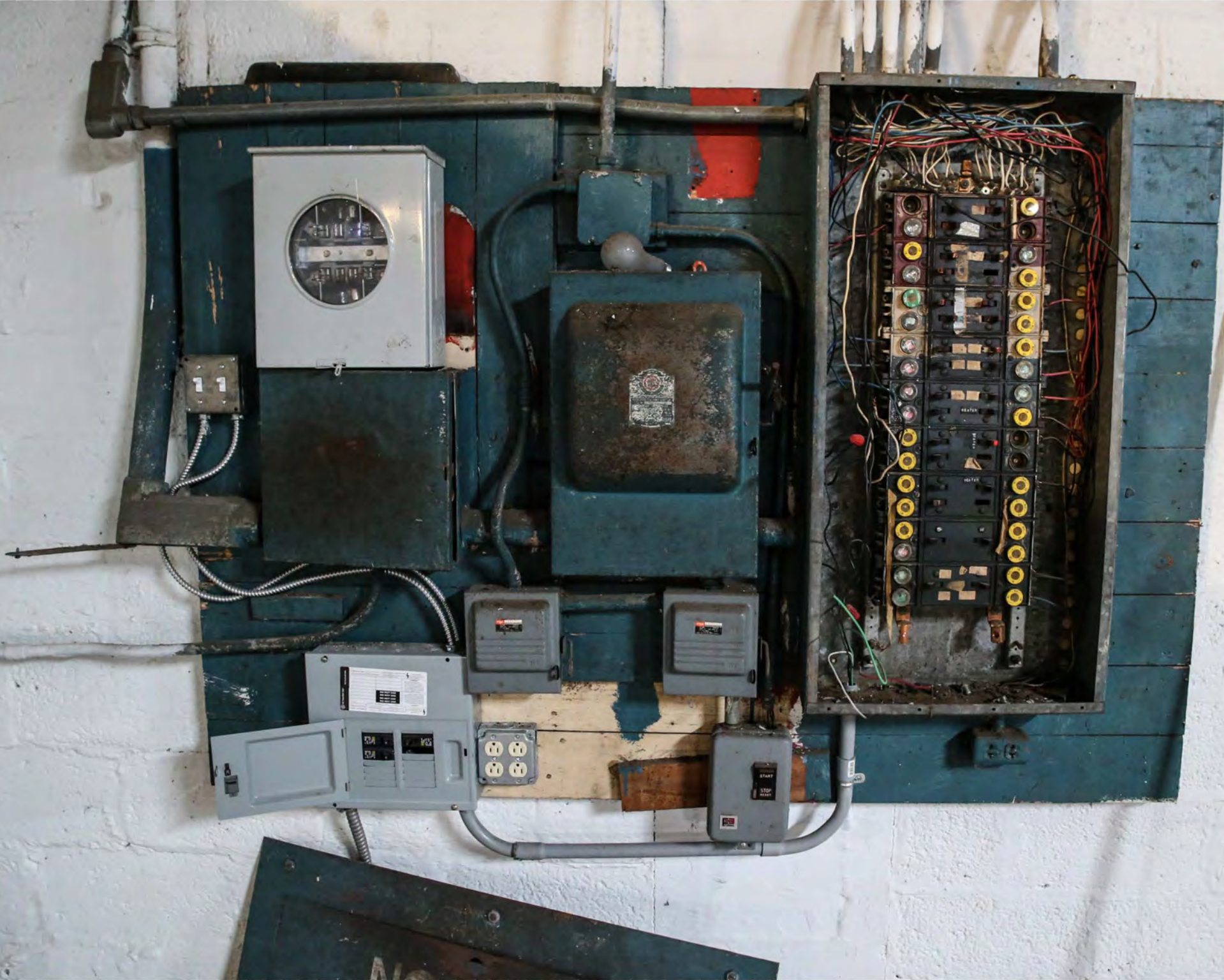






























Dick

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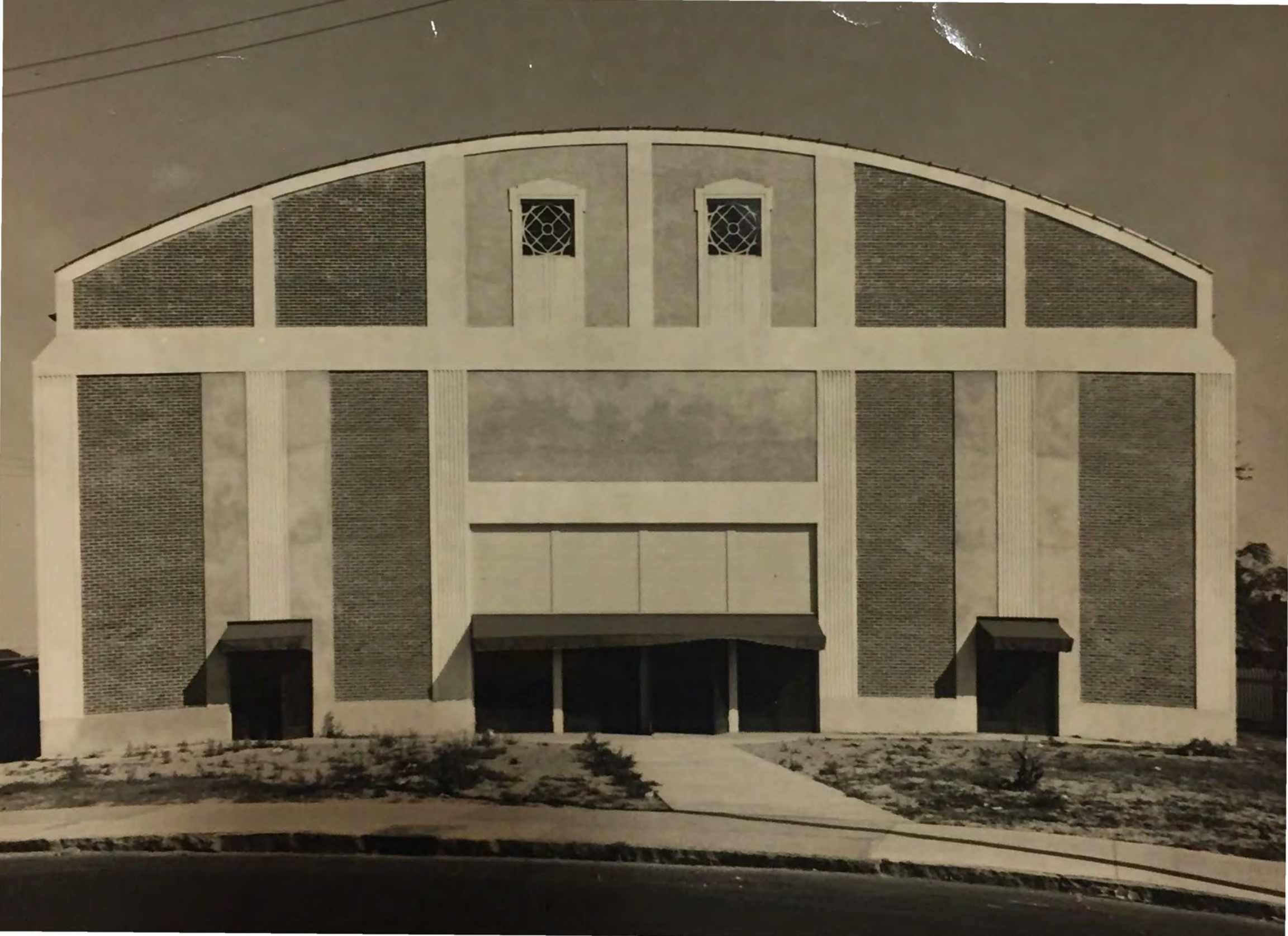
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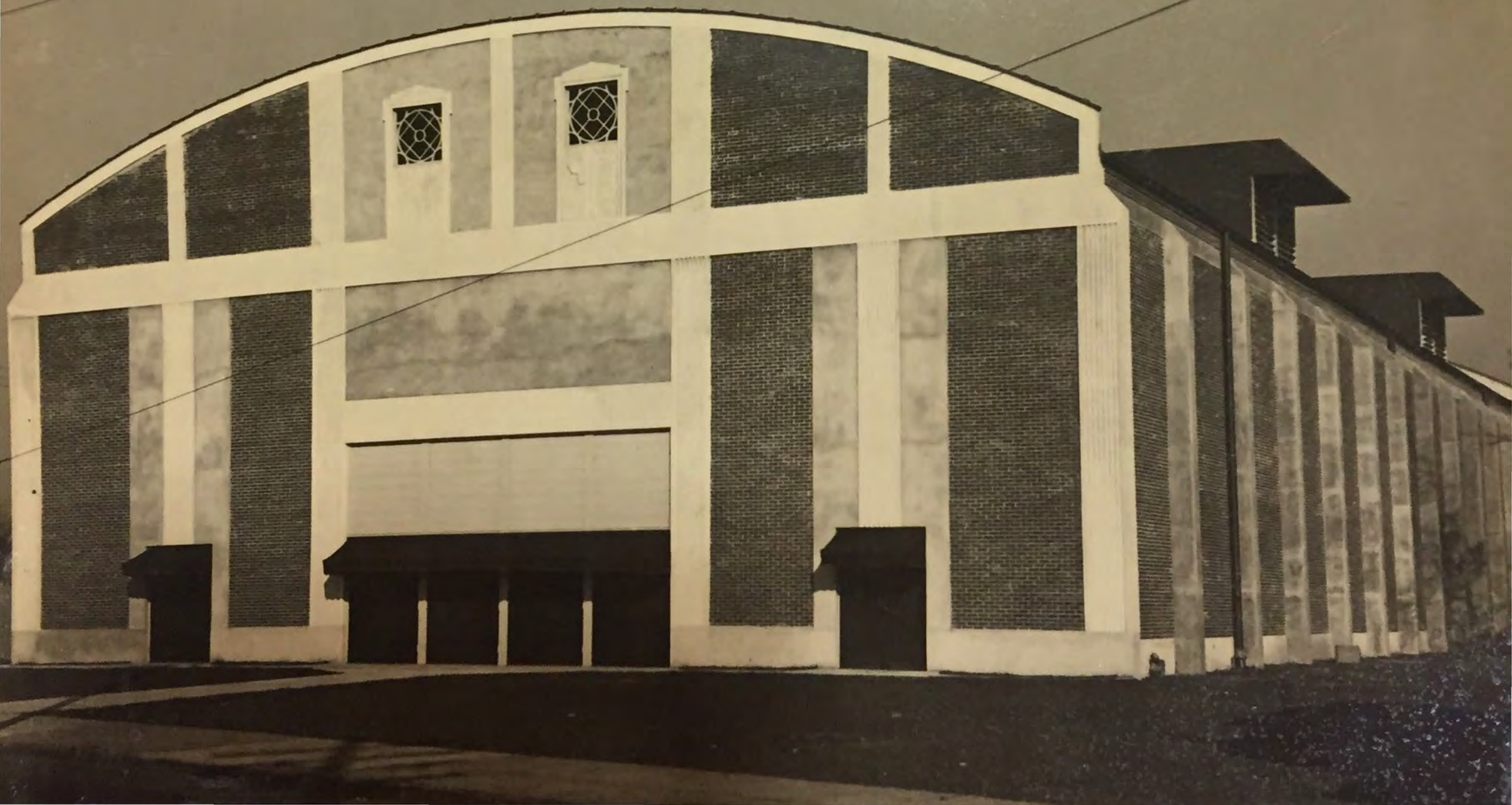
RYAN'S





ORIGINAL

BIG BERTHA





EDENS FOOD STORES

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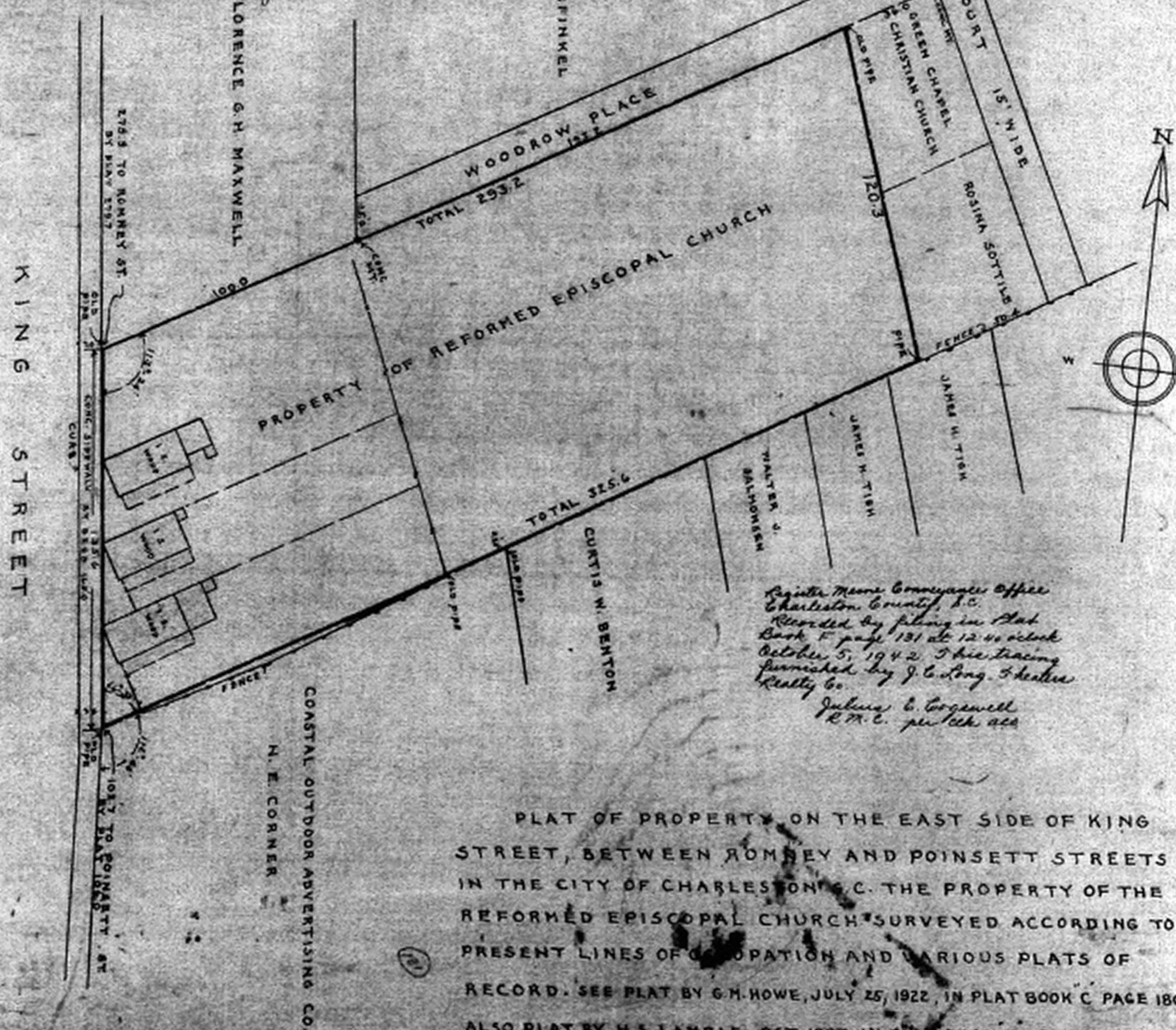


PORT CITY
PAPER CO.
1524 KING ST.

PORT CITY
PAPER CO.



FILE 4
 DRAWER 2
 FOLDER 31
 Drawing No. 21



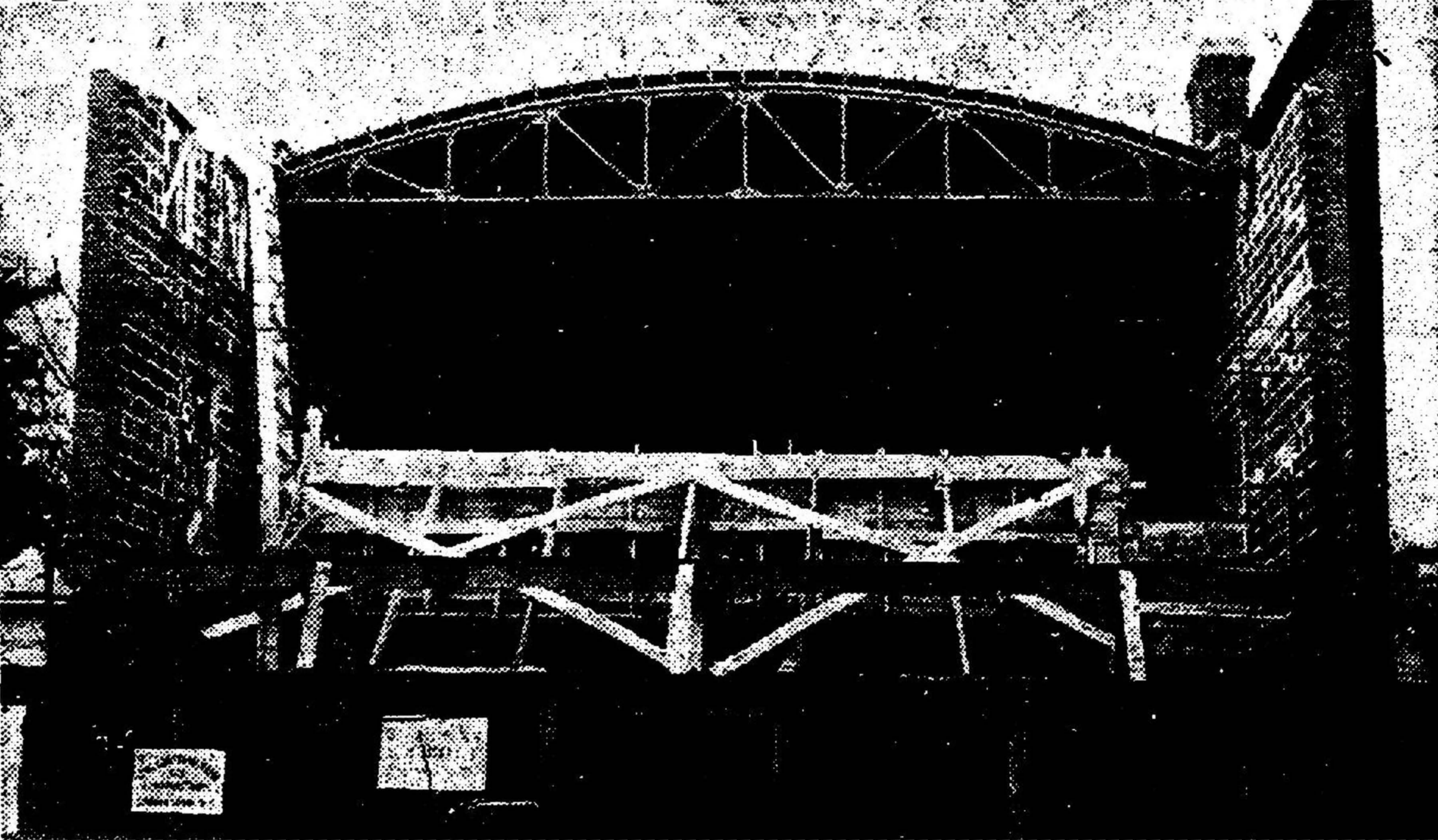
Register Meane Conveyance Office
 Charleston County, S.C.
 Recorded by filing in Plat
 Book F page 131 at 12:46 o'clock
 October 5, 1942. This tracing
 furnished by J. C. Long, 5 Beaufort
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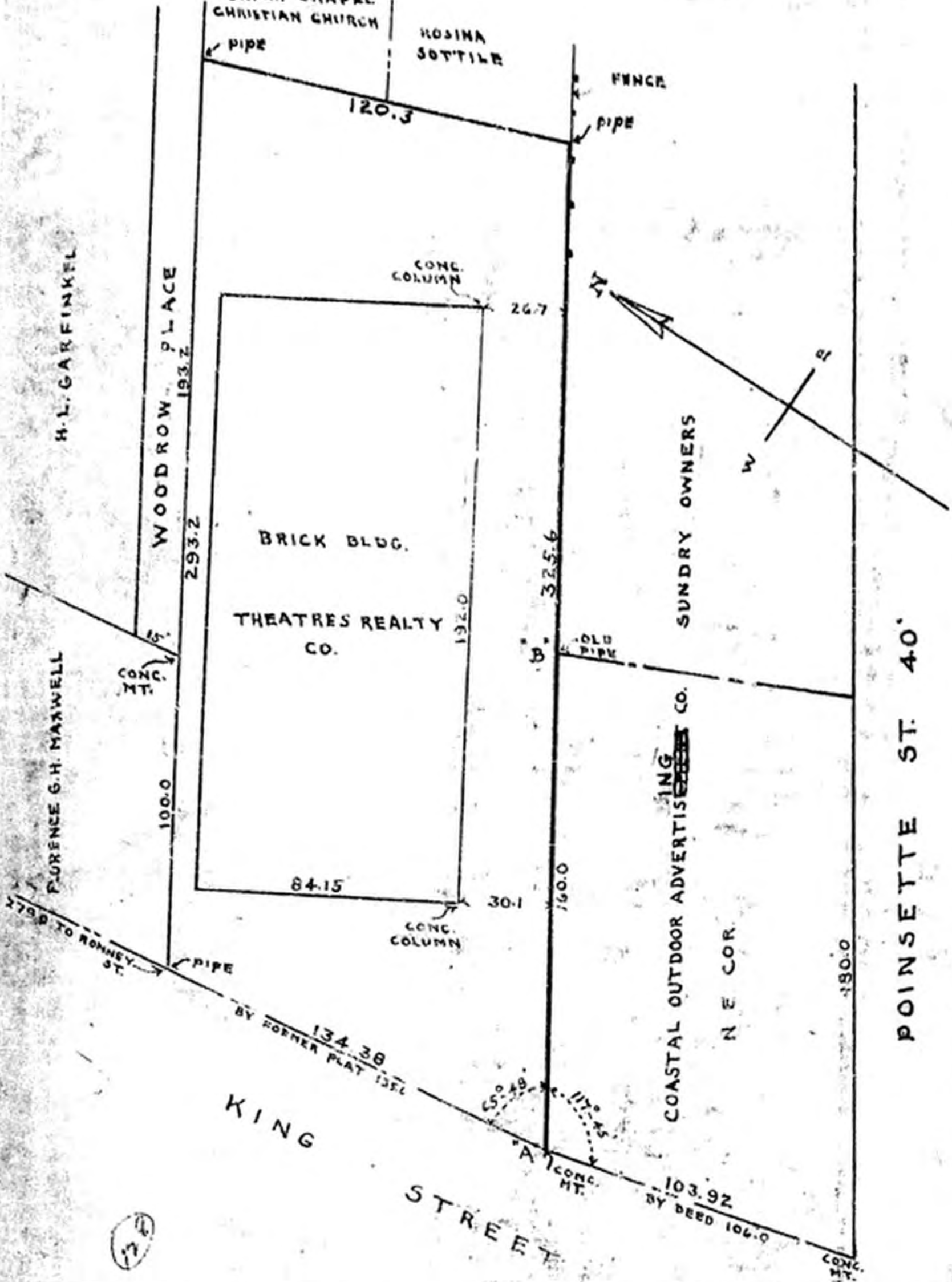
PLAT OF PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF KING STREET, BETWEEN ROMNEY AND POINSETT STREETS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S.C. THE PROPERTY OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH SURVEYED ACCORDING TO PRESENT LINES OF OCCUPATION AND VARIOUS PLATS OF RECORD. SEE PLAT BY G.M. HOWE, JULY 25, 1922, IN PLAT BOOK C PAGE 180. ALSO PLAT BY H.S. LAMBLE, OCT. 1897, IN PLAT BOOK D, PAGE 156.

SCALE 1" = 30' DEC 6, 1941 BY Joseph P. Beale C.E.









H. L. GARFINKEL

FLORENCE G. H. MAXWELL

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PIPE

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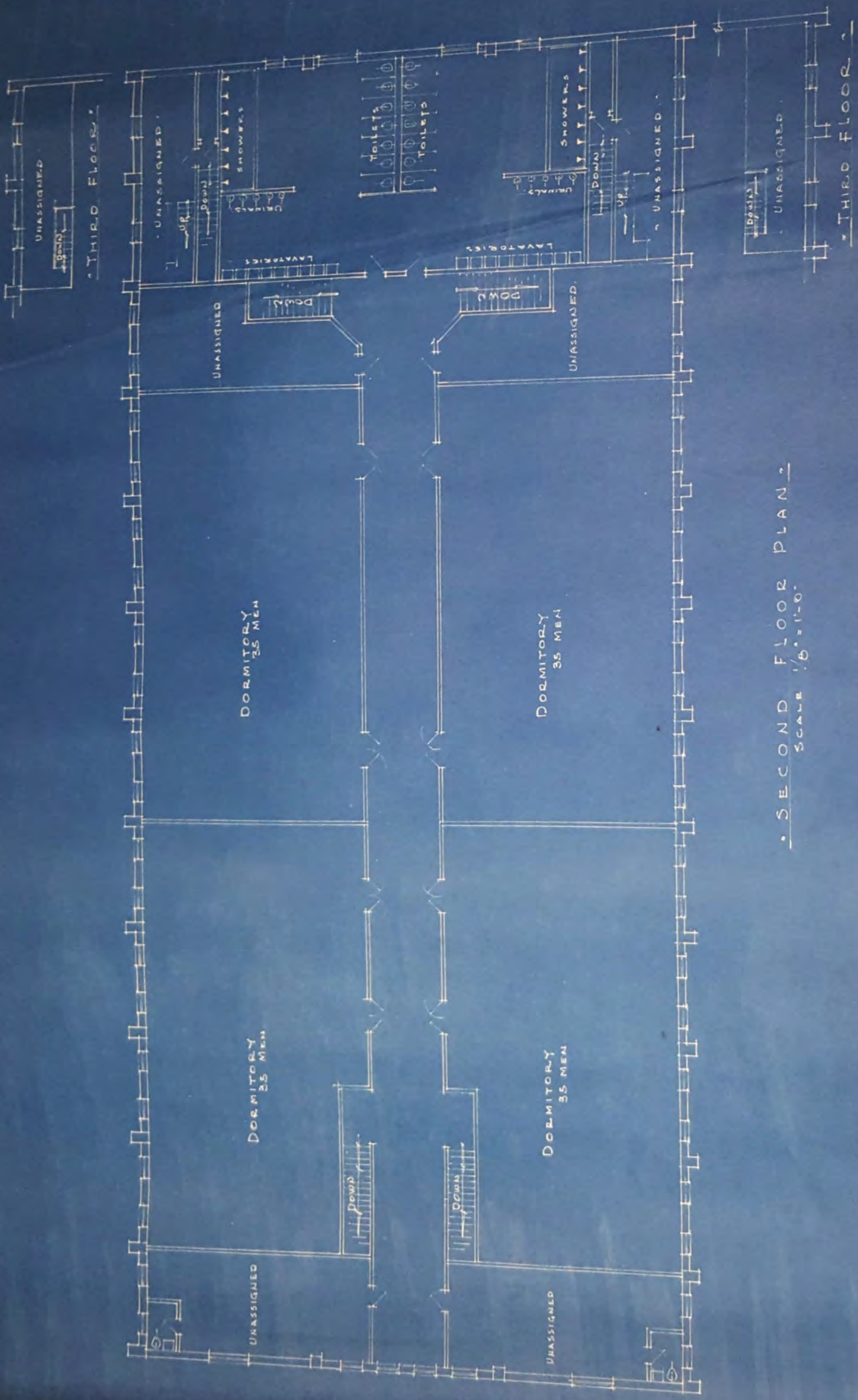
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BY CORNER PLAT 135L
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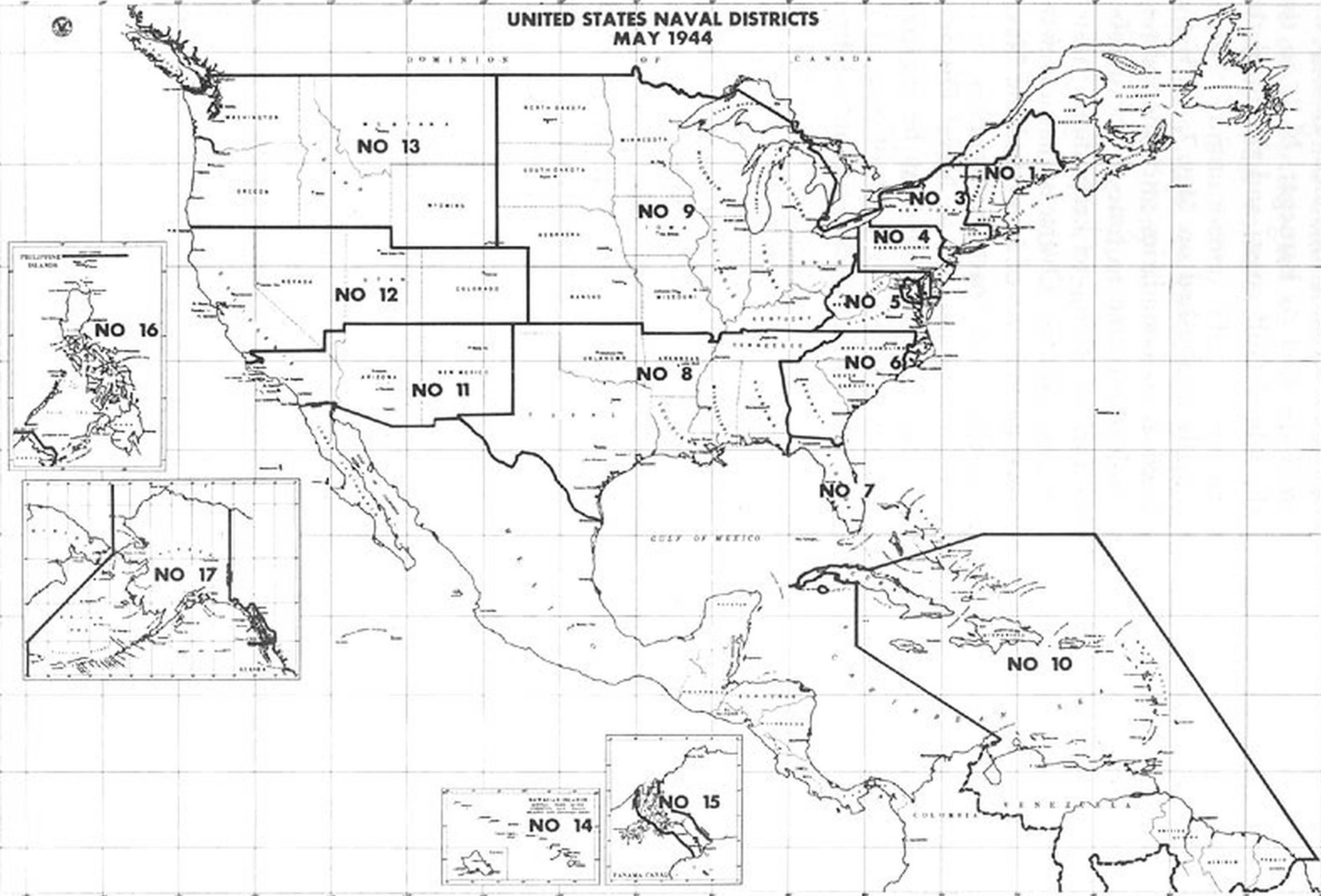
(172)

Register Mens Conveyance Office
Charleston County, S. C.
Recorded by filing in Plat
Book F page 128 at 2:00 o'clock
July 17, 1942. This tracing furnished
by J. C. Long
Julius E. Cogswell
R.M.C. per 2th acc



• SECOND FLOOR PLAN •
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

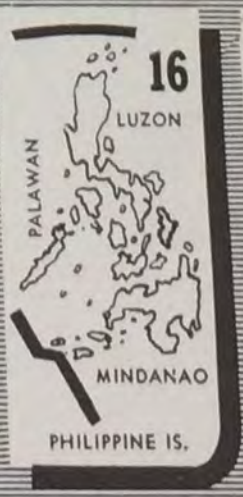
UNITED STATES NAVAL DISTRICTS
MAY 1944

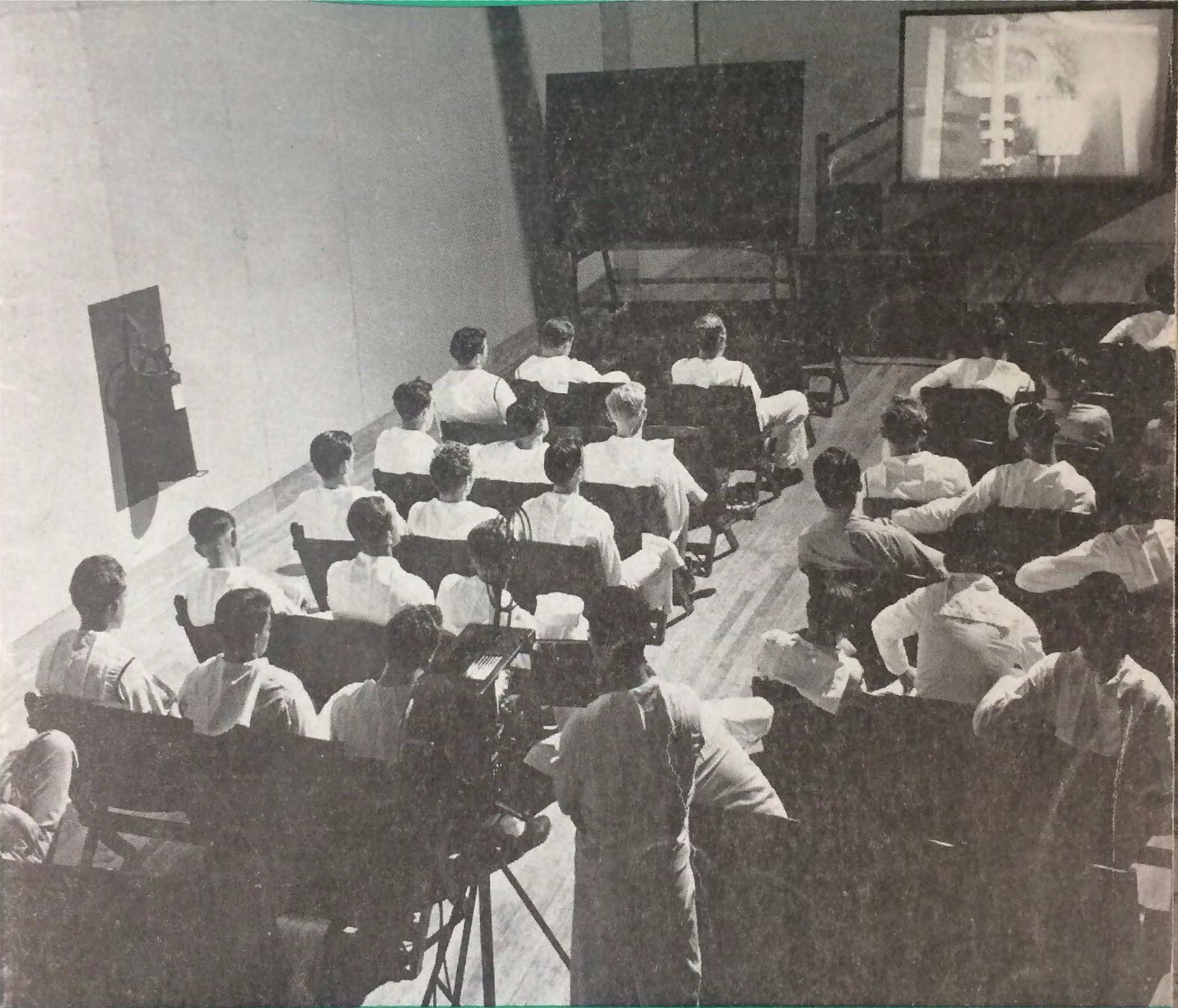


Other Training Aids Libraries Ring the World

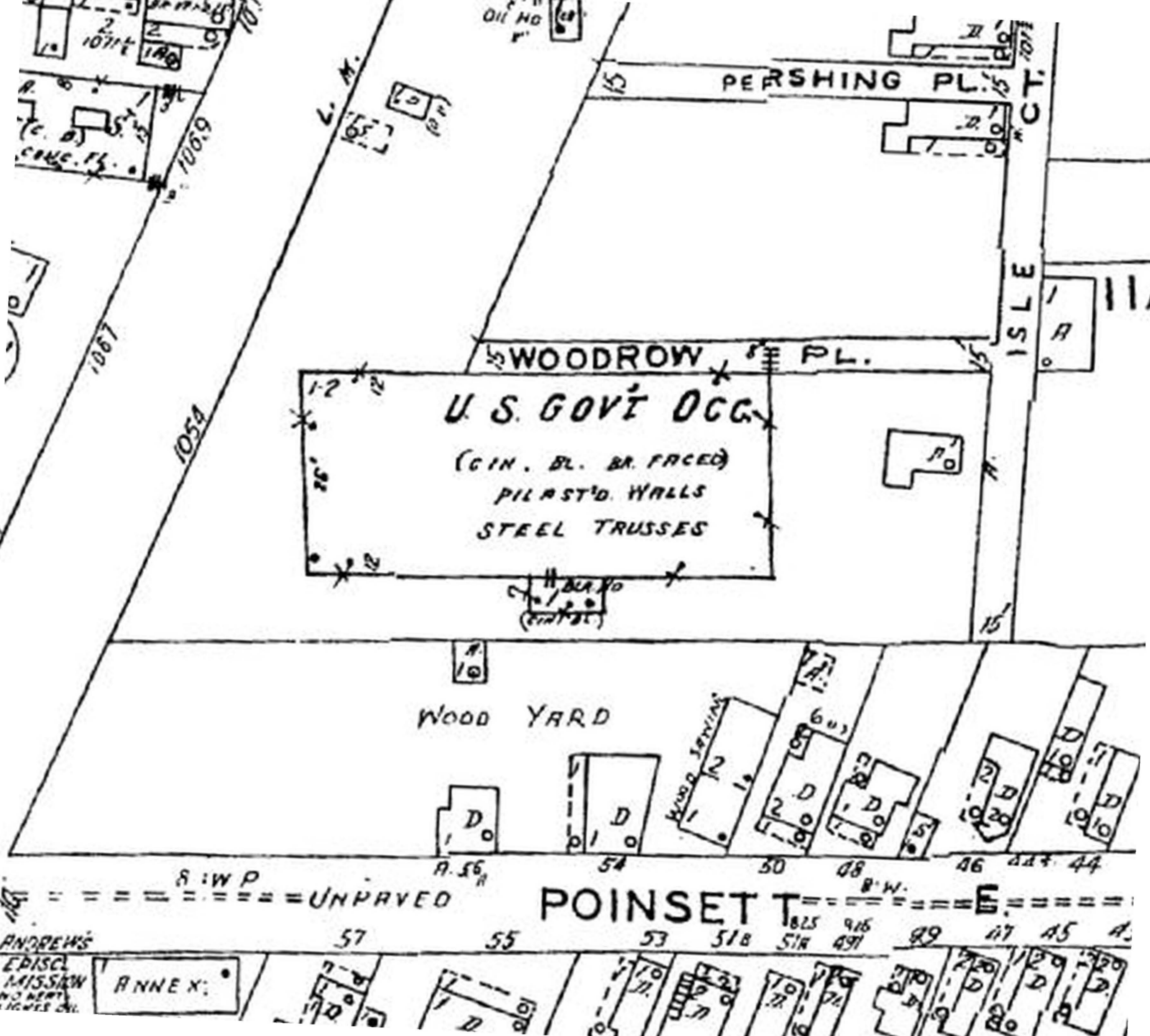


THE NAVAL DISTRICTS









U.S. GOVT BLDG

(CIN. BL. BR. FACED)
PILA STD. WALLS
STEEL TRUSSES

WOOD YARD

POINTSET T

UNPAVED

ANDREWS
EPISC
MISSION
NO. 2
1000 S. OIL

ANNEX

SKIPPER'S SKATEFLAND



1050 KING ST. S.C.
CHARLESTON.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library

Multiple Name:

State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston

Date Received: 8/31/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/22/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/10/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/16/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001747

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 10/16/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary NR Criterion A. Military and Commerce. POS 1943-1955. Local level of significance.
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 10/16/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES • HISTORY



August 28, 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library in Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Ehren Foley
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223