

Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina
 COUNTY: Richland
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: 70.6.41.0006
 DATE: 6/5/70



1. NAME
 COMMON: South Carolina Governor's Mansion
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: 800 Richland Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Columbia
 STATE: South Carolina 29201
 CODE: 45 COUNTY: Richland CODE: 079

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: State of South Carolina
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
 South Carolina Statutes at Large, no 2601, Vol VI, P. 488
 STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street, Box 11,188 Capitol Station
 CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY: South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (Preliminary)
 DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
 STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street, Box 11,188 Capitol Station
 CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

70.6.41.0006 6/5/70

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Carolina Governor's Mansion, a dignified, white stucco building, with flat roofline and low parapet, was originally built in 1855 as the officers' quarters for Arsenal Academy, a state-supported military school. The facade features a central pavilion, three bays wide. Three unadorned stilted arches enhance first floor of pavilion. The two outer arches are open to provide access to main entrance which is flanked by French windows. Central enclosed arch is partially hidden by a palmetto, South Carolina's state tree, and is usually embellished by the American and South Carolina flags on display above it. The pavilion's second floor has two evenly-spaced, six-over-six, sash windows with green louver shutters. Identical facade extensions have two French windows on first floor and a pair of shuttered, six-over-six, sash windows on the second floor level. Ornate gillwork porches add charm to extensions.

INTERIOR Central entrance hall provides access to formal drawing room and state dining room on the right and to a smaller drawing room and library on the left. The staircase leading to second floor living quarters is located in the front part of this hall. The mansion was originally a tenement dwelling with the central hall partitioning two apartments.

During the administration of Governor Burnet R. Maybank (1939-41) arches were cut in these walls. Also added were the antique Charleston mantel in the state dining room and the drawing room mantel, designed by Mrs. Maybank and built by S.C. Penitentiary inmates.

The one-story guest bedroom wing and the family dining room at the rear of the mansion were constructed during the administration of Governor Ernest F. Hollings (1959-63).

During the term of Governor Donald S. Russell (1963-65), extensive work was done to strengthen the structure of the house and completely renovate the interior. This resulted in such handsome additions as the valuable French wallpaper in the dining room, a gift to the mansion from Mrs. Russell.

During the term of Governor Robert E. McNair (1965-71), the formation of the Governor's Mansion Commission resulted in the acquisition for the mansion of numerous furnishings and objects d'art related to South Carolina history and culture.

GROUNDS The mansion stands in a city forest, shaded by massive magnolias, oaks and elms and planted with a profusion of flowering plants and shrubs. Focal point of circular driveway is a three-tiered fountain and pool. The grounds are partially fenced in by handsome wrought-iron pickets made at Columbia's old Palmetto Iron Works which were burned during the Confederate War. Much of the landscaping improvement and the addition of the walled, brickpaved courtyard, was done during the term of Governor Russell.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

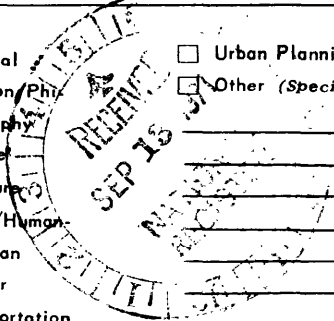
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1855**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Militarily, educationally, and politically significant, South Carolina's Governor's Mansion has played an integral part in the state's history since its construction in 1855.

Originally built as officers' quarters for Arsenal Academy, one of two South Carolina military schools, the building served in an educational and military capacity until 1863. Forced to close because of the Confederate War, Arsenal Academy sent 52 cadets to fight for the Southern cause. In 1865, when Union forces under Sherman burned most of the city of Columbia, the mansion was the only main building of the Arsenal Academy complex to survive the conflagration.

In 1868 the spacious house was designated the executive mansion of South Carolina. All South Carolina governors since 1868 have resided in the mansion with the exception of two who occupied their own homes within the city of Columbia. Thus the mansion has served for more than a century as the scene of many important political conferences and gatherings. A number of national dignitaries including President Franklin D. Roosevelt have been guests here.

The mansion's simple architectural style possesses great integrity, and the extensive gardens are fine examples of landscape architecture.

Historic and aesthetically important furnishings include: a bed designed and manufactured by Thomas Elfe for Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Thomas Knox Gordon, last chief justice appointed by the king; 66-piece silver service from the Battleship "South Carolina"; state china handpainted in 1919, showing state seals and palmetto tree; Doughty bird figurines; a landscape painting by Thomas Sully; Charleston-made furniture and silver; etc. (See inventory enclosure, supplementary material).

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blair, Everetta L., "The Governor's Mansion." Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, February 1965.
 Henning, Helen Kohn. Columbia: Capital City of South Carolina.
 Columbia, South Carolina: The Columbia Sesqui-Centennial Commission, 1936.
 Julien, Carl and Milling, Chapman J. Beneath So Kind A Sky. Columbia, South Carolina: The University of South Carolina Press, 1958.
 McMaster, Lucille. "Governor's Mansion." Atlanta Journal and Constitution, July 24, 1966.
 Simons, Jane Kealhofer. A Guide To Columbia. Columbia, South Carolina: Chamber of Commerce, 1945.

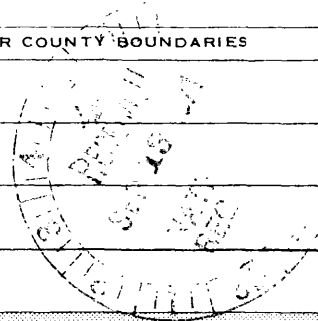
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0' 0" 0"	0' 0" 0"		34°	00'	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
NE	0' 0" 0"	0' 0" 0"		81	2'	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
SE	0' 0" 0"	0' 0" 0"				
SW	0' 0" 0"	0' 0" 0"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **8 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Nancy R. Ruhf, Historic Resources Coordinator I

ORGANIZATION: **South Carolina Department of Archives & History**

DATE: **August 20, 1970**
July 6, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street, Box 11, 188 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN: **Columbia**

STATE: **South Carolina**

CODE: **45**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name: *Charles E. Lef*

Title: Director, South Carolina

Department of Archives & History

Date: September 2, 1970

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

Ernest A. Connelly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

OCT 14 1971

Date: _____

ATTEST:
William J. Master
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: **OCT 5 1971**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Richland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
1016410006	6/5/90

(Number all entries)

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

9. Major Bibliographical References

WPA. South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State. New York:
Oxford University Press, 1941.

