

MP 3059

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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: Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960;

Equalization Schools in South Carolina, 1951-1960

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1400 Wheat Street

City or town: Columbia State: South Carolina County: Richland

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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>9/7/2018</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

10/24/18
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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

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> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium
SOCIAL/meeting hall

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Walls: brick, concrete

Roof: asphalt

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium Building is a brick building constructed in 1956 and located on the 1400 block of Wheat Street, Columbia, South Carolina. It was designed in the International Style typical of school construction in South Carolina during the 1950s. The building was built on a hill, showing the full two stories on the south elevation but only the second floor appearing above ground on the north elevation. It was constructed as part of the campus of Booker T. Washington High School, a segregated school for African American students in Columbia. It housed an auditorium as well as classrooms for the vocational and performing arts at the school. The exterior appearance of the school is notably different from other equalization schools, as the room containing the auditorium, located on the second floor, is

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double-height. As a result, the central portion of the building projects significantly above the standard two-story height. The other buildings making up the Booker T. Washington High School campus were torn down by the University of South Carolina, which bought the school in 1974, leaving the auditorium as the only remaining building. Now, the main entrance to the Auditorium Building faces Wheat Street to the south and the University of South Carolina's East Quad dormitory. The building retains much of the same appearance as it did when constructed in 1956 as well as its historic integrity, with the exception of a 2013 rear addition. The historic entrance of the school on the northwest elevation is still extant and used by students and faculty of the University of South Carolina, the primary users of the building today.

Narrative Description

The Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium is the only building remaining from what was once the Booker T. Washington High School campus. Booker T. Washington, founded in 1916, was the second segregated school for African American students in Columbia, South Carolina. The Booker T. Washington Auditorium is located at 1400 Wheat Street in Columbia, South Carolina. The two-story brick building was built in 1956 as part of South Carolina's school equalization program. The building held an auditorium, classroom spaces, and a number of different shop rooms for vocational education classes, including an automotive shop and a paint shop. The building was designed by architect J.B. Urquhart, who had a prolific career in South Carolina, designing a number of modern educational and commercial buildings.¹ C. Heslep Company, now McCrory Construction, was the general contractor. The company also completed a number of other building projects of note in South Carolina, including the Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina.²

The Auditorium Building is embedded in a hill to the south of where the main building of the school was originally located, within the 500 block of Marion Street. The historic entrance of the auditorium is located on the northwest elevation of the Auditorium Building, made up of three sets of double doors on a diagonal wall. Each door has a large windowpane and with a large transom window over each set of double doors. A brick barrier divides each set of double doors. This grouping of doors protrudes from the corner of the building where the north and west elevations meet. The roof of the building juts out over the brick wall, creating an overhang above the entrance that continues around the west elevation and much of the east elevation as well. There is also a single band window on either side of this protrusion. Either side of the protrusion features a diagonal wall connecting the entrance to the east or north elevations. On each of these diagonal walls there is a set of three original band windows. When looking at the historic

¹ City of Columbia City Council, Map and Text Amendment Case Summary, "Amend the Text of the Zoning Ordinance and the Zoning Map to Designate 1600 Main Street as a Group III Landmark," Columbia, SC: September 17, 2013, http://www.columbiasc.net/depts/city-council/docs/old_downloads/09_17_2013_Agenda_Items/PDS-CC-2013-9-17-PKT5-6-TXT-MA-1600MainSt.pdf

² "Nearly a Century Strong and Counting," *McCrory Construction Company* <http://www.mccroryconstruction.com/our-company/>

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entrance of the building, it appears as only one floor with a flat roof and the auditorium rising above.

The west elevation of the building shows clearly how the building was constructed into the hill. The ground level of the building appears in full, with the basement level protruding from underground toward the south (downhill). On the ground level the eleven original band windows remain, three on the diagonal connecting wall mentioned above, and eight in a grouping to the south. On the basement level, five of the original band windows remain, grouped together. The southern end of the window groups butt up against a brick pillar protrusion.

The north elevation of the building clearly shows the architectural complexity of the building. The east and west sides each protrude out from the center of the building, forming a u-shape. The east protrusion has no windows, but there is a door on the lowest visible level, facing toward the west. The center section of the north elevation shows both levels, which appear identical with eighteen windows on each floor. A set of windowed double doors is situated on the eastern edge of the western protrusion. Fourteen band windows appear along the rest of the visible ground level of the north elevation. Only the ground level is visible on this western protrusion, with the auditorium rising above the flat roof.

The east elevation of the building is relatively simple, with twenty-three of the original band windows visible on the second floor and thirteen on the first floor. Two sets of double doors are also located on the first floor, near either end of the building. A single door remains on the north end of the elevation with a brick surround. These doors were used as exterior entrances to the vocational education shops in the building.

The south elevation fronting Wheat Street is the historic rear of the Auditorium Building. An addition was added to this elevation in 2013, creating a new main entrance. The south elevation rises two stories, with the double-height auditorium rising above the roofline of the rest of the building. To the west of the addition, twelve of the original windows remain, as well as four of the original rear doors of the building. To the east of the addition, eighteen of the original windows remain, nine on each floor. The addition, featuring an exhibit space focused on Booker T. Washington High School and the building's only elevator, was constructed to meet standards established by the Columbia Design and Development Review Commission.

The windows let a great deal of light into the hallways, so much so that some interior walls also have windows. These band windows match those on the exterior to allow light into the offices inside the building. The interior windows are a feature typical of equalization architecture, though many buildings have since removed their interior windows. The interior walls are cinderblock, the construction material used for interior walls in many equalization schools.³

³ Rebekah Dobrasko, "Equalization of Schools in South Carolina, 1951-1960," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, August 21, 2009.

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Purchased in 1974 by the University of South Carolina, the auditorium maintains much of its exterior and interior appearance. The auditorium portion of the building was renovated in 2013 in order to update the interior, though the shell of the auditorium remains unchanged. The auditorium is two stories tall, with a stage to the southeast and 500 seats facing it. Two sets of double doors lead out into the entrance hallway, which continues around the building. This hallway leads the visitor to a set of interior office spaces, open to the hall through interior windows, and to additional classroom spaces. The basement floor of the building, features an additional entrance completed at the same time as the 2013 renovations. That addition, facing Wheat Street, removed a portion of the existing wall and added a two-story brick atrium whose exterior appearance mirrored that of the original school building's entrance. It also added an elevator and additional staircase to the building. Moving into the building from the atrium, it maintains much of its original feeling, including cinder block walls and high-ceiling hallways with windows on the upper part of the exterior walls. North of the atrium is an open space with doors to former storage rooms and shops classrooms, many with the name of their previous use above the door still. East of the atrium, more classrooms line the hallway, leading to a set of stairs at the end of the hall.

The significant architectural features of the Booker T. Washington Building remain largely intact, providing the building with historic integrity. The original band windows that appear throughout the building are significant as a marker of the post-World War II architecture typical of buildings constructed with equalization of schools funding. The extensive windows allowed for greater light in the classrooms and hallways and served as a hallmark of equalization architecture. The architecture of the building typifies the mixture of Moderne and International-style architectural forms utilized in post-World War II South Carolina for educational buildings, with a low-sloped roof and streamlined appearance.⁴ The historic entrance, where the double doors feature large windows to also allow in light, still retain their original appearance and are used by students attending class in the auditorium. The 2013 addition, though substantial, is located at the historic rear of the building. The Auditorium Building today still looks like the place where Booker T. Washington High School students attended assemblies, had chorus practice, or took shop class and where members of the community watched the plays and talent shows performed by students. As simply stated by Tyrone Washington, who graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1970, "It still has that same look today as it did back then."⁵

⁴ Rebekah Dobrasko, "Upholding 'separate but Equal': South Carolina's School Equalization Program, 1951-1955" master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 2005.

⁵ Tyrone Washington, interview by Jill Found, November 16, 2017, Columbia, South Carolina.

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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.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK

Period of Significance

1956-1970

Significant Dates

1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Urquhart, James Burwell

C. Heslep Company

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

The Booker T. Washington Auditorium Building is the last extant building of Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia, South Carolina. The school opened in 1916 and became an important institution for the African American community in Columbia and across South Carolina. The Auditorium Building was constructed in 1956 using state funds dedicated to equalizing African American schools across South Carolina, which the state government hoped would forestall a push toward integrated schools. From 1956 until 1970, the auditorium served the segregated high school. When Booker T. Washington High School and other schools in Richland District One integrated in 1970-71, the Auditorium Building continued to function as the school's auditorium, classroom spaces for music and theater classes, and the shop classrooms for vocational education. The auditorium was also used for a number of public events that brought together the school and local Columbia community. The building's period of significance ends in 1970, when Richland District One when a series of court cases finally forced public schools in South Carolina to implement plans for racial integration.

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

Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black

During Reconstruction, attaining a suitable education became a major goal for African Americans in Columbia and across South Carolina. African American legislators helped to pass laws establishing a state-wide system of compulsory public education, helping to spur the development of African American schools in the capitol city.⁶ In the 1880s, when Columbia's school board restructured its segregated educational system, Howard School became the primary educational institution for African Americans in the city, supported though a mixture of private and public funding. Several other schools in the city, including Benedict Institute (founded in 1870), educated African American students.⁷

Booker T. Washington High School was established in 1916, serving first as an elementary school. In 1918 it became the first public high school for African American students in Columbia.⁸ Years later, students of Booker T. Washington High School remembered the exceptional education provided by teachers at the school. "I think all of the teachers that taught

⁶ John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 255.

⁷ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 257-58.

⁸ Jim Walker, "Goodbye, Booker T. Washington," *Osceola Tabloid*, March 15, 1974. Antony Edwards, "Booker T. Washington High School (1916-1974): Voices of Remembrance," Paper presented at the Southern History of Education Society's annual meeting, March 20-21, 1988, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

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me had an impact in my life because they taught the whole child,” said Durham Carter, who graduated from Booker T. Washington.⁹ The school became the first public high school in the state to gain accreditation from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.¹⁰ With students coming from local elementary schools such as Florence C. Benson and Celia Dial Saxon Elementary Schools, Booker T. Washington served as a cornerstone of the educational, social, and economic community of African Americans in Columbia.

Although the school itself was not an organizing site for protests and demonstrations during the civil rights movement, the teachers and administrators served as a supportive community for those undertaking civil rights activism. Civil rights leaders J. Andrew Simmons, Septima Poinsette Clark, and Modjeska Simkins taught at the school and attorneys Matthew J. Perry, Jr. and Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr. attended the school as students, along with a number of other individuals who went on to become important members of the African American community in Columbia. As principal of the school, Simmons encouraged Charles Bailey, a former Booker T. Washington student and recent graduate of Morehouse College to apply to the all-white University of South Carolina School of Law in 1938. Booker T. Washington students were also involved in Civil Rights demonstrations in Columbia, taking part in marches and sit-ins in downtown Columbia.¹¹

The Auditorium Building was constructed in 1956 with funds intended to equalize white and black educational facilities in South Carolina in an attempt to avoid court-imposed racial integration. It was, in short, the attempt to place the “equal” in the “separate but equal” doctrine established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), and that was the legal doctrine used to prop up racially segregated public school systems throughout the American South. Following the *Briggs v. Elliot* (1952) U.S. District Court case, which originated in Clarendon County, South Carolina, in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) argued that the school board had failed to provide equal school facilities for black and white students, Governor James Byrnes proposed a statewide sales tax to fund school construction projects. The purpose of the “equalization program” was to place the “equal” in the “separate but equal” in an attempt to forestall racial integration.

This funding was used to build schools across the state as well as undertake renovation projects during the 1950s.¹² Funding from these equalization efforts was used to build the auditorium at Booker T. Washington High School, along with classroom spaces for vocational education. Architect J.B. Urquhart and contractors C. Heslep Company undertook the construction project with an initial budget of \$290,945.¹³ They completed the building in time for the start of classes

⁹ Durham Carter, interview by Tom Crosby, May 22, 2007, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, transcript.

¹⁰ R. Scott Baker, *Paradoxes of Desegregation: African American Struggles for Educational Equity in Charleston, South Carolina, 1926-1972* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 53.

¹¹ Baker, *Paradoxes of Desegregation*, 53.

¹² Rebecca Dobrasko, “Equalization of Schools in South Carolina, 1951-1960,” Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, August 21, 2009.

¹³ “\$290, 945 Building Permit Issued for Booker School,” *The State*, January 5, 1956.

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in the fall of 1956. This addition made Booker T. Washington High School the largest comprehensive school for African American students in South Carolina.¹⁴

The Booker T. Washington Auditorium fulfills the requirements of the multiple property nomination "Equalization of Schools in South Carolina, 1951-1960." The auditorium was constructed with equalization funds and maintains both its historic entrance and windows. The addition to the building is situated at the historic rear of the building and does not disrupt the appearance of the building from its historic entrance.¹⁵ It also meets the standards for the "Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960." The auditorium at Booker T. Washington High School was an exclusive space, a school and community space to serve exclusively African Americans from its construction in 1956 until integration in 1970. It has maintained much of its historic appearance and continues to serve as a reminder of segregated schools in Columbia.¹⁶

Booker T. Washington was located in the Wheeler Hill area of Columbia and served the broader Ward One Community. During the first half of the twentieth-century, Wheeler Hill was segregated by custom, divided from the neighboring white communities.¹⁷ The high school was situated on the boundary between Wheeler Hill and the University of South Carolina, which remained resolutely out of bounds to African Americans until the 1960s. Soon after the auditorium was built, however, the university had begun to encroach on both the Wheeler Hill and Ward One communities. In the name of urban renewal, the City of Columbia and University of South Carolina purchased properties in these neighborhoods, displacing African American residents, businesses, and churches, and replacing them with university buildings. This process continued for decades and, as a result, few of the structures that made up these historic African American communities remain standing today.¹⁸

The auditorium was used by the school and community for educational, cultural, and social events. The auditorium served as a space where school faculty and parents met, hosting meetings of the Parent-Teacher Association as well as, on at least one occasion, a parent-teacher talent show.¹⁹ Students also used the building as a place for celebrations, such as Senior Night.²⁰ On this night, graduating students would perform skits and read their senior wills, leaving memories and traditions to younger students. They would also present a gift to the school, often something

¹⁴ Anthony Lloyd Edwards, "Booker T. Washington High School (1916-1974): Voices of Remembrance" (University of South Carolina, 1998), 90, <https://search-proquest-com.pallas2.tcl.sc.edu/pqdtlocal1006876/docview/304458640/abstract/1AD119A912F34F0APQ/1>.

¹⁵ Dobrasko, "Equalization of Schools in South Carolina, 1951-1960," 10.

¹⁶ Ruth Bagley-Ayres, et. Al., "Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, January 2005.

¹⁷ Rebekah Dobrasko and Louis Venters, "Florence C. Benson Elementary School," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, August 21, 2009.

¹⁸ Moore, *Columbia and Richland County*, 441-443.

¹⁹ "Booker Washington PTA Talent Night Tonight," *The State*, April 4, 1960; "Columbia Day-By Day," *The State*, September 7, 1965.

²⁰ "Booker T. High Sets Exercises," *The State*, May 25, 1961.

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needed, showing the dedication these students had to the institution.²¹ Important educational activities, such as inductions for the National Honor Society also took place in the auditorium. These events made the auditorium a place where students, faculty, and parents joined together in celebration of the education students received at Booker T. Washington High School.

The auditorium served as vital connection between Booker T. Washington and the broader community, with the school hosting a number of cultural events and programs open to the wider African American community in Columbia. This included concerts, where the school's regionally renowned music groups performed traditional music as well as comedic musical skits. The Spring Concert at Booker T. Washington, held in the auditorium, was an annual event that drew mention in *The State* newspaper.²² Dance performances by students also took place in the auditorium for a public audience, including a May 1960 performance of "Danse Africane" that drew on African heritage.²³ Students also performed plays for the public in the auditorium and Christmas programs.²⁴ Booker T. Washington's auditorium later served as the space for the Miss Columbia Teen Pageant and Revue, which had previously been known as Miss Black Teen. Events such as this supported student educational efforts through scholarships, but also local community organizations such as the Utopian Club, which hosted the event.²⁵ Often, these performances attracted a wide audience within Columbia's African American community, bringing students from other schools and their families.²⁶

The Auditorium Building included more than just the auditorium space, however. It included the classroom and practice spaces for Booker T. Washington's popular John Work Chorus, as well as the school band, and spaces for vocational education. Vocational education had long been a key aspect of African American education in the South, and the creation of the Booker T. Washington Auditorium Building allowed the school to expand its offerings to include courses in brick masonry, painting, carpentry, and auto mechanics. The students trained in these programs would go on to serve as laborers and business owners in Columbia, helping to further develop the African American community in the city.²⁷

In 1970, more than fifteen years after the landmark decisions in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), a series of federal court decisions forced Richland County, and school districts across the state, to implement plans for immediate school desegregation. This included Booker T. Washington High School. At the same time, the various school districts in the City of Columbia and Richland County consolidated, and began to move high schools out of downtown Columbia. In 1974 the Richland County District One School Board decided that necessary repairs to the school were cost prohibitive and decided to close and sell the school. Immediately, outcry arose

²¹ Tyrone Washington, interview, November 16, 2017

²² "Concert Slated At High School," *The State*, May 2, 1965.

²³ "BTW to Hold Spring Concert," *The State*, May 9, 1960.

²⁴ "BTW School Will Present Play Tonight," *The State*, April 16, 1962; "BTW Christmas Program," *The State*, September 10, 1961.

²⁵ Andrew Delaplane, "Board Approves Sale of School," *The State*, June 12, 1974.

²⁶ Tyrone Washington, interview, November 16, 2017

²⁷ Edwards, "Booker T. Washington High School (1916-1974)."

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from alumni and the school's current faculty and students. In protesting the closing of the school, they spoke to both the lack of appropriate funding over a long period of time for Booker T. Washington, as well as its important role in the community. In a School Board meeting English teacher Frankie Outten read a testimonial from the faculty, calling the school "the great mother of the black community."²⁸ After the University of South Carolina purchased Booker T. Washington High School, the auditorium continued to serve a number of functions, including as a performance and meeting space, especially for events connected to African American history and culture.²⁹ While the auditorium was used for public performances, the classroom spaces were also used for a variety of classes and administrative needs.

The Booker T. Washington Auditorium Building provided students with a space where they could develop important skills, share their work, and highlight their accomplishments to the school and broader community. Students interested in learning technical skills could take classes on those in the building, providing them with valuable knowledge to allow them to enter profitable trades after high school that would help to support their communities. Students who wanted to learn to play musical instruments or develop as performers could also study in the building, then share their talents with their families and others in the auditorium. In a time and place when African Americans faced segregation and discrimination, the Auditorium Building allowed young people to show all they could accomplish. Today, it stands as the last remaining building of the Booker T. Washington High School complex and the last tangible reminder of the legacy of that school in the City of Columbia. The Auditorium Building is a symbol not only of the tradition of African American dedication to education, but also the attempts of the local government to undermine that tradition and its memory, in part by physically destroying much of the school. Nevertheless, the Auditorium Building continues to serve those goals. From the moment it was built through today, the Auditorium Building served as a vessel for the community pride and collaboration. In recent years alumni of Booker T. Washington have returned to the building for reunion events, often bringing with them their own children and grandchildren, continuing the tradition that made the Booker T. Washington Auditorium Building a cornerstone of the African American community in Columbia.

²⁸ Fran Zupan, "Board Backs BTW Silence," *The State*, March 22, 1974

²⁹ "King Observance Has Host of Events," *The Gamecock*, April 1, 1976; Kern Carter, "February Brings Events for Black History Month," *The Gamecock*, February 1, 1985.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

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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
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.05

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: 33.993159 | Longitude: -81.025109 |
| 2. Latitude: 33.993606 | Longitude: -81.025280 |
| 3. Latitude: 33.993335 | Longitude: -81.026225 |
| 4. Latitude: 33.992871 | Longitude: -81.026025 |

Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium

Richland County, South
Carolina
County and State

Name of Property

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: |

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

The boundaries of this property include portions of Columbia, South Carolina parcel number R11303-08-03, which is the current property parcel on which the Booker T. Washington Auditorium Building is located. The boundaries stretch from Wheat Street to the historic front of the auditorium.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes the historic property boundaries of Booker T. Washington High School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jill Found
organization: Center for Civil Rights History and Research at the University of South Carolina
street & number: 3407 Lanier Ave
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29205
e-mail: jillfound@gmail.com
telephone: 540-842-8709
date: June 6, 2018

Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium

Name of Property

Richland County, South
Carolina

County and State

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.)

Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium

Richland County, South
Carolina
County and State

Name of Property

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

Name of Property: Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium Building

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Jill Found

Date Photographed: September 15, 2017

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

- 1 of 18 – Northwest elevation, showing historic entrance to building – camera directed south east
- 2 of 18 – West elevation, portion to the north – camera directed east
- 3 of 18 – West elevation, viewed from the north showing southern portion – camera directed southeast
- 4 of 18 – West elevation, southern portion – camera directed east
- 5 of 18 – North elevation – camera directed southeast
- 6 of 18 – North elevation – camera directed south
- 7 of 18 – North elevation – camera directed southwest
- 8 of 18 – East elevation, southern half – camera directed west
- 9 of 18 – East elevation, northern half – camera directed west
- 10 of 18 – East elevation, detail over door – camera directed west
- 11 of 18 – South elevation, western half – camera directed north
- 12 of 18 – South elevation, eastern half – camera directed north
- 13 of 18 – Interior hallway on ground floor- camera facing east
- 14 of 18 – Auditorium – camera facing south
- 15 of 18 – Interior hallway on ground floor showing interior windows - camera facing east
- 16 of 18 – Interior of classroom – camera facing west

Booker T. Washington High School Auditorium

Richland County, South
Carolina
County and State

Name of Property

17 of 18 – Interior stairwell – camera facing east

18 of 18 – Interior hallway on basement floor - camera facing west

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.

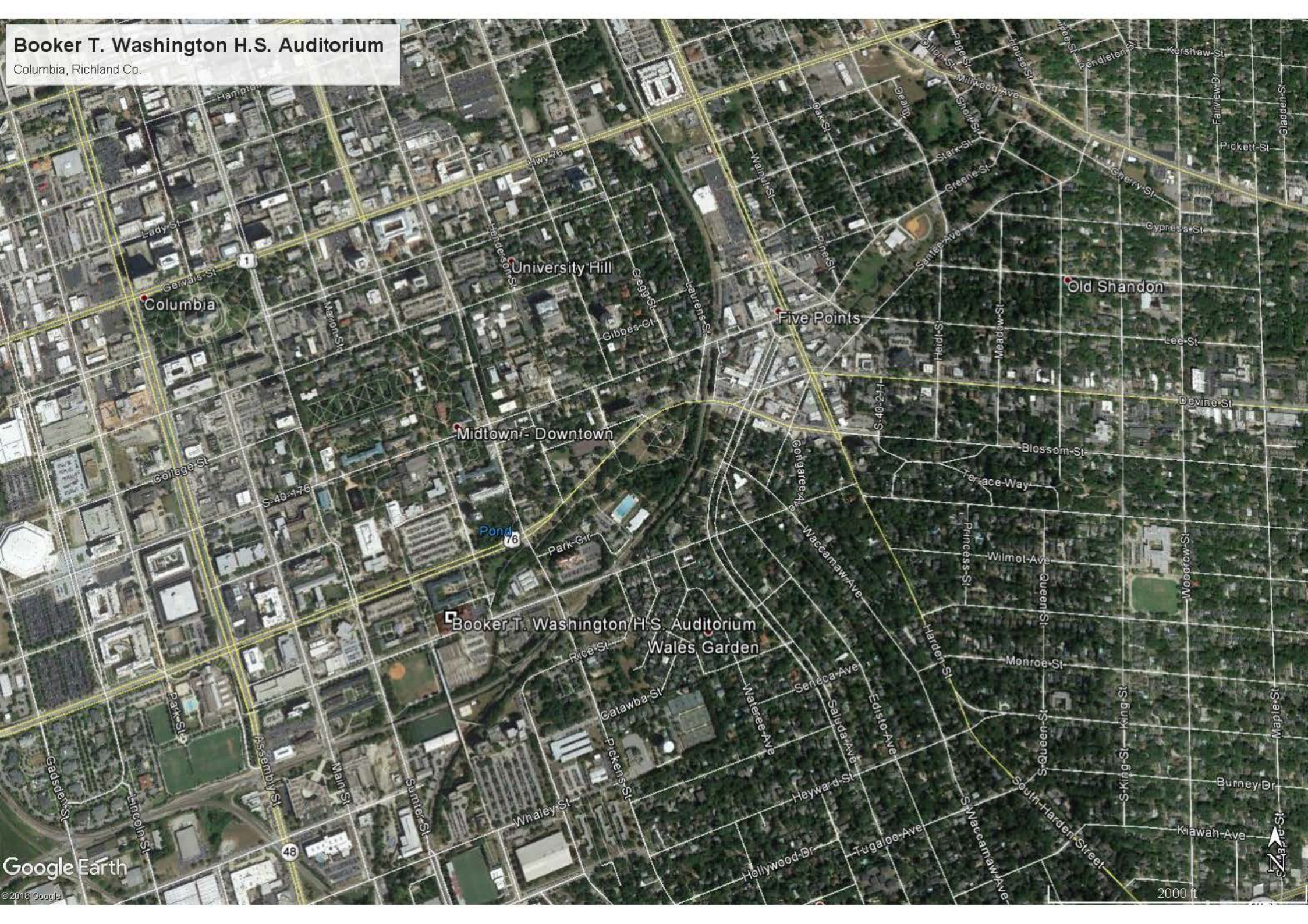
Booker T. Washington H.S. Auditorium

Columbia, Richland Co.



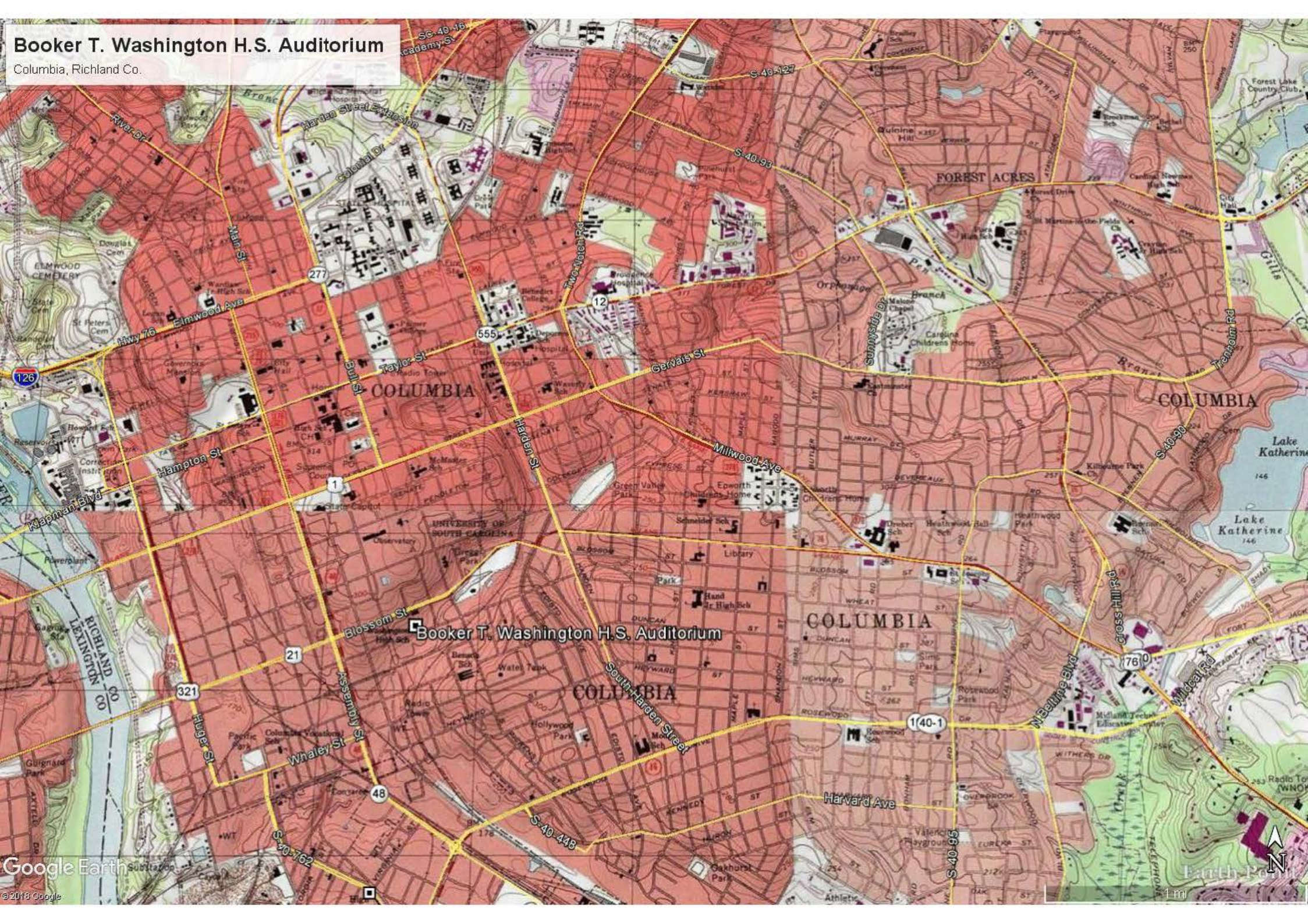
Booker T. Washington H.S. Auditorium

Columbia, Richland Co.



Booker T. Washington H.S. Auditorium

Columbia, Richland Co.
























CARPENTRY SHOP



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

1400

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
1400
1



KER T. WASHINGTON

1900













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/5/2018 Date of 16th Day: 10/22/2018 Date of 45th Day: 10/25/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 10/24/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 10/24/18

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



September 7, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein
Deputy Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Booker T. Washington H.S. Auditorium in Columbia, Richland Co., 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 Booker T. Washington H.S. Auditorium 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