NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)		OMB No. 10024-0018
	artment of the Interior vice	1154
National Registration F		ACES
National Register of Histo by entering the informati architectural classificatio	nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in toric Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "> tion requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not on, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruct ms on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, f	x" in the appropriate box or t applicable." For functions, tions. Place additional
1. Name of Proper	rty	
historic name	Florence Crittenton Home	
other names/site nu	umber	
2. Location		
street & number	19 St. Margaret Street	not for publication
city or town	Charleston	□ vicinity
state South Caro	olina code <u></u> county <u></u> Charleston code <u></u> z	ip code <u>29403</u>
3. State/Federal A	Agency Certification	
Historic Places ar meets doe nationally Ma Mary W. E Signature of centil State of Federal a	etermination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion es not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant statewide in locally. (I) See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Serve W. Schwerzers SHPO <u>8/13/97</u> ifying official/Title <u>Date</u> agency and bureau the property in meets in does not meet the National Register criteria. (I) See continuation sheet	on, the property nt
comments.)		
Signature of certil	ifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal a	agency and bureau	
4. National Park S	Service Certification	
I hereby certify that the	property is: 40 Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
See con determined eligi National Regis	ister	9/25/97
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Florence Crittenton Home Name of Property

5. Classification					
Ownership of Property Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
K private	🖄 building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing		
D public-local	☐ district	1		buildings	
public-State public-Federal	☐ site □ structure				
	·				
		1	1	•	
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	oroperty listing of a multiple property listing.)		ontributing resources		
n/a		0			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)			
DOMESTIC: institutional housing		DOMESTIC: i	nstitutional hous	ing	
<u></u>					
		·····			
			·		
7. Description		······································		······································	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materiais (Enter categories fro	om instructions)		
Early 20th Century A	merican Movements	foundation	BRICK		
		walls	BRICK		
		roof	COMPOSITION SHING		
			WOOD		
				······································	

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

Name of Property

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.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- 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 # _____

<u>Charleston, South Carolina</u> County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture Health/Medicine Social History **Period of Significance** 1924–1947 **Significant Dates** Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **Cultural Affiliation** Architect/Builder Newcomer, John D. Long, L.D., Construction Company

Stephenson, M.L., General Contractor

Primary location of additional data:

- □ State Historic Preservation Office
- □ Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- C Other

Name of repository:

County and State
3 3 Zone Easting 4 4 5 5 6 5
date <u>March 1997</u>
telephone803-723-1746
state <u>SC</u> zip code <u>29402</u>
-

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner				
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)				
name <u>Floren</u>	ce Crittenton Programs of South Caro	lina		
street & number _	19 St. Margaret Street	telephone	803-722-7526	
city or town	Charleston	state <u>SC</u>	_ zip code <u>29403</u>	

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Florence	Crittenton	Home
Name of Prope	irty	

Florence Crittenton Home Name of Property	Charleston, South Carolina County and State		
10. Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property2 acre			
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)			
1 1 5 9 7 8 4 0 3 6 2 9 7 8 0 2	3 Zone Easting Northing 4 J See continuation sheet		
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)			
11. Form Prepared By			
name/title Sarah Fick			
organization Preservation Consultants, Inc.	date <u>March 1997</u>		
street & number Post Office Box 1112	telephone803-723-1746		
city or townCharleston			

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner					
(Complete this item at	(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)				
name <u>Florenc</u>	ce Crittenton Programs of South Caro	olina			
street & number _	19 St. Margaret Street	telephone	803-722-7526		
city or town	Charleston	state <u>SC</u>	zip code		

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of ,:1° Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

> Florence Crittenton Home name of property Charleston, South Carolina county and state

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>1</u>

Narrative description

Designed by Charleston architect John D. Newcomer and built between 1924 and 1932, the Florence Crittenton Home is a two and one-half story building with a front-gable roof, three-bay facade, and two lateral wings with hipped roofs. Gabled dormers are set at the slopes of the wings. Two-tier screened porches extend along the east and west sides of the rear section.

The principal front-gable elevation is three bays wide. A centered entry with transom and sidelights with a small gable portico on columns is flanked by paired 6/1 windows. The second level has three pairs of matching windows. The attic level is distinguished by an oriel on braces, with three windows and a hipped roof. Similar braces mark the deep eaves. The east wing has three window bays and the west wing originally had four (a one-bay extension to the west wing was added in 1968). The building was originally planned with wood exterior siding. About the time construction began, this was replaced by a two-brick thick veneer of red brick laid in common bond.

The building stands very close to the street, with a low brick retaining wall along the sidewalk. At the east side of the property is the driveway to the rear, where there are a small parking area, planting beds, a sunny patio, and shaded seating areas. A small stuccoed masonry chapel along the west property line was constructed in 1964.

The setting of the Florence Crittenton Home is residential. It is surrounded by single-family dwellings dating from the 1920s through the 1940s. At the opposite side of St. Margaret Street is a small apartment complex (Park Terrace Apartments) built on the site of the St. Margaret Home, which closed after 1950.

The Florence Crittenton Home retains integrity to its original period of construction. The building has remained in service for its original purpose, a residence and school for unmarried pregnant women, to the present. Exterior alterations, dating to the 1960s, have been limited to enclosure of porches at the rear wing, the one-bay infill at the east wing, extension of the west wing, and construction of a separate chapel. The present modernization program has improved kitchen and residential spaces to comply with code requirements, and will include exterior and roofing repairs.

The interior of the Florence Crittenton Home retains its historic integrity despite the alterations of the 1960s. Principal first floor spaces are the entry foyer and main hallway, parlor, lower stair, dining room and lounge (Green Room). These areas retain their original function, layout and floor-to-ceiling heights. Plaster walls remain throughout except at the east wing (original chapel remodeled as offices in 1964). Plaster ceilings remain except at the dining room, where leaking from second floor showers forced the replacement of plaster with acoustical tile in the 1960s.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Florence Crittenton Home name of property Charleston, South Carolina county and state __________________

Section <u>7</u> Page <u>2</u>

Smooth sheetrock recently replaced the tile, restoring the historic appearance of the ceiling.

First level flooring has typically been replaced. Wall-to-wall carpet covers the principal spaces (main hallway, Green Room, offices); office, foyer and parlor feature vinyl flooring from the 1960s. There is new quarry-tile flooring at the rear hallway and food service areas.

In 1964 while the east chapel wing was being remodeled as offices, the east first floor porch was enclosed. It is now an integral part of the food service area. At the rear southwest, the original laundry room has been used for food storage since Instead of plaster, the original kitchen areas have beaded-board wall the 1960s. surfaces. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, vertical beaded board or tongue-in-groove paneling was the preferred sanitary surface for kitchens and baths.

Two small additions to the building date to the 1960s. In 1966 a one-story, one-bay infill addition was placed at the east side of the projecting entry bay to improve efficiency of the office area. In 1968 a full-height one-bay extension was added to the end of the west wing to provide classroom, residential and office space.

Phase One of the modernization program has been completed. Kitchen and food service areas were improved with new equipment and traffic patterns. Office spaces were slightly reconfigured and the floor level raised at a section of the secondary east hallway. To meet code, fire-rated walls were provided between the business and residential areas of the building.

The only significant changes were the enclosure of an interior window at the south wall of the parlor, and the addition of a wall at the south end of the Green Room. The west porch remains open and is accessed from the Green Room. To provide firerating for the second floor, the original open banister at the upper stair was replaced by a rated fire wall. The lower stair retains its first floor banister and newel.

The residential areas of the Florence Crittenton Home are at the second level. Average residency is 28 young women. There is a mix of private single rooms and large dormitory rooms which include the original nursery at the south end of the building. Porches at the east and west elevations were enclosed for additional sleeping rooms during the 1960s. Besides this alteration, changes at the second level have generally been limited to bathroom upgrades. During the 1960s the original nurse's room was reworked to provide the existing five-stall shower room. Most of the tubs have been removed from the original small bathrooms, and the toilets and lavatories upgraded. For the comfort of residents, hardwood floors are covered with strip or wall-to-wall carpet.

The Florence Crittenton Programs of South Carolina is engaged in a three-year modernization program timed to coincide with its Centennial Celebration. The goals are to improve efficiency and livability of the building while bringing it into

Section 7, 8 Page 3

Florence Crittenton Home name of property Charleston, South Carolina county and state _____

compliance with modern building code requirements. The program also includes periodic maintenance of the structure and exterior details.

Phase One has been completed. It included repairs to joists, roof and flashing, as well as improvements to the first floor interior. Phase Two will begin in the summer of 1997. It will include repair to windows, wood trim, and soffits. The basement boiler room at the southwest side of the building will be reworked. Interior second level alterations will be targeted toward code compliance without loss of capacity. One bedroom and bath will be combined as a larger bath with handicap access, and the nurses' office will be converted as a bedroom. Hallways and doors will be improved to provide fire-rating. One-hour fire doors will be installed at all the rooms to replace the 20-minute doors added during an earlier renovation. Fire-rating of the second floor will be improved by adding flooring throughout the attic level, which is presently floored only above the hallway. The added flooring will not alter the visual qualities of the second floor. Plans for Phase Three (1998) will be completed as funds allow. It will further upgrade the second floor interior without substantive changes to layout or function.

Statement of significance

The Florence Crittenton Home is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its significance in Health/Medicine and Social History. It is also eligible under Criterion C, for its significance in Architecture.

The Florence Crittenton Home is significant for its long association with the development of social and child welfare programs in Charleston, and for its statewide leadership in caring for the needs of unmarried mothers and their babies. Since its establishment as the Christlove Mission of the King's Daughters in 1897, the organization has sheltered women during their pregnancies, provided them with education and employment training, and assisted them to plan for the care of their newborn children. Since 1932 over 10,000 women have stayed in the home on St. Margaret Street. Residents have come from every county in South Carolina and several other states, particularly North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The special-purpose building designed in 1923 as the Florence Crittenton Home and Training School is still in use. Alterations have been limited to minor remodelings and two small additions. The Florence Crittenton Home is a significant example of early twentieth century institutional architecture that retains integrity of design, material, setting and function.

Additional information

The Florence Crittenton movement was begun in 1883 in New York City by Charles N. Crittenton and named for his daughter Florence. In 1890 Crittenton envisioned a national organization, and began Crittenton Homes in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

> <u>Florence Crittenton Home</u> name of property <u>Charleston, South Carolina</u> county and state

Section <u>8</u> Page <u>4</u>

In 1895 the first headquarters of the National Florence Crittenton Mission was established in Washington $DC.^1$

Crittenton traveled widely on speaking tours, and by 1897 a total of forty-six Florence Crittenton Homes were active. Many of them were begun in cities where Crittenton had addressed church and civic leaders. Others were shelters that had begun independently and then affiliated with Crittenton's organization.²

The Florence Crittenton Programs of South Carolina began in Charleston in 1897. The city was shocked that year when a pregnant young single woman, disgraced and without resources, committed suicide. Led by Miss Claudia G. Tharin, several local women organized the Christlove Mission of the King's Daughters to provide protection and support for unmarried expectant mothers. They invited Charles Crittenton to speak in Charleston in 1897, after which he donated money for the Christlove Mission.³

In 1899 the Charleston group affiliated with Crittenton's national organization. They rented a building on Ashton Street to use as a "rescue house" and designated it the Florence Crittenton Home and Training School. The name reflects the two goals of the program: to provide a refuge for expectant mothers, and to train them for employment so that they could support themselves and their children.

Contributions from Crittenton and local philanthropists were supplemented by the City of Charleston which granted an appropriation of \$25 monthly to the Florence Crittenton Home. In 1904 the organization bought a new residence, a large house on Washington Street. At about this time, recognizing that Florence Crittenton had become a rescue home for the whole state, the organization began fund-raising solicitations throughout South Carolina.⁴

After using the Washington Street house for twenty years, the managers of the Florence Crittenton Home bought a "large suburban lot" on St. Margaret Street, and engaged architect John D. Newcomer to design a new building. It would stand directly opposite St. Margaret's Home, where the Florence Crittenton residents would gain work experience.⁵ (This sanitarium began as St. Margaret's Home for Incurables in about 1910. Under the leadership of Miss May Tharin, in 1917 the home moved into a new facility, also designed by Newcomer.⁶)

¹ Otto Wilson, <u>Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933</u>. A Story of the Florence <u>Crittenton Homes</u> (Alexandria VA: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1933), chapter 1.

² Bronwyn Mayden, "Florence Crittenton Homes Then and Now: One Hundred and Eleven Years of Service" (Washington DC: Child Welfare League of America, 1996).

³ Wilson, <u>Fifty Years' Work with Girls</u>, pp. 233-234.

⁴ Ibid. Claudia Tharin, fundraising letter, May 1924, in Dorothy Meacham and Sandra Fowler, "Historical Data" (Charleston: unpublished MS, Florence Crittenton Programs of SC, 1996).

⁵ Wilson, <u>Fifty Years' Work with Girls</u>, p. 236.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Florence Crittenton Home ____ name of property Charleston, South Carolina county and state

Section <u>8</u> Page <u>5</u>

In late 1923 the directors of the Florence Crittenton Home awarded a contract to L. D. Long Construction Company. Construction began just as Charleston's post-World War economy began to collapse. A lack of funds soon brought the project to a halt, so the uncompleted building was weatherproofed while the organization raised money for completion. In 1926 or 1927 the house on Washington Street was sold, and the organization returned to placing its clients in private homes.

Eventually M. L. Stephenson, General Contractor, began work on the new building, scheduling phases as they could be budgeted. A photograph from early 1928 shows a roofing crew atop the building, which had no window sash. By that time the Florence Crittenton Home was in operation at St. Margaret's Place, interior construction was still incomplete. Finally, in 1931 the Florence Crittenton Home and Training School received a legacy that financed completion of the building. A "beautiful structure, modern in every particular, with many fine large rooms...," it was formally opened in April 1932.⁷

Because the Florence Crittenton Home in Charleston is the only one to have been established in the state, residents have traditionally come from across South Carolina, and also from other southern states. Much of its financial support, too, has come from outside Charleston. The 1931 legacy that financed completion of the Florence Crittenton Home and Training School was a gift from a Columbia estate.8

Today, the Florence Crittenton Programs of South Carolina is one of thirty-five independent Crittenton agencies in the country. In its centennial year, its primary mission remains as it was established by Claudia Tharin, to provide a shelter and training center for young unmarried mothers.

6 John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935. A Biographical Dictionary (Richmond VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 130. Charleston, South Carolina, City Directories, various dates.

⁷ Post Partum Vol. 13, No. 1 (Spring-Summer 1996). Photographs in Meacham and Fowler, "Historical Data." Charleston <u>City Directories</u>.

⁸ Wilson, Fifty Years' Work with Girls, pp. 235-236. Claudia Tharin, fundraising letter, May 1924, and Florence Crittenton Training School 1932 Annual Report (in Meacham and Fowler, "Historical Data").

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

> Florence Crittenton Home _____ name of property Charleston, South Carolina county and state

Section <u>9, 10</u> Page <u>6</u>

Bibliography

Charleston News and Courier.

Charleston, South Carolina City Directory.

- Cummings and McCrady. "Additions and Alterations to the Florence Crittenton Home... Alterations to Existing Chapel Area." Charleston: Cummings and McCrady, 1964.
 - _____. "New Wing, Florence Crittenton Home." Charleston: Cummings and McCrady, 1967.
- _____. "Office Addition to the Florence Crittenton Home." Charleston: Cummings and McCrady, 1966.
- "Florence Crittenton Home (Charles L. Thompson Design Collection TR) Little Rock, Arkansas." Little Rock: Arkansas SHPO, 1982-84.
- Newcomer, John D. "Florence Crittenton Training School, Charleston, SC." Charleston: John D. Newcomer, 1923.

and Engineering Dept., Warren Webster & Co., Atlanta, GA. "Heating Plans - Florence Crittenton Training School." Charleston: John D. Newcomer, 1923.

Mayden, Bronwyn. "Florence Crittenton Homes Then and Now: One Hundred and Eleven Years of Service." Washington DC: Child Welfare League of America, 1996.

- Meacham, Dorothy, and Sandra Fowler. "Historical Data." Charleston: Florence Crittenton Programs of SC, 1996.
- Post-Partum. Charleston: Florence Crittenton Programs of South Carolina.
- Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. <u>The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935. A</u> <u>Biographical Dictionary</u>. Richmond VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992.
- Wendt, Allan. "Florence Crittenton Programs of SC. Renovation and Alterations Phase One." Charleston: Allan Wendt, Architect, Inc. July 1996.
- _____. "Florence Crittenton Programs of SC. Renovation." Charleston: Allan Wendt, Architect, Inc. October 1996.
- Wilson, Otto. <u>Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933.</u> A Story of the Florence <u>Crittenton Homes</u>. Alexandria VA: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1933.

Verbal boundary description

Charleston County Assessor's Office Tax Parcel Number 463-15-01-039, the property known as 19 Saint Margaret Street.

Boundary justification

The nominated parcel includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Florence Crittenton Home.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET OMB No. 1024-0018

<u>Florence Crittenton Home</u> name of property <u>Charleston, South Carolina</u> county and state

Section <u>Photographs</u> Page <u>7</u> county and state

Location of Original Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office South Carolina Department of Archives and History

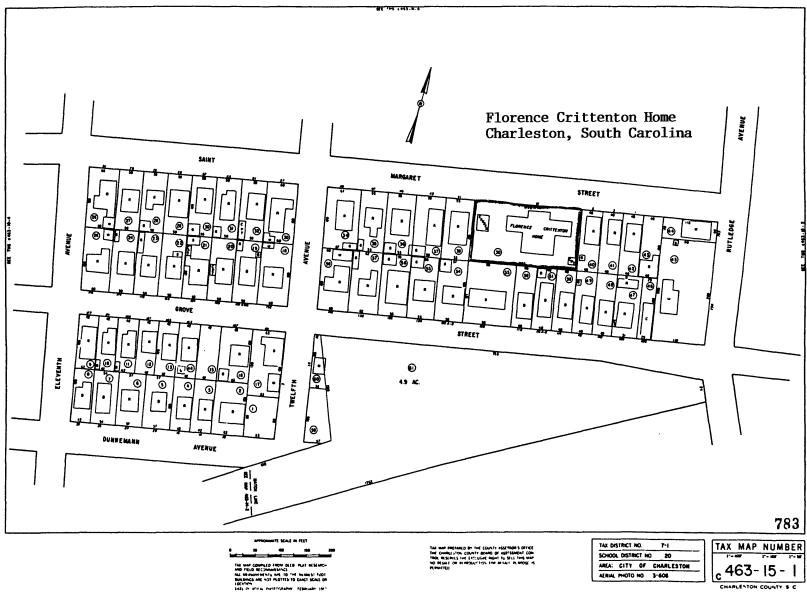
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of	f Photographer:	Sarah	Fick		
		Prese	rvation	Consultants,	Inc.
Date of	f Photographs:	March	1997		

Photo# View

- 1 North facade, camera facing south.
- 2 Principal facade bays, camera facing south.
- 3 Rear elevation, camera facing west.
- 4 West elevation porch, camera facing east.
- 5 Streetscape, St. Margaret Street, camera facing southwest.
- 6 Chapel and west elevation, camera facing south.
- 7 Interior, entry foyer, camera facing south.
- 8 First floor lounge (Green Room), camera facing north.
- 9 Second floor, hallway at west wing, camera facing west.
- 10 Second floor, domitory at east sleeping porch, camera facing south.





÷

.

CHARLESTON COUNTY S C