NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

CP000365

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires 1-31-2009)

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Structural Science Building
other names/site number: Lee Hall and Lowry Hall

2. Location

street & number: Clemson University not for publication____
city or town: Clemson vicinity
state: South Carolina code: SC county: Pickens code: 077 zip code: 29634

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 ___ nationally
_x__ statewide ___ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elizabeth M. Johnson 2-12-2010
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
_X_ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1	1	sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement, International Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Not visible
roof Not visible
walls Brick, Aluminum, Glass, Steel
other

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

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)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X 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.

8. Statement of Significance, Continued

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 a grave.
___ D a cemetery.
___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
___ F a commemorative property.
_X_ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Education
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance 1957-1965

Significant Dates 1957-58, 1965

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
McClure, Harlan E.

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder McClure, Harlan E.
Lockwood, Greene and Company

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
_X_ University
___ Other
Name of repository:
Clemson University, Special Collections, and University Facilities Department

Introduction, continued

contributing element. The larger courtyard (Lee Hall and Lowry Hall Courtyard) was redesigned and replanted in 1999. (Photos H5A, H5B, R06) Plant growth has been rapid and now obscures views of the building facades. It is a noncontributing element.

In 1975 a major addition was constructed to the south of the original Architecture Wing. It is physically connected to the older portion, but the connecting link is recessed to provide clear visual separation. (Photos R16, R17, R18, R19) The addition is larger than the original building and has a three-story tower on the south. The addition provided a new main entrance, library, and auditorium, and changed the way visitors experienced the structure. But it is not visually intrusive and obscured no details of the original building. A covered entryway at the southwest corner, now used as a vending area, is less compatible with the building but is clearly distinguished from the original and could be removed without significant damage to the structure.

A four-story tower was added south of the 1975 addition in 1991. In 2005 the auditorium was renovated and a new elevator was installed in one of the original stair towers in the Architecture Wing. A new elevator was constructed on the north side of the Civil Engineering Wing (Lowry Hall) in 2007. (See CM-5)

Exterior Description

All facades have a clear constructional logic and reflect interior structure and function. The building has interior columns that support concrete slab floors. (The system is very similar to that used by Le Corbusier at the Maison Domino (1915) and Villa Savoye (1928-29). Kostof, 1995, p. 706-707) The floor levels are expressed on the exterior by horizontal steel channels painted white. Small vertical channels that serve as reveals express the column lines; they are painted grey. Windows are large clear glass panes with aluminum frames, except for steel frames on operable awning windows. Solid walls are orange brick laid in running bond with full rake mortar joints. There is no exterior ornamentation.

The first façade seen by most visitors was the north wall of the Civil Engineering Wing (Lowry Hall). (Photo R11) It is a long rectangular structure rising three stories above ground. The upper two floors are cantilevered out beyond the ground floor. The white steel channels at floor levels are topped with a band of orange brick, and then by windows. The windows alternate between an operable awning window above a larger fixed panel and a larger fixed panel above an operable awning window, giving excellent flexibility for natural ventilation. At the column lines, spaced every four windows, a tall vertical

Exterior Description, continued

aluminum fin provides sun control for early morning summer sun. The main entry is off-center to the right but aligns with the courtyard in the Architecture Wing (Lee Hall) beyond. On the ground floor, west of the main entry is the auditorium, and there are no windows. Walls are brick on the north and south and plain white panels on the west. At the east corner there is a second entry with a set of concrete steps. Windows for the lower level are visible. The 2007 elevator tower is clearly visible, but was designed to be compatible with, but distinct from, the original building.

The west façade of the building has no windows or doors, simply the white channels, orange brick, and white panels at the ground floor.

The south façade of the Civil Engineering Wing (Lowry Hall) has fewer windows than the north façade and no sun control fins. The upper floors are again cantilevered out beyond the ground floor. The east façade is not visible.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory Wing has its principal façade on the west, where it appears to be one story tall. The entry is north of the central axis of the courtyard. Glass extends from the ground to the roof at the entry; the rest of the façade has a narrow band of glazing above a solid orange brick wall. The glazing band makes the roof appear to float above the building. The north façade of the laboratory wing has windows similar to the adjoining Civil Engineering Wing, while the south façade has no windows. The east façade is rarely seen by students or visitors and has a number of large service doors. The two-story laboratory on the south end of the wing has dramatic glazing that contrasts with the adjoining pine forest.

The primary façade of the Architecture Wing is on the north, and is dominated by large studio windows with alternating high and low awning windows and fixed glass on the second floor, which is dramatically cantilevered out over the ground floor to create a sheltered walkway. The second floor has a brick band about three feet high over a white steel channel, while the ground floor has a brick wall only about 16 inches high. The upper floor has vertical aluminum fins for sun control aligned with the structural grid. The center of the ground floor is a covered breezeway leading to the interior courtyard.

The east and west facades are virtually identical. (Photos H3A, H3B, H04, R01, CD04 and CD05) They have solid brick walls at the north and south ends from the fire stair to the corner. In between they have extensive glazing with closely spaced operable aluminum fins for sun control. (Photo R09) The cantilevered area on the north of both walls is glass.

The courtyard elevation on the north is floor to ceiling glass with a small projecting porch at the second level. There is a double door in the center and single doors to either side. The east and west walls have a band of brick and windows above similar to the perimeter elevations, with double entry doors aligned with the northern fire stairs. The wall on the west side of the courtyard has a low brick band and tall windows on the ground floor (faculty

Exterior Description, continued

offices) while the wall on the east side has a taller brick wall and a narrow band of windows above. The south elevation (north side of the courtyard) has the breezeway at the lower level and a band of brick and windows above. All windows have fixed glass above and an awning window below. (Photos H06, R03, R08)

The south façade was almost solid brick, with windows at the offices of the Department Head and his secretary, and second floor studio windows at the east and west ends. Two solid metal doors provided access to the exhibition/gallery space. Most of this wall is obscured by the 1975 addition.

The 1975 addition (for which Dean Harlan McClure served as part of the Lockwood-Greene design team) is attached on the west to the old building by a low central hallway that is about four feet below the level of the old main floor. The linking façade is principally glass with a cantilevered display nook of orange brick with a sloped glass roof. The roof edges and walkway columns are covered in concrete panels with bright white crushed stone surface.

The glazing in the new wing simply butts up to the brick of the existing wall, making it easy to distinguish and possibly even reversible. Next to the entry is a large auditorium sunk one level into the ground with an all brick exterior.

On the south is a four-story studio tower roughly the same dimensions as the old Civil Engineering Wing (Lowry Hall). It is similar to the old building, but does not have the fixed fins for sun control. The south face has full-height plate glass windows and broad cantilevered balconies that provide excellent protection from southern sun. The railing has a large dimension wood rail supported by delicate square aluminum stanchions.

The east wall of the addition has offices on the main floor with operable sun-control fins similar to those of the old building. Spaces below the main floor have been modified over time.

The 1991 tower is the same height as the 1975 tower and is only about 1000 square feet per floor. Brick is in stacked bond rather than running bond, and floors are marked by opaque glass spandrel panels. Windows are located at all four corners. The ground floor is open except for four support columns.

Interior Description

In keeping with the Modern Movement/International style, the interior and exterior flow together in many places, separated only by a glass curtain wall. At the four fire stairs in the Architecture Wing, the brick from the exterior was also used on the interior. Interior walls and ceilings are plaster painted white. Circular skylights provide daylight in several second floor studios.

Entry areas and other heavy traffic areas have durable terrazzo floors with unusual curved coves that appear to disappear behind brick walls at the

Interior Description, continued

entry and stairs. The stairs themselves are made of "floating" concrete steps supported by steel channels. (Fire code personnel were reluctant to approve the open stairs.) The stairs have curved and detailed wood railings on slender aluminum supports. Each stair tower had a circular skylight centered over the stair and a built-in planter at the second floor level.

Hallways have black and white tile floors. Office and restroom doors are plain wood panels with a clear finish and bring warmth to the interior of the building. Lighting in the gallery and small auditorium has been revised over time, but some egg-crate fluorescent fixtures in the studios are probably original.

Windows are the same inside as out, but from the inside it is easier to see that they are set on bluestone sills. Controls for the operable fins are on the inside of the windows.

Lee Hall Courtyard

The heart of the space is a central depressed courtyard fifty-four feet square, surrounded by an orange brick wall about three feet high. The surface is composed of one-foot square pavers set in mortar. There is a one-foot wide planting strip that runs continuously along the brick wall. On the east and west sides there are three benches and four trees set in generous six-foot square planting beds. The benches are backless and seem to float in place. There is a drain inlet under each bench and the lower courtyard slopes gently to the six drains.

At the north and south ends of the space there are central sets of low steps fourteen feet wide. They are surfaced with the same pavers used in the courtyard. They have five-inch risers and fifteen-inch treads and provide a dramatic entry into the lower courtyard.

At the upper level, there are brick edged planting beds on both sides of the steps. Beyond these beds to the east and west are three-foot walkways surfaced with pavers and edged with liriope. The walkways slope gently to drain inlets in the center. Between the walkways and the building are two more planter beds. The tops of the planter bed walls and the courtyard walls are level.

The plant palette is simple. Eight hybrid hollies (probably the East Palatka variety) are tall and slender with very dark shiny leaves and red berries in the fall and winter. They are tall enough to shade the upper floor studios from morning and afternoon sun. The evergreen cleyera shrubs by the walkway in the north are pruned to block views to the courtyard and focus attention down the steps. They have dark green leaves and no flowers. Yaupon hollies, relatively tall evergreen shrubs with grey-green leaves are placed against a solid brick wall. Smaller evergreen shrubs sit under the windows on

Lee Hall Courtyard, Continued.

the west side of the courtyard. At ground level the rest of the beds and planting strips are filled with liriope spicata.

Two Japanese maples are memorials and were not part of the original design. These trees are in the planting beds on either side of the steps leading to the hallway and gallery. One of the cleyera shrubs is missing, so there are now seven instead of eight. There are a few leatherleaf mahonias mixed with the yaupon holly that may be later arrivals. Small annual beds have been cleared from the liriope on the north side of the cleyera shrubs. About 2003 the wood tops of the benches were replaced with donated cypress slats built to the original design. The brick walls by the steps have recessed light fixtures that are no longer operational. Several pavers in the steps have been cracked over the years and have been repaired. The latest addition is a bronze bust of Harlan McClure placed on a concrete pedestal in the breezeway area. These minor alterations do not affect the integrity of Lee Hall Courtyard.

Overall, the design is simple but elegant and carefully conceived. The courtyard works well for many types of activities from class meetings to large gatherings. These activities can occur while students use the walkways to get to and from classes.

Lee Hall and Lowry Hall Courtyard

For many years, the Lee Hall and Lowry Hall Courtyard was a grass lawn with concrete walks. Alterations in about 2001 changed the historic character of this couryard. The addition of fast-growing trees and shrubs have come to dominate the space and block views of the building. As a result of these alterations, this is a noncontributing element.

Setting

The building is still at the southern end of the Clemson campus and is the last in a row of buildings leading up to Tillman Hall at the top of the hill. The ground slopes steadily down to the south, and the additions to the Architecture Wing (Lee Hall) stepped down as well. The site is on a ridge and slopes off steeply to the east obstructing access to the building from that side. A small parking area and service drive reaches the shop area that is part of the 1975 addition. A small parking area and service drive reaches the back side of the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory Wing from the north. Most of the east façade of the building is screened with a dense planting of pine trees.

To the south of the building, there is a semi-circular shallow amphitheater, a grass lawn, and parking lots, screened with evergreen shrubs.

Cul-de-sac streets bound the north side of the Civil Engineering Wing and the west side of the building. The sidewalks on the west and north sides of

Setting, Continued.

the Architecture Wing are in brick pavers the same color as the brick walls. All other sidewalks are plain concrete.

Summary/ Integrity

As the architecture program grew, a larger facility became necessary. Between 1972 and 1974, a major addition was constructed along the south wall of the original complex. While the addition changed the sense of Lee Hall, the south wall was never intended to be seen in the original design, which was oriented entirely toward the north and west. The only entry on the south wall was a solid double service door to the exhibit space. (No photograph of the south wall has been found.) A new auditorium and entry on the west side of the building changed how people entered the space, but the only modifications to the west façade were construction of a small covered vending machine area and a brick wall along the sidewalk.

A second addition in 1991 added a small four-story tower to the south side of the 1974 addition. This addition had no impact on the original complex.

In 2006-07 a new elevator tower was built at Lowry Hall. It is visible on the north façade, but its materials and design are complementary to the existing structure without giving the impression that they were always there.

In general, the exterior walls of the original complex have extremely high integrity except for the south wall of Lee Hall and the Lowry elevator.

The exterior of the Structural Science Building has a high degree of integrity. The main changes are the 1975 addition to the Architecture Wing (Lee Hall) and the 2007 elevator addition to north side of the Civil Engineering Wing (Lowry Hall). The 1975 addition does not seriously compromise the original building because it is lower, set back from the façade line, and was attached to a side of the building that had little design character and was never meant to be seen. The design uses similar materials but has enough design differences that it is clearly distinct from the original. Similarly, the 2007 elevator was carefully designed to respect the original design and uses similar materials and continues major floor lines of the original. Again, it is compatible without being imitative, and is visually separated from the original structure by a reveal.

More numerous changes were made to interior room arrangements and finishes, but the interior changes are generally invisible from the exterior of the building. The northwest studio on the ground floor was divided into two seminar rooms and currently has one side divided into office cubicles. The four corners of the open-plan studios on the second floor were enclosed with permanent partitions. The large lecture room and the exhibition space/gallery have also been modified and upgraded over time. Bathrooms have also been modified to provide wheelchair access and to increase toilet facilities for women. The reading room/library on the west side of the second floor was

replaced by the new Gunnin Library in the 1974 addition and returned to studio use. Perhaps the most significant change was the replacement of the southeast stair tower with an elevator in 2004.

The interior spaces have had more alterations over the years, but a remarkable number of design features, particularly three of the four fire stairs, have considerable integrity.

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Statement of Significance

The Structural Science Building at Clemson University is significant as the best early example of modern or international style architecture in South Carolina, and for its association with Harlan Ewart McClure, Dean of Clemson's College of Architecture, who was a nationally recognized leader in architectural education, a noted architect (and the design architect of the Structural Science Building), and a leader in the racial integration of Clemson University. The building is also significant due to its J. Edward Pinckney-designed Lee Hall Courtyard, a fine example of Modernist Landscape Architecture. Mr. Pinckney is a noted South Carolina landscape architect.

Architecture

The building was designed in 1956 and completed in 1958. It includes an architecture unit in the shape of a hollow square, and a Civil Engineering unit including a three-story classroom tower and an 'L' shaped extension housing engineering laboratories. McClure organized it as a unified composition involving the three building elements and two courtyards enclosed by the structures. (See Figures H-1 and CD-1)

The building is poised on the top of a ridge and makes skillful use of the topography, with lower level spaces stepping down on the east side where the land slopes off sharply toward a nearby creek. As the southernmost campus building at the time, McClure designed the building to be seen and entered from the north. A pedestrian axis extends from S. Palmetto Boulevard through the Civil Engineering unit (now Lowry Hall) across the large courtyard, and through a passageway or breezeway into the central courtyard in the architecture unit (now Lee Hall).

The design represented a dramatic change from earlier architecture at Clemson. In line with the Modern or Modernist tradition, it has no ornament of any kind, expresses its construction system directly, uses simple geometric forms in an asymmetrical composition, and uses floor-to-ceiling glass to dissolve the boundaries between indoor and outdoor spaces.

The structural frame is similar to that used by Le Corbusier in Maison Domino in 1915 and in the Villa Savoye, 1928. (Kostof, 1995, pp. 706 & 707) Columns are steel beams encased in concrete that support a steel framework for floors and flat roofs. Some columns include concealed downspouts. Floors at Lee Hall are concrete on steel joists while Lowry uses concrete slabs. The floor structure is expressed on the exterior by metal channels painted white. Roofs are flat and originally surfaced with tar and gravel.

Exterior cladding is non-load bearing orange brick. While it is not structural, it is laid in running bond with full-rake mortar joints that show strong shadow lines. Vertical channels that align with the structural grid separate panels of brick. At entry lobbies the brick carries directly into the interior of the building.

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Architecture, continued

Glazing is clear and set in two-inch aluminum frames except for operable awning windows which have steel frames. Entry doors have aluminum frames with full height glazing.

McClure consciously intended to set a pattern of materials for construction of all future buildings at the University, and that palette was adopted, in part, in many later buildings. (McClure, 1970, p. 108) Students referred to the "constructional logic" of the choice of materials and how they were used in the final building.

Most interior details are not striking, but ground floor hallways have a terrazzo surface that ends in an unusual coved molding under brick walls.

Because of its audacity, the building became a marketing piece to demonstrate the advanced state of architectural education at Clemson, and strongly influenced more than a generation of students and practitioners.

Sustainability and Building Systems

The Structural Science Building includes numerous far-sighted design ideas for energy conservation. Most visible are vertical aluminum fins that block direct penetration of sunlight into the building. Fins on the north wall are fixed in place while fins on the east and west are operable. They can be closed in the morning on the east and the west in the afternoon, but can be opened for clear views the rest of the day. There were no fins on the south wall, which had few windows.

Interior lighting for second floor studios spaces came in part from exterior windows but also from round skylights or roof windows. Frosted glass brings filtered daylight deep into the open plan classrooms. Similar skylights in the windowless stairwell towers illuminate the stairs. Originally, the skylights supported planter boxes that were built in at the top of the stairways in Lee Hall.

Heating and air-conditioning used forced air systems in the auditorium, offices, exhibit space, and one ground floor studio, supplemented by wall-mounted units in some lecture rooms and semi-recessed baseboard diffusers in others. Heating came from campus steam lines and air conditioning from chilled water and a Freon-based chiller.

Building Design and Pedagogy

The design of the architectural unit was firmly rooted in Harlan McClure's approach to architectural education. He believed that artists and architects should collaborate on most if not all projects, so studios on the main floor were artist's studios. To encourage free interchange among architecture

Building Design and Pedagogy, continued

students, design studios on the upper floor were open plan spaces with few interior partitions. The Exhibition Space/Gallery was both a place for presentations of student art and design projects but also a place for interaction with the general public. The office labeled "Head" on the 1956 plans became McClure's office and is immediately adjacent to the exhibition space.

Landscape Architecture

The Lee Hall Courtyard, constructed in 1965, is a significant early example of Modernist Landscape Architecture in South Carolina. It has a high degree of integrity in structural elements and plant materials. It was designed by J. Edward Pinckney, later a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and Harold Cooledge, a long-time professor of architectural history.

The design features a geometric framework with a simple palette of materials including orange brick and twelve-inch square pavers of a lighter hue. It features a clear geometry that respects the principal pedestrian access of the complex. The sunken lower courtyard creates visual interest and separates various activities from foot traffic to and from classes that occurs almost entirely on the upper level. The backless benches are typical of the design style and appear to float in place. Drainage is handled in a way that it is functional but virtually invisible.

The palette of plant materials is typical for Modernist designs in that it uses a limited number of plant varieties selected for their form rather than for color.

J. Edward Pinckney

J. Edward Pinckney worked for Umberto Innocenti on plantations in the Walterboro area where he developed an interest in Landscape Architecture. After completing a Bachelor of Architecture degree at Clemson University, he earned a Master of Landscape Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. After working as an architect and landscape architect, he was hired in 1961 by Clemson University to teach landscape architecture, land planning and urban design. He continued at Clemson for eleven years, designing the Lee Hall Courtyard in 1965. He has been a visiting lecturer at Clemson, the University of Georgia, University of Virginia, VPI, and Washington University in St. Louis.

J. Edward Pinckney, Continued

In 1962, while an Associate Professor of Architecture at Clemson, he opened his professional firm, Edward Pinckney/Associates, Ltd. EP/A revised the Master Plan for Sea Pines Plantation in 1964, and since that time has been active in resort design both in the southeast and in the Caribbean, Europe and Asia. In addition to resorts, EP/A has participated in campus planning and design, parks and gardens, commercial and mixed use projects, and residential design. In 1972, EP/A moved to Hilton Head Island, and in 2000 to Bluffton, South Carolina.

Edward Pinckney/Associates has won national recognition for the Charleston Waterfront Park, Sea Pines Plantation, the College of Charleston, Turnberry Village, and the Overlook at Battery Creek. The firm has won regional awards for some of the same projects plus the Dill Wildlife Sanctuary, Windmill Harbour, and Windswept Village. In recognition of Ed Pinckney's outstanding achievements, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) elected him as a Fellow.

Mr. Pinckney served as a Trustee of ASLA, a board member of the Landscape Architecture Foundation, and as Chairman of the South Carolina Landscape Architects Board of Registration. He served two terms as Chairman of the Clemson Architecture Foundation.

(Note: The principal source of information is www.pinckneyassociates.com, including a printable version of the firm's brochure.

Significant Person: Harlan E. McClure

Harlan Ewart McClure was born on October 19, 1916, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. (GN-11-03-2001) He was the son of Alexander Ewart McClure and Jeanette Huffman. He grew up principally in Washington, D.C., where his father was a Civil Engineer.

He attended George Washington University where he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1937. Following graduation, he spent a year of graduate study at the Royal Swedish Academy in Stockholm. In 1941 he earned a Master of Architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During World War II he served in the U. S. Navy, rising from Ensign to Lieutenant Commander. He was construction manager for several Air Operational Training Centers while in the Navy.

McClure accepted his first teaching position at the University of Minnesota in 1945, where he was named full Professor in 1952. The same year he received a Fulbright Fellowship for teaching and served as a Visiting Professor at the Architectural Association School in London.

Significant Person, continued

In Minnesota, he began a distinguished design career including several notable residences including the Kyle C. and Claire Morris Residence in 1948. (*With Respect to Architecture*, Minnesota Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, May, 2007)

At Minnesota he also developed his ideas on how to teach architecture, leading to the publication of *Study of an Evolving Architectural Design: A Text for Beginning Students in Architecture* in 1947. Two years later the book was re-issued as *The Study of Architectural Design: A Text for Beginning Students in Architecture*.

In 1955, after a nationwide search pushed by Architect William C. (Bill) Lyles, he became the Head of the Department of Architecture at Clemson University. At that time, Architecture was still a part of Engineering, but within three years McClure was successful in implementing a new School of Architecture. He was named Dean in 1958.

At the same time he was designing and working to secure funding for a new Structural Science Building at Clemson because he considered Riggs Hall too small and too outdated for the type of architectural program he wanted to implement. As a full-time academic administrator and teacher, McClure never built up a true professional office, so Lockwood Greene and Company was hired to prepare final drawings and specifications for the new structure.

Drawings for the architectural unit are principally dated in 1957 with the Civil Engineering drawings following in 1958, the year the building was completed. The office labeled "Head" in the drawings became McClure's Dean's Office.

He consistently served the profession of architecture in South Carolina and the United States. He was a member of the South Carolina Board of Architectural Examiners from 1955 until 1986, serving as both Vice-Chairman and Chairman. He served as Secretary and President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and as President of the National Architectural Accrediting Board. He served on thirty-seven university accrediting teams and chaired seven. In 1977 the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards published McClure's *NCARB Information Manual*. He also served as Editor of the *Journal of Architectural Education*. In 1970, as part of South Carolina's Tri-centennial celebration, he collaborated with Vernon Hodges and photographers including Sam Wang to produce *South Carolina Architecture, 1670-1970*.

While McClure did not maintain a large professional practice, he served widely as a design consultant, particularly for Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff (LBC&W), a major national firm based in Columbia, SC. (Chandler, 2006) He assisted in the design of five award-winning projects including Forest Lake Country Club, the Columbia Post Office, a state office building, the Habitation

Significant Person, continued

Center for Retarded Children and a dormitory at Columbia College. Through his consulting he brought the "gospel" of Modernism to professional offices in the state.

In 1973 he traveled to Italy with the objective of establishing an architectural center for Clemson. After visiting Venice and Tuscany, he worked with his old friend Cesare Fera to locate an appropriate building in Genoa. The Clemson Advancement Foundation purchased it with help from the state chapter of the American Institute of Architects. (McClure was one of the founders of the CAF in 1956.) After Mrs. Charles Daniel of Greenville made a generous contribution to pay off the mortgage, the villa was named the Charles E. Daniel Center for Building Research and Urban Studies. Almost a thousand students and alumni have benefited from experience abroad as a result. He also established a design center in Charleston, SC, to further broaden student experiences.

In the early 1960s, McClure became a leader in the effort to integrate South Carolina's universities. With support from President Robert C. Edwards but resistance from state legislators, in 1963 McClure secured the admission of Harvey Gantt of North Charleston after two years at Iowa State University. Gantt was the first African-American student to be admitted to a white college in South Carolina; he went on to have a distinguished career as an architect and as mayor of Charlotte, NC. His admission to Clemson under McClure's leadership set a statewide precedent for peaceful integration of public and private colleges.

Harlan McClure's hard work and talents led to extensive public recognition. In 1983, he was awarded The Order of the Palmetto, South Carolina's highest honor. In 1984, the South Carolina Arts Commission presented him the Verner Award. In 1986 he received the Distinguished Professor Award from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. In 1994, he earned the Topaz Medallion for Excellence in Architectural Education, awarded jointly by ACSA and the American Institute of Architects. The South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects presented him the "25 Year Award," the state's highest honor for an individual architect.

Harlan McClure retired in 1984 and was named Dean Emeritus in 1987, when he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree by Clemson University. He continued his love of art through sketches, drawings, and watercolors. He died on November 1, 2001, after an extended illness.

While McClure made broad contributions to the state and nation, his greatest achievement is the remarkable growth of the architecture program at Clemson University, which changed under his leadership from a minor department to a nationally recognized leader in architectural education. Under McClure, the program became a school and ultimately a college. In addition to

Significant Person, continued

architecture, the College included programs in Art, Building Construction and Management, and City and Regional Planning. Visiting lecturers and critics supplemented an increasingly strong faculty and McClure secured state funding and private funding to offer more competitive salaries.

Ultimately, the college became increasingly selective in admissions and became highly regarded nationally. The design and construction of the Structural Science Building (Lee and Lowry Halls) was fundamental to that achievement.

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Major Bibliographical References

Books

Kostof, Spiro. *A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

McClure, Harlan, and Vernon Hodges. *South Carolina Architecture: 1670-1970.* Columbia: South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, 1970.

Drawings

Lockwood-Greene Architects and Engineers, Construction Documents for the Structural Science Building Clemson University, 1957.

Lockwood-Greene Architects and Engineers, Construction Documents for the Lee Hall Addition, 1972.

Neal-Prince & Partners, Construction Documents for the Lee Hall Tower, 1991.

Articles

Brown, Millicent Ellison, "Harvey Gantt," in Edgar, Walter, Ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006.

Chandler, Andrew W., "Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff," in Edgar, Walter, Ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006.

The News and Courier (Charleston, S.C.), 1 July 1957.

"Georgia Firm Gets Clemson Contract," *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), 14 November 1972.

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Internet Resources

The Greenville News, 11-02-2001, Brief Obituary for Harlan McClure (www.greenvilleonline.com)

The Greenville News, 11-03-2001, Obituary for Harlan McClure (www.greenvilleonline.com)

Clemson Campus Album (www.lib.clemson.edu/campus/central/Lowry)

Clemson Campus Album (www.lib.clemson.edu/campus/central/Lee)

AIArchitect, December 2001, Obituary for Harlan McClure (www.architecture week.com/cgi-bin/wllk?http://www.aia.org/aiarchitect/thisjust in/tjistories/1108tjimcclure.htm)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.13 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	331631	3838381	3	17	331467	3838231
2	17	331587	3838202	4	17	331520	3838405

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert W. Bainbridge, Senior Scholar
organization: Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University date: 10 Feb 2010
street & number: 36 E. Hillcrest Drive telephone: 864-232-9455
city or town: Greenville state: SC zip code: 29609

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 the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Clemson University, c/o Clemson University Board of Trustees

street & number 201 Sikes Hall telephone (864)-656-5191

city or town Clemson state SC zip code 29634

Verbal Boundary Description:

From the curb edge at the corner of Fernow Street Extension by the front entry of Lee Hall, slightly east of north 141 feet to the curb line north of Lowry Hall, then east along the curb line 314 feet to the traffic circle on S. Palmetto Boulevard, then slightly west of south 147 feet then south-southwest 529 feet, then slightly north of west 153 feet along the balcony line on the south side of Lee Hall, then slightly west of south 39.5 feet and slightly north of west 37.5 feet around the tower, then slightly east of north 115 feet, then slightly north of west 75 feet around the auditorium, then slightly east of north 75 feet to the curb line, then slightly south of east 38 feet to the point of beginning.

(See CM05: Property Boundary Map.)

Boundary Justification:

The Structural Science Building is part of the core campus at Clemson University and does not have its own parcel designation. The boundary above is one created specifically for this National Register listing and is drawn quite tightly to the building footprint, especially on the south side of the building. The boundary does include the sidewalks along the west side of the building, and the plaze and sidewalks north of Lowry Hall. Service drives along the east side of the building are also included as Civil Service Drive, providing access to the Civil Engineering Laboratories, was part of the original building concept for the Structural Science Building.

Name of Property: Structural Science Building
Location of Property: Clemson University
Clemson, Pickens County, S.C.

Location of Digital Images: South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives & History,
Columbia, S.C.

Context Maps

CM02: **Tax Map**
Source: Pickens County, S.C., Geographic Information Systems Department.

CM05: **Property Boundary Map, National Register of Historic Places**
Source: Campus Planning Services, University Facilities, Clemson University.

Building Diagram

CM06: **Diagram of the Structural Science Building (Lee Hall and Lowry Hall), Showing Construction Dates and Significant Additions and Alterations**
Source: Robert W. Bainbridge, Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University; diagram based on research by Alisha N. White.

Historic Photographs and Renderings

H1: **Rendering of the Proposed Structural Science Building, 1957.**
Source: *The News and Courier* (Charleston, S.C.), 1 July 1957.

H2: **Harlan McClure Standing in Front of the Breezeway During Construction of the Architecture Wing, 1958.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

Historic Photographs and Renderings, Continued

H3A: **View of the Northwest Corner of the Architecture Wing, ca. 1960.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H3B: **View of the Northwest Corner of the Architecture Wing, ca. 1976.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H4: **Harlan McClure and the Project Team During the Installation of Movable Light Fins on the East Elevation of the Architecture Wing, ca. 1958.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H5A: **View of the Architecture Wing (Lee Hall) from the Northwest, 1966.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H5B: **Night View of the Architecture Wing in 1960.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H6: **View of the Exhibit Space/Gallery During Construction, 1958, with Lee Hall Courtyard in the Background.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H7: **Lee Hall Courtyard Under Construction, 1965.**
Photographer Unknown
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

H8: **Rendering of the East Elevation of the Proposed Addition to Lee Hall, 1973.**
Source: Special Collections, Clemson University

Recent Photographs

R01: **Northwest Corner of Lee Hall, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R02: **Lee Hall Entry Passage or Breezeway, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R03: **Lee Hall Courtyard as Viewed from the Entry Passage or Breezeway, with Bust of Harlan E. McClure in the Foreground, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R04: **Lee Hall, West Wall with Exterior Details and Aluminum Lettering, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R05: **Lee Hall, as Viewed from Lowry Hall, looking South along Central Axis, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R06: **View of Lee Hall and Lowry Hall Courtyard, looking East to Laboratory Wing, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R07: **Northeast Corner of Lee Hall, Showing Connection to Lowry Hall, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R08: **Upper Level of Lee Hall Courtyard, with Facade Details, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R09: **Lee Hall, West Wall, showing Detail of Operable Aluminum Light Fins, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

Recent Photographs, Continued

R10: **Lee Hall, Skylight and Planter in Stairway at Northwest Corner, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R11: **Lowry Hall, North Elevation, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R12: **Lowry Hall, Northwest View, showing Operable Aluminum Light Fins and 2007 Elevator Addition, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R13: **Lowry Hall, East Elevation, Civil Engineering Laboratory Wing, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R14: **Lowry Hall, East Elevation, Civil Engineering Laboratory Wing, Two-Story Laboratory at Southern End, 2007.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R15: **South Wall of 1991 Tower Addition, 2007.**
Photographer: Alisha N. White

R16: **Lee Hall, Southwest Corner, showing 1976 Addition at Right and Vending Area at Left, 2008.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R17: **View of Original Building and 1976 Addition, showing New Entry and Clear Distinctions Between the Existing Building and the Addition, 2008.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

R18: **Lee Hall, Interior View from Connector to 1976 Addition, showing Connection of New Glazing to Original Brick, 2008.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

Recent Photographs, Continued

R19: **Lowry Hall, Interior View from the 1976 Addition toward the Original Building, showing Stairway Connection, 2008.**
Photographer: Robert W. Bainbridge

Construction Documents

CD01: **Plot Plan by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1956. (Drawing A-1).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD02: **Ground Floor Plan of Architecture Unit by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-7).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD03: **Second Floor Plan of Architecture Unit by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-8).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD04: **Exterior Elevations of Architecture Unit by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-12).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD05: **Courtyard Elevations of Architecture Unit by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-13).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD06: **Main Floor Plan, Civil Engineering Unit, by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-3).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD07: **Ground Floor Plans, Civil Engineering Unit, by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-2).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD08: **Second and Third Floor Plans, Civil Engineering Unit, by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawings A-4 and A-5).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

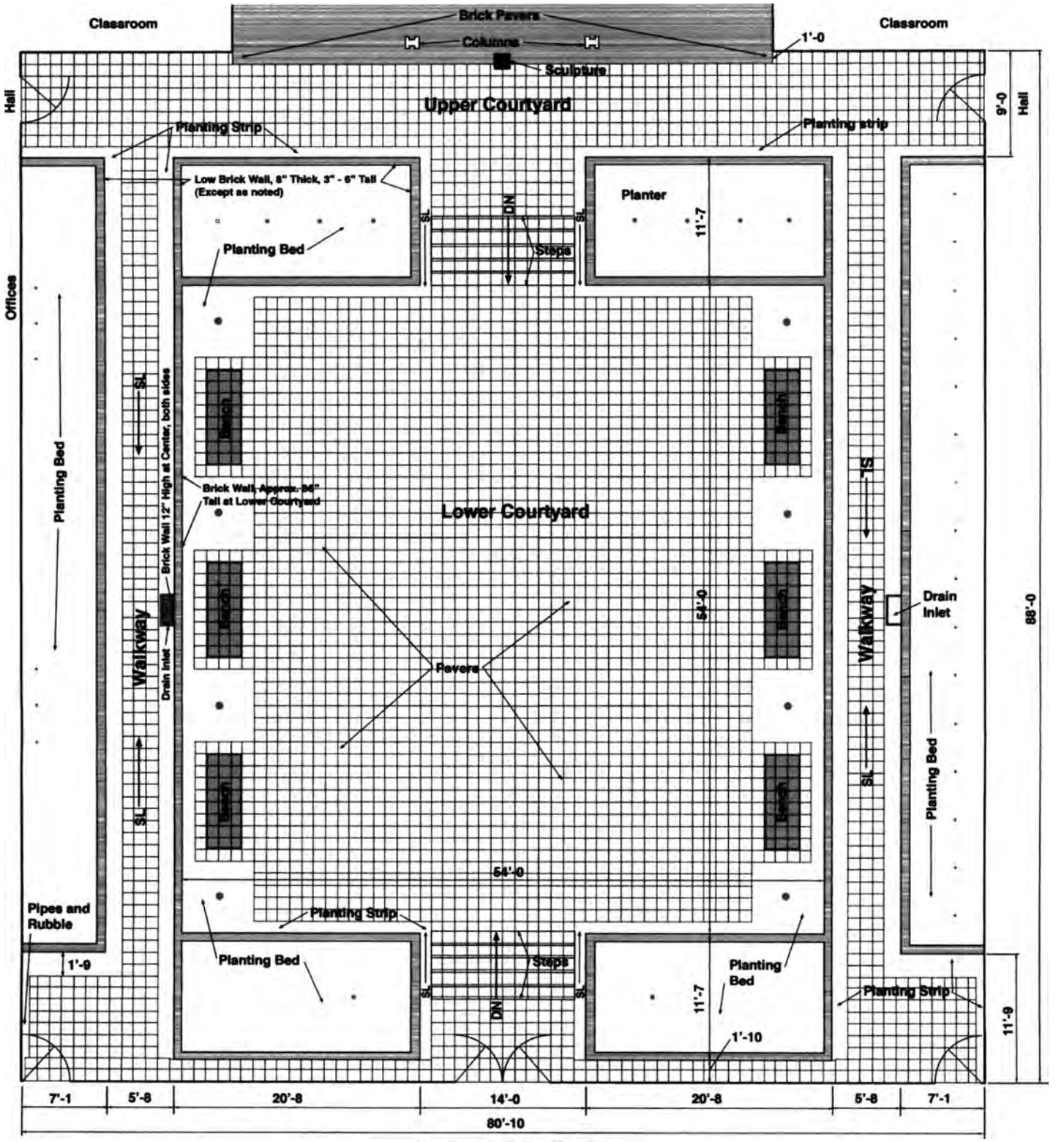
CD09: **Principal Elevations, Civil Engineering Unit, by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1957. (Drawing A-10).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

CD10: **Elevations, Civil Engineering Unit, by Lockwood Greene Engineers, 1956. (Drawing A-11).**
Original drawings at University Facilities, Clemson University

Landscape Design Plans

LD1: **Lee Hall Courtyard, by J. Edward Pinckney, 1965.**
Plan by Robert W. Bainbridge, 2009

LD2: **Lee Hall Courtyard, by J. Edward Pinckney, 1965. Diagram of Plant Materials.**
Plan by Robert W. Bainbridge, 2009



Hallway and Gallery

Notes

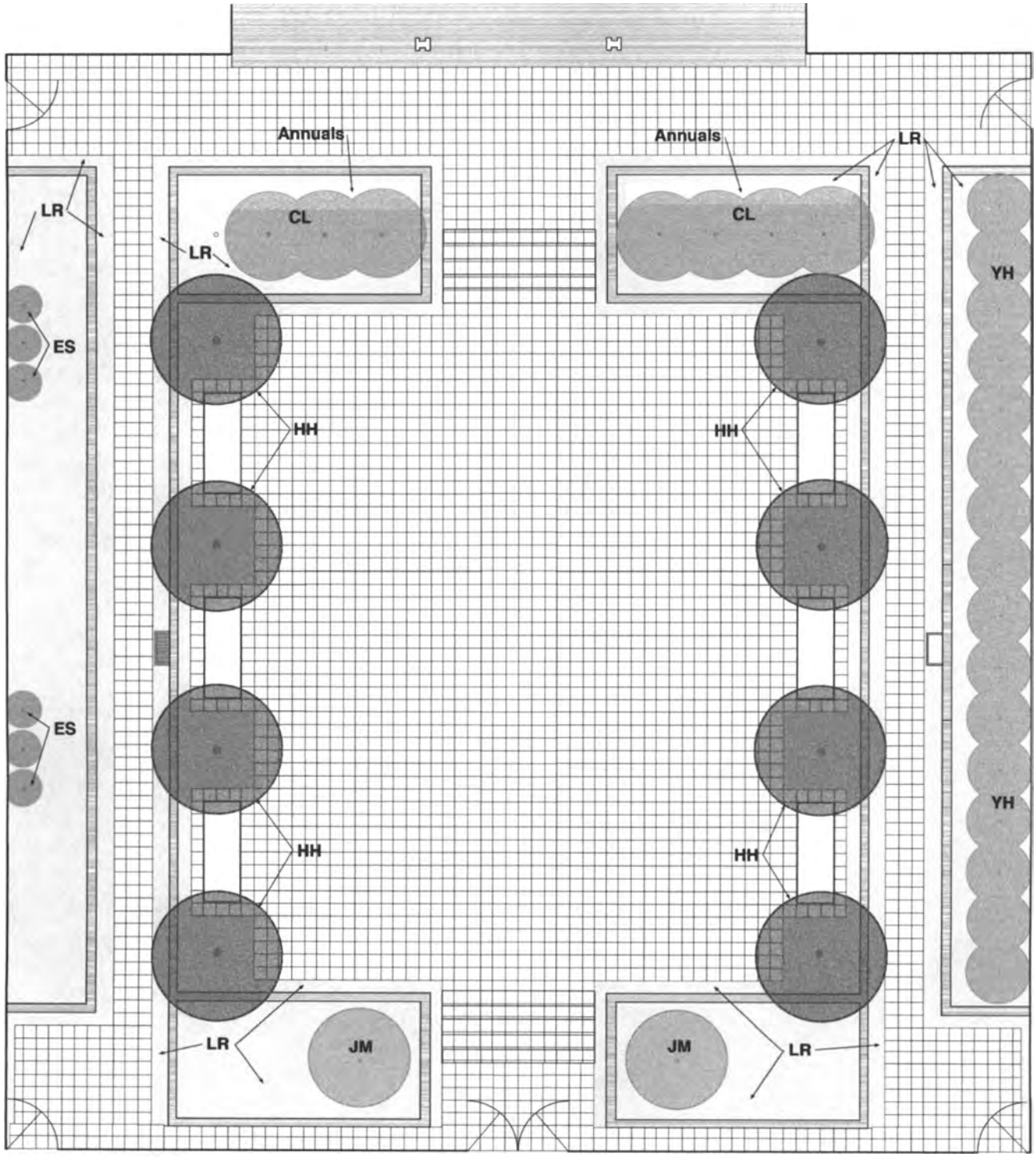
1. Benches are 34.5" x 94.5" x 16"H
2. Steps have a 5" riser and 15" tread
3. Planting strips are 12" wide at lower courtyard and steps, and are 16" wide along walkways

0' 5' 10' 15' 20' 25'

Lee Hall Courtyard
Clemson University

Design by J. Edward Pinckney
Plan Drawn by Robert W. Bainbridge

LD1



Plant Materials

HH	Hybrid Hollies
JM	Japanese Maple
CL	Cleyera japonica
YH	Yaupon Holly
ES	Evergreen shrubs
LR	Liriope

0' 5' 10' 15' 20' 25'

Lee Hall Courtyard
Clemson University

Design by J. Edward Pinckney
Plan Drawn by Robert W. Bainbridge

LD2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Structural Science Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Clemson University MPS

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Pickens

DATE RECEIVED: 4/13/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/04/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/19/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/27/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000365

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	Y
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ✓ RETURN ___REJECT 5/27/09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See return comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Lisa Deline DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 5/27/09.

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Comments
Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name:	Structural Science Building, Clemson University Historic Resources of Clemson University MPS
Property Location:	Pickens County, SC
Reference Number:	09000365
Date of Return:	June 8, 2009

Reason for Return: The Structural Science Building nomination is being returned for technical corrections and additional information needs regarding the resource count, the Statement of Significance (SOS) for Landscape Architecture, clarification of the photo key, and use of the Cover Document for Historic Resources of Clemson University. The following corrections must be made in order for this documentation to be accepted:

Section 5. Resource Count.

From the property description, it indicates that two courtyards were originally designed with the Lowry Hall Courtyard redesigned in 1999. Please count the 1999 courtyard as noncontributing site.

Section 8. Statement of Significance.

The nomination identifies the 1965 design of Landscape Architect, J. Edward Pinckney's for the Lee Hall Courtyard. Additional information is needed to fully evaluate the significance of Pinckney's contribution. How does this courtyard design fit within the context of J. Edward Pinckney's design career? Is this an example of his best work? Is modern landscape design what he is known for? Provide additional contextual

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Structural Science Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Clemson University MPS

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Pickens

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/05/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000365

DETAILED EVALUATION:

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 4/5/10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

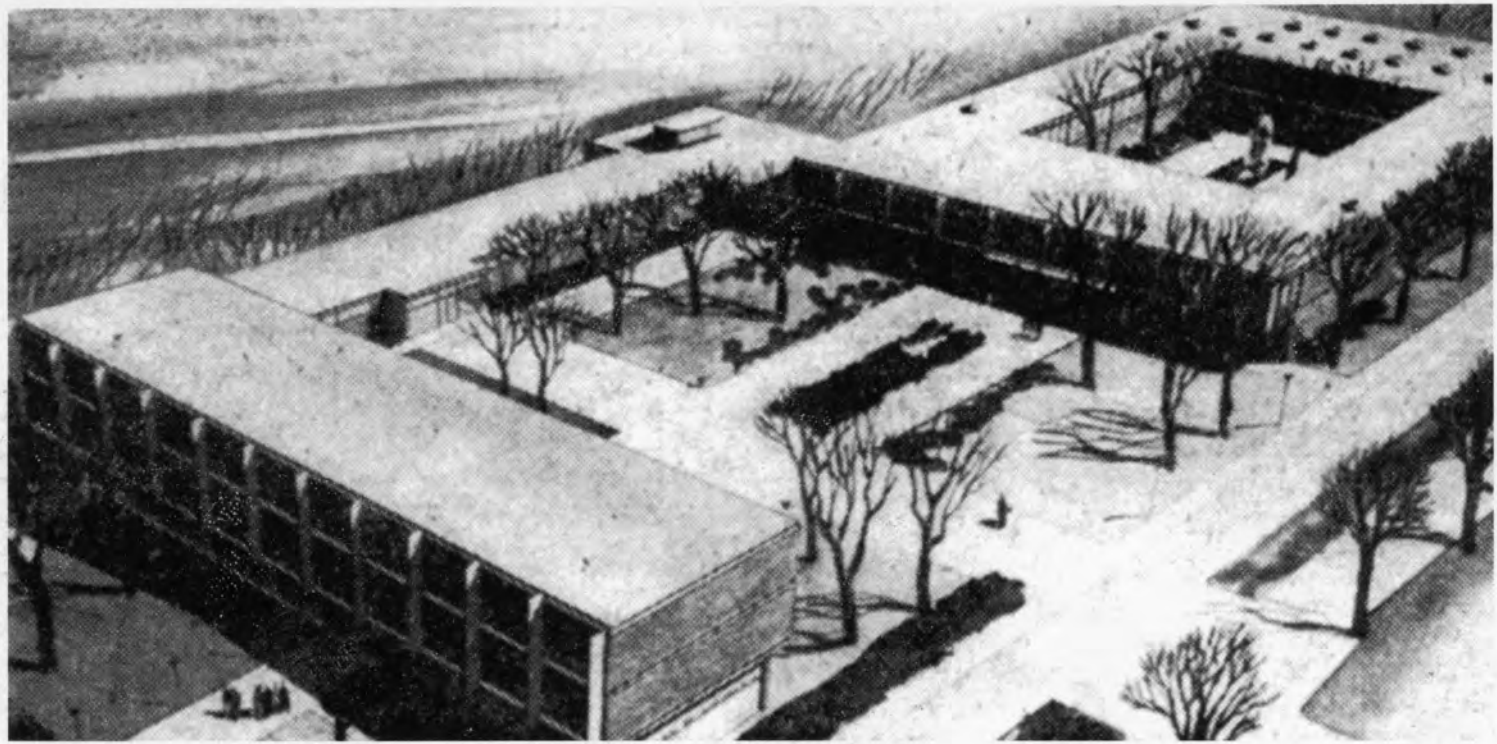
1957-1965 modern architecture &
landscape architecture
AOS

RECOM./CRITERIA N, B & C

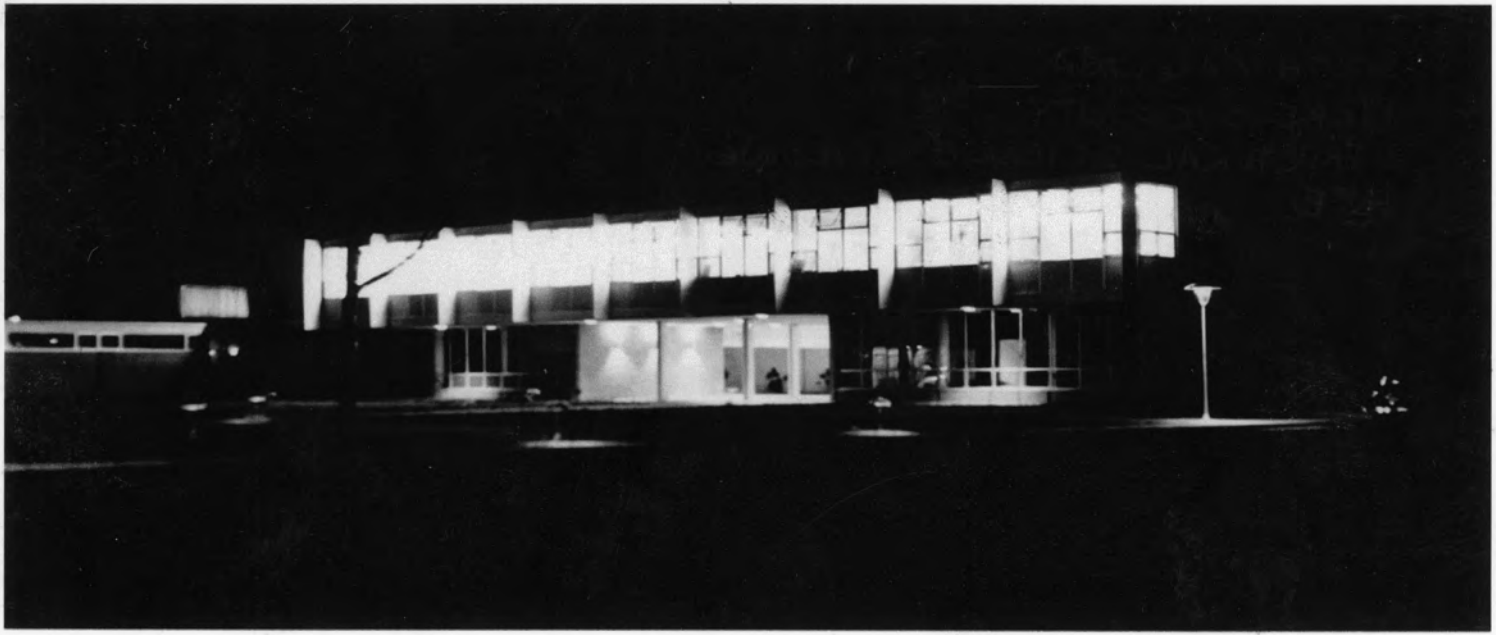
REVIEWER Lisa Pulmer DISCIPLINE Historian

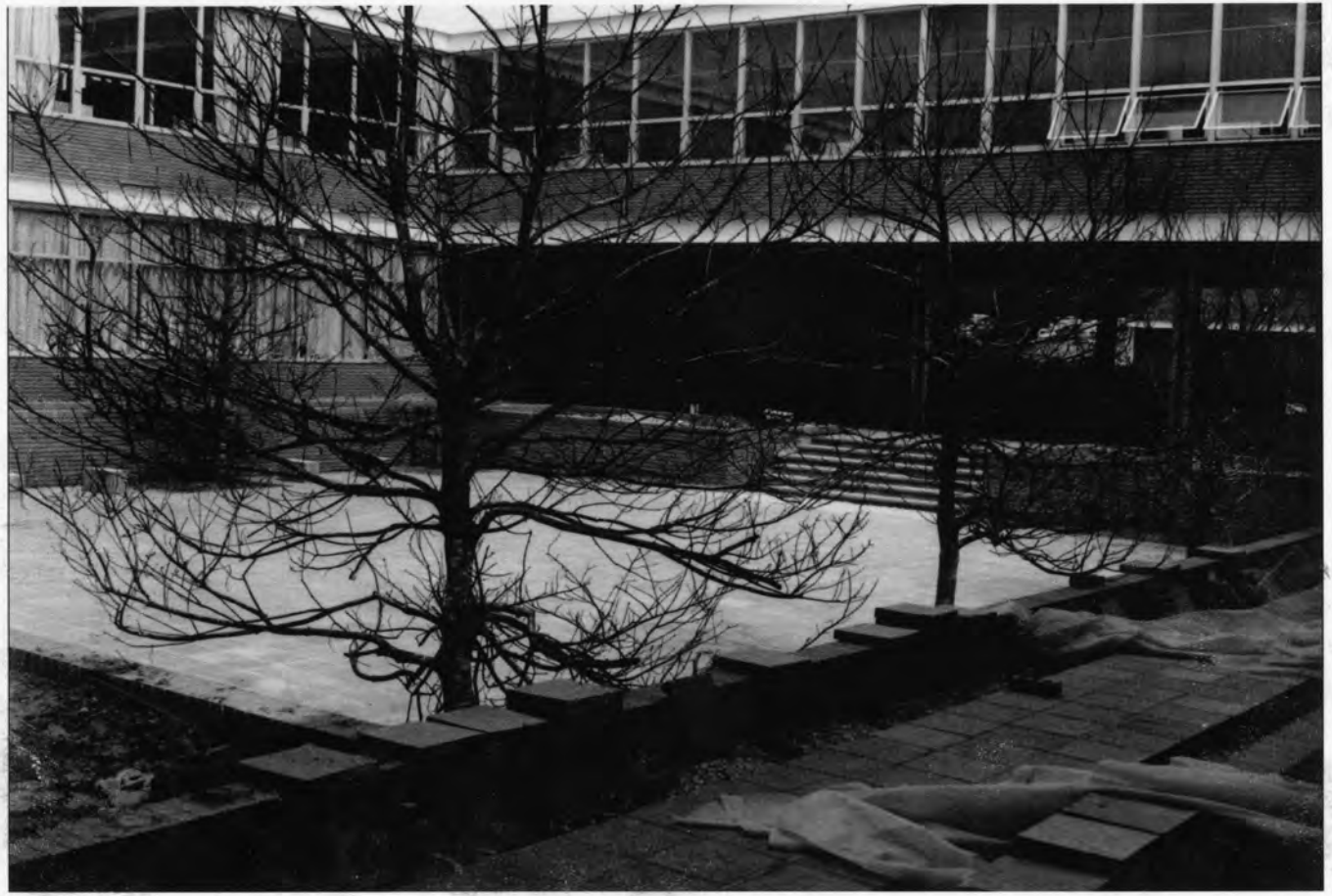
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4/5/10

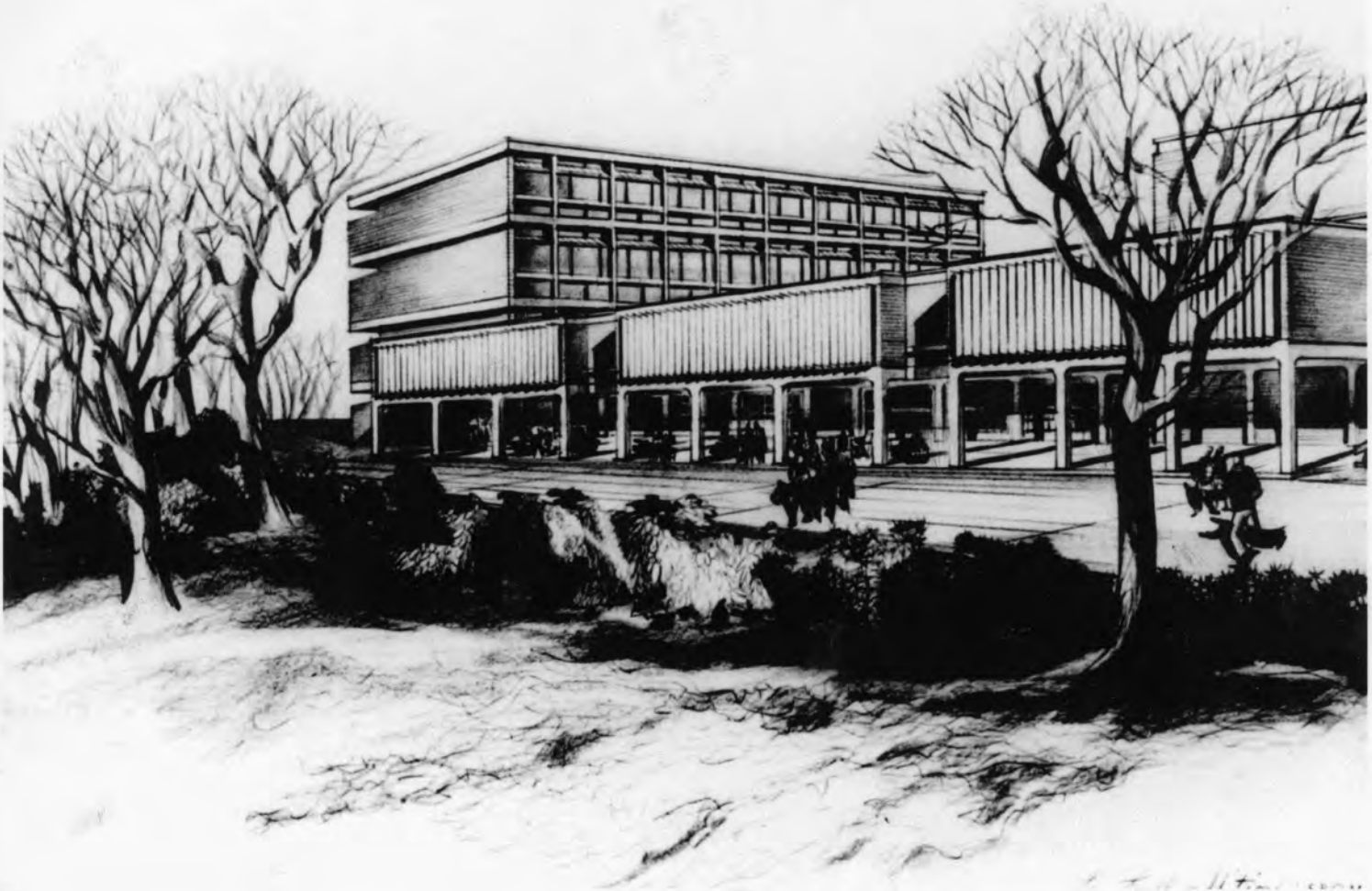
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N




SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE







R01. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Northwest Corner of Lee Hall

R02. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall Entry Passage or Breezeway

R03. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall Courtyard as Viewed from the Breezeway;
Bust of Harlan McClure in Foreground

Lee Hall Courtyard as Viewed from the Breezeway;
Bust of Harlan McClure in Foreground

R04 Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, West Wall with Exterior Details and Aluminum Lettering

R05. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, as Viewed from Lowry Hall, looking S along Central Axis

R06. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

View of Lee Hall / Lowry Hall Courtyard, looking E to Laboratory Wing

R07. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Northeast Corner of Lee Hall, Showing Connection to Lowry Hall

Northeast Corner of Lee Hall, Showing Connection to Lowry Hall

R08. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Upper Level of Lee Hall Courtyard, with Facade Details

R09. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, West Wall, Showing Detail of Operable Aluminum Light Fins

Lee Hall, West Wall, Showing Detail of Operable Aluminum Light Fins

R10. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, Skylight and Planter in Stairway at Northwest Corner

R11. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lowry Hall, North Elevation

R12. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lowry Hall, Northwest View, Showing Operable Aluminum Light Fins and 2007 Elevator Addition

R13. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lowry Hall, East Elevation, Civil Engineering Laboratory Wing

Lowry Hall, East Elevation, Civil Engineering Laboratory Wing

R14. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lowry Hall, East Elevation, Civil Engineering Laboratory Wing,
Two-Story Laboratory at Southern End

R15. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

South Wall of 1991 Tower Addition

R16. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, Southwest Corner, showing 1976 Addition at Right and Vending Area at Left

R17. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, with 1976 Addition Showing Entrance

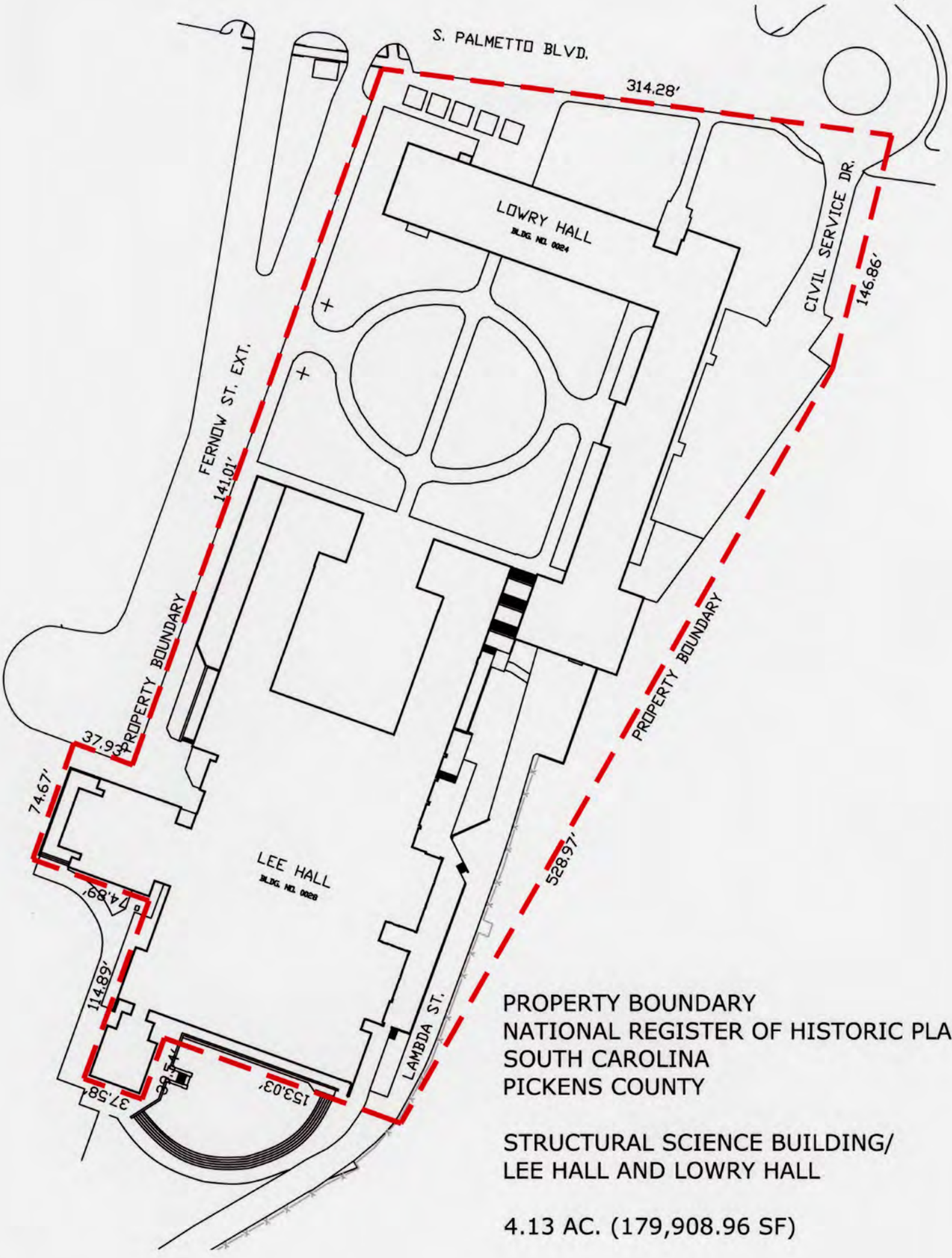
Lee Hall, with 1976 Addition Showing Entrance

R18. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lee Hall, Interior View from Connector to 1976 Addition,
Showing Connection of New Glazing to Original Brick

R19. Structural Science Building (Lee Hall / Lowry Hall)
Clemson University
Pickens County, S.C.

Lowry Hall, Interior View from the 1976 Addition toward
the Original Building, Showing Stairway Connection



PROPERTY BOUNDARY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKENS COUNTY

STRUCTURAL SCIENCE BUILDING/
LEE HALL AND LOWRY HALL

4.13 AC. (179,908.96 SF)

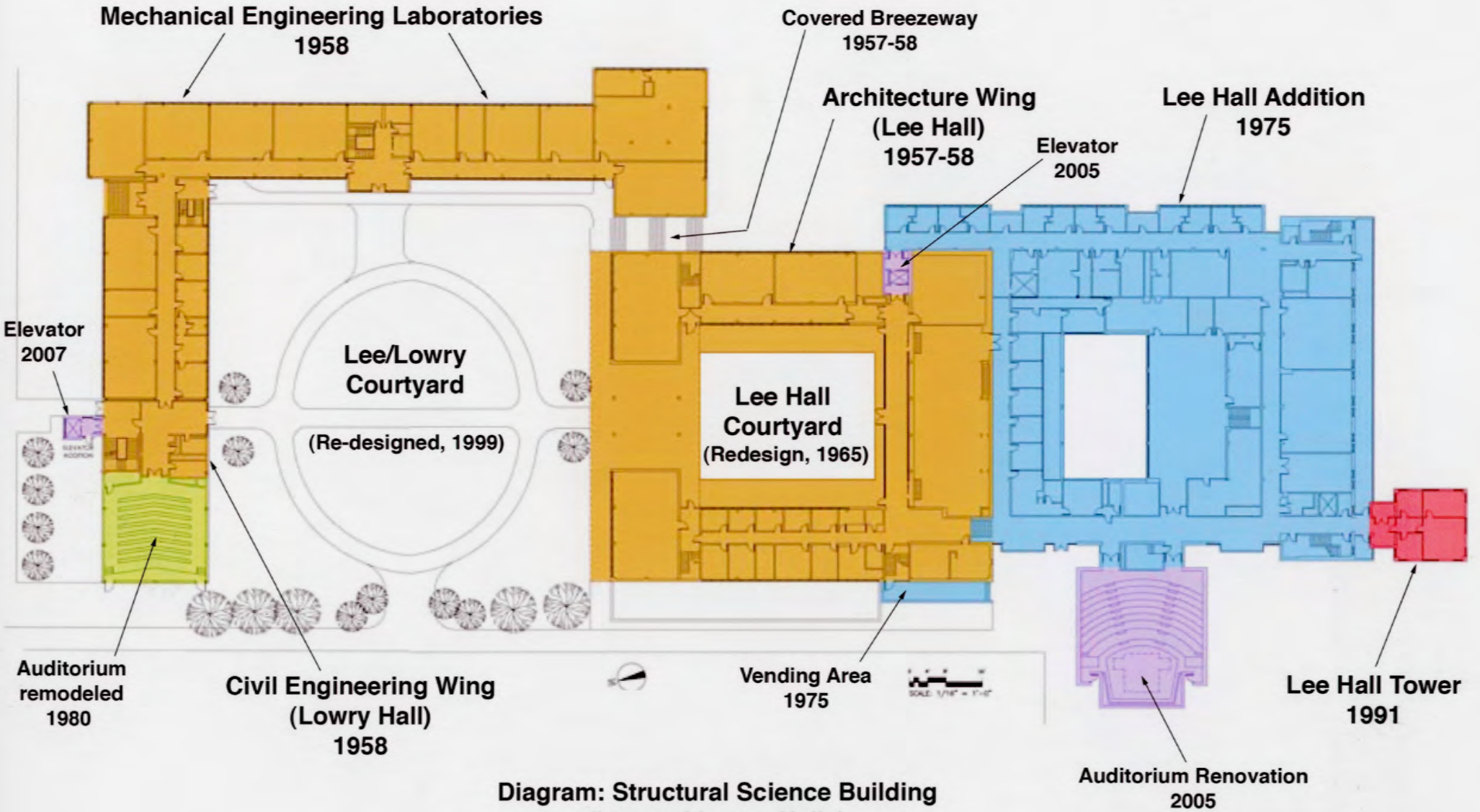
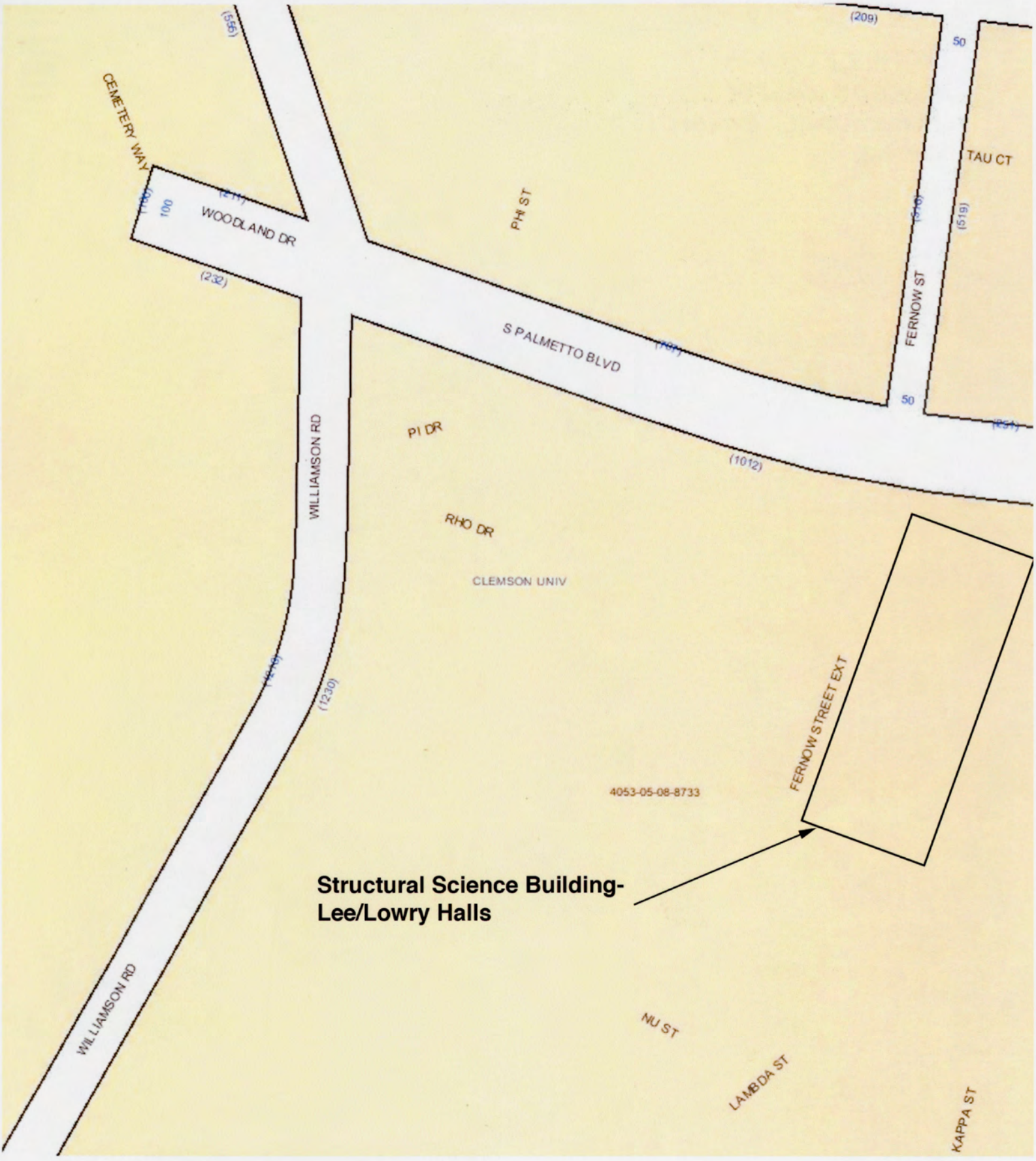
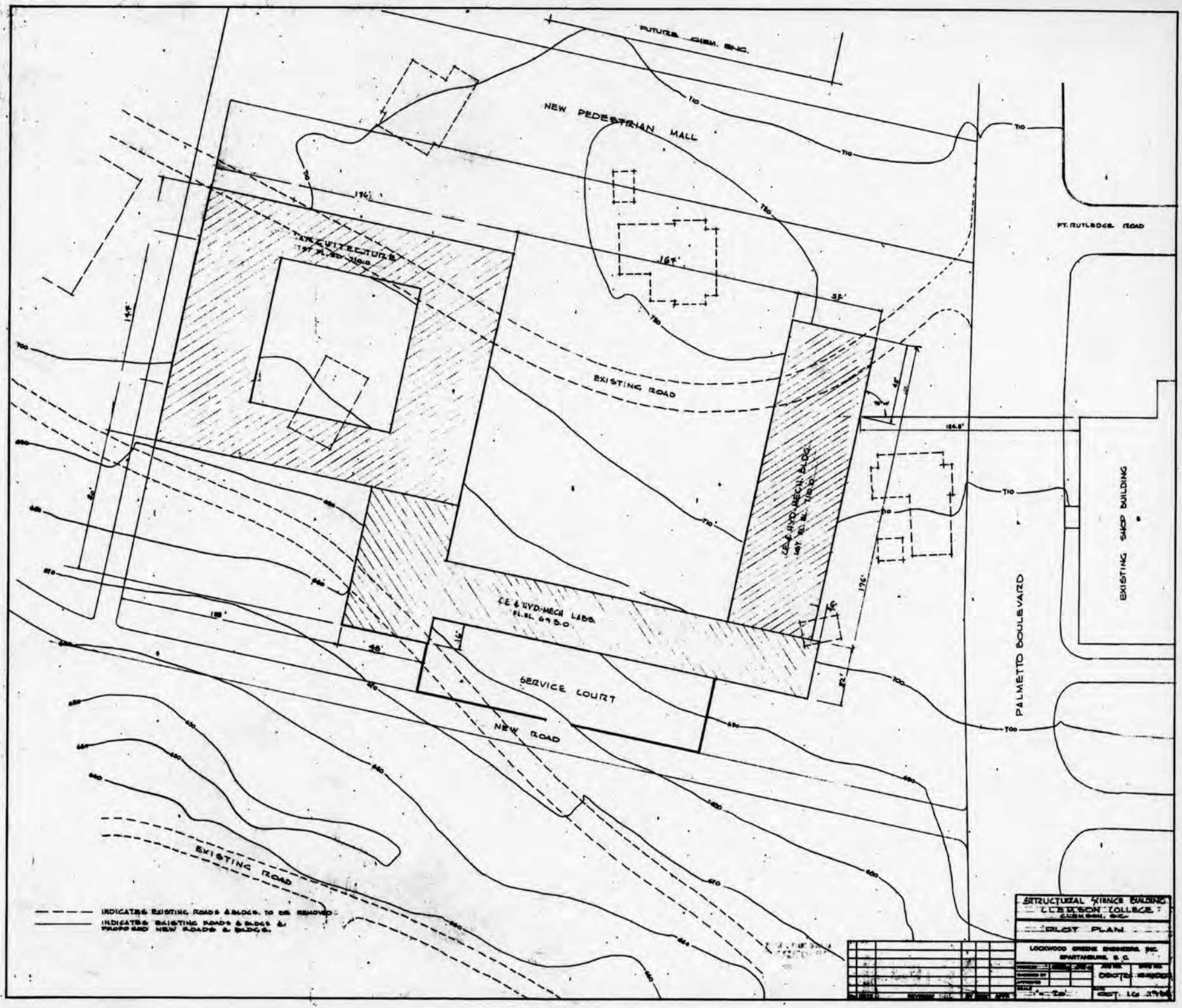


Diagram: Structural Science Building
(Lee and Lowry Halls)
Showing principal additions and alterations

Diagram by Robert W. Bainbridge
based on research by Alisha N. White



CM-2
Pickens County Assessor's Map (Portion)
Source: Pickens County GIS Department


FUTURE CHEM. BLDG.
NEW PEDESTRIAN MALL
ARCHITECTURE
1ST FL. EL. 710.0
EXISTING ROAD
C.E. & HYD. MECH. BLDG.
1ST FL. EL. 710.0
C.E. & HYD. MECH. LABS.
FL. EL. 699.0
SERVICE COURT
NEW ROAD
EXISTING ROAD
FT. RUTLEDGE ROAD
PALMETTO BOULEVARD
EXISTING SHOP BUILDING
INDICATES EXISTING ROADS & BLDGS. TO BE REMOVED
INDICATES EXISTING ROADS & BLDGS. & PROPOSED NEW ROADS & BLDGS.
STRUCTURAL SCIENCE BUILDING
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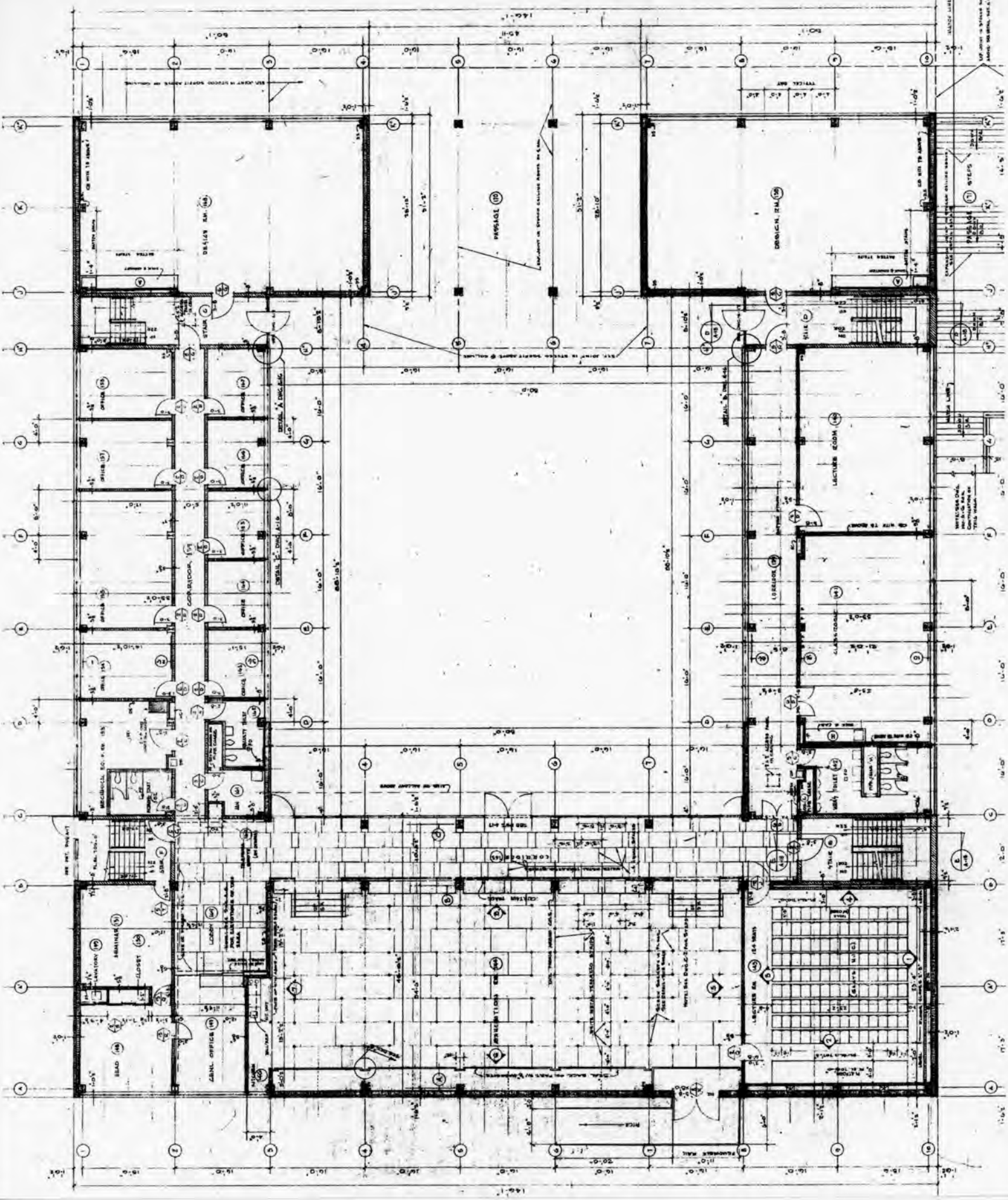
CLEMSON, S.C.
PLOT PLAN
LOCKWOOD GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.
SPARTANBURG, S.C.
1" = 20'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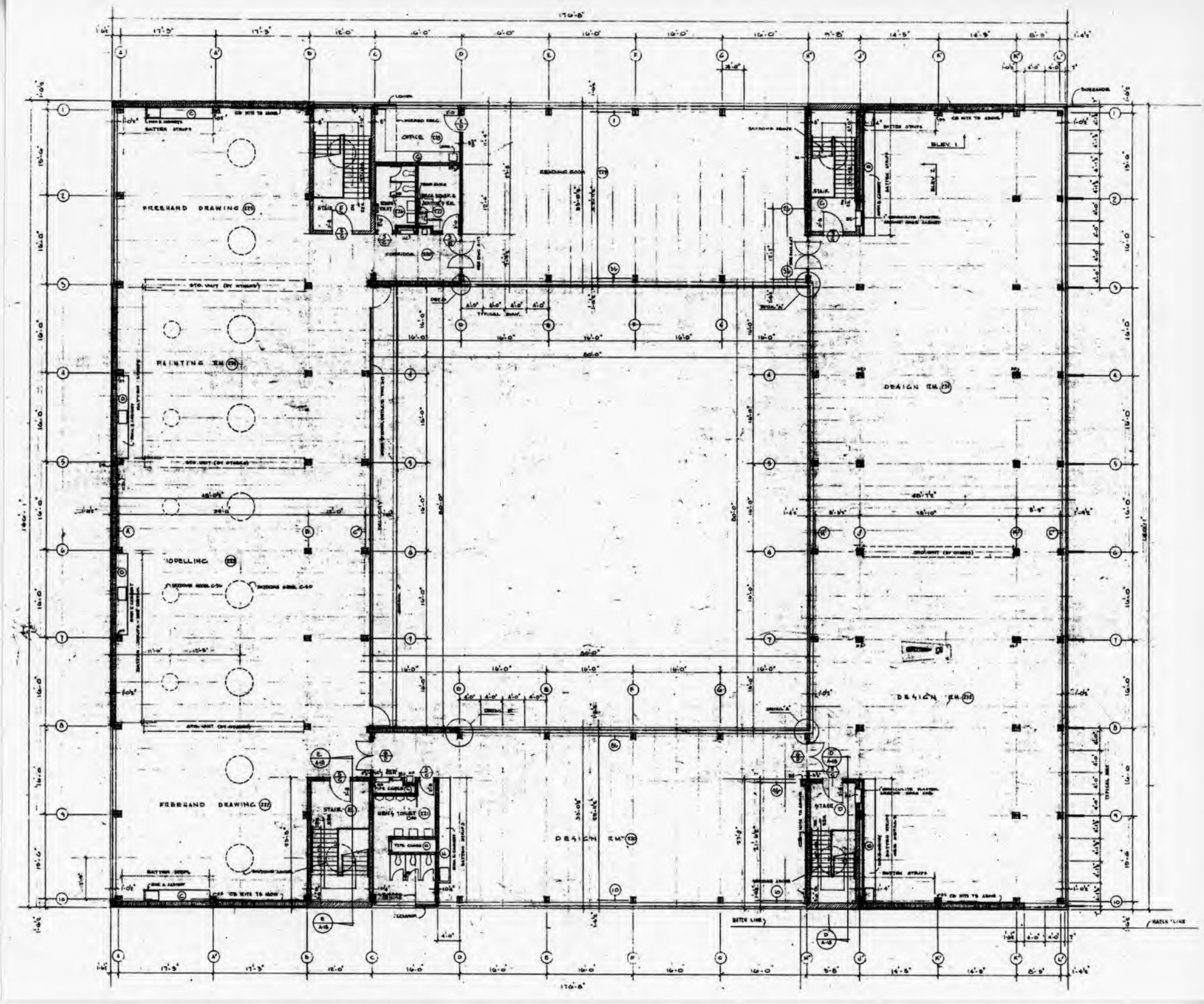
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PAINTING RM.
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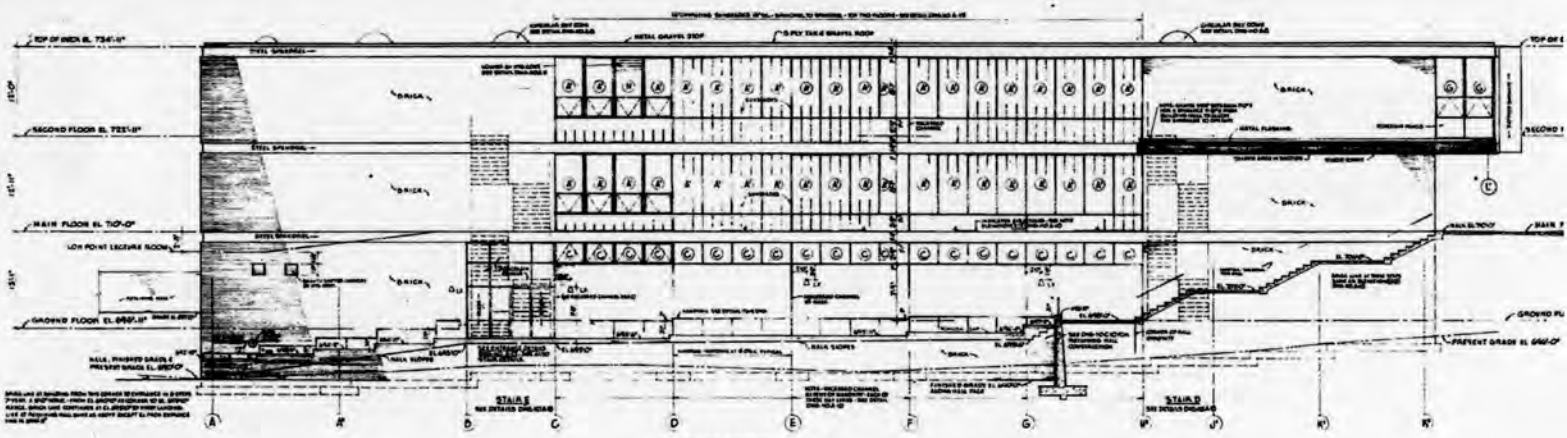
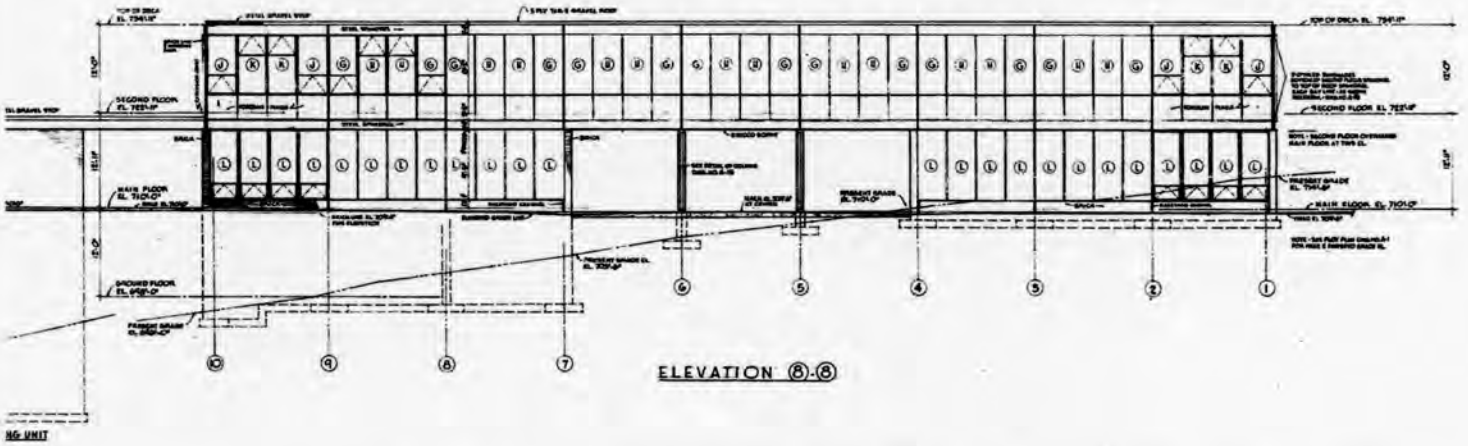


ELEVATION (7-7



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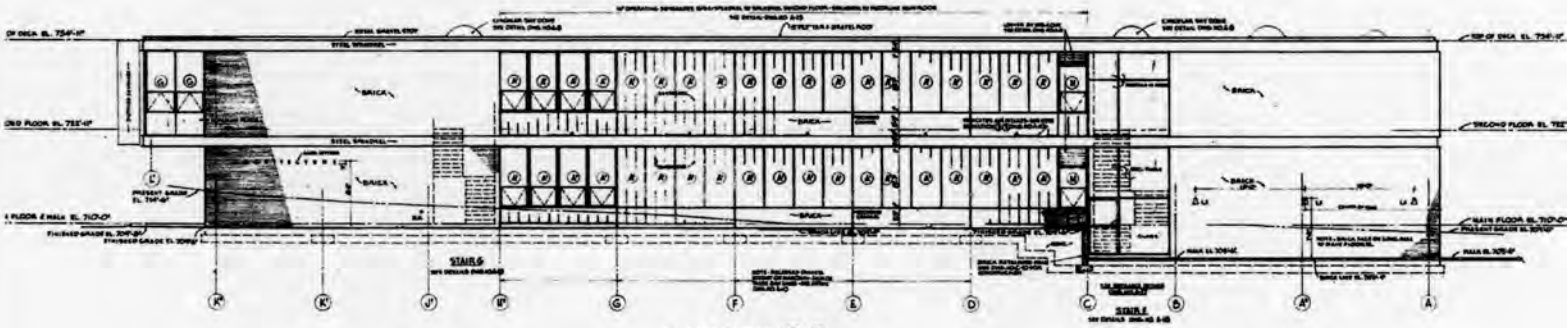

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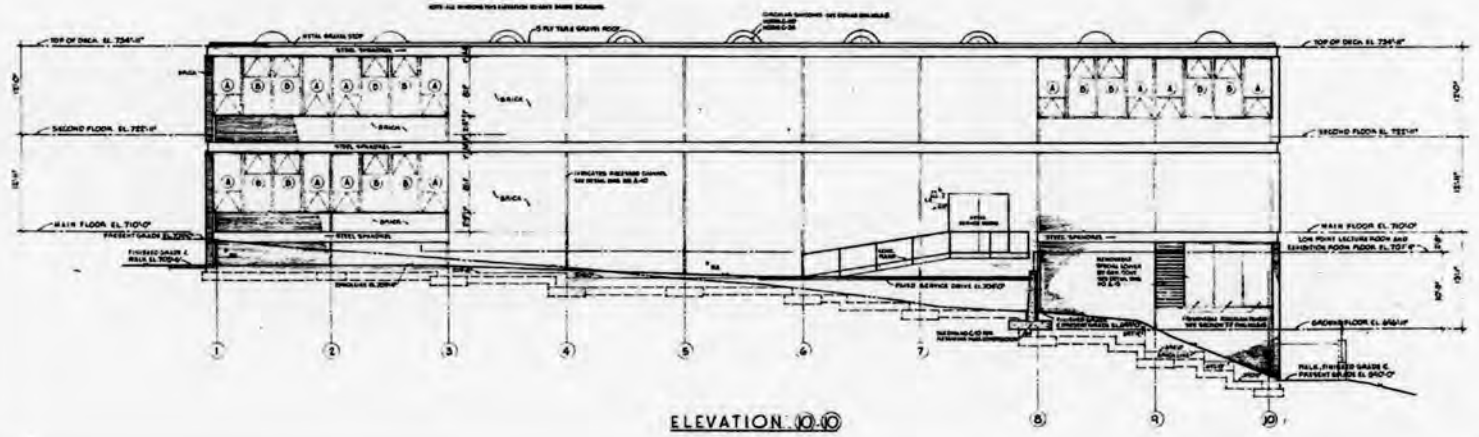

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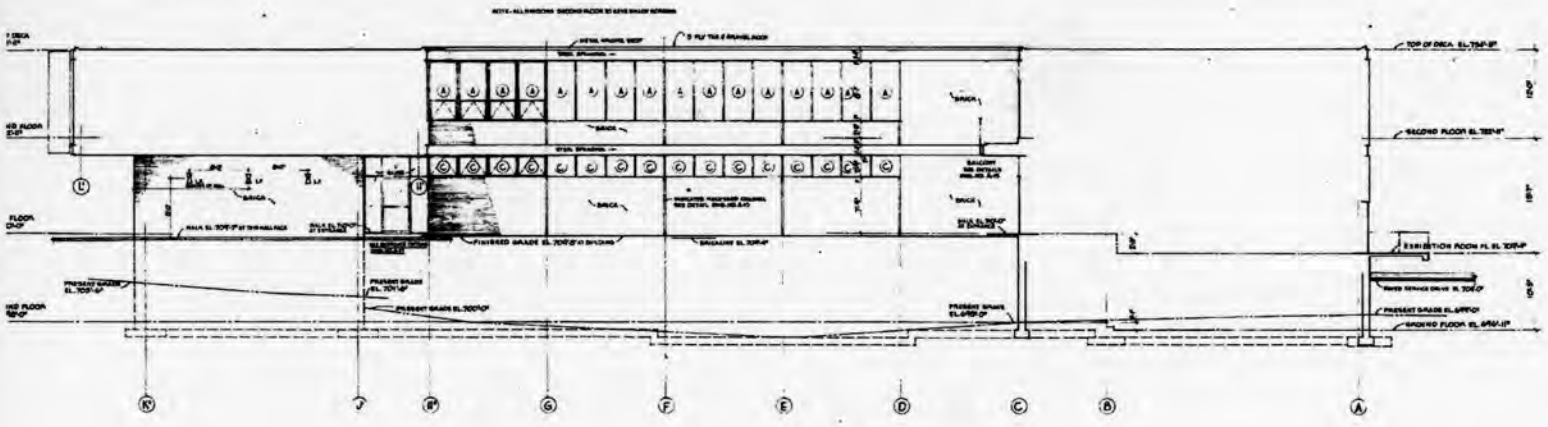

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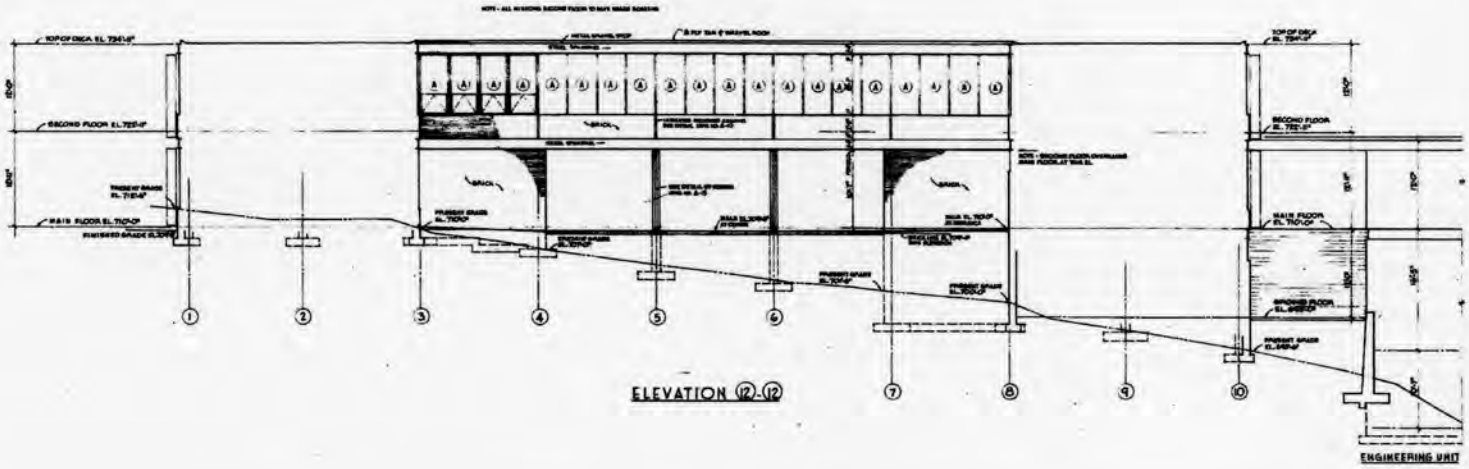
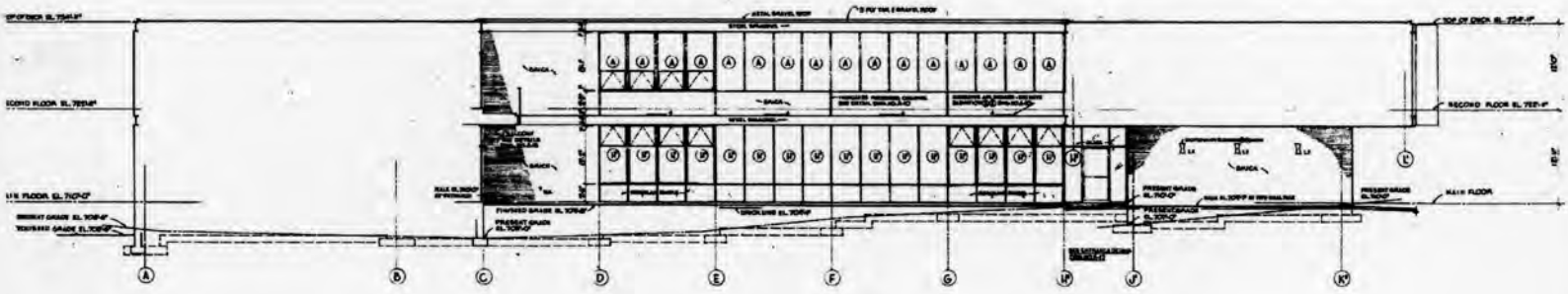


ELEVATION (12)-(12)

ENGINEERING UNIT



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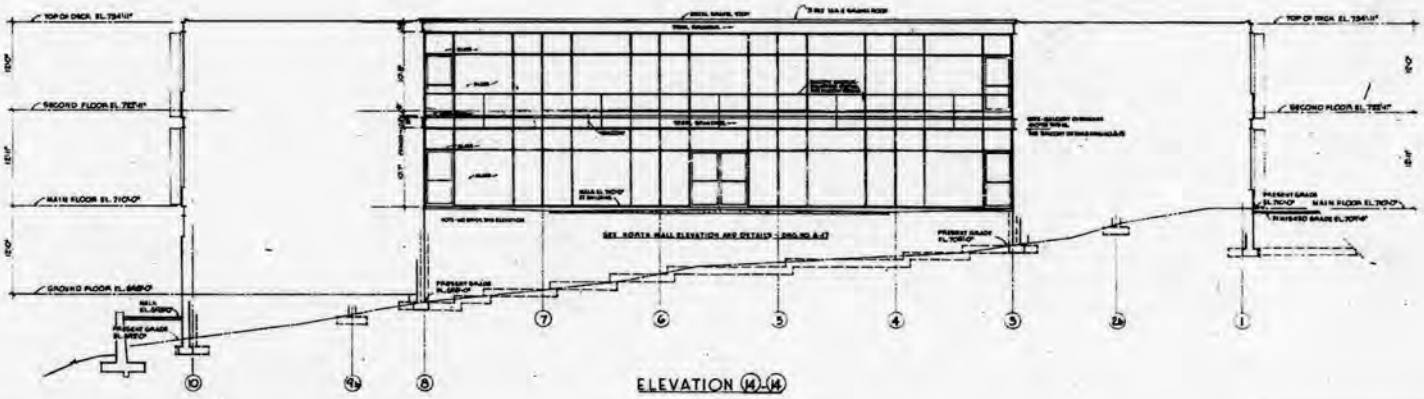
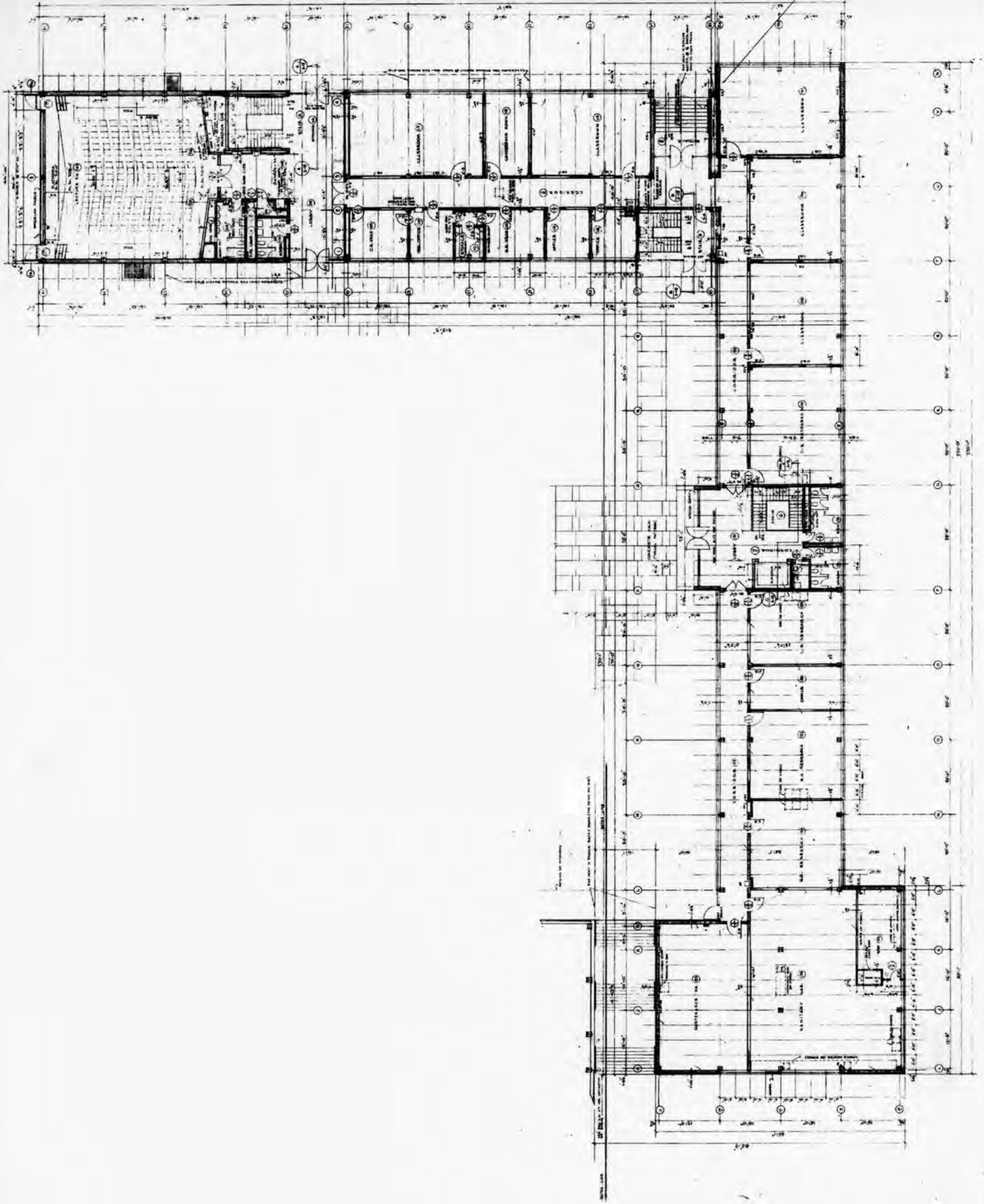
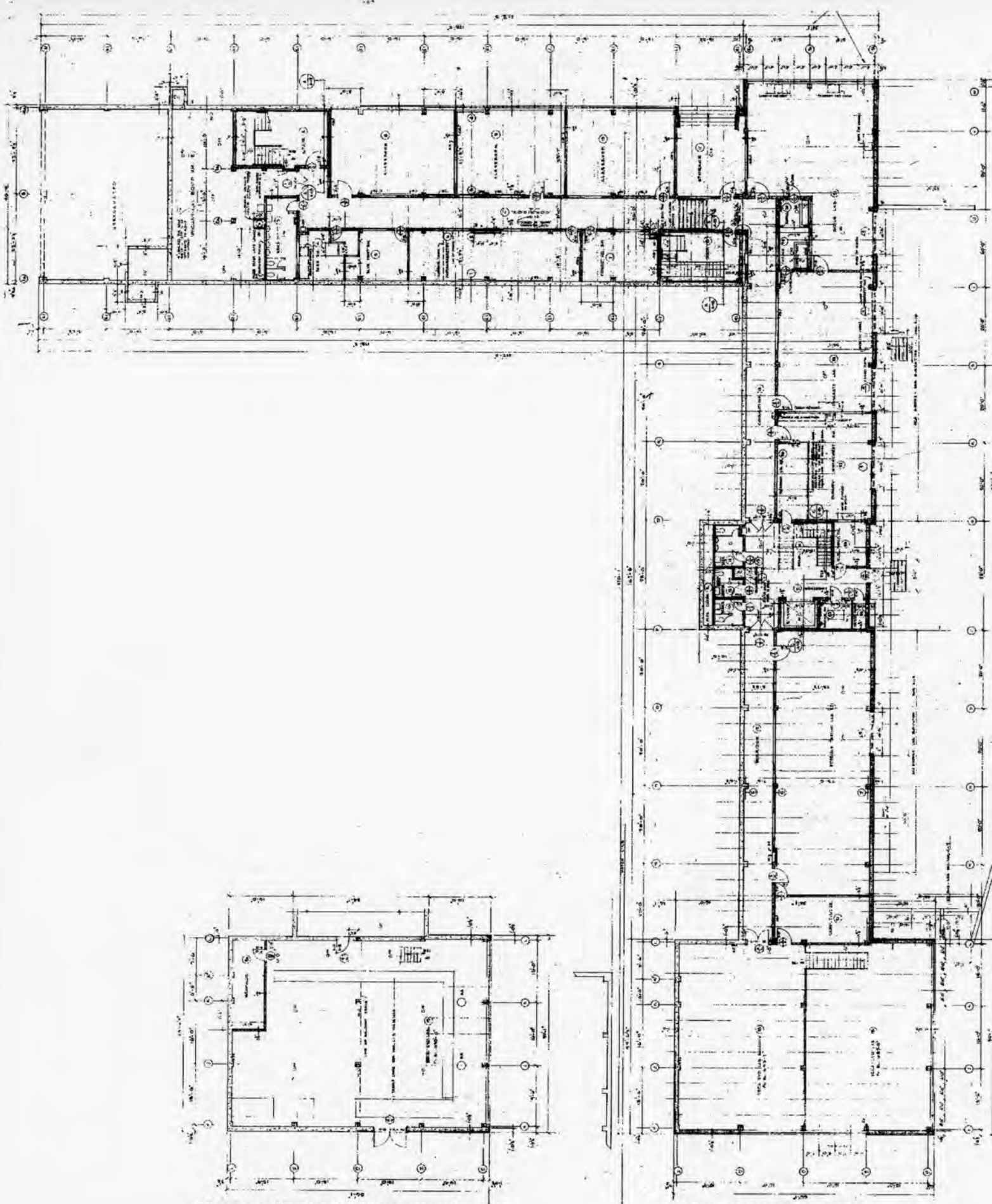


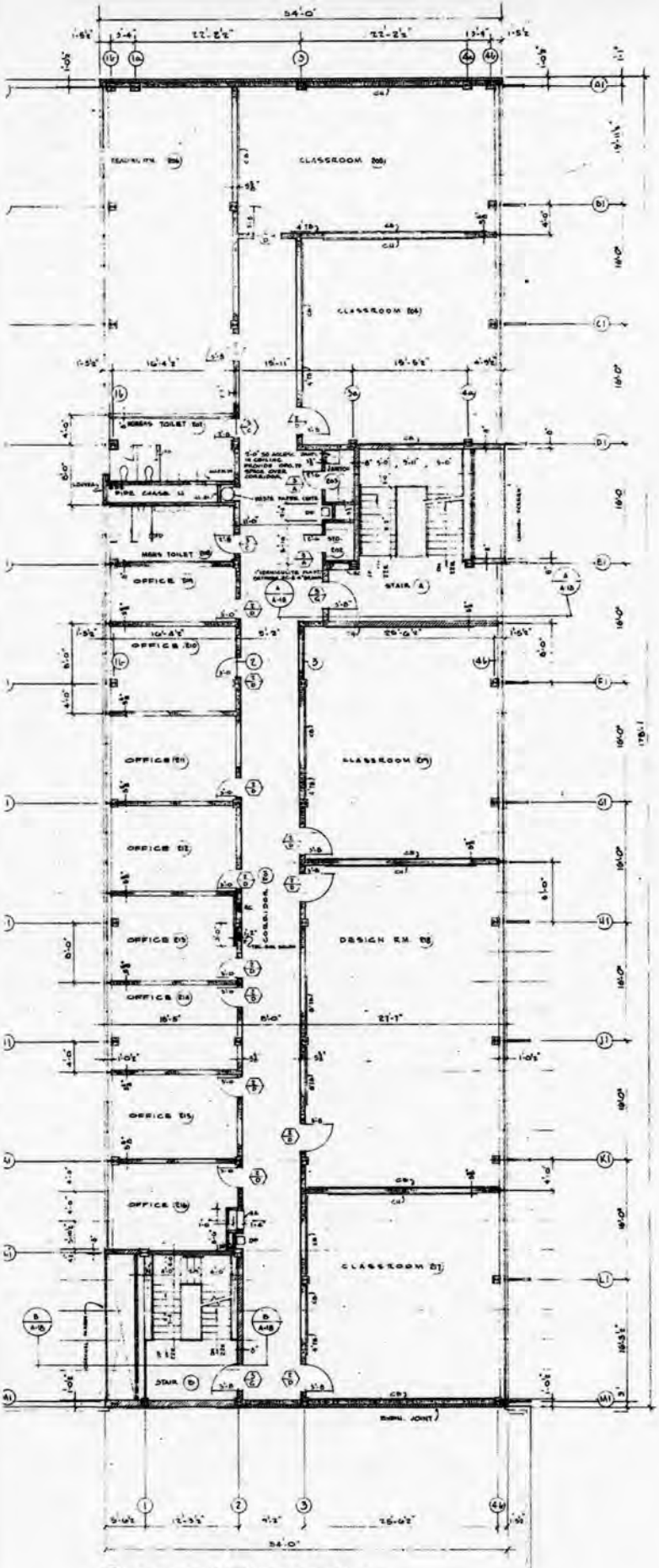
ELEVATION (14)-(14)



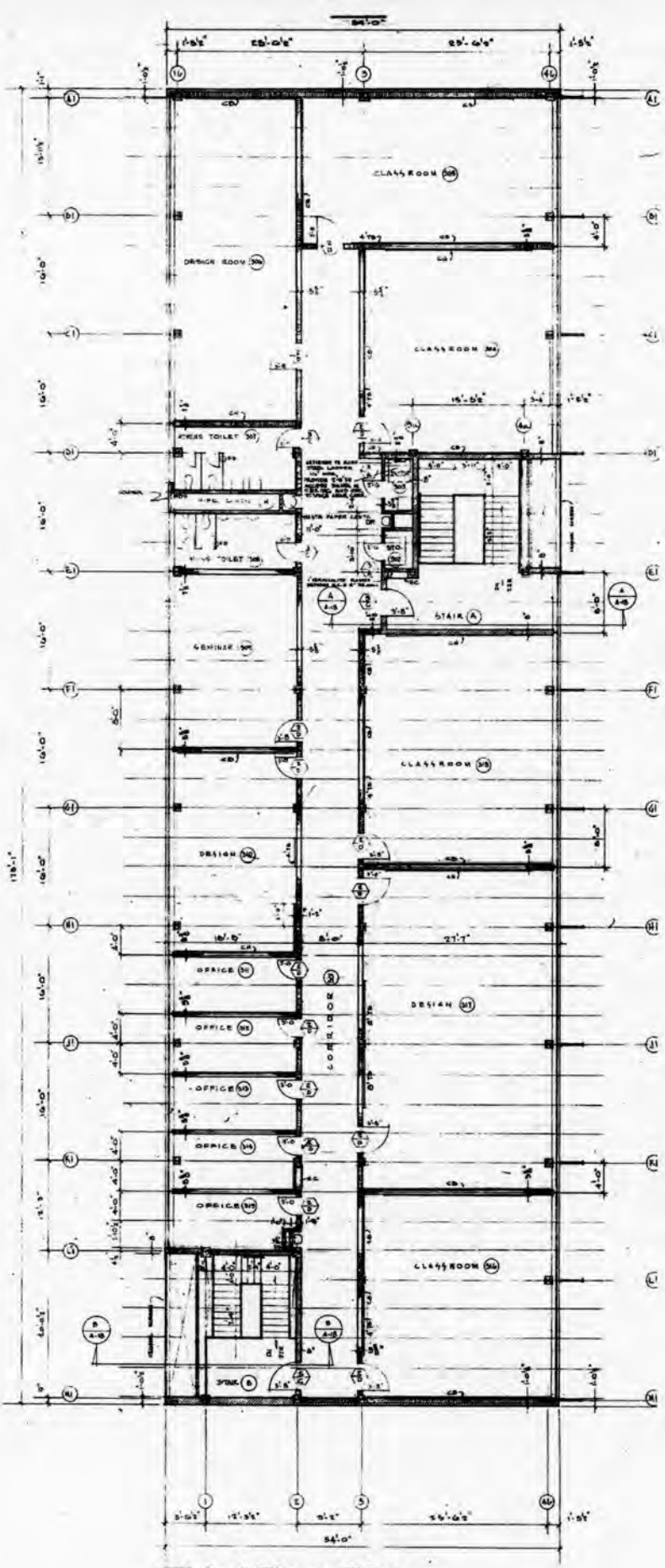


Hydraulic Lab, Lowest Level

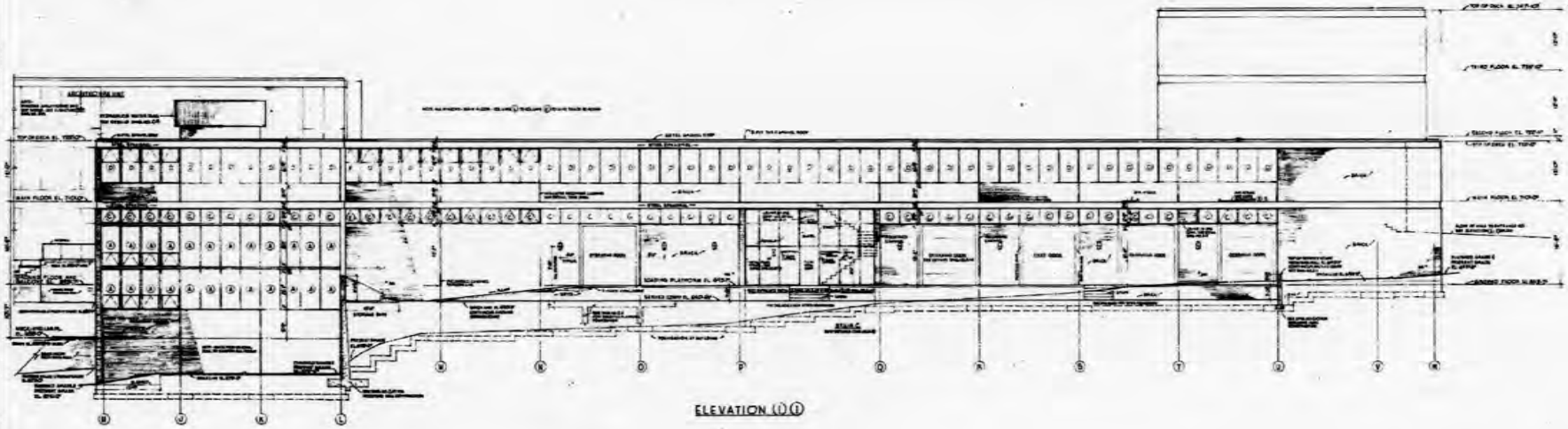
Main Lower Level



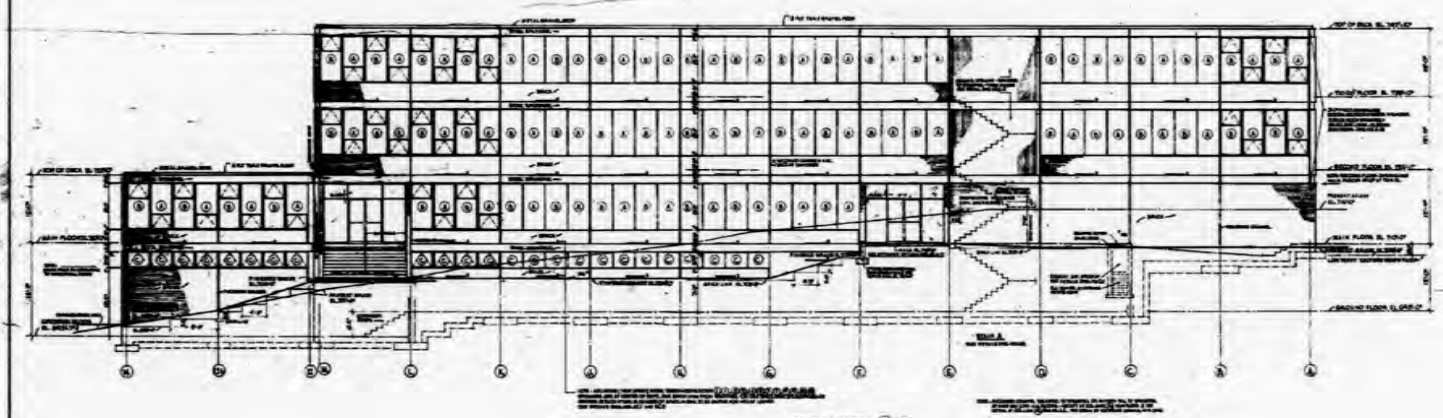
Second Floor Plan



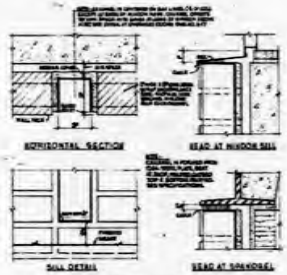
Third Floor Plan



ELEVATION (1)-(1)



ELEVATION (2)-(2)



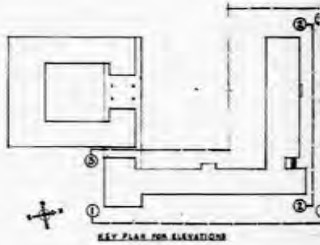
HORIZONTAL SECTION

HEAD AT WINDOW SILL

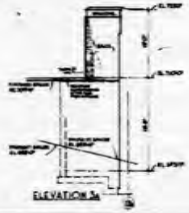
SILL DETAIL

HEAD AT SOFFITS

RECESSED CHANNEL DETAILS



KEY PLAN FOR ELEVATIONS



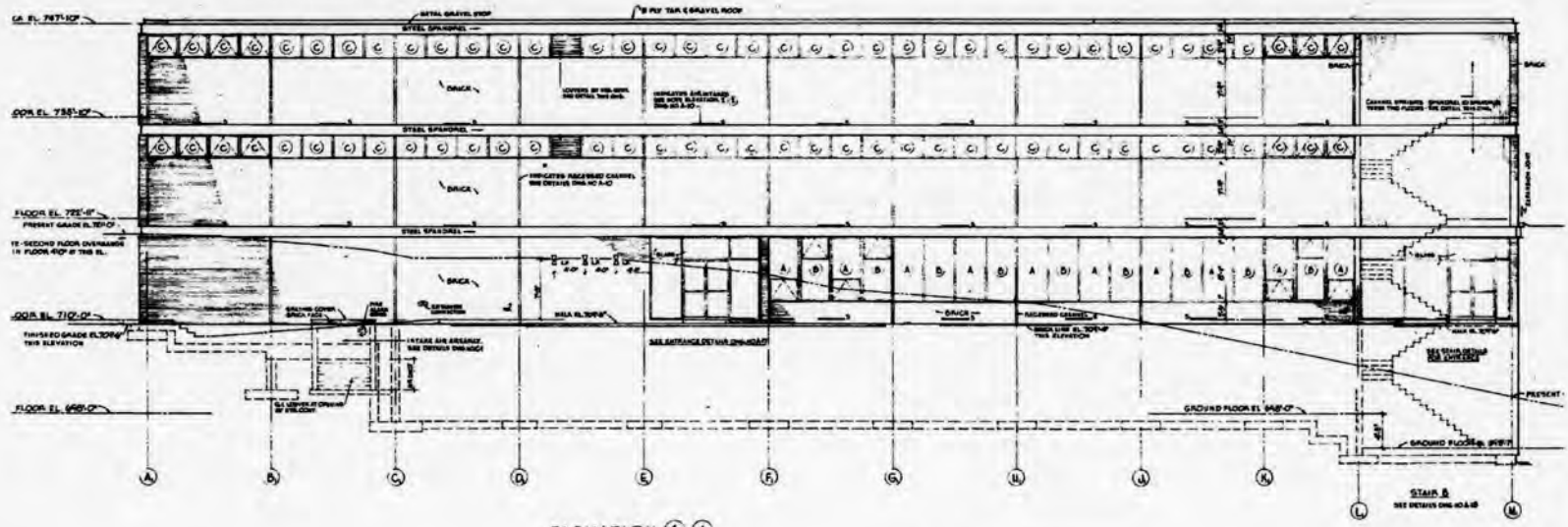
ELEVATION 3-3

ELEVATION (5)-(5)

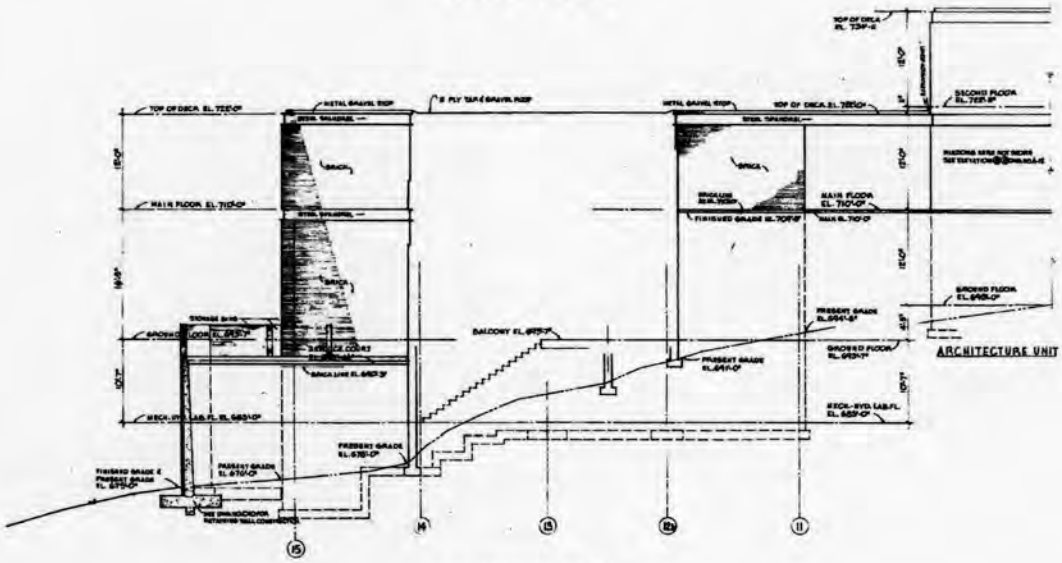
PRINTED

STRUCTURAL SCIENCE BUILDING
CLEMSON A&M COLLEGE
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ENGINEERING UNIT
ELEVATIONS & DETAILS

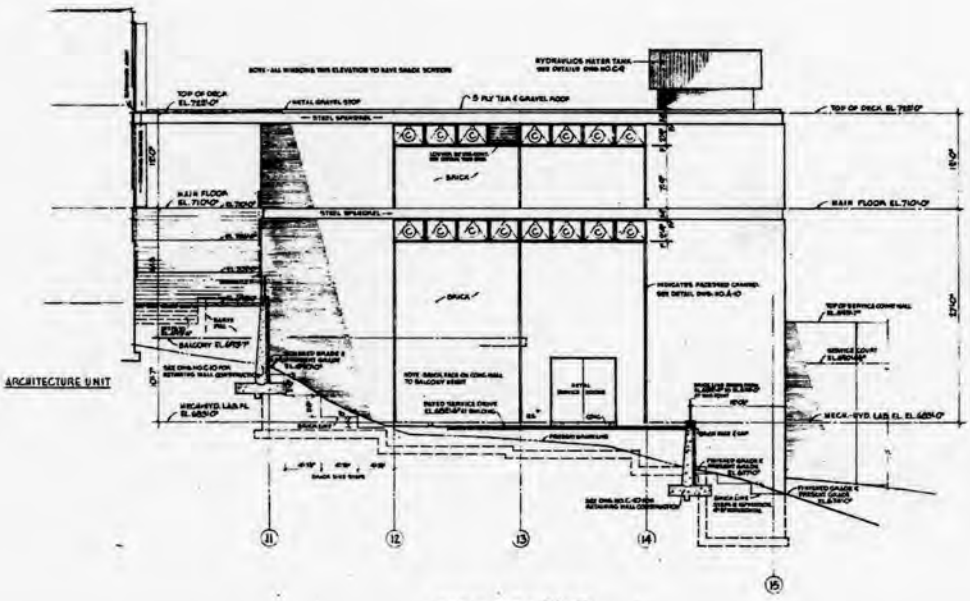
LOCKWOOD GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.



ELEVATION (4)-(4)



ELEVATION (5)-(5)



ELEVATION (6)-(6)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CLEMSON QUADRANGLE
SOUTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4453 IV SW (OLD PICKENS)

4453 I (EASLEY 1:62 500)

82°52'30" — 29 000mE — 30 — 31 — SIX MILE 4 MI. — 50' — 33 — 4453 IV SE (SIX MILE) — 35 — 47'30" — 37 — 38 — 1 470 000 FEET — GREENVILLE 16 MI. — 82°45'

34°45' — 3846 000mN — 640 000 FEET

Lake Issaqueena — Issaqueena Lookout Tower — Lawrence Chapel — BM 967 — Creek — Twelvemile — Norris — BM 951 — BM 691 — Gaging Sta — Dodd Cem — PICKENS CO — OCONEE CO — Stumphouse Cr — SOUTHERN — New Olive Grove Ch — WESLEYAN METHODIST COLLEGE — Central (BM 920) — BM 924 — KEOWEE RIVER — LINE — TELEPHONE — Mt Zion Cem — Substation — 12 MI. TO U.S. 178

42'30" — 3842

TELEPHONE — Twelvemile — HARTWELL LAKE — ELEV 660 — CLAYTON 43 MI. GAINESVILLE JUNC. U.S. 1231 14 MI. — Keowee — BM 698 — SOUTHERN — Calhoun — BM 731 — Mt Tabor Sch — Abell Sch — BM 772 — Creek — Refuge Ch — 4.9 MI. TO U.S. 178 — 4453 II (ANDERSON 1:62 500)

3840

4453 III NW (SENECA) — Clemson — BM 758 — BM 813 — Seneca Creek — RIVER — CLEMSON UNIVERSITY — BM 849 — Eighteenmile — PICKENS CO — ANDERSON CO

3839 — 3838

STRUCTURAL SCIENCES BUILDING (LEE HALL/ LOWRY HALL) CLEMSON UNIVERSITY PICKENS CO., S.C.

1: 17/331631/3838381
2: 17/331587/3838202
3: 17/331467/3838231
4: 17/331520/3838405

40' — 3837

Shiloh Branch — SENECA — HARTWELL LAKE — Trailer Park — Cem — Old Stone Ch — New Hope Sch — BM 865 — Trailer Park

3836 — Treaty Oak Monument — Cherrys Crossing — BM 688 — Water — Sewage Disposal — SOUTHERN — BOUNDARY — APPROXIMATE — Creek — Pendleton (BM 859) — Golf Course

Adams Crossing — Sewage Disposal — ELEV 660 — LAKE — Hopewell—Keowee Monument — PICKENS CO — ANDERSON CO — BM 832 — Oak Grove Sch

3835 — Martin Creek — RIVER — SENECA — OCONEE CO — PICKENS CO — BM 702 — Eighteenmile — SOUTHERN — TOWNE LINE — TELEPHONE

600 000 FEET — 3834

Fants Grove Ch — Clemson Lookout Tower — BM 844 — BM 833

3833 — 34°37'30" — 82°52'30" — 29 — 1 440 000 FEET — 30 — 31 — 50' — 33 — (LA FRANCE) 4453 III SE — 35 — 47'30" — 36 — LA FRANCE 1.5 MI. — 38 — 3839000mE — 82°45' — 34°37'30"

(FAIR PLAY) 4453 III SW — (ANDERSON 1:62 500) 4453 II

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1980

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and S. C. Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1947. Field checked 1951

Polyconic projection
10,000-foot grid based on South Carolina coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17, 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 12 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980

Hartwell Lake is subject to controlled inundation of 665 feet

MN — GN — 2° 36 MILS — 1°02' 18 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

S.C.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface — Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface — Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

CLEMSON, S. C.
N3437.5—W8245/7.5

1951
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 4453 III NE—SERIES V846

South Carolina Archives & History Center
History & Heritage For All Generations

Thursday, 9 April 2009

Dr. Janet Matthews
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are the National Register nominations for the Lindsay Cemetery, in Abbeville County; and the Structural Science Building (Lee Hall/Lowry Hall) at Clemson University, in Pickens County, South Carolina, recently approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review. We are now submitting these nominations for formal listing in the Register.

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 power@scdah.state.sc.us. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

J. Tracy Power
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Friday, 12 February 2010

Ms. Carol Shull
Interim Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Here is the National Register nomination for the Structural Science Building (Lee Hall and Lowry Hall) at Clemson University in Pickens County, South Carolina, approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review in 2008, submitted to the National Park Service for listing in the Register in April 2009, and returned to us for revisions and clarifications in June 2009.

We have made the revisions requested by our reviewer and are now resubmitting this nomination for formal listing in the Register.

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 power@scdah.state.sc.us. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

J. Tracy Power
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office