NATIONAL REGISTER OF **REGISTRATION FORM**

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Mar - 7 1996	382
NAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	PLACES

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

Siloam School

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1331 Congare	ee Road			not	t for publicatio	n
city or town	Eastover					cinity X	
state South Card	olina	code <u>SC</u>	county _	Richland	code 07	79 zip code _ 290	44

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 _____ statewide X__ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Eduends Signature of certifying official _____<u>3/1/96</u>

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C. State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: A entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register	Mr Mury	_4]I5A6
See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register		
other (explain):	Graignature of Keeper	Date of Action

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box) X building(s) district site structure object	Number of Resources within Property Contributing Noncontributing
e property listing t of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>
and Secondary Public Sch	ool Buildings in S.C., 1895-1954
categories from instructions) Sub:	School
ategories from instructions)	Religious Facility
	(Check only one box) X building(s) district site object e property listing rt of a multiple property listing.) y and Secondary Public Sch categories from instructions) Sub: ategories from instructions)

Architectural Classification	Materials			
(Enter categories from instructions) Other/Early 20th-Century	(Enter categories from instructions) foundation Brick			
Rural School	roof	Metal		
	walls other	Wood		
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)

Х	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 prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

 X
 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.

 G
 less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions) EDUCATION Significant Dates ____1936___

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

1936-1945

Architect/Builder

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 #
Prin	mary Location of Additional Data
	State Historic Preservation Office
	Other State agency
	Federal agency
<u> </u>	Local government
	University
	Other
Name	e of repository: South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	516120	3755080	3	17	516080	3755040
2	17		3755040			516080	3755080
	_	See continuation		sł	neet.		

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/titleKatherine H. Richardson	······································
organization <u>Heritage Preservation Associates</u>	date <u>6 April 1995</u>
street & number <u>26 Harby Avenue</u>	telephone (803) 775-6682
city or town Sumter	state S.C. zip code _29150
Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indication A Sketch map for historic districts and proper resources.	
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of	the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional i	tems)
Droportu Oumor	
Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.) name Siloam Baptist Church, c/o. Mr. Glen Davis street & number 1925 Smith Street	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5	Siloam School
	name of property Richland County, South Carolina
	county and State

Siloam School is a one-story, two-room school built ca. 1936 which stands on a one-acre lot next to Siloam Baptist Church on S.C. Highway 769 (also called Congaree Road), near its intersection with S.C. Secondary Road 2759 in rural lower Richland County. The building stands on brick piers and is clad in shiplap weatherboard. The gable end building has a metal roof and has two interior brick flues. The school has a small onestory addition on the southern elevation. It has a recessed porch supported by square wooden posts and the two main entrances open from the porch. Another door on the front elevation leads to the addition; this door is sheltered by a small, metal shedroofed stoop. The building is in sound condition and retains its integrity.

The original part of Siloam School is a long rectangular building with a long recessed front porch supported by wooden posts. Above the porch is a wide angled gable which runs only to the ridge of the roof and does not continue to the rear elevation There is a rectangular louvered wooden vent in of the building. The two main front entrances are five-panelled doors the gable. typically seen from the turn of the twentieth century to the 1930s. Flanking the wide front porch are sets of 6/6 sash windows placed high on the wall. Under the porch are two 6/6 sash windows located between the doors. The rear, or eastern, elevation of the original part of the building has four 9/9 sash The northern facade has no windows, only a modern windows. replacement for the original vent in the gable.

The addition on the southern facade is sympathetic to the massing and lines of the original part of the school. It, too, is gable-end and has a metal roof slightly lower than that of the original part of the building. The addition is entered by a front door which is five-panelled. It has one 6/6 sash window on the front facade, four 6/6 sash windows on the southern elevation, and another door and window on the eastern facade. There is a small louvered vent in the gable of the addition. All four exterior doorways of the building are approached by a short flight of brick steps with no handrail.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>8</u> Page <u>6</u>

Siloam School name of property

Richland County, South Carolina county and State

Siloam School, built ca. 1936 as a rural African-American school, is significant as a property associated with the general development of South Carolina public education for African-Americans from ca. 1895 to 1954, and as a local example of the type of rural school building approved by the State Board of Education in the early- to mid-twentieth century and built to provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and black schoolchildren.

Siloam School was built on land owned by John P. Prince, who sold the one-acre lot to Richland County School District 7 in 1920.¹ This present building, constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was built to replace an earlier school built ca. 1920, which had itself replaced a previous school nearby called Beulah School. It operated as a school until 1956, when it closed and was acquired by Siloam Baptist Church, which now maintains it.²

The state of African-American education in Richland County in the first half of the twentieth century was no different from that in the rest of South Carolina during the period. As John Hammond Moore sums up the educational scene in the county from 1890 to 1940,

During these fifty years, education prospered at all levels in a relative sense. That is, it improved markedly, but that improvement often was less than was claimed, rarely reached desired goals, and failed to keep pace with national trends. Times, for the most part, were hard; money scarce. Those skeptical of public education's benefits were reluctant to spend tax dollars on schools, especially black schools. This attitude, by no means limited to the Midlands or to the South, for that matter, obviously was pervasive and rooted in self-interest.³

¹Richland County Deeds, Vol. BV, p. 520, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S.C.

²David Blick, Interview with Mr. Ulysses Barber, Eastover, S.C., 1994; Annual Report of the Richland County School Superintendent, 1935, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

³John Hammond Moore, <u>Columbia and Richland County: A South</u> <u>Carolina Community, 1740-1990</u> (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), p. 350.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Siloam School name of property Richland County, South Carolina county and State

In 1890 there were 67 public schools in Richland County. By 1940, there were only 92 public schools. The half century brought changes such as a longer school year, increased expenditures per student, and teacher salaries based upon merit and service. Yet there remained vast disparity. By 1930, theaverage spent on each white student in Richland County was \$71.71; a mere \$13.69 was spent per black student. The educational structure of the rural schools gradually became more like that of the city schools during this period, with a superintendent and board of education rather than governance by a county school commissioner. Yet, as the city schools offered an increased range of subjects and consolidated its one-room, oneteacher to creater larger schools with more classes taught under one roof, the rural schools remained largely one-room affairs. In 1926, for example, 48 of the 73 rural black schools had one teacher and presumably one room.⁴

The rural schools held an important place in the social life of their communities. John Hammond Moore writes, "A Richland County school . . . became <u>the</u> social-cultural center . . . scores of little houses, both black and white, became the prime focus of local life, and, since they touched virtually every household, were, in a sense, rivals of both church and Sunday School."⁵

Despite the politics of the times, whenever new schools were built for black or whites in South Carolina during this era, they most often were built according to state-approved plans or were a variation of the standardized plans. Siloam School is a representative example of the progressive school movement in South Carolina between ca. 1895 and 1954. It stands as an important place in the social life of this Lower Richland County community. As well, the school is a symbol of the struggle faced by African-Americans to gain equal access to an adequate education in an era of disenfranchisement and segregation.

⁴Moore, pp. 350-1.

⁵Ibid.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 8

Siloam School name of property Richland County, South Carolina county and State

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

- Richland County Deeds, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S.C.
- South Carolina Department of Education. Annual Report of the Richland County School Superintendent, 1935. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Secondary Sources

- Blick, David. "Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954." Unpublished Master's thesis, Applied History Program, University of South Carolina, 1995.
- Moore, John Hammond. <u>Columbia and Richland County: A South</u> <u>Carolina Community, 1740-1990</u>. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 9

Siloam School name of property Richland County, South Carolina county and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the line marked "Siloam School" on Richland County Tax Map 27800, Section 3, Parcel 20, drawn at a scale of 1"=400'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated acreage includes the school and its historic setting and emphasizes the rural character of the school.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 11 Sild

Siloam School name of property Richland County, South Carolina county and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	Siloam School
Location:	1331 Congaree Road
	Eastover, S.C. 29044
<u>County</u> :	Richland
Name of Photographer:	Katherine H. Richardson
	Heritage Preservation Associates,
	Sumter, S.C.
Location of Original	
<u>Negatives</u> :	Heritage Preservation Associates,
	Sumter, S.C.
Date of Photographs:	April 1995

- 1. Facade view
- 2. Facade and right elevation
- 3. Left elevation
- 4. Rear elevation