

AUG 4 1985
SEP 20 1985

() NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: Orangeburg Downtown Historic District

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: Along sections of Russell, Broughton, Middleton, Church, Meeting, St. John, Hampton, and Amelia Streets around the public square

CLASSIFICATION: Buildings

OWNER: Multiple Ownership

DESCRIPTION

The Orangeburg Downtown Historic District is a collection of forty-four buildings and one structure, most of which were constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1935. The district is located around the core of the city, with busy commercial streets, and consists of store buildings, Orangeburg's first textile mill, a livery stable, a statue, two churches, a post office, two lodge halls, and a brick paved street. Buildings in the district are constructed mainly of brick and display various architectural characteristics of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local History
Commerce
Industry
Architecture
Politics/Government

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: L (for office use only)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Orangeburg Downtown Historic District is significant as a very intact collection of resources which were important in the commercial, industrial, architectural, governmental and social history of Orangeburg during the late nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries. A majority of the buildings in the district were built between ca. 1883 and ca. 1925 when Orangeburg underwent tremendous growth.

By the 1880s a number of commercial interests such as clothing stores, grocery stores, a drug store, a hardware store and a harness maker operated along Russell Street, east of the courthouse square.(1) Numerous buildings were constructed during the early twentieth century, for example, 111-115 Russell Street (#28) was constructed in 1903 and was used as a general merchandise store, a furniture store, a bank, and offices.(2) 174 Russell Street (#41), which was constructed ca. 1912, is considered one of Orangeburg's finest commercial buildings with decorative terra-cotta sheathing and a tracery arcade.

Some of the city's early industries such as a cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, a rice mill, a carriage manufacturer, and a saw mill were in operation along the streets surrounding the commercial area by the late nineteenth century.(3) Orange Cotton Mill (#48) and Orange Cotton Mill Warehouse (#22) were constructed by George Cornelson in 1880 and 1883 respectively. They represent Orangeburg's initial venture into cotton manufacturing, and by 1883 had a net capital investment of \$125,000.(4)

Various churches, schools, service organizations, a Masonic lodge and a hotel were also located in the downtown area around the turn of the century.(5) St. Paul's Methodist Church (#14) was constructed in 1896; a U.S. Post Office (#15) was constructed in 1912 at the corner of the courthouse square; and the Bythewood Building (#21) was built ca. 1915 on the site of the original frame business building of Bythewood and Ballard. It represents one of Orangeburg's oldest black business still in operation; the upstairs was also used during the 1920s as a meeting hall by various black lodges and charitable organizations.(6)

The Fireman's Statue (#53) was erected in 1902 in the town square to honor the city's firemen. It initially served as a public drinking fountain and watering trough for horses; it was moved to its present location in 1946 and its fountain apparatus was disconnected.

ACREAGE: Approximately 25 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District nomination is shown as the bold black line on the accompanying map entitled, "Orangeburg Downtown Historic District." This map was copied from Orangeburg County Tax Maps #21 and #22, drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. The district includes the highest concentration of contributing resources with the smallest number of noncontributing resources possible.

QUAD NAME: Orangeburg South

QUAD SCALE: 1:24000

UTM REFERENCE POINTS: A. 17/513000/3705400
B. 17/512638/3705100
C. 17/512340/3705425
D. 17/512740/3705760

Key resources which define the character of the historic district:

14. St. Paul's Methodist Church, Church Street at St. Paul Street: ca. 1896; monumental brick Romanesque Revival church building; cruciform plan; three-stage tower at the southwest corner; smaller towers at the northwest and southeast corners.

21. Bythewood Building, 193-199 Amelia Street: constructed ca. 1915; two-story, brick, commercial building with peaked parapet and coping; first story facade has single-door entrance with transom on left, and three similar entrances flanked by large display windows; second story facade has six single, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows alternating with panels of rusticated blocks; windows have heavy lug sills of concrete or stone; right elevation has been extended by a large rectangular, flat-roofed wing with a one-story projection; first level of right elevation has four store bays, each with double-door entrances and display windows under a transom; second story has paired sash windows with segmentally arched surrounds.

22. Orange Cotton Mill Warehouse, Amelia Street between Fairey and Middleton Streets: two-story, rectangular, brick warehouse with gable roof and stepped parapet on gable ends; constructed in 1883; brick is laid in common bond; Amelia Street elevation has three bays, separated by two intermediate fire walls that pierce the roof slope with a stepped parapet; there are two large freight windows with wooden shutters on each bay; parapet on right elevation (Middleton Street) has been partially rebuilt.

41. 174 Russell Street: ca. 1912; two-story, masonry, commercial building; terra-cotta facade; windows have terra-cotta surrounds with ogee lintels; a band of green quatrefoil inserts is above each group of windows; projecting terra-cotta cornice crowns the facade.

45. Louis Building, 198 Russell Street: ca. 1904, 1922; three-story commercial building; corner turret (with a domed roof) projecting from the second and third stories; entablature is carried across the Russell Street and Middleton Street elevations, including the turret; a frieze panel engraved "Louis" overlooks Russell Street.

48. Orange Cotton Mill, Middleton Street at Market Street; massive mill complex constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1950 in a series of rectangular blocks with gabled roofs; stepped parapet pierces the roof in the Market Street elevation; the older portions of the complex have flat arches over the windows and doors; most of the windows have been bricked or boarded.

53. Fireman's Statue/Public Drinking Fountain, corner of Middleton and Hampton Streets: erected in 1902; bronze statue, approximately fifteen feet tall; depicts a fireman carrying a

small child in one arm and an oil lamp with the other; base of statue is octagonal with recessed panels, decorative acanthus leaf moldings and floral medallions. The fountain apparatus was removed in 1946.

60. 355 St. John Street. A one-story brick building constructed as a livery stable ca. 1900; two tall blocks with stepped parapets and cargo doorways; four smaller blocks with straight corbeled parapets and office doors and windows; many of the doorways have been enclosed or otherwise altered.

Resources which contribute to the character of the district:

1. 389 Russell Street: ca. 1925 commercial building.
2. 383 Russell Street: ca. 1915 commercial building.
3. 375 Russell Street: ca. 1925 commercial building with terra-cotta tiles.
6. 345 Russell Street: ca. 1890 commercial building.
8. 333 Russell Street: ca. 1910 commercial building.
10. 120-122 Church Street: ca. 1890 commercial building.
11. 126-130 Church Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
12. 136 Church Street: ca. 1890 commercial building.
15. 281 Courthouse Square: 1912 post office.
18. 178 Middleton Street: ca. 1925 commercial building.
19. Southeast Corner of Middleton and Amelia Streets: ca. 1924 Masonic hall.
20. 203-205 Amelia Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
23. 199 Russell Street: 1906 commercial building.
24. 183-185 Russell Street: ca. 1895 commercial building.
25. 161 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
26. Right of 141 Russell Street: ca. 1915 commercial building sheathed in cast stone.
27. 117 Russell Street: ca. 1910 molded concrete block commercial building.
28. 111-115 Russell Street: 1903 commercial building.
29. 108 Russell Street: ca. 1910 commercial building.

30. 112 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
31. 116 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
33. 124 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
34. 128 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
35. 136 Russell Street: ca. 1920 commercial building.
36. 140 Russell Street: ca. 1935 commercial building.
40. 170 Russell Street: ca. 1920 molded concrete commercial building.
43. 194 Russell Street: ca. 1910 commercial building.
44. 192 Russell Street: ca. 1910 commercial building with modern sheathing.
46. Right of 136 Middleton Street: ca. 1900 commercial building.
49. 187 Broughton Street: ca. 1920 commercial building.
51. Orangeburg City Hall, 222 Middleton Street: ca. 1932 city hall.
52. Fire Department Headquarters, 268 Middleton Street: ca. 1932 fire department building.
56. 240 Russell Street: ca. 1940 church.
57. South Church Street (between St. John and Russell Streets): ca. 1910 brick street.
61. 368, 372, 396 Russell Street: ca. 1920 commercial building.
65. 332-338 Russell Street: ca. 1920 masonry commercial building.
66. 326-328 Russell Street: ca. 1930 commercial building.

Resources which do not contribute to the character of the district:

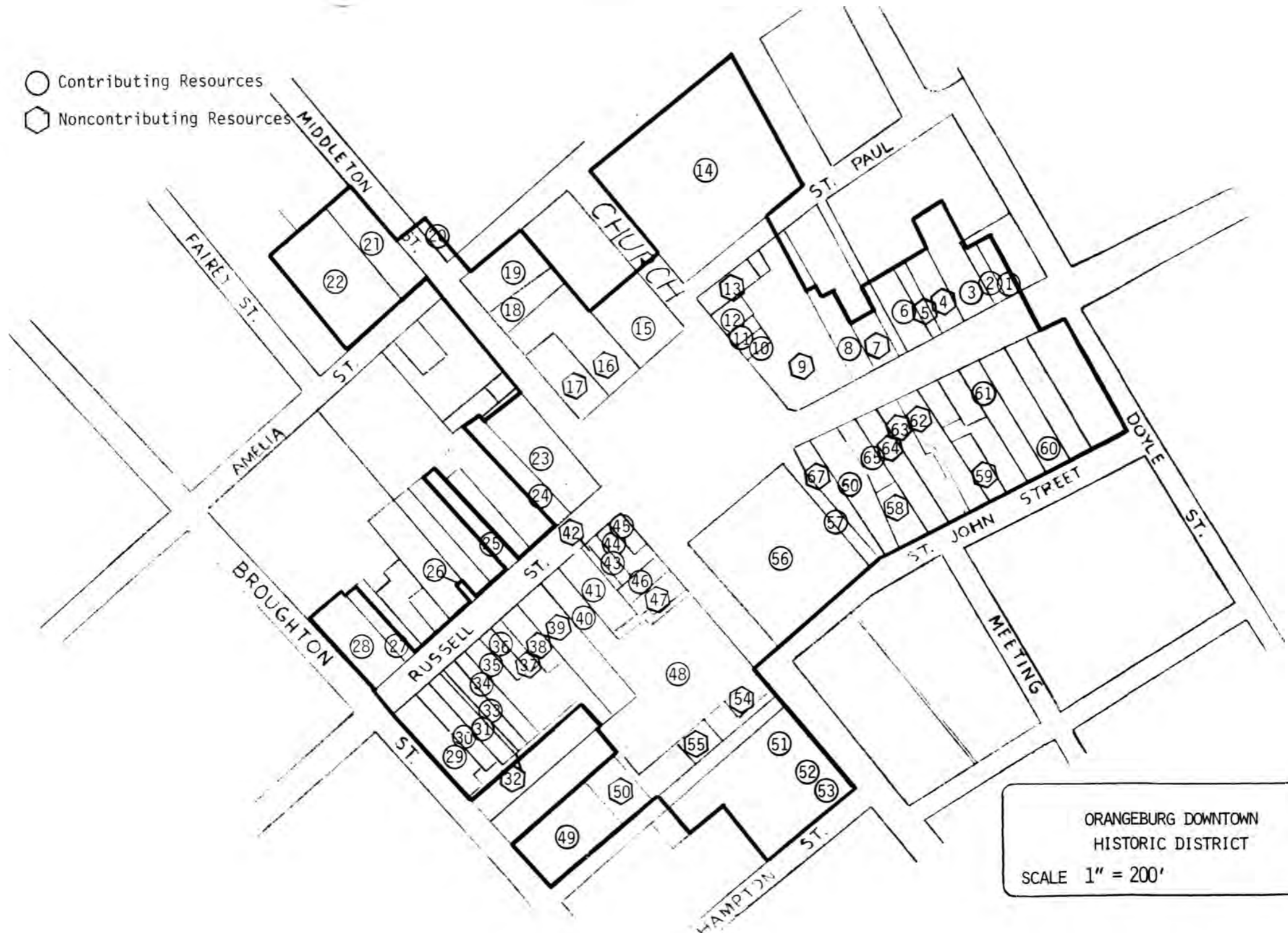
4. 365 Russell Street: ca. 1900 commercial building with extensive alterations to the first level including modern display windows and entrances.
5. 361 Russell Street: ca. 1940 commercial building.

7. 339 Russell Street: ca. 1940 commercial building.
9. 325 Russell Street: ca. 1960 commercial building.
13. 140-146 Church Street: commercial building with modern brick veneer.
16. 227 Courthouse Square: ca. 1960 vacant commercial building.
17. 215 Courthouse Square: ca. 1905 commercial building with ca. 1935 extensive facade alterations.
32. 122 Russell Street: ca. 1965 commercial building.
37. 144 Russell Street: ca. 1960 commercial building.
38. 150 Russell Street: early commercial building with false facade.
39. 160 Russell Street: early commercial building with false facade.
42. 184 Russell Street: modern commercial building.
47. 136 Middleton Street: ca. 1975 commercial building.
50. 135 Market Street: modern commercial building.
54. Northwest corner of Middleton and Market Streets: ca. 1940 commercial building.
55. Market Street: Parking lot.
58. Sifly Building (St. John Street): 1940 commercial building.
59. St. John Street: parking lot.
62. 356 Russell Street: extensively altered commercial building.
63. 352 Russell Street: ca. 1940 commercial building.
64. 342-346 Russell Street: modern or extensively altered early commercial building.
67. Corner of Russell and South Church Streets: parking lot.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Sanborn Map Company, Orangeburg, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1915
- (2) Times and Democrat, 9 September 1903
- (3) Sanborn Map Company, Orangeburg, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1900
- (4) Times and Democrat, 22 August 1982; 29 August 1982
- (5) Sanborn Map Company, Orangeburg, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1900
- (6) Times and Democrat, 25 August 1937; 9 October 1970;
Orangeburg, S.C. City Directory, 1920 -21, p. 259.

- Contributing Resources
- ⬡ Noncontributing Resources



ORANGEBURG DOWNTOWN
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SCALE 1" = 200'



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 8/14/85
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Orangeburg MRA
State SOUTH CAROLINA

COVER A Schlager 9/20/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Hotel Eutaw

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

2. Hodge Hall

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

3. Dukes Gymnasium

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

4. Amelia Street Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

5. Claflin College Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

6. East Russell Street Area Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

7. Ellis Avenue Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest

8. Treadwell Street Historic District

Substantive Review

for Keeper A Schlager 9/20/85

Attest

9. Orangeburg Downtown Historic District

Substantive Review

for Keeper A Schlager 9/20/85

Attest

10. Whitman Street Area Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 9/20/85

Attest







STORE

365

News Stand
Coca-Cola

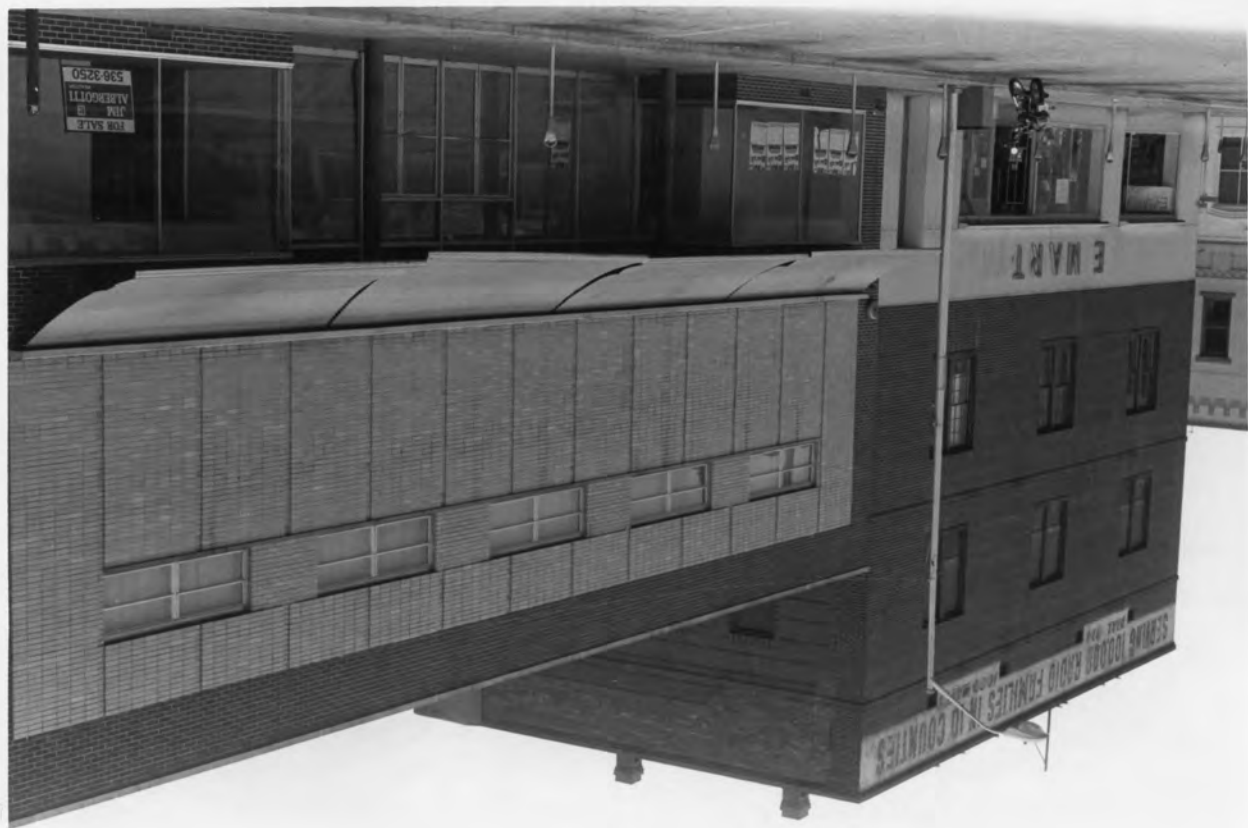
TVs
FOR
RENT

CRU



BANKERS TRUST OF SOUTH CAROLINA







BYTHEWOOD

BUILDING

R. E. BYTHEWOOD
FUNERAL HOME

UNDER SIGN






GAME

PETS

SHOE BOX







• FIRST NATIONAL BANK •





5 & 10

FERSE

5 & 10

• FIRS

FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK



SALE

OF THE OFFICE
FOR THE SALE
AND TO THE



ORANG BURG
REALTY

Antle's
CAFETERIA

Blue Cross
Blue Shield
of South Carolina











FIRE DEPARTMENT
MILWAUKEE WIS.









DIAMONDS

Ashley's
JEWELERS



H&R BLOCK
INCOME TAX

Ashley's
JEWELERS



Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000785

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Orangeburg Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

City of Orangeburg Multiple Property Resource Area; Resources Associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County, South Carolina

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

2. Location

Street & number: Along sections of Russell, Broughton, Middleton, Church, Meeting, St. John, Hampton, and Amelia streets around the public square

City or town: Orangeburg State: SC County: Orangeburg

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Elizabeth M. Johnson</u>	<u>12/3/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

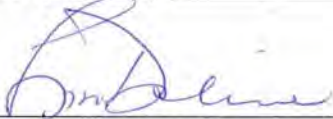
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

1/22/19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
-

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

5

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 45

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

VACANT

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial

Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, terra cotta, stucco, stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Originally listed in 1985 for commercial, industrial, architectural, governmental, and social significance, the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District primarily included late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings that reflected the tremendous growth the city experienced during the same period. At the time the original nomination was written, Orangeburg's mid-century buildings were not yet fifty years old and were thus listed as non-contributing in the nomination's inventory. These buildings have now gained significance in their own right and represent larger commercial and social trends, demonstrating the inclination to modernize downtown Orangeburg in the postwar period. In contrast to the originally contributing buildings, these new additions to the inventory are sleeker and less ornate in design. They feature different materials than the traditional brick buildings of the turn of the century. The facades of Smoak's Hardware Store, Kress Department Store, and the Bank of Orangeburg are markedly different from the design of the buildings previously listed in the district. They featured cleaner lines and different materials such as stucco, brick veneer, and enameled metal panels as well as flat, metal awnings instead of fabric awnings of the older structures. They are architecturally distinctive from the older buildings in the district and are representative of successfully executed modern architecture. The numbers assigned to each building below corresponds with the original nomination's inventory.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

Contributing Buildings

9. 1301 Russell Street – S. H. Kress & Co. Store (1954): Constructed in 1954 as a S. H. Kress & Co. building, it is a two-story corner building composed of brick and terra cotta tiles. This building replaced three commercial buildings that were razed to make way for the more modern building.¹ The five and dime store expanded to the one-story building east of it in 1957 and occupied the building until 1974.² The west elevation is fourteen bays long while the south elevation of the two-story portion of the building is seven bays. The building was the site of civil rights demonstrations by local African American students during the early 1960s. Between 1960 and 1961, twenty students were arrested for peacefully protesting segregation practices at the lunch counter, representing the larger trend of downtown demonstrations against Jim Crow segregation.³ The building is an example of Kress' more Modern style of architecture, stripped of the standard Art Deco designs for which Kress stores were famous. Following the occupation of the department store, the building was used as office space for doctors, lawyers, and the municipality.

37. 1144 Russell Street – Orange Cut Rate Drug Store (1932): This two-story masonry commercial building features a Flemish bond brick veneer and three 2/2 horizontal light windows that each feature a limestone surround. A simple limestone cornice is subtle in design compared to earlier commercial buildings, indicative of the stripped down architecture favored in the 1930s. The roof has a brick parapet. The first level has a central recessed entry with curved bulkheads and angled display windows. The bulkhead and window surrounds are white marble. A contemporary textile awning hangs over the first level. This building has housed the Orange Cut Rate Drug Store since the 1930s.⁴

38. 1150 Russell Street – Kohn Building (1903): This two-story masonry building was constructed in 1903 by Theodore Kohn. The storefront, a postwar alteration, is red brick with large plate-glass storefront display windows on either side. The double-door entry is centrally located and recessed with a transom and sidelights. A textile awning overhangs the first level. The second level appears much like it did when it opened in 1903, described as "built of speckled cream press brick, laid in golden color mortar. The trimmings consist of pilasters of cream press brick, surmounted with capitals of terra cotta."⁵ A one-over-one tripartite window is

¹ *The Times and Democrat*, "Kress Schedules Opening of Bids: Three-Level Store Building Planned," April 18, 1951.

² *The Times and Democrat*, "Kress Dime Store to Be Enlarged," January 19, 1957; *The Times and Democrat*, "Last Three Days at Kress," February 18, 1974.

³ *The Times and Democrat*, "Prolonged Demonstration: Five Negro Students Arrested," May 14, 1960; *The Times and Democrat*, "More Negroes Arrested Here," May 18, 1960; *The Times and Democrat*, "Ten Students Jailed for Trespassing," February 2, 1961.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1938, 1940, 1956, 1962, 1967.

⁵ *The Times and Democrat*, "A Handsome Building: A Store that Will Surpass for Beauty Anything in this State," November 25, 1903.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

at the center of the façade with a decorative curved molding above the center window. Two one-over-one windows with arched transoms flank the tripartite window. A heavy cornice runs across the top of the second level with a segmental pediment inscribed with the words “Theodore Kohn.” The Kohn building served as a dry goods and department store until 1929 when the business closed. The building was then leased to the Efir Brothers for their department store.⁶ By 1956, the building housed the Glamour Shop Women’s Clothing, which operated until the late 1960s.⁷

39. 1160 Russell Street – Smoak’s Hardware Store (1962): This two-story commercial building demonstrates the shift to modern slipcover façades in the second half of the twentieth century. The building was constructed by 1884 as a clothing and jewelry store.⁸ By 1895, the building housed Smoak’s Hardware store on the first level with apartments on the second and was referred to as “The Smoak House.”⁹ The building featured a rear addition by 1915 and remained Smoak’s Hardware into the 1970s. A slipcover façade was added in 1962 to modernize the building’s appearance and keep up with contemporary trends.¹⁰ The double entrance is divided by a brown column with wider ones on either end of the building. The upper level has brown square enameled metal tiles that cover the façade and “Smoak’s” is in large brown letters across the right side of the second level. Prominent display windows make up the entire first floor with recessed entries on both sides. A flat metal awning overhangs the façade.

42. 1184 Russell Street – Bank of Orangeburg (1956): This small two-story commercial building features a recessed asymmetrical entrance and large, nine-light second story window. The first story has a brick veneer pilaster on the left side with a curved veneer bulkhead beneath an aluminum frame storefront. The double-door entry has a large picture window/transom above it as well as a flat, fluted aluminum awning above the storefront. The second floor is composed of stucco. The building was used as a boot and shoe store from 1922 until 1932 when it became Riggs and Smoak’s Men’s Clothing Store.¹¹ In 1947 it became the Bank of Orangeburg, which it remained into the 1960s.¹² In 1956, “in keeping with the modern trend of Orangeburg,” a renovation took place that updated the building’s front and interior spaces, demonstrating the bank’s continued progress and willingness to stay contemporary.¹³

⁶ *The Times and Democrat*, “New Owners for Store,” August 20, 1929.

⁷ Orangeburg City Directories, Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1956, 1967.

⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884.

⁹ *The Times and Democrat*, “One of Oldest Local Firms Now Remodeled,” February 18, 1962. While the newspaper article states the building was constructed in 1895, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show a building with the same footprint being in the same location in 1884. It is believed that Smoak’s moved into this building in 1895.

¹⁰ *The Times and Democrat*, Advertisement February 18, 1962; “One of Oldest Local Firms Now Remodeled,” February 18, 1962.

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1922; *The Times and Democrat*, advertisement, May 28, 1932.

¹² *The Times and Democrat*, “Notice,” July 22, 1947; Orangeburg City Directories, Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1956, 1962, 1967.

¹³ *The Times and Democrat*, “Bank of Orangeburg Open House Today,” March 14, 1956.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce _____

Industry _____

Architecture _____

Politics/Government _____

Ethnic Heritage: Black _____

Ethnic Heritage: Jewish _____

Period of Significance

c.1880-1968 _____

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

County and State

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

Originally listed in 1985 for commercial, industrial, architectural, governmental, and social significance, the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District is a prime example of the evolution of a downtown commercial district from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Since 1985, several buildings have gained significance in one or more of these areas. The shift in architectural style, the rise of suburbanization and its effect on downtown commerce, recognition of Jewish influence on the growth of downtown, and the struggle for civil rights are all deserving of reassessment within the context of Orangeburg's downtown historic district. The Kress department store, constructed in 1954, featured a minimalist modern design and was the site of civil rights protests. It is also blocks away from the All-Star Bowling Lanes, the site of the 1968 Orangeburg Massacre. These events have played a critical role in the city's history and development. As these events, trends, and styles are more than fifty years old now, they should be evaluated and considered as contributing to the significance of the district. Additionally, because of the changing architectural styles, social upheaval, and shift in commercial trends, the period of significance for the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District should be extended to 1968 to reflect the changes the district underwent and include these important cultural resources.

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

Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage: Black) – The Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg, South Carolina

Orangeburg's downtown witnessed the tumult of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. As in many cities and small towns across the South, African American students in Orangeburg protested downtown businesses to end Jim Crow segregation practices. Many of the shops in this downtown center were the sites of peaceful protests by African Americans for equal treatment under the law. They frequently chose these downtown centers not only because they were the economic hubs, but in many instances, they were also centers of civic engagement. With many of Orangeburg's municipal buildings located within this commercial district, African American demonstrators knew their protests would be highly visible.¹⁴ In May 1960, five students were arrested for staging a sit-in at the S. H. Kress & Co. store's lunch counter.¹⁵ The Kress Building, which is located adjacent to the town's plaza and post office, was a prominent and highly visible location. At least two other instances of peaceful sit-ins were cited in *The Times and Democrat*

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places, Columbia Commercial Historic District, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

¹⁵ *The Times & Democrat*, "Prolonged Demonstration: Five Negro Students Stage Sitdown at Kress Counter," May 14, 1960.

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as taking place at Kress' between May 1960 and February 1961.¹⁶ These examples were demonstrative of trends of civil disobedience beginning with the sit-ins at the Woolworth's counter in Greensboro, North Carolina and spreading across the South. Civils rights protests continued in downtown Orangeburg in the mid-1960s with the evolution of the Orangeburg Movement. Black citizens protested with selective buying campaigns, sit-ins, and picketing in order to give leverage to the leadership of the Orangeburg Movement to demand desegregation from the Orangeburg City Council. Met with staunch resistance from local white government officials, the protests ramped up throughout the fall of 1963 and into 1964, with large marches downtown and multiple mass arrests. Protests in Orangeburg and across the South pressured the federal government to act and ultimately led to the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964.¹⁷

Despite desegregation being mandated by federal law in the mid-1960s, the new rule of law was not always enforced. As a consequence, African American continued to strive for equal protection under the law into the late 1960s, though they continued to face intense and sometimes violent opposition. The murders of three African American college students in Orangeburg by state and local law enforcement in 1968 is a local example a protest met with force. This slaying, dubbed the Orangeburg Massacre, took place just blocks from the district's boundary on the campus of South Carolina State University. Students were protesting the discriminatory practices of nearby the All Star Bowling Lanes, which, despite the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 four years prior to the incident, refused to allow African Americans access to the facility. After protesting on the evening of February 6, 1968, student activists assembled again the following night at the bowling alley, where violence erupted after a window was broken by a student.¹⁸ Law enforcement officers then beat students with night sticks. After days of unrest, on Thursday, February 8 on South Carolina State University's campus, the tension escalated between the frustrated students and local and state law enforcement and the National Guard, which had been called in by the governor to maintain peace. Chaos ensued when law enforcement (mistakenly) believed one of their own to have been shot by a protester and opened fire on the students, killing three and wounding twenty-seven. This local example of violence echoed the national tenor of the Civil Rights Movement by 1968. Later that year, other national examples of growing violence included the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in April as well as the slaying of civil rights advocate and presidential candidate Robert Kennedy in June. The S. H. Kress & Company Building, along with nearby South Carolina State University and All Star Bowling Lanes, are all extant examples of the struggle for civil rights in downtown Orangeburg. The addition of the Kress building to the contributing resources for the district creates a more encompassing and inclusive story of Orangeburg's history.

Criterion A (Ethnic History: Jewish) – Jewish Life and Commerce in Orangeburg, SC

Orangeburg's commercial heritage has largely been influenced by German Jews that began settling in the area in the early 1800s, followed by Eastern European Jews in the later part of the

¹⁶ *The Times and Democrat*, "More Negroes Arrested Here," May 18, 1960; *The Times and Democrat*, "Ten Students Jailed for Trespassing," February 2, 1961.

¹⁷ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, "Resources Associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County, South Carolina," Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, South Carolina.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

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nineteenth century. Since their arrival, Jewish merchants have had success in the downtown district, which they helped create. One of the pioneers of Russell Street, the commercial hub of Orangeburg's downtown, was Theodore Kohn who arrived in Orangeburg in 1850 at the age of ten.¹⁹ After working for his uncle, Kohn established his first store in 1868 with a partner and became extremely involved in the community, primarily in the creation of Orangeburg's public-school system.²⁰ Kohn, however, was just one of many Jewish immigrants to become a respected businessman in Orangeburg. By the early 1900s, several businesses along Russell Street were owned and operated by Jews, including the Abram, Becker, Bernstein, Finkelstein, Furchgott, Hurwitz, Levine, Manheim, Marcuse, Mirmow, Rubenstein, Silver, and Wilinsky families.²¹ While many of the buildings along Russell Street that once housed these merchants are still extant, the Theodore Kohn building is perhaps the most obvious example of the Jewish influence on Russell Street. Completed after his death, the Kohn building features the prominent businessman's and citizen's name in the pediment as a reminder of his involvement in education, politics, and commerce and the impact he had on Orangeburg.

Criterion A (Commerce) – Mid-century Commerce in Downtown Orangeburg, SC

Orangeburg's commercial success shifted during the mid-century period, which coincided with a transformation in the architectural appearance of the downtown. As families began to move to the burgeoning suburbs across the United States, downtowns throughout the country witnessed a change in their composition. Traffic congestion and parking problems brought on by the rise of the automobile discouraged expansion in downtown centers and shifted to a new kind of development: a shopping center centrally located along newly constructed highways and equipped with ample parking.²² This movement from downtown central business districts to suburban shopping centers forced the owners of historic buildings in the town's center to adapt. While some shop owners razed older buildings and started fresh, such as with the S. H. Kress & Company building, many owners added slipcover facades that modernized the historic brick structures that already existed. These actions were taken by building owners to quickly change the appearance of their shops to compete with the newer shopping malls and centers popping up in the suburbs. These new centers were considered state of the art, clean, and thoroughly modern, but also disconnected commercial enterprises from the public sidewalks, streets, and town squares of traditional downtowns.²³

The intersection of private and public space defined by downtown centers shifted during this move to privatized shopping centers in the suburbs. This modification was part of the larger movement of white flight, where many white citizens left the city center to avoid living in areas

¹⁹ Alyssa Neely, "Midlands Merchants: The Jews of Orangeburg and Vicinity," *Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina*, 13, no. 2 (Fall 2008): 16. Neely's article claims Kohn arrived in 1850 at the age of ten while Rhetta Aronson Mendelsohn, who authored an article for the same publication in 2015 states he arrived in 1848 at the age of eight.

²⁰ Neely, "Midlands Merchants," 16.

²¹ Neely, "Midlands Merchants," 17; Rhetta Aronson Mendelsohn, "Orangeburg: A Life Rich in Family and Friends," *Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina*, 20, no. 2 (Fall 2015): 15.

²² Liz Cohen, "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Postwar America," *American Historical Review* 101, no. 4: 1052. Accessed May 31, 2018.

²³ Cohen, "From Town Center to Shopping Center," *American Historical Review* 101 (4): 1077-1078.

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(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

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with increased minority populations. As white flight and suburbanization coincided with the rise of the civil rights movement, public space had to be renegotiated. Protests for equal treatment that took place in town squares and other public spaces were effective because they were highly visible to those living, working, and consuming in the downtown. However, with the shift to privately developed shopping centers in suburban areas, the exercise of freedom of assembly in these areas was challenged by private property owners.²⁴ Unlike publicly owned sidewalks and town squares, private owners controlled the entirety of the shopping center and could more freely discriminate against African American customers. The most infamous example of this contention in Orangeburg is just a few blocks from the eastern boundary of this district at the All Star Bowling Lanes on Russell Street, built in the early 1960s as part of the A & P Shopping Center. The management of the All Star Bowling Lanes refused to desegregate after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, claiming the law did not apply to their establishment. This policy of segregation led to protests at South Carolina State University by the South Carolina Highway Patrol, resulting in the deaths of three African American men.

While the Theodore Kohn and Orange Cut Rate Drug Store buildings, which were built in 1903 and 1932, respectively, were not included in the original inventory of contributing buildings, they still retain much of their original appearances. While the Kohn building has had its storefront altered, the defining characteristics of the second floor demonstrate the original design of the building. The Orange Cut Rate Drug Store, while retaining a high degree of integrity, represents the beginnings of a more modern appearance to storefront design. However, both buildings are compelling examples of the robust commercial heritage that continues to exist on Russell Street. Despite initially being labeled non-contributing, these buildings are strong assets to downtown Orangeburg due their early twentieth-century architectural integrity, sustained commercial presence, and association with Orangeburg's Jewish history.

Criterion C (Architecture): Modernism in Downtown Orangeburg, South Carolina

The architecture of downtown Orangeburg prior to the 1950s was primarily two-and-three-story brick commercial construction, which was highlighted in the original nomination. The buildings were classic in their form and style. By the early 1950s, suburbanization drew shoppers from the downtown center to the growing outskirts of the city. In an effort to contend with suburban shops, downtown store owners sought trendier facades for their buildings. These new facades embraced tenets of Modern architecture, featuring clean lines and minimal ornamentation. As downtown Orangeburg continued to grow into the twentieth century, the appearance of many downtown buildings changed. Other property owners razed buildings to make way for new construction. As a headline of *The Columbia Record* newspaper read in 1954, "Orangeburg Business Area Slated for Face-Lifting," which included tearing down older, blighted buildings and erecting newer, more modern ones in the city's center.²⁵ Another article from the same year called the downtown "fresh and alive" after multiple instances of demolition, new construction,

²⁴ Cohen, "From Town Center to Shopping Center," *American Historical Review* 101 (4): 1068.

²⁵ *The Columbia Record*, "Orangeburg Business Area Slate for Face-Lifting," February 16, 1954.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

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remodeling, and revitalization.²⁶ The idea behind altering a building's appearance was to make it more attractive and contemporary to compete with the suburban shopping centers being erected on the outskirts of town. In general, these new façades were simple and not particularly expensive. The goal of the owners was to quickly transform what was seen as an outdated appearance and make it new.

The renovations to older buildings typically only altered the storefront level while the slipcover facades covered the original appearance of the upper levels. Both the slipcover designs as well as these newer buildings typically reflected Modern architectural styles that were more streamlined and stripped of ornamentation. The emphasis on Modernism created facades with a clean and fresh appearance, in direct contrast to the more decorative and ornate styles of the turn of the century. The bulk of these architectural changes occurred between 1954 and 1968. The formerly non-contributing buildings that now qualify for inclusion because of these changes are the Smoak's building (1160 Russell Street), Kress building (1301 Russell Street), and Bank of Orangeburg building (1184 Russell Street). When these buildings were renovated or newly constructed, the community's reaction was overwhelmingly positive. The demolition of derelict buildings and erection of the gleaming new S. H. Kress & Company store led to numerous newspaper articles that heralded the modern appearance as "fresh and alive."²⁷ When the Bank of Orangeburg updated its appearance in 1956, it demonstrated a commitment by the bank and the city to the ideas of progress and modernism.²⁸ The renovation of Smoak's Hardware, which was completed in early 1962, was described as bringing the store's appearance "up to par" after remaining largely untouched since its construction.²⁹ These changes to downtown Orangeburg showed the city's commitment to a national trend of updating and modernizing commercial spaces. They represent the growth and change of downtown spaces and demonstrate a particular time in American history where contemporary designs replaced the appearance of historic, turn of the century ones.

The passage of time and the evolution of our understanding of the past justify a revision to the areas and period of significance for the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District. Buildings deemed too contemporary in 1985 for inclusion have reached the fifty-year threshold generally used to evaluate cultural resources. Buildings associated with the Jewish influence on downtown Orangeburg's commercial success and those associated with African Americans' struggle for civil rights are critical pieces of this community's history. Additionally, the changing patterns that saw commercial centers shift to suburban outposts affected the built environment of Orangeburg. The alterations storeowners made to their buildings' facades to retain customers reflects a change in the downtown architectural character. For all of these reasons, the addition of these new resources helps reveal a deeper and more inclusive sense of Orangeburg's history.

²⁶ David E. Abeel, "City Looks Fresh and Alive: Orangeburg's 4 R's: Remodel, Rebuild, Repaint and Revitalize," *The State*, June 21, 1955.

²⁷ David E. Abeel, "City Looks Fresh and Alive," *The State*, June 21, 1955.

²⁸ *The Times and Democrat*, "Bank of Orangeburg Open House Today," March 14, 1956.

²⁹ *The Times and Democrat*, "One of Oldest Local Firms Now Remodeled," February 18, 1962.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abeel, David E. "City Looks Fresh and Alive: Orangeburg's 4 R's: Remodel, Rebuild, Repaint and Revitalize." *The State*. June 21, 1955.

Cohen, Lizabeth. "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Postwar America." *American Historical Review* 101, no. 4: 1050-1081. doi:10.2307/2169634.

Mendelsohn, Rhett Aronson. "Orangeburg: A Life Rich in Family and Friends." *Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina* 20, no. 2 (Fall 2015): 14-17. http://jhssc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Fall_2015a.pdf

National Register of Historic Places, Columbia Commercial Historic District, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Resources Associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, South Carolina.

Neely, Alyssa. "Midlands Merchants: The Jews of Orangeburg and Vicinity." *Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina* 13, no. 2 (Fall 2008): 16-18. <http://jhssc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Orangeburg-History.pdf>

"Orangeburg Business Area Slated for Face-Lifting." *The Columbia Record*. February 16, 1954.

Orangeburg City Directories, Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1956, 1962, 1967.

The Times and Democrat

"A Handsome Building: A Store that Will Surpass for Beauty Anything in this State." November 25, 1903.

"New Owners for Store." August 20, 1929.

"Advertisement." May 28, 1932.

"Notice." July 22, 1947.

"Kress Schedules Opening of Bids: Three-Level Store Building Planned." April 18, 1951.

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“Bank of Orangeburg Open House Today.” March 14, 1956.

“Kress Dime Store to Be Enlarged.” January 19, 1957.

“Prolonged Demonstration: Five Negro Students Stage Sitdown at Kress Counter.” May 14, 1960.

“More Negroes Arrested Here.” May 18, 1960.

“Ten Students Jailed for Trespassing.” February 2, 1961.

“One of Oldest Local Firms Now Remodeled.” February 18, 1962.

“Last Three Days at Kress.” February 19, 1974.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1884, 1922, 1938, 1940, 1956, 1962, 1967

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 25

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.489160 | Longitude: -80.864600 |
| 2. Latitude: 33.489240 | Longitude: -80.864570 |
| 3. Latitude: 33.489330 | Longitude: -80.864440 |
| 4. Latitude: 33.489570 | Longitude: -80.864130 |
| 5. Latitude: 33.490410 | Longitude: -80.862810 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

County and State

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

The boundary of the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District nomination is shown as the bold black line on the accompanying map entitled, "Orangeburg Downtown Historic District." This map was copied from Orangeburg County Tax Maps #21 and #22, drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. The district includes the highest concentration of contributing resources with the smallest number of noncontributing resources possible.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district's boundaries have not changed, but now include buildings that were previously deemed non-contributing as contributing resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jane Campbell
organization: Rogers Lewis Jackson Mann & Quinn, LLC
street & number: 1901 Main St. Suite 1200
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29201
e-mail jcampbell@rogerslewis.com
telephone: 803-978-1963
date: 10/8/2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Orangeburg Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Orangeburg Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Orangeburg

County: Orangeburg

State: SC

Photographer: Jane Campbell

Date Photographed: 3/22/2018

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

- 1 of 12 Orange Cut Rate Drug Store, north façade
- 2 of 12 Kohn Building, north façade
- 3 of 12 Smoak's Hardware Store, north façade
- 4 of 12 Smoak's Hardware, Kohn Building, and Orange Cut Rate Drug Store, north façades, looking east
- 5 of 12 Bank of Orangeburg, north façade
- 6 of 12 Kress Building, southwest oblique
- 7 of 12 Orange Cut Rate Drug Store, storefront detail
- 8 of 12 Bank of Orangeburg, storefront detail
- 9 of 12 Kress Building, north entrance on west façade
- 10 of 12 Kress Building, south elevation looking west

Index of Figures

- 1 of 2 Smoak's Hardware Store, north façade, 1962, *The Times & Democrat*
- 2 of 2 Kress Building, 1970s, Orangeburg City Directory

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
National Register Map – Revised 2018

- Contributing Resources
- ⬡ Noncontributing Resources

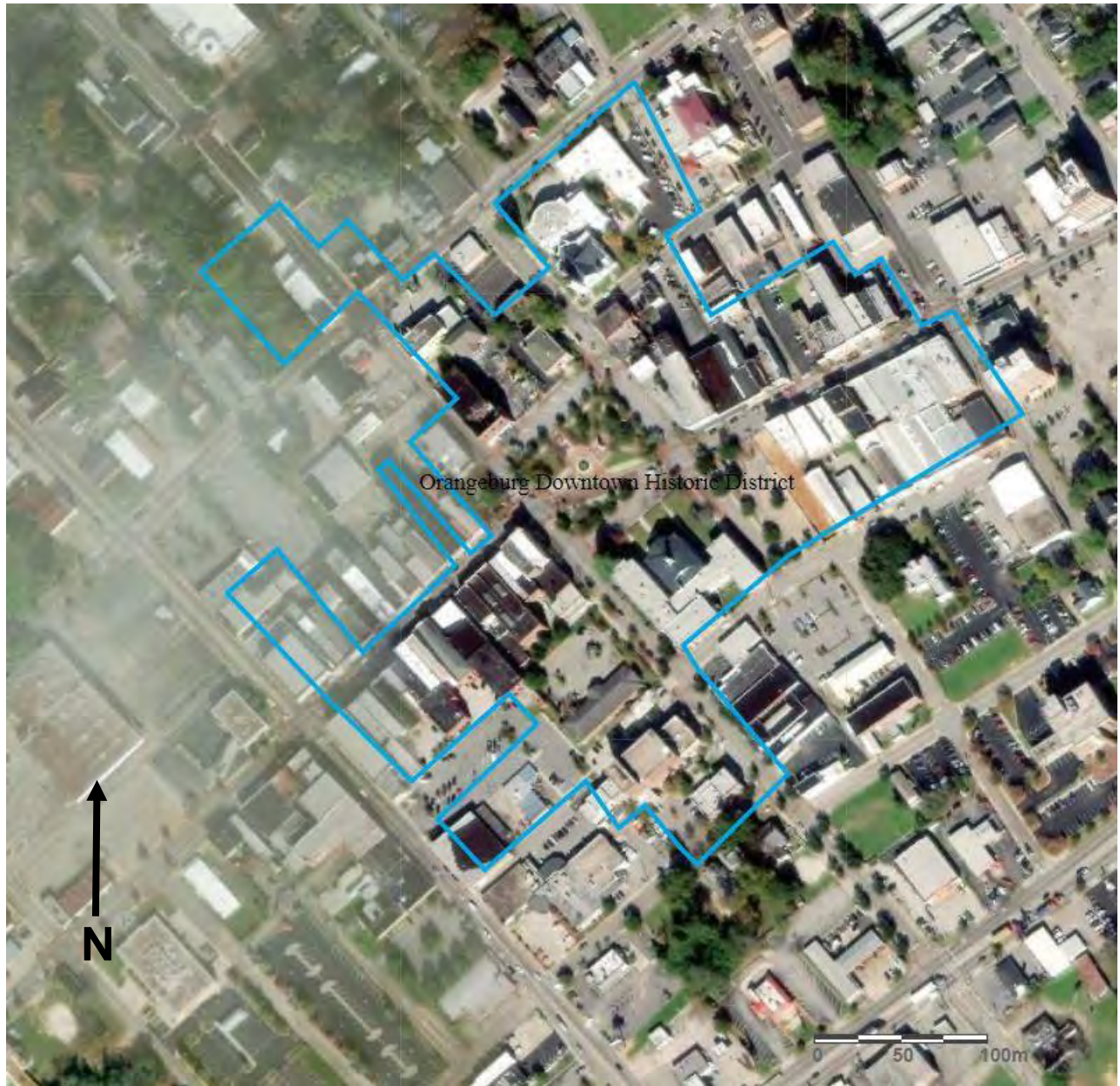


ORANGEBURG DOWNTOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SCALE 1" = 200'



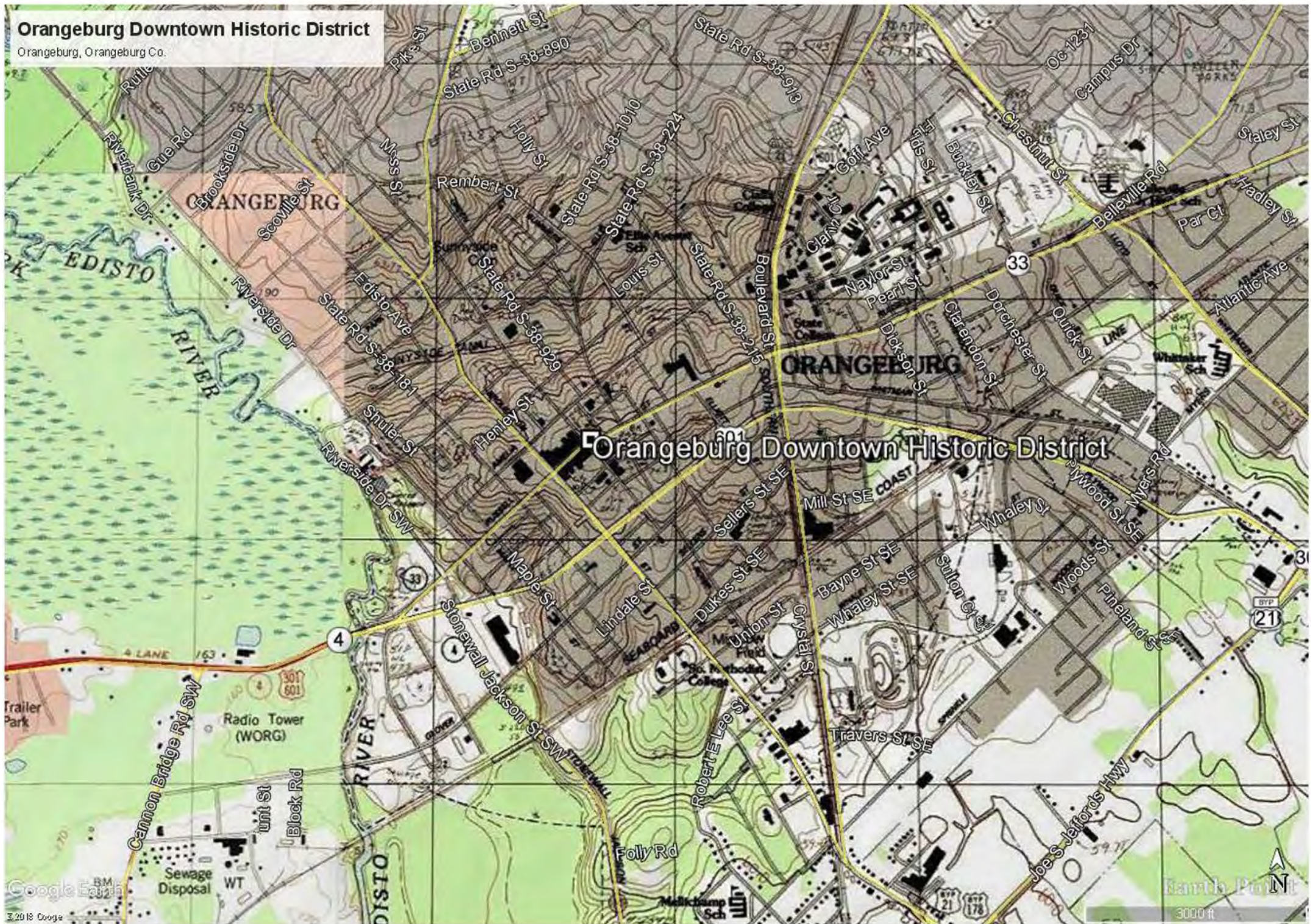
Orangeburg Downtown Historic District Aerial

Orangeburg, Orangeburg Co.



Orangeburg Downtown Historic District

Orangeburg, Orangeburg Co.



Orangeburg Downtown Historic District



ORANGE CUT RATE DRUGS

Rx



THEODORE KOHN

SPORTS SMS WORLD

at BACK ENTRANCE

at BACK ENTRANCE

AVAILABLE
Century 21
The Most Complete
COMMERCIAL

2 HOUR
PARKING
8:00 AM TO
5:00 PM
MON-FRI

SNOAK'S



AVAILABLE
Century 21
The World's Leader
COMMERCIAL



THEODORE KOHN

K'S

SPORTS SMS

Please call us at BACK ENTRANCE

at BACK ENTRANCE

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Beautiful
Fashions
803-308-7624

OES DRESSES
CHURCH DRESSES
Special Orders

OPEN







ORANGE CUT RATE DRUGS

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Fashions
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CHURCH DRESSES
Special Orders

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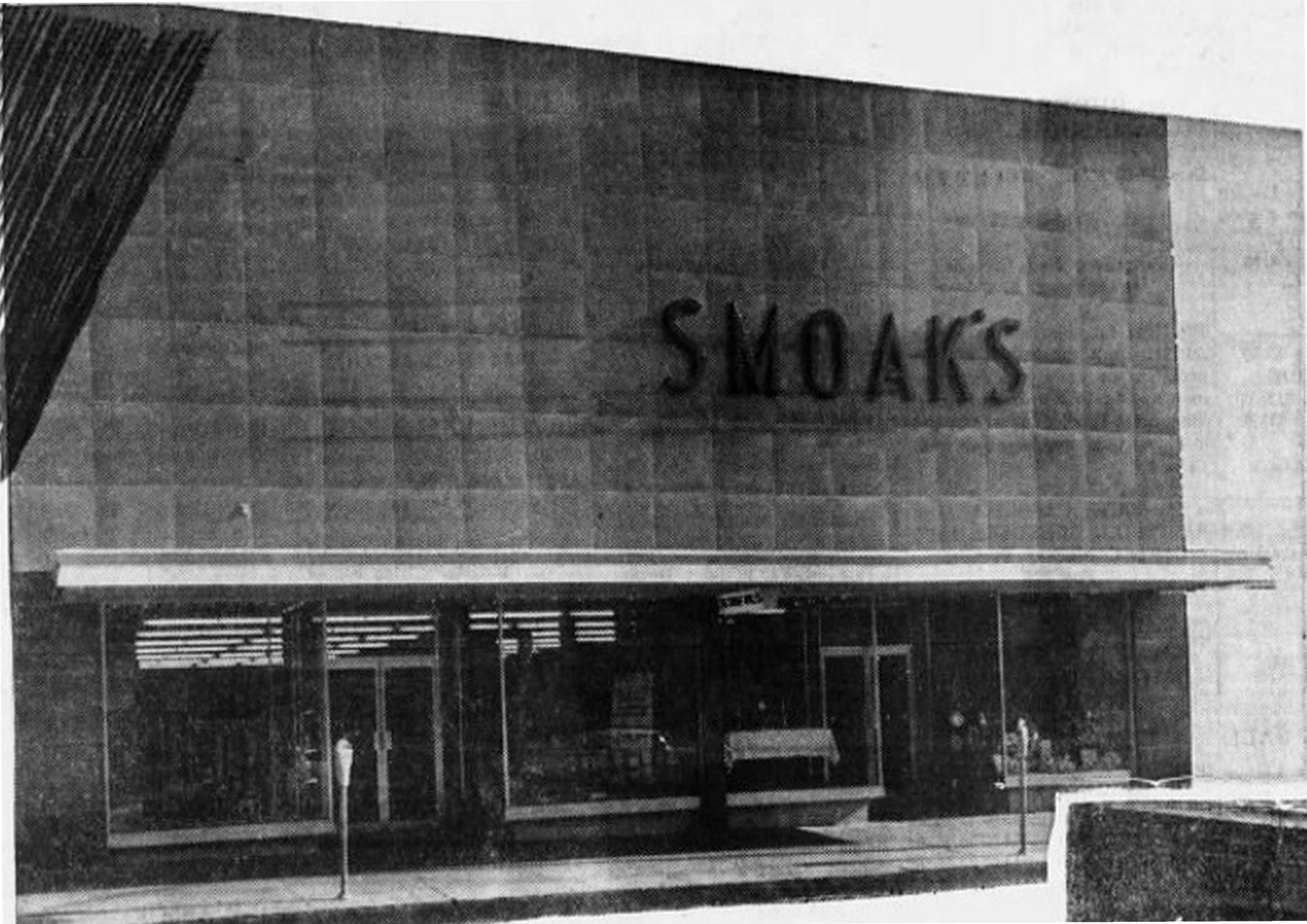
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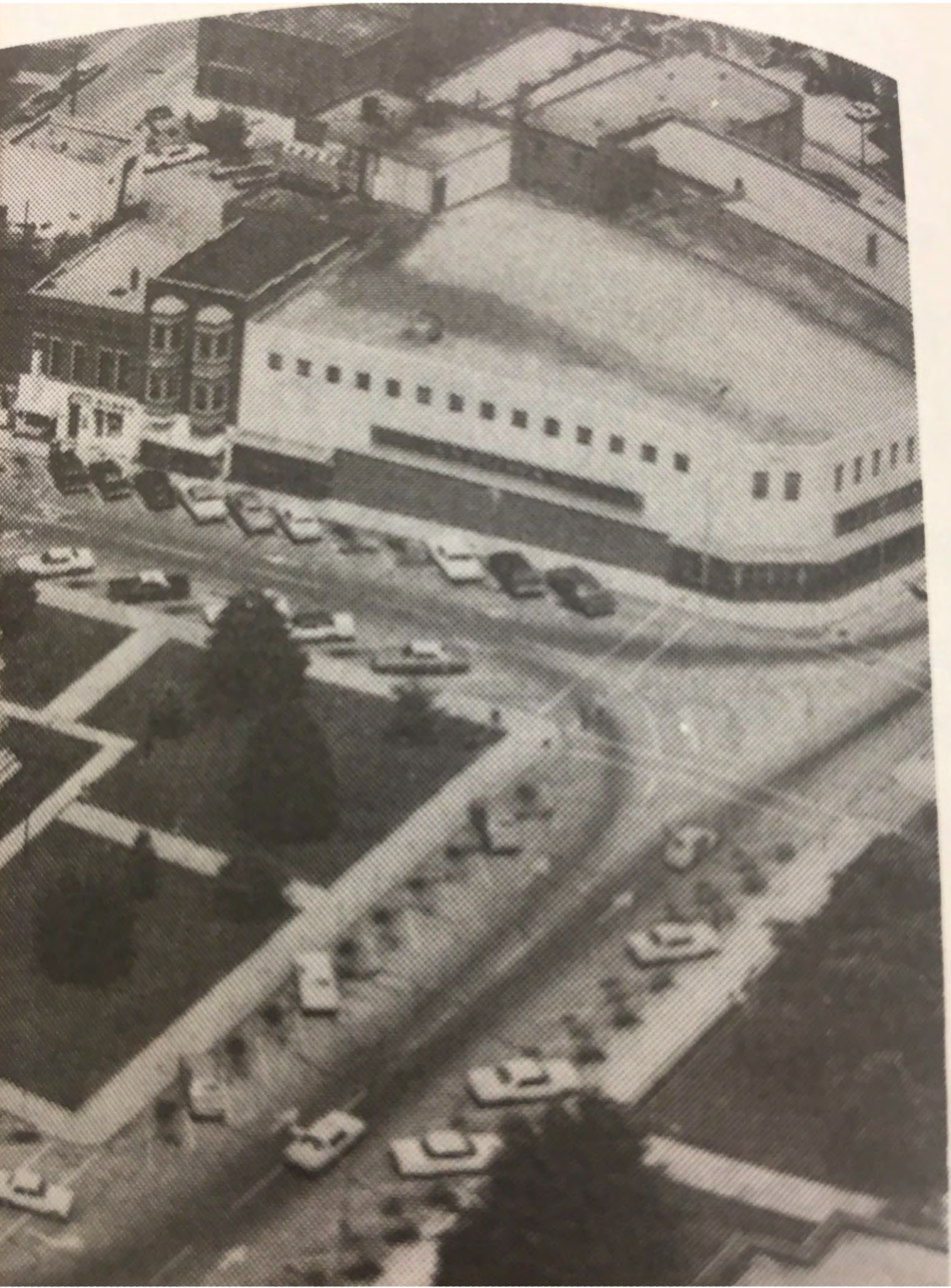


1301



S MO AK'S





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REF #
85003317

Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
(Orangeburg MRA)
Orangeburg County
SOUTH CAROLINA

~~Substantive~~ Review

AUG 14 1985

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: 2-4-86

Date Due: 9/12/85 9/28/85

Action: ACCEPT 9-28-85

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

This is a grouping of buildings in downtown Orangeburg that illustrates the development of its commercial enterprises. Orangeburg is described in cover form

Recom./Criteria Accept A,C

Reviewer 18th Regt

Discipline Arch Hist

Date 9/20/85

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below or Commercial center of South Central Coastal plain. Building
 substantive reasons discussed below

- 1. Name #56 is post period of signif building
- 2. Location whose exceptional signif is not justified - taken as part of nom.
- 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

- Condition
- excellent
 - good
 - fair
 - deteriorated
 - ruins
 - unexposed
- Check one
- unaltered
 - altered
- Check one
- original site
 - moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed W. Schloegel Date 9/20/85 Phone: _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation
Property Name: Orangeburg Downtown Historic District
Multiple Name: Orangeburg MRA
State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Orangeburg

Date Received: 12/6/2018 Date of Pending List: 12/28/2018 Date of 16th Day: 1/14/2019 Date of 45th Day: 1/22/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: AD85002317

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 1/22/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Automatic listing due to lapse in appropriations.
Comments:

Recommendation/ A & C
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 1/22/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



December 3, 2018

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

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation) in Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Orangeburg Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation) to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6179, or e-mail me at vharness@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Virginia E. Harness". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name and title.

Virginia E. Harness
Architectural Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223