

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: Aiken County Hospital

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 828 Richland Avenue West

City or town: Aiken State: SC County: Aiken

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

 Signature of certifying official/Title: Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>7/28/2021</u> Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Lisa Deline
Signature of the Keeper

9/13/2021
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)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

2

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE/hospital

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, cast concrete, iron

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

Located on a nearly five-acre parcel at 828 Richland Avenue West in Aiken, South Carolina, the Aiken County Hospital is a three-story masonry building with a two-story Nurses' Home, both constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Designed by notable local architect Willis Irvin and built in 1936, the hospital received an L-shaped rear addition in 1950, also designed by Irvin, while the Nurses' Home was constructed in 1941 to the west of the original hospital. The main building is set atop a raised basement and utilizes the topography to allow ample light into all levels of the structure. The original white six-over-one wooden windows were replaced with dark-framed one-over-one aluminum windows in the 1980s. The building's stylistic detailing is restrained due to its Depression-era construction date but still utilizes many architectural features typical of the Colonial Revival style. While much of the site is landscaped with mature trees and an expansive, rolling lawn, the area immediately south of the façade, as well as much of the land behind the building to the north, features paved parking areas dating from the 1950s. Despite the replacement of the windows, the site retains much of its integrity from the period of significance.

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Narrative Description

Aiken County Hospital (1936, 1950) – Contributing Building

The masonry building is a restrained but fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. The symmetrical south façade is twenty-five-bays wide, with the central eight bays standing at three-stories and the flanking wings at two-stories. The entire building is set atop a raised basement. The brick is laid in a running bond pattern with variegated brick. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are one-over-one, brown aluminum-framed windows from the 1980s, although historically most were wooden six-over-one light windows with white framing. The façade is comprised of three planes: the central eight bays stand proud of the flanking wings, and the final bay on the end of each wing is recessed. A limestone water table spans the façade above the raised basement while a limestone string course spans it above the second level, where it serves as a cornice for the two-story wings. Moving west to east at the raised basement level, the façade features a single one-over-one window centered on the deepest recessed bay. The building then steps forward slightly and features five windows before stepping forward again to the central section of the façade. This portion of the building features eight windows, four on each side of the front steps that lead to the first story. To the east, the plane recesses again and features five windows, although scarring of former windows shows historically there were nine. The final bay recesses slightly and formerly featured a window, which has since been infilled with brick. This change likely took place when the building was renovated to become county offices in the 1980s and the original windows were replaced. The infill of the opening also infilled the center of the limestone water table at this bay.

The first floor of the façade features a set of triple windows on the westernmost recessed bay. Historically, these windows were paired eight-light casement windows with two light transoms. As the plane of the building steps back, the corner features brick quoins, followed by four windows and a fifth, smaller, narrower window. Each of the openings is surmounted by a jack arch. The plane steps forward again, with brick quoins at the corner, and features two windows followed by scarring of two former windows. Brick faux quoins separate the two windows from the scarring of windows. At the center of the three-story façade is a brick-enclosed portico with a double-door entrance. The portico is comprised of two limestone columns, one on each side of the portico, with a simple limestone entablature with dentils along the cornice and a decorative wrought iron balustrade at the roof. A limestone architrave trim (with ears) surrounds the double door entry with a centered scroll along the top of the opening. The building's plane then recesses, matching the western wing, and features two windows before a vertical run of brick faux quoins followed by two windows. The building's plane recesses again with true quoins along the corner and leads to a nine-bay wing. The final bay is recessed, matching the westernmost bay's plane, but currently lacks an opening, though scarring of a single window is evidenced by a remaining jack arch.

The second floor largely mimics the first floor's pattern with small variations. The sixth bay features a standard-sized window instead of a miniature one, while bays nine and ten, which are immediately west of the portico, feature extant windows instead of brick infilled windows. The

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tenth bay, which corresponds to the portico entrance below, features a window with a limestone surround. The remainder of this level of the façade matches the first floor aside from the final, easternmost bay, which features a triple window, matching the westernmost bay. A limestone cornice spans the second floor with a brick parapet along the eastern and western wings. The third floor consists of eight bays atop the central portion of the building. It features two windows, the faux quoins, a single window, and two windows at the center before reversing the pattern. A limestone cornice with modillions spans the façade above the third floor and beneath a stepped parapet, with a nameplate reading “AIKEN COUNTY HOSPITAL” in the center and flanked by limestone rosettes and fluted pilasters.

The east elevation features two sections: the original 1936 section and the L-shaped 1950 Tarrant Wing addition. The original east elevation is five bays wide with the fifth bay projecting for a stairwell. Due to the slope of the topography, the basement level features two windows on the south side of the elevation which are higher than the set of double doors at the center of the elevation. The double doors feature a two-light glass panel between them and appear to date to the 1980s when the building became administrative offices for the county. The doors are covered by a brick porte cochere, which was built after 1966 and likely dates to the county’s occupation from the 1980s through 2014.¹ The porte cochere features a darker brick than the original building and 1950 addition while also exhibiting a different cornice pattern, and is connected to the main building by its roof. Instead of the standard limestone, this addition features a double soldier course brick cornice with metal coping. A limestone watercourse separates the basement level from the first floor on 1936 section of the elevation. The first floor and second floors feature four windows although the norther two on the second floor have been infilled with brick. The fifth bay, which projects from the primary plane, features a window between the first and second levels, denoting its place in a stairwell. The first and second floor windows feature brick jack arches and limestone sills. A limestone cornice spans the elevation above the windows and below the minimally stepped parapet. The third floor of this elevation is deeply recessed as it only occupies the center section of the building. It features three standard windows with a narrow, direct set window immediately south of the northernmost window.

The north elevation of the original 1936 building is bisected by the Tarrant Wing (described below). The east side’s north elevation is three full levels, due to the lower topography and features varying window openings on each level. Beginning with the basement level’s eastern end, the elevation features a hollow metal door before the plane of the building projects slightly. Two windows follow although the western of the two is infilled with brick. The elevation then features a hollow metal door and three brick-infilled windows followed by a one-story boiler room, which is original to the 1936 construction date. The boiler room aligns with the height of the basement level and has a rectangular plan. The exterior includes square louvered vents and metal exhaust pipes. The west side of the north elevation is largely obscured by a later masonry addition as well as overgrown trees. A metal fire escape is located on all three levels of the western corner. A limestone watercourse separates the basement level from the first floor.

¹ The porte cochere is not shown on the 1966 Sanborn Map. Coupled with the differing brick, it likely dates to the county’s occupation of the building as offices from the 1980s to 2014.

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The first floor of the north elevation's east wing is twelve bays wide and features a single window before the plane of the building projects slightly with brick quoins at the corner. Continuing west, the elevation features a window followed by a narrow, smaller direct set window, and seven standard windows. The building's plane projects again and features a single window before projecting once more with a window. The elevation is then bisected by the Tarrant Wing. The second floor largely mimics the first floor's pattern with few changes. The narrow direct set window is absent from the second floor as is a standard window near the first projecting bay at the center of the building. The northeast corner, which features the stairwell and a window or door on each level, has a limestone cornice with brick parapet, which ends where the north elevation's plane projects. The remainder of the roof line features brick corbeling and limestone coping, terminating at the next projection, which continues the brick corbeling and separates the second floor from the third at the center of the building. The third-floor mimics the two projecting bays at the center of the elevation and features a corbeled brick cornice.

The west elevation of the original building is four bays wide with a fully exposed basement level. Moving north to south, the basement level features a short, narrow direct set window, a set of nine-light hollow metal doors with five-light transom, and two standard windows. A limestone watercourse separates the basement level from the first floor. The first floor has a short, narrow direct set window followed by three standard windows and the second-floor features four standard windows. The standard windows on the first and second floors have brick jack arches and limestone sills. A limestone cornice and stepped brick parapet span the roof line. The third level, which is deeply recessed, features a standard window at the center of the elevation with a door at the south end. The door opening is original as evidenced in historic images although a hollow metal door replaced the original nine-light door likely when the hospital become county offices. The door is covered by a corrugated metal awning. The roof line of the third-floor features brick corbeling and the southwest corner features brick quoins.

Tarrant Wing Addition (1949-1950)

Following years of overcrowding at the hospital, construction on a rear addition called the Tarrant Wing began in 1949 and was completed in 1950.² The addition is connected to the 1936 building by a three-story brick hyphen. Like the original section, the Tarrant Wing follows the sloped topography, making the basement level visible on some elevations and obscured on others.

The east elevation of the addition is eleven bays long on the raised basement level. The southernmost section of this elevation features a one-story brick boiler room that has a basement component, resulting in a half-level portion of the building.³ The southernmost section of the boiler room features a louvered vent while the remainder of the one-story section is devoid of openings. Moving north and on the plane of the Tarrant Wing, there is a single door covered by a

² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1943, 1966; "Hospital Addition Progressing," *Aiken Standard*, February 8, 1950.

³ While the boiler room and its basement level are original to the 1936 construction, they are included in this portion of the description as they are connected to the addition's east elevation and not have openings on their north elevation.

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flat aluminum awning, which is supported by suspension rods affixed to the building. The plane of the building projects slightly and features two short windows closely spaced together followed by two short windows with a wider spacing. A twelve-light door and standard sized window comprise the next two bays, both of which are covered by a flat concrete awning, which is supported by brick walls. The final three bays are standard windows that are closely spaced. The first level features a standard window in the hyphen followed by three smaller sized windows, which are located on a plane that projects slightly from the hyphen. Continuing north, the elevation projects again and features six windows followed by two shorter windows. The second floor largely mimics the first floor with some variations. The window in the hyphen is a short window while the next bays feature two standard sized windows. The remainder of the elevation follows the same pattern as below. The third floor is only a partial level and features a standard window in the hyphen, a standard window in the next bay, and the final portion features only ribbon windows along the roofline. A fourth-floor section, which houses an elevator and covered rooftop electrical room, features a direct set picture window.

The south elevation of the addition is seven bays wide and each of the three visible floors are almost identical. The raised basement level features three standard window openings, followed by a single, flush metal door, and two additional windows while the easternmost bay is a shorter window. The first and second floors feature the same opening pattern but instead of a door in the fourth bay, they feature standard windows. A brick-enclosed stairwell is slightly recessed from this plane and is more prominently displayed on the east elevation of the T-shaped addition. It is devoid of any openings except for a flush metal door on the subbasement level.

The east elevation's short end of the "T" features the abovementioned stairwell, which is devoid of openings. The stairwell projects from the main plane of the elevation at the southern end while the northern portion is recessed from the stair. This section of the elevation features narrow, vertically oriented direct set windows immediately adjacent to the stairwell, while the subbasement level features a set of double doors covered by an aluminum awning. The stairwell's north elevation features a direct set window on the basement, first, and second floors.

The north elevation is twelve bays wide and four stories tall, comprised of a subbasement, basement, first floor, and second floor (to maintain continuity with the original section). From east to west, the subbasement lacks an opening in the first bay but the second features a flush metal door with vertical glazed insert. The third bay features a two-light slider window followed by two standard windows that are covered by an aluminum awning. Two more windows with the same spacing as the previous two, followed by two windows, a door with center glass panel, and two final windows. The basement level (second story) and first floor (third story) are identical, featuring a bank of short, triple windows in the first bay, followed by a standard window, then five windows that are equally spaced, followed by two windows, a door with center glass panel, and two final windows. The doors are all connected by a steel fire escape. The second level (fourth story) is nearly identical with only the first bay featuring two windows closely spaced, although not paired, instead of the triple window bay.

The west elevation is three-and-a-half-stories tall and eleven bays wide. As the topography slopes upward to the south, much of this elevation is hidden at the south end. A corrugated metal

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storage shed is located west of the building near the north end and obscures much of the subbasement level, which appears to primarily follow the pattern on the upper levels. Near the southern end of the elevation, close to the hyphen, there is a door to a stairwell that is located between the subbasement and basement levels. This door is covered by a flat concrete and metal awning supported by steel columns.

The west elevation's basement level, moving north to south, features two windows equally spaced from each other, followed by three closely spaced windows. Continuing south, there are two more sections of three closely spaced windows followed by a picture window at a half-level, indicating its placement in a stairwell. The final bay features a standard window in the hyphen. The first and second floors feature the same window pattern which consists of eight bays of equally spaced windows before reaching the stairwell where a picture window is located between the first and second floors and another above the second floor. The stair tower features another picture window on the fourth floor at the mechanical room. The final bay of this elevation, the hyphen, features a window on the first and second floors.

Interior

The interior of the building largely retains its original design. A large lobby is located at the entrance, and wide hallways emanate to the east, west, and north, with offices flanking the corridors. While some interior walls were moved to accommodate the needs of the county in the 1980s, many of the original configurations remain extant. Plaster walls are found throughout, except for the fourth-floor operating room which features flaking white paint over the 1950s pistachio green tile walls that were ubiquitous in institutional buildings of the period. Dropped acoustical ceiling tiles have been added below the original ceilings, which are evident above the c.1980 tiles. Carpet covers much of the original flooring throughout, although historically the hospital featured marble floors in the lobby and linoleum elsewhere in the building.

Nurses' Home (1941) – Contributing Building

The Nurses' Home is a two-story masonry building with a basement located west of the main hospital building. The structure is seven bays wide with restrained Colonial Revival details, marking it as secondary to the hospital building. All windows are dark, aluminum framed one-over-one replacement windows dating to roughly the 1980s.⁴ Moving east to west, the south façade features a set of paired windows, a recessed single door entrance with triangular pedimented portico, which is supported by decorative wrought iron columns. Continuing west, the façade features a set of paired windows, a short, narrow direct set window, paired windows, a single window, and paired windows. The second floor is almost identical except for a single window located above the entrance and the lack of a direct set window at the center of the façade. The corners of the façade feature brick quoins and all standard window openings have brick jack arches and limestone sills. A rowlock water table spans the façade as does a limestone cornice and brick parapet.

⁴ A definitive date has not been located, but it appears the building was renovated in the 1980s to become county offices.

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The west elevation is three bays wide and sits atop a basement that is visible toward the building's northern end as the topography slopes downward. The three bays each feature a single, standard window, all of which feature jack arches and limestone sills. The rowlock water table continues along this elevation and separates the upper floors from the basement level, which features a single short window beneath the northernmost window of the upper floors. The limestone cornice and brick parapet continue on this elevation.

The north elevation is six bays wide and two-and-a-half-stories with full basement access at the western end via a white three-panel door. A short window is located east of the door. Moving west to east, the first and second floors both feature paired windows, a single window, and two sets of paired windows. The final two bays project slightly and feature a door on the first level and single window above, situated between the first and second floors, denoting its placement in a stairwell. The final, easternmost bay features paired windows on each level although the first-floor windows are shorter than the second-floor windows. The door on the first level is four-lights above a square panel and is composed of wood. It is surrounded by a soldier course border and is covered by a cast stone cantilevered awning. The rowlock water course, limestone cornice, and brick parapet continue along this elevation and all windows on the first and second floors feature brick jack arches and limestone sills. The corners feature brick quoins.

The east elevation is two stories tall and three bays wide. From north to south, the first floor features a single window, an entrance with limestone entablature, and single window, all of which feature plywood boards. The second-floor features paired windows followed by two bays of single windows. The brick jack arches, limestone sills, rowlock water table, limestone cornice, and brick parapet are all evident on this elevation.

Interior

The interior of the Nurses' Home features a T-shaped corridor system with offices on either side. A stairwell is located north of the front door and north-south corridor. While the county converted the space into offices in the 1980s, many of the walls appear in their original configuration, retaining the building's historic layout from when it was used as housing for the nurses. Vinyl composition tile floors are currently laid in the building and acoustical ceiling tiles were dropped in when the building became offices.

Site

The siting of the hospital comprises both hardscaping and landscaping. Currently, the area south of the hospital, or front lawn, features two parking lots separated by a landscaped median with mature live oak trees. The lots are accessibly by Fauburg Street Southwest to the east and Richland Avenue West to the south. Historically, this area featured a circular drive that led to the front entrance while the remainder was landscaped in a park-like setting following the

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demolition of the 1917 hospital, which occupied the site prior to this hospital.⁵ It seems that the landscape transitioned to a paved hardscape when the Tarrant Wing was constructed to accommodate the larger building occupancy. West of the hospital features a rolling lawn with numerous trees, which continues west past the Nurses' Home and slightly south of it. South of the Nurses' Home is a small parking lot. A second large parking lot is located in the property's northwest corner, which is accessible by a paved, unnamed access road that runs in an east-west direction from Fauburg Street Southwest to Barnwell Avenue Northwest. Additional parking spots are located along the northern side of this access road. The space north of the 1936 section and east of the addition is also paved and appears to have served as a service area for the building as well as ambulance traffic. Concrete sidewalks connect the site together.

Corrugated Metal Shed (c.1980) – Non-contributing Building

A one-story corrugated metal shed with a rectangular plan is located west of the 1950 addition. It is one bay wide and four bays long. The north elevation features a single roll-up garage door that is accessible by a concrete loading dock north of it and a brick stair to the west. The west elevation features four slider windows that are spaced apart at a great distance. The building sits on a concrete block foundation and splits levels halfway along the west elevation to follow the topography. The south elevation lacks openings while the east elevation mimics the west.

⁵ The two postcards show a more pastoral landscape than the paved parking lot that is shown in the 1955 aerial photograph from historicaerials.com.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
HEALTH/MEDICINE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1936-1950

Significant Dates

1936
1941
1949-1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Willis Irvin, Architect
Potter & Shackleford, Contractor

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

The Aiken County Hospital is an intact example of a Depression-era, Public Works Administration-funded hospital. Constructed in 1936 with a large rear addition built in 1950 and a separate Nurses' Home added in 1941, the buildings exemplify architect Willis Irvin's mastery of the Colonial Revival style and the county government's desire to maintain an image of the "Old South" while showing fiscal restraint during the Great Depression. Following years of fundraising and attempts to build a hospital for Aiken, the present structure was realized in 1936 with the assistance of Works Progress Administration and Duke Endowment funds, replacing an older frame building on the site. The buildings represent advances in Aiken-area healthcare as well as its growth from a winter resort to a thriving municipality. Therefore, the building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for Health/Medicine and Politics/Government as well as Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the construction of the hospital in 1936 and ends with the completion of the Tarrant Wing addition in 1950.

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

Criterion A: Health and Medicine

Constructed in 1936, the Aiken County Hospital provided the citizens of Aiken access to medical care following years of unreliable healthcare provided through the Aiken Hospital and Relief Society. This organization was responsible for the management and funding of the hospital. Prior to the construction of the Aiken County Hospital, a smaller, two-and-a-half-story frame building occupied the site. Built in 1917 by the Aiken Hospital and Relief Society, the first hospital established its location on "a high knoll overlooking the southern boundary" of the city that was the "most charming."⁶ The Aiken Hospital and Relief Society, an organization founded and run by wealthy white women, raised money for this hospital, which closed from 1924 until 1927 because of a lack of funds.⁷ In 1931, the original hospital was deemed outdated, poorly planned, and not fireproof, prompting plans for a new hospital.⁸ The need to upgrade the hospital also reflected broader changes in Aiken, which was historically a winter resort destination for the white elite. The city's "Winter Colony" began in the late 19th century with seasonal residents, but many began to establish permanent homes in Aiken from the 1880s onward. During the era in which the Aiken County Hospital was built, the city was transitioning toward a more traditional

⁶ "Aiken Hospital City's Pride," *Aiken Standard*, May 2, 1917.

⁷ Gasper Loren Toole II, "Institutions and County Departments," in *Ninety Years of Aiken County: Memoirs of Aiken County and Its People*, 1958.

⁸ "Reports of Aiken County Hospital," *Aiken Standard*, March 25, 1931.

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permanent municipality, as the Great Depression and World War II impeded the inflow of seasonal visitors.⁹

The hospital trustees' annual report in 1931 cited a number of issues with the existing structure. Among those complaints were a "noisy and cumbersome" hand-operated elevator; the generally poor layout; mixing of charity and paying patients; a small, racially unsegregated waiting room; and no infectious disease ward to isolate contagious patients.¹⁰ To alleviate these and other issues, the decision was made to build a modern, larger, fireproof hospital building. The new hospital, which opened in November 1936, was state of the art, fireproof, and featured seventy-five beds. The first floor had a marble lobby and "colored ward" on the west side of the building for Black patients, while the rest of the hospital was exclusively for white patients. The second floor housed the nursery, men's and women's wards, diet kitchen, sunrooms, waiting rooms, and private rooms.¹¹ The third floor featured two operating rooms, doctor's office, examining room, sterilization room, and maternity ward, while the basement housed a kitchen and dining hall.¹² The new hospital building was larger, safer, and better-equipped than the former, wood frame building. The masonry construction made it fireproof and the seventy-five beds more than doubled the previous building's thirty-bed capacity.

Like many of South Carolina's hospitals in the Jim Crow-era, the Aiken County Hospital was segregated. However, instead of offering physically separate "colored" and "white" facilities, the hospital was internally segregated, relegating Black patients to the first floor's west wing.¹³ Similar contemporary examples of other internally segregated facilities in South Carolina include the hospital at Kingstree and Columbia General Hospital.¹⁴ While the 1917 hospital did not clearly segregate patients through architecture because of a lack of space, the new hospital building created a clearer delineation between Black and white patients and visitors. In fact, the previous hospital did not even feature private rooms for African American patients, nor did it have a "colored" waiting room, leaving Black visitors to wait in the hallways or outside of the building.¹⁵ Some accommodations were made for the needs of Black patients and visitors in the new hospital, but they were also relegated to inferior spaces. The first floor's west wing provided semi-private rooms as the partitions did not fully connect to the ceiling, unlike the fully private rooms of the white patients. Given the size and "modernity" of the new hospital, along with the gripes from whites about the lack of segregation in the former hospitals' waiting room, presumably there was a waiting room for Black patients in the west wing. Unlike in Columbia, which had multiple African American-run hospitals, Aiken County Hospital was the sole medical facility in Aiken and the surrounding counties until 1955, when the nearby town of Barnwell established its own internally segregated hospital.¹⁶

⁹ The Jaeger Company, "Historic Resources Survey, City of Aiken, Aiken County, South Carolina" May 2010, 3.

¹⁰ "Reports of Aiken County Hospital," *Aiken Standard*, March 25, 1931.

¹¹ "Modern Building Is Now Completed," *Aiken Standard and Review*, November 27, 1936.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Carrie Sparks Douglass, "Kingstree to Celebrate In Honor of Sanatorium," *The State*, May 12, 1935; "Columbia Hospital History Given By Dr. J. H. McIntosh," *The State*, November 13, 1933.

¹⁵ "Reports of Aiken County Hospital," *Aiken Standard*, March 25, 1931.

¹⁶ "Barnwell Hospital to Open May 28," *The State*, April 22, 1955.

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By the early 1940s, the hospital began experiencing overcrowding. In the spring of 1941, the county announced the hospital would receive a forty-bed addition as well as a nurses' home on the grounds, the cost of which would be provided by an almost \$10,000 Works Progress Administration (WPA) grant.¹⁷ While the nurses' home was built in the fall, the United States' entrance into World War II delayed any expansion efforts to the main hospital. However, the two-story nurses' home was constructed on the grounds of the hospital between August and December of 1941, providing modern housing to twenty-two nurses at a time when accommodations were difficult to find in Aiken.¹⁸ The building complemented the architecture of the hospital building by using matching brick, a limestone cornice, brick parapet, and brick quoins. The nurses' home exhibited more restraint in its Colonial Revival architectural details, marking it as secondary to the main building.

Following almost a decade of overcrowding, it was not until 1949 that serious discussions about expansion took place. United States Congressman Hugo Sims announced the hospital would finally receive a fifty-bed addition, called the Tarrant Wing after the chairman of the hospital board, to alleviate the overcrowded facility and provide updated equipment.¹⁹ Willis Irvin designed the three-story, L-shaped addition, which provided visual continuity to his design for the original structure, while Potter and Shackelford also returned as contractors.²⁰ Although the WPA and PWA programs ended in 1943, the hospital did receive \$175,000 from the federal government and \$100,000 from the county to help cover the nearly \$525,000 expense of the expansion, with county bonds covering the remaining sum.²¹ Work began on the new addition in the spring of 1949 and was completed by the summer of 1950.²² The addition featured an additional seventy beds, an X-ray and laboratory department, large operating room, and nurse's dining room, as well as improvements and upgrades to the existing section of the hospital.²³ This expansion also moved Black patients from the west wing of the first floor to the Tarrant Wing's first floor, making the original portion of the building an all-white space.²⁴

Following the addition and renovation, the hospital was able to better accommodate the residents of Aiken County. The hospital remained in this location until 1976 when a new 190-bed facility opened.²⁵ The building then served as county offices from the 1980s until it became abandoned in 2014. The interior partition walls have changed somewhat for use as offices instead of hospital rooms, but the wide hallways have remained. While the building's usage changed, its appearance still conveys an early- to mid-20th century hospital and reflects Aiken's need for a more modern hospital during this period.

¹⁷ "\$9,717.00 WPA Grant Approved For Hospital," *Aiken Standard*, May 14, 1941.

¹⁸ "Work Began Monday on Nurses Home," *Aiken Standard*, August 1, 1941; "Nurses Home Completed About December 10 to 13," *Aiken Standard*, November 14, 1941.

¹⁹ "Expansion Of Aiken County Hospital Guaranteed By Government Grant," *Aiken Standard*, January 19, 1949.

²⁰ "Hospital Addition Progressing," *Aiken Standard*, February 8, 1950.

²¹ Earl Deloach, "Hospital On Approved List, Would Be Doubled," *Aiken Standard*, February 11, 1949; "Almost Double Capacity Of Aiken County Hospital Is Assured with Bid Letting," *Aiken Standard*, April 27, 1949.

²² "Hospital Addition Progressing," *Aiken Standard*, February 8, 1950.

²³ Mary Margaret Hamilton, "Improvements Seen For County Hospital," *Aiken Standard*, August 18, 1950.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Emily L Bull, "Hospital Opening Moved Up: January Date Now Hoped For," *Aiken Standard*, October 16, 1975.

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Criterion A: Politics/Government

The Aiken County Hospital was built amidst the Great Depression with funds from the Public Works Administration (PWA), making it locally significant for its association with politics and government. Following hospital trustees' 1931 decision to build a new facility, the building was not constructed until 1936. As the Great Depression continued, funding for the hospital was limited, but by receiving monies through the Public Works Administration, the building became a reality. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program sought to put Americans back to work and revive the depressed economy. Created in 1933 by the National Industrial Recovery Act, the PWA's role was to spur recovery by providing construction of some public works projects.²⁶ However, the PWA did not build these projects themselves, but dispensed loans and grants to state and local governments to hire private contractors, thereby stimulating private industry and aiding the community.²⁷ In the case of the hospital, Aiken County received both a PWA loan and grant to hire Willis Irvin of Aiken and nearby Augusta, Georgia to design the building and Potter & Shackleford of Greenville to construct it.²⁸ Per the agency's purpose, the PWA loan and grant allowed the county to hire locals to perform the work instead of federal workers. By the building's opening in November 1936, the cost of the new facility was approximated at \$160,000 for construction and \$40,000 for the furnishing, all of which was financed with the aid of a PWA loan of \$158,000 and a supplementary grant of \$59,000.²⁹ Additionally, the Duke Endowment appropriated \$8,000 to the hospital.³⁰

Aiken benefitted from the New Deal by receiving funds to erect numerous public buildings throughout the 1930s. Along with the hospital in 1936, Aiken obtained federal monies to renovate the existing county courthouse in 1934, construct a federal courthouse in 1935, a new high school in 1937, and a municipal building in 1939, nearly all of which Willis Irvin designed. Some funds for all of these projects came from the New Deal, under either the auspices of PWA or WPA monies. Aiken High School, which cost \$190,000 to construct, received \$90,000 from a PWA grant to provide a modern school with amenities the community could use such as the auditorium and gymnasium.³¹ The city's new municipal building was completed in October 1939 and provided ample offices for city staff and administrators using PWA funds.³² The 1941 nurses' home on the hospital grounds was also funded by a WPA grant. By utilizing grants and loans provided by the federal government, Aiken was able to provide its citizens with quality buildings to enhance the beauty and efficiency of the town.

Criterion C: Architecture

²⁶ "Public Works Administration (PWA), 1933-1943." The Living New Deal.
<https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/public-works-administration-pwa-1933-1943/>. Accessed December 1, 2020.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ "Modern Building Is Now Completed," *Aiken Standard*, November 27, 1936.

²⁹ "Site for Hospital Settled by Society," *Aiken Standard*, November 7, 1934; "Modern Building Is Now Completed," *Aiken Standard*, November 27, 1936.

³⁰ "Modern Building Is Now Completed," *Aiken Standard*, November 27, 1936.

³¹ "Aiken High School Moves Into \$225,000 Building," *Aiken Standard*, March 31, 1937.

³² "Aiken to Dedicate New Municipal Building," *Aiken Standard*, October 25, 1939.

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Willis Irvin was a prominent local architect working in both Aiken, South Carolina and nearby Augusta, Georgia from the 1920s through the 1940s. Born in Washington, Georgia and educated at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Irvin served in the Army Corps of Engineers in Savannah during the First World War.³³ Known primarily for designing winter homes for wealthy northerners, particularly in Aiken, Irvin also designed public schools, churches, hotels and municipal buildings.³⁴ In his own words, Irvin's designs were intended to reflect "residential work in that style characteristic of the Old South," resulting in buildings that tended to be more extravagant than actual antebellum structures.³⁵ Irvin's other works in Aiken include the Aiken High School (1937), Aiken Municipal Building (1939), and the remodel of the Aiken County Court House (1934), all of which used New Deal funds. As evidenced by many of his works, Irvin typically employed the Colonial Revival style to evoke the romanticized memory of the "Old South" that held wide appeal among white Aiken residents.

While built during the Great Depression, the Aiken County Hospital illustrates typical characteristics associated with the Colonial Revival style, albeit in a restrained fashion. The hospital's design exhibits classic Colonial Revival elements, which were meant to evoke a traditional and idealized past. The reverential treatment of colonial architecture in this period often served to reinforce white supremacy by divorcing colonial architecture from the context of slavery, thereby helping to perpetuate a whitewashed version of colonial history. The Colonial Revival architectural style arose in the late nineteenth century and dominated a substantial share of residential, educational, religious, and civic architecture throughout the 20th century. The style "refers to the rebirth of interest in early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard," particularly Georgian and Adams styles.³⁶ Rooted in these early American architectural styles, the Colonial Revival style became popular because of its perceived association with the patriotism and democratic values of the early American republic. Although the Colonial Revival style remained (and continues to remain) favorable in popular culture, architects often mocked it as inauthentic and inorganic, primarily after the 1932 "Modern Architecture" exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art.³⁷ Despite these critiques, Irvin designed the Aiken Hospital in the Colonial Revival style four years later, demonstrating Aiken's desire to evoke an idealized colonial past—even though the town itself was not founded until the 1830s and much of it was built by wealthy white northerners in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.³⁸

Despite the Great Depression, the 1930s were a prolific decade for Willis Irvin. In addition to the Aiken County Hospital, Irvin also designed Aiken's high school in 1937 and municipal building

³³ Gwen Corinth, "Willis Irvin: From Aiken to Chicago, Architect Left His Mark," *Augusta Chronicle*, May 5, 1985.

³⁴ Daniel J. Vivian, "Willis Irvin," *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, March 1, 2019.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2006), 324.

³⁷ William B. Rhoads, "The Long and Unsuccessful Effort to Kill Off the Colonial Revival," in *Re-Creating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*, ed. Richard Guy Wilson, Shaun Eyring, Kenny Marotta (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006), 14, 17.

³⁸ Suzanne Pickens Wylie, Margaret Marion, and Jane Davis, "Aiken Winter Colony," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984).

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in 1939. Aiken High School, which has since been demolished, utilized PWA funds and featured many of the hallmarks of Irvin's designs, including masonry construction, three-part graduated plan, and limestone trimmings such as the parapet and pilasters.³⁹ The extant two-story masonry municipal building also featured a graduated plan and was described as "colonial architecture in keeping with Aiken tradition."⁴⁰ In addition to new construction, Irvin also remodeled the 1881 Aiken County Courthouse. Originally designed in the Second Empire style, Irvin redesigned the structure in 1934 as part of a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project into a classical, Colonial Revival style, presumably to be more fitting with the rest of Aiken's built environment.⁴¹

While Aiken features a number of traditional architectural styles, the Charles E. Simons, Jr. Federal Court House is perhaps the most similar building to the Aiken County Hospital in terms of its style, date of construction, and commission. Designed by the prominent Columbia architecture firm Lafaye & Lafaye, the courthouse was constructed in 1935 with WPA funds and exhibits a Georgian Revival façade. These two examples are perhaps the most notable Depression-era buildings constructed in Aiken and offer a glimpse into how the city and county wanted their public buildings to appear: in the tradition of the mythical "Old South." While the Charles E. Simons, Jr. Federal Court House features a stronger, Georgian appearance with its pilasters and entablatures, it remains restrained in design along the secondary elevations. Similarly, the Aiken County Hospital features more subdued version of Colonial Revival with its brick quoins, limestone cornice, and portico as the most defining elements of the style and otherwise remaining simple and restrained in design, demonstrating its Depression-era construction date.

The Aiken County Hospital is one of the few remaining examples of a Public Works Administration-funded buildings designed by prominent regional architect Willis Irvin. The building represents the desire for Aiken to reinforce a sense of antebellum opulence even during the Great Depression. While functional and efficient, the building still serves as a reminder of the mythical "Old South," as intended by Irvin, and underscores the racial hierarchy imbedded in Colonial Revival styles. Additionally, the building demonstrates a restrained version of Colonial Revival design, highlighting the building's Depression-era architecture.

³⁹ "Aiken High School Moves Into \$225,000 Structure," *Aiken Standard*, March 31, 1937.

⁴⁰ "Work Progresses on Aiken's Municipal Building," *Aiken Standard*, February 10, 1939.

⁴¹ "Aiken County's New Courthouse," *Aiken Standard*, September 7, 1934.

Aiken County Hospital
Name of Property

Aiken County, S.C.
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- “Modern Building Is Now Completed,” November 27, 1936.
- “Aiken High School Moves Into \$225,000 Structure,” March 31, 1937.
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- “Aiken to Dedicate New Municipal Building,” October 25, 1939.
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- “Expansion Of Aiken County Hospital Guaranteed By Government Grant,” January 19, 1949.
- “Almost Double Capacity Of Aiken County Hospital Is Assured with Bid Letting,” April 27, 1949.
- “Hospital Addition Progressing,” February 8, 1950.
- Hamilton, Mary Margaret. “Improvements Seen For County Hospital,” August 18, 1950.
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- “Columbia Hospital History Given By Dr. J. H. McIntosh,” November 13, 1933.
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<https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/public-works-administration-pwa-1933-1943/>

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Vivian, Daniel J. "Willis Irvin." In *South Carolina Encyclopedia*. University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies. March 1, 2019.

Wylie, Suzanne Pickens, Margaret Marion, and Jane Davis. "Aiken Winter Colony." National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984.

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): 1669

Aiken County Hospital
Name of Property

Aiken County, S.C.
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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.75

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: 33.564333 | Longitude: -81.729849 |
| 2. Latitude: 33.565289 | Longitude: -81.729176 |
| 3. Latitude: 33.565783 | Longitude: -81.730796 |
| 4. Latitude: 33.656096 | Longitude: -81.731368 |
| 5. Latitude: 33.564751 | Longitude: -81.731018 |
| 6. Latitude: 33.564638 | Longitude: -81.730843 |

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

The boundary begins at the northwest corner of the intersection of Richland Avenue West and Fauburg Street Southwest and moves north along Fauburg Street Southwest. At the unnamed access road north of the hospital, the boundary turns west and follows the northern border of the road. The boundary turns south at an obtuse angle twenty-one yards west of the parking lot and runs southwest between the Nurses' Home and a community center until it meets Vacluse Road where it turns southeast and follows Vacluse Road until the road merges with Richland Avenue West, where the boundary follows the avenue's northern border until it terminates at the origin point of Richland Avenue West and Fauburg Street Southwest.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

While this boundary deviates from the tax parcel associated with the property currently, the boundaries described encompass the historic buildings and landscaping of the site during the period of significance without including the later addition structures established during the county's administrative occupation of the site.

Aiken County Hospital
Name of Property

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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: 4/23/2021

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

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: Aiken County Hospital

City or Vicinity: Aiken

County: Aiken

State: SC

Aiken County Hospital

Name of Property

Aiken County, S.C.

County and State

Photographer: Jane Campbell

Date Photographed: September 17, 2020

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

- 1 of 20 Three-story central portion of south façade, looking north
- 2 of 20 East wing of south façade, looking northeast
- 3 of 20 West wing of south façade, looking northwest
- 4 of 20 West elevation of 1936 portion of building, looking east
- 5 of 20 Northeast oblique of 1936 portion, looking southwest
- 6 of 20 Southeast oblique of 1950 addition, looking northwest
- 7 of 20 East end of north elevation, 1950 addition, looking south
- 8 of 20 North elevation of 1950 addition, looking southwest
- 9 of 20 Northwest oblique of both portions of building, looking southeast
- 10 of 20 South façade of Nurses' Home, looking north
- 11 of 20 West elevation of Nurses' Home, looking east
- 12 of 20 East elevation of Nurses' Home, looking west
- 13 of 20 Northeast oblique of Nurses' Home, looking southwest
- 14 of 20 First floor west wing (historic Black ward), looking west
- 15 of 20 First floor corridor looking into 1950 addition, looking north
- 16 of 20 Second floor corridor in 1950 addition, looking north
- 17 of 20 Third floor corridor in 1950 addition, looking north
- 18 of 20 Third floor operating room in 1936 portion with tile walls, looking west
- 19 of 20 Third floor offices with ribbon windows in 1950 addition, looking northeast
- 20 of 20 Interior of Nurses' Home, looking north

Index of Figures

- Figure 1 c.1936 postcard of original hospital design and landscaping, looking northeast, courtesy of Historic Aiken Foundation Facebook Page
- Figure 2 1947 Albertype Company Postcard, looking northwest, courtesy of South Caroliniana Library

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.

Aiken County Hospital

Aiken, Aiken County

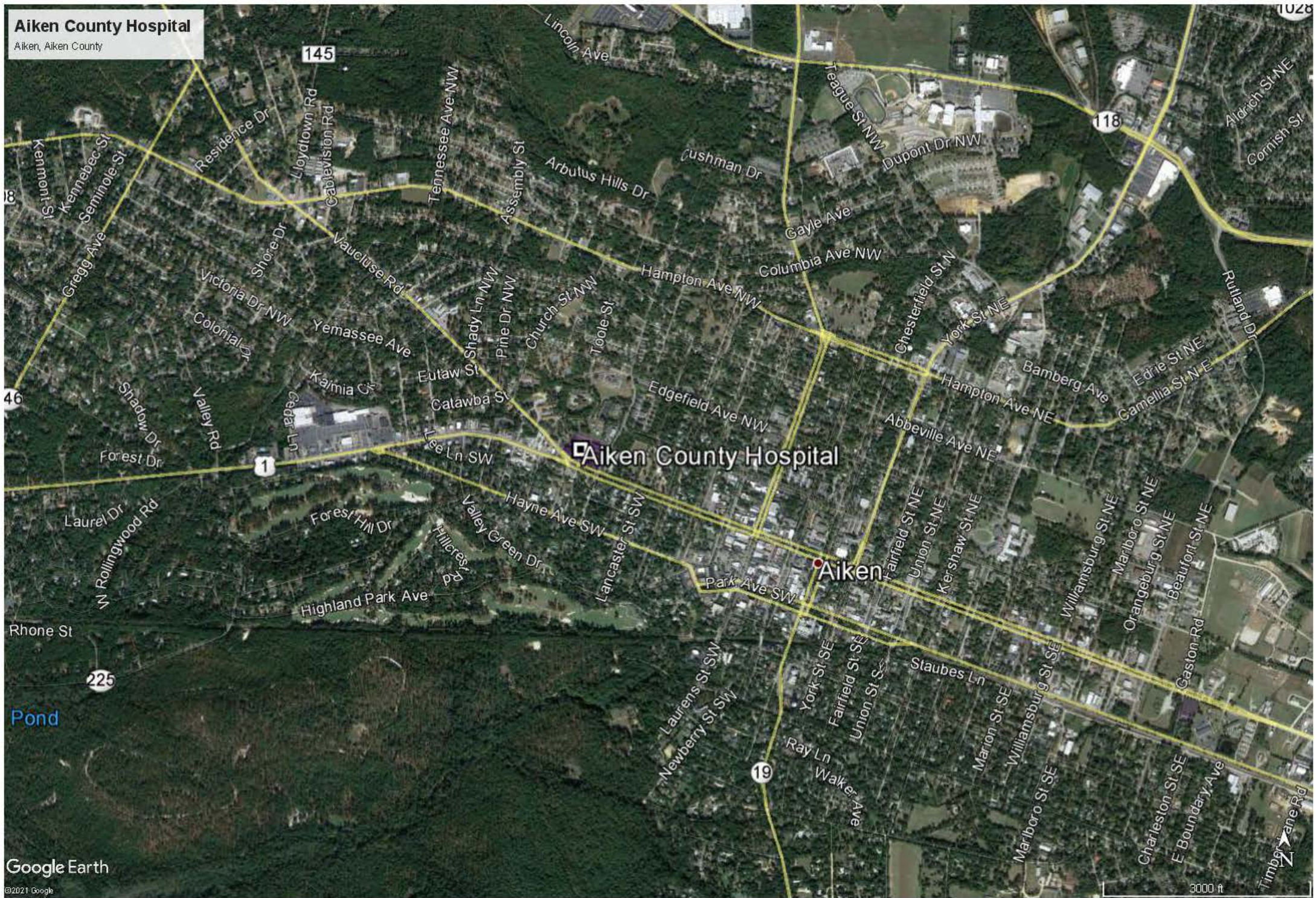


Aiken County Hospital



Aiken County Hospital

Aiken, Aiken County



Aiken County Hospital

Aiken, Aiken County

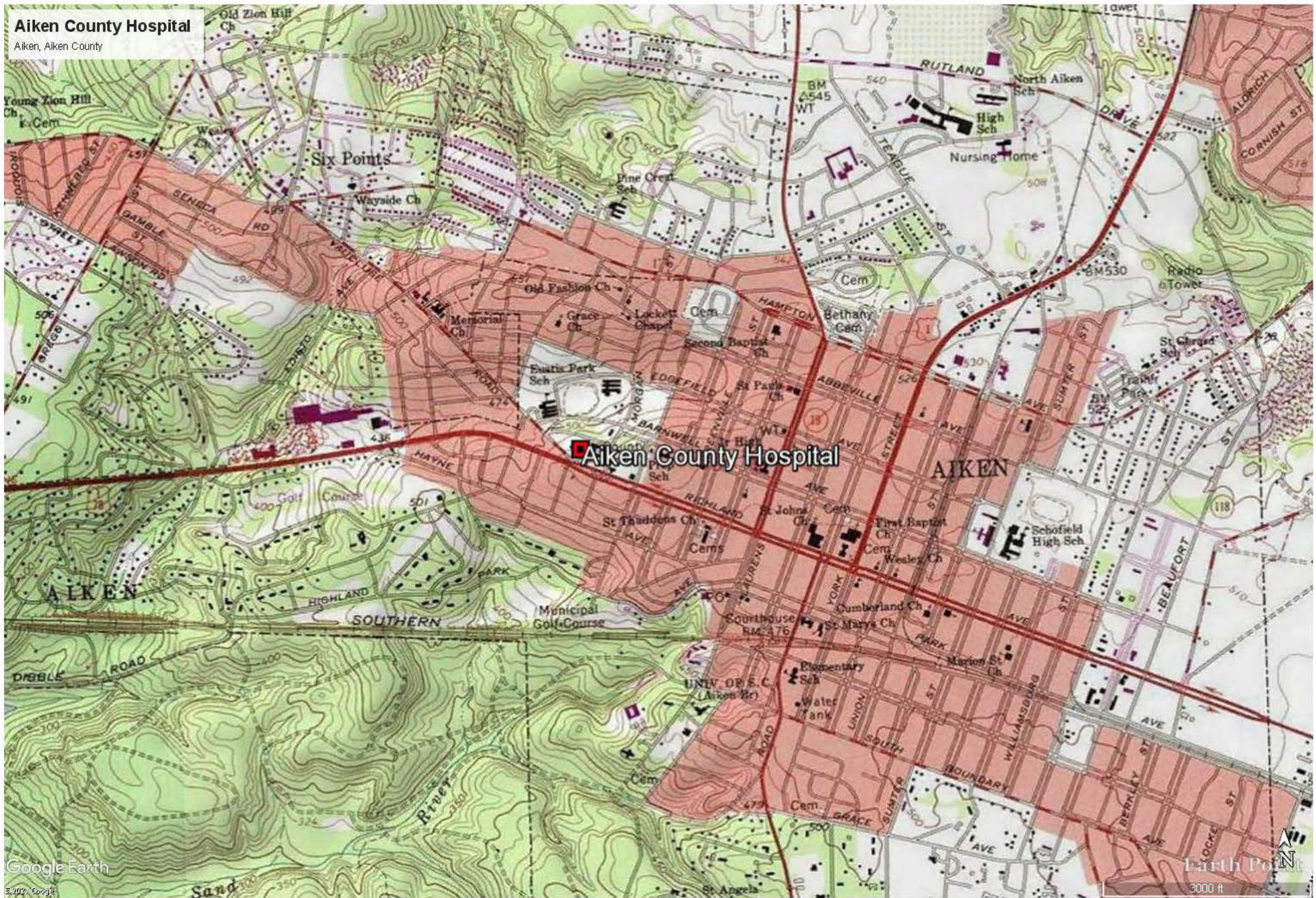


Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 18



Figure 2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/28/2021 Date of Pending List: 8/11/2021 Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2021 Date of 45th Day: 9/13/2021 Date of Weekly List: 9/17/2021

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/13/2021 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date _____

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.



July 28, 2021

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for Aiken County Hospital in Aiken, Aiken 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 Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. A letter of support for the nomination is attached below. The submitted PDFs contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for Aiken County Hospital to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, or e-mail me at ebreedden@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edwin C. Breedden", is written over a horizontal line.

Edwin C. Breedden, Ph. D.
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223



Planning Department
P.O Box 1177
Aiken, South Carolina 29802
803-642-7608

214 Park Avenue SW
Aiken, South Carolina 29801
Fax: 803-642-7727
311@cityofaikensc.gov

7 July 2021

State Board of Review
ATTN: Elizabeth M. Johnson
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Re: Aiken County Hospital, Aiken, Aiken County

Dear Ms. Johnson:

It is within the established purview of the City of Aiken Design Review Board, acting as the Historic Preservation Commission for the City, to "conduct first review and evaluation of all proposed National Register nominations within the City, including any which may have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office, and forward all reviewed nominations to the SHPO with recommendations for consideration by the State Board of Review." (City of Aiken Zoning Ordinance 5.2.2)

At their July 6, 2021 Regular Meeting, the Board reviewed the draft National Register nomination for the Aiken County Hospital as submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for consideration by the State Board of Review.

The Board unanimously voted to support this nomination. Please accept this as a statement of their support to list the Aiken County Hospital on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Board appreciates the efforts of the nomination's preparer, Jane Campbell, in completing the research necessary for such a thorough nomination packet.

Please let me know if you have any questions of the Design Review Board regarding this letter of support. You may contact me via phone at 803.642.7608 or email at mtilton@cityofaikensc.gov.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mary Tilton".

Mary Tilton
Planner, City of Aiken
Secretary, City of Aiken Design Review Board

cc: Jane Campbell