

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 PropertyHistoric name: Livingstone College (Additional Information, Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)Other names/site number: Livingstone College Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 701 W. Monroe StreetCity or town: SalisburyState: NCCounty: RowanNot 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:

 nationalX statewideX local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A BX C D_____
Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer DateNorth Carolina Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

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

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Rowan/NC
County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☒

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Historic District Boundary Increase

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u></u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 16

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: College

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Rowan/NC
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

COLONIAL REVIVAL

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

GEORGIAN REVIVAL

MODERN MOVEMENTS

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Concrete, 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

The Livingstone College Historic District is made up of resources from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and includes both campus buildings and private residences associated with persons important to the founding and early growth of the College. The Livingstone College Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The purpose of this amendment is to amend the current historic district boundary through both a boundary increase, and a boundary decrease and to extend the

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Period of Significance from 1886-1930 to 1886-1974 by means of Additional Documentation that is relevant activities that occurred on the campus of Livingstone College in this period of time.

The expanded district will comprehensively tell the story of Livingstone College and its tremendous growth after World War II. Under the leadership of William Johnson Trent (1925-1958) and Dr. Samuel E. Duncan (1958-1968) the school was placed on solid financial footing, the curriculum and programs were expanded to prepare students for new professional opportunities opening up to them, and the campus grew physically with the addition of fifteen new buildings, a new structure (the Alumni Stadium), a new site (The Poets & Dreamers Garden), and six new objects (the entrance gates and garden elements) by 1974. The boundary decrease amends the boundary to reflect the loss of two resources (one Contributing and one Non-contributing) from the district located northwest of Institute Street (reflected on the National Register Historic District Boundary map; see Figures Section (on Continuation Sheets)

Narrative Description

The Livingstone College Historic District is located about a mile from Downtown Salisbury, North Carolina, the County seat of Rowan County (Figures 1 & 2). In the middle of a residential neighborhood of late 19th and early 20th century houses, Livingstone is surrounded by a decorative iron fence with brick gateposts (Photos 1 & 2). The residential street across from the campus includes homes of prominent persons associated with the College, such as Joseph Charles Price, the founder and first President (Photo 3) as well as an apartment house built by the College (Photo 4). One enters the campus on Institute Street (Photo 5), which runs southwest but also has a drive that branches southeast in front of these buildings and terminates at a gate at the corner of St. Craig Street and W. Monroe. The historic core of the campus sits back from the road facing a campus drive and a large quadrangle with mature trees along the perimeter. The resources at this location—including buildings of Late 19th and 20th century Revival Styles and Late 19th & 20th Century Americans Movements—were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. They include the Price Memorial Hall (Photo 6); a marker commemorating the first Black intercollegiate football game (Photo 7); The tomb of Charles Joseph Price, erected in 1923 (Photo 8); Hood Hall, Goler Hall, and the Carnegie Library (Photos 9, 10, 11).

The Livingstone College Historic District

Upon examination of the original Inventory ("Elements"; no pagination) and historic district map, the existing Livingstone College Historic District has twenty-two (22) resources (numbered 2-23 in the original 1982 nomination): eighteen (18) Contributing and four (4) Noncontributing. The Contributing resources are sixteen (16) Contributing buildings (ten houses and six campus buildings), one (1) Contributing structure (the tomb of Joseph Charles Price) and one (1) Contributing object (a marker commemorating the first African American Inter-collegiate football game). The Noncontributing resources are four (4) residential buildings designated as such because they were not yet fifty years old or not associated with the College: 1002 West Monroe (Resource #3 in the original nomination, a two-story undated frame Victorian); 806-810 W. Monroe (Resource #10—a brick fourplex built in 1945); 427 South West Street—the Moore Apartments (Resource #12/Photo 4, a brick apartment building

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

constructed by the College in 1948); and 716 W. Monroe (Resource #13, a brick foursquare built in 1920). Of these four, the Moore Apartments' status is being changed to Contributing since the building was constructed by the College. Three resources have been demolished since 1982, all residential buildings not owned by the College: the Madison-Miller House at 1008 W. Monroe (#2--Contributing); an unnamed house at 1002 W. Monroe (#3—Non-Contributing)—both located northwest of Institute St., and the Harris House at 802 W. Monroe (#11—Contributing)—at the corner of W. Monroe and S. West St. The loss of these resources results in the number of resources previously listed in the National Register being reduced to sixteen (16). It is worth noting that the original Period of Significance (POS) is 1886-1930, but Price Memorial Hall was included as Contributing, as construction began in 1930, but the building was not complete until 1943. The historic marker was also designated, although not installed until 1956.

For the purpose of this nomination amendment (including the additional documentation and the boundary increase/boundary decrease), the resources have been renumbered with cardinal numbers that begin with number one. The original Livingstone College Historic District nomination enumerated resources beginning with private residences and then campus buildings. In this nomination amendment, properties that are part of and owned by Livingstone College are listed before privately owned resources that are also associated with the College. Each item within the district inventory includes the property name (if applicable), date of construction, resource type and count, and resource classification. Those resources in the original district are included in this inventory but were not counted since they were previously listed (the total count of resources that are part of this inventory "subset" is found in Section 5). The inventory number assigned to these properties in the original 1982 nomination is also referenced.

Institute Street also continues southwest from the entrance to access roads and parking lots behind the older designated buildings. The terrain drops to a ravine at the southeast corner of campus (Photo 12) and also drops again at the northwest corner. Behind the main quad is the Poets' and Dreamer's Garden (the Garden) (1967-Photo 13) and general campus buildings (the gymnasium, health center, and student union); two women's dormitories (Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall and Annie Vance Tucker Hall—Photos 16 & 17); a heritage hall (Photo 14); and a former seminary building adapted as a student center (Photo 20). These buildings were constructed between 1947 and 1970. Additional objects were added to the Garden until 1974. An older Central Heating Plant (Resource 20, Photo 12) is no longer in use.

Another drive extends northwest of Institute Drive behind Barrett Hall (the former "trade school" building also designated in 1982). This road accesses two additional men's dormitories (Harris Hall and Dancy Hall); Varick Auditorium (Photo 19); and two classroom buildings (S. E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building (Photo 18) and Harriet Tubman Building) all built between 1955 and 1972. The stadium and athletic fields, which cover the southwest corner of campus, are in the same general area on campus as these aforementioned buildings.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

The William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (1947; Figure 3) saw the first construction project after 1930, the closing date of the original district nomination's Period of Significance. It would receive a modern addition in 1967 (Photo 15). The original building is red brick and built in the Collegiate Georgian Style. The building faces northeast and the front elevation is characterized by entrance pavilions to the east and west connected by an open colonnade of brick arches with stone banding and keystones (painted white). Within the recessed porch, there were originally five 6-light windows. Three have been infilled with brick and athletic recognition plaques installed on the wall. Entrance doors to gym vestibules are to the east and west. The pavilions that contain these vestibules have blind arches on the front covered in smooth plaster and a tripartite Palladian window assembly. The center arch and the panes of the sidelights have been infilled with painted wood. A wooden cornice with dentils across the colonnade continues with dentils only at and around the pavilions. A mezzanine level can be seen set back. This level has a gable roof that faces the front of the building. The gable end is brick and has a roundel with four keystones. The roundel window has also been infilled and a painting of a grizzly painted on the plywood.

The east and west elevations of the pavilions have brick blind arches with a double hung sash (9/6) in the center. These windows have segmental arched tops. The east and west elevations to the south each have twelve bays with 12-light industrial sash windows both in the raised basement and the first floor. These windows have an operable 4-light awning window with stationary panes above and below. The parapet above is capped with terra-cotta tile. Inset on the roof is a mezzanine level with industrial sash windows and a gable roof. The southern-most bay on the west side is a door accessed via a concrete step with painted pipe railing.

After Trent Gymnasium (Figure 3), every new building at Livingstone was of the Modern Movements popular in the 1950s and 1960s. Three dormitories (including Mary Reynolds Babcock-Photo 16) and Annie Vance Tucker (Photo 17--twin to Dancy Memorial), Robinson Health Center, the addition to Trent Gymnasium (Photo 15), the S.E. Duncan Science Building, and the William Jacob Walls Student Center (Photo 20) were all designed by Salisbury-based architect, Robert F. Stone. These buildings have a cohesive appearance, flat roofs, two to three stories, and buff-colored brick with brown brick cornices and tapestry details. One building that differs significantly from his other designs is the S.E. Duncan Science Building (Figure 12), recently received a modern addition named the F. George Shipman Science Building (Photo 18). The original building began at a brick parapet wall and one-story entrance lobby with a concrete canopy adjoining a brick elevator tower and a three-story classroom wing to the west. This wing is sixteen bays wide and has concrete piers separating bays and aggregate spandrels (painted a peach color) separating floors. The 2022 addition of aluminum, glass, and brick was added to the east side of the building. The entrance lobby originally had doors to the north and south. Because of the grade change at this side of the campus, the north entrance was fronted by a terrace and brick retaining wall. The addition was added at this location and to the east, so the entrance is now exclusively on the south side. A round atrium with matching brown brick as well as gold brick anchors this corner of the building. Moving to the north the next section is two stories and a combination of silver aluminum and brick. The next two sections moving south get subsequently smaller. The addition is compatible yet subservient to the original building.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

One of the most striking buildings on campus is the James Varick Auditorium (Photo 19, Figure 4), designed by Hilyard Robert Robinson. The James Varick Auditorium was constructed as a music and performance space to replace the old chapel (1902, Figure 5) that burned in 1958. The east elevation is two stories tall. The buff-colored brick side walls and light roof structure project a couple feet from the front elevation, which is divided into seventeen bays. Vertical glass panels with aggregate spandrels between floors are intercepted by an aggregate canopy and frame at the twin, double leaf entrance doors. A thin, aggregate cross fills the middle bay in front of the glass window. Small transom windows at the second level are topped by an aggregate cornice. An entrance plaza has raised stone planters and additional planting beds are against the front façade, flanking the entrance. A stylized midcentury screen is set within an aggregate frame on both sides of the plaza. The building's roofline echoes the sloping terrain on this part of the campus. The two-story auditorium is brick at the north, west, and south sides. On the south side a lower rounded projection contains the fly and stage house. The north and south elevations are simple expanses of brick with simple doors with flat canopies and small clerestory windows. At the west end of the north elevation, there is a one-story projection with a glass curtain wall and clerestory windows. This one-story section continues to the west. The west elevation is similar to the east elevation, with projecting brick walls and thin canopy framing a wall of glass. Surmounted by a thin flat canopy, the double-leaf entrance doors are centrally located within the elevation.

Robert F. Stone also designed the William Jacob Walls Student Center (Photo 20, Figure 6), dedicated in 1965 as an expansion of the Hood Theological Seminary. Bishop and Mrs. William Walls donated land (valued at \$20,000 at the time) on which the building sits. Hood Seminary separated from Livingstone College in 2001 and moved to a new site in 2005. The building was rehabilitated as a student center in 2011 and an elevator tower added to the south elevation where an open staircase had been.

Sited on a sloping lot, the building is two-stories tall and sits on a raised basement to the south and west. The northeastern corner, which includes the main entrance and chapel, is reached via a ramp and steps, and the raised lawn is surrounded to the west by a curving concrete wall. The building is thirty-bays wide at both the front and back elevations. The main section is orange brick with brown brick used at the water-table, cornice, and in vertical spandrels above and between spandrels. A bay is recessed at the west end of the front (north) elevation and the east end of the back (south) elevation. A glass hyphen with doors to the east and west connects the main building to an A-frame chapel with a flat-roofed aisle that projects off the west side and terminates at the south in a brick tower. The chapel has a slate roof.

In addition to the chapel (with a seating capacity of 150), when built, the Walls Center contained faculty offices, classrooms, recreation room, library, four married student apartments and fifteen double dorm rooms. After the renovation as a center of student activities, student affairs, recreation, and learning, the building contains offices, student organizations, a computer and fitness center, food court, game rooms, campus mailroom, retail store, and a multipurpose room that is also used as a chapel.

Another Chapel that has served as an important religious landmark in the vicinity of the campus is the Moore's Chapel AME Zion Church at the corner of W. Monroe and Partee Street (Photo 21). The Church

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

was established in 1901 on land purchased from William Henry Goler. The present building is thought to have been built ca. 1905, but was damaged by fire in 1917 and the congregation met in the Hood Seminary until their building was repaired.¹ This has historically been the church that Livingstone professors and administrators attended.

1. Entrance Gates, ca. 1954

1 contributing object

The gateposts (Photo 2) were constructed ca. 1954 to replace older and more narrow stone piers (Figure 13). The brick piers terminate in a fluted band of stone, stone caps, and fluted stone urn finials. The taller piers have brick buttresses with stone caps and console brackets and a semi-circular wrought iron fence connects to paneled brick piers that terminate in stone caps and simpler stone finials. The gates were financed by the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) and the campus drive paved around the same time.²

2. Bear Circle at the Dr. Julia P. Marshall Friendship Plaza

3. Grizzly Sculpture, 2010

1 noncontributing site and 1 noncontributing object

A landscaped brick circle designed by Erskine-Smith Architecture, P.L.L.C., Greensboro, North Carolina, has wrought iron benches and decorative lamp posts and located in the center of the main quadrangle between the entrance gates (Resource 1) and Goler Hall (Resource 8). The Plaza was added in 2010 with a life-size bronze statue of a grizzly bear sculpted by John Hair, a nationally renowned sculptor of monumental works. Based in Charlotte, North Carolina at the time of its design and construction phase, Hair has since relocated to Florida.

4. Joseph C. Price Tomb, 1923

1 previously listed structure (1982--Resource #23); not counted

The square tomb of brick construction was built upon a raised bed and surrounded with concrete curbs (Photo 8). The brick building has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles and a wooden soffit and fascia painted light blue. There is a black iron vent in the gable and iron gates at the entrance. Other vents are painted wood. A gabled portico is supported by wooden Tuscan columns resting on stone piers. The other sides of the tomb are unadorned. Dr. Joseph Charles Price (1854-1893) was a nationally recognized African American leader and the founder and first President of Livingstone College (1882-1893).

5. "First Negro Inter-Collegiate Football Game" Historical Marker," 1956

1 previously listed object (1982--Resource #22); not counted

¹ Livingstone College Historic District National Register Nomination, Section 8, page 6.

² The Washington Afro-American, August 2, 1955. P. 9. Livingstone: 75 Years of Progress in Salisbury North Carolina. 1882-1957; Diamond Jubilee Bulletin; June 1957. The Livingstonian, 1954.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

This granite marker commemorates the first Black intercollegiate football game in the United States which took place at Livingstone College in December 1892 (Photo 7). Livingstone College played against Johnson C. Smith University. The marker was funded by the class of 1956 in honor of President W.J. Trent who had played on that day. The marker is located on a stone pad at the end of a long sidewalk lined with boxwoods.

6. Price Memorial Building, 1930-1943

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 21); not counted

Named in honor of Dr. Joseph C. Price, this Classical Revival building is two-full stories on a raised basement (Photo 6). The H-shaped building has a flat roof with a smooth painted masonry parapet and a central gabled portico. Fifteen bays wide, the central five bays encompass the portico, and the brick cladding is covered in smooth stucco, painted white. The dentiled gable has a leaded glass oculus window in the center with a bough of acanthus leaves in bas relief in the plaster. Six slender columns with Ionic capitals are surmounted by a decorative frieze of flutes and roundels. The five central bays are covered in smooth stucco and painted white. The entrance bay is a two-story arch with a leaded glass fanlight over a plaster frieze of swags supported by four fluted pilasters. In the center bay are double-leaf doors, each with eight lights over a panel. A smaller leaded glass fanlight fills the rectangular transom. Windows flanking the entrance bay and adjoining bays are 15-light steel painted black. The upper three lights are stationary and have two six-light pivot windows stacked below. Curving stairs with wrought iron railings flank the portico. The raised basement is smooth white stucco, painted white. Directly under the portico are five arched openings to a recessed light well. On each side of the portico are four bays with the same black steel pivot windows with decorative brick, flat arches on the second and third levels.

The two large bays flanking the east and west ends of the front (north) façade are red brick with large blind arches in smooth, white stucco. Roundels in the arches have a frieze of swags below that are supported by fluted pilasters flanking a recessed niche. A minor cornice separates the first and second floors while the end wings terminate in a major cornice consisting of a plaster frieze of triglyphs and decorative roundels, a projecting cornice, and parapet.

The east and west elevations of the building are nine bays wide, with the center bay being a semicircular entrance pavilion and the four bays on either side consisting of the same fifteen-light steel pivot windows found on the front façade. The entrance pavilions have a domed metal roof, painted red. A tall doorway is surmounted by a bracketed cornice and has double-leaf entrance doors, which are modern replacements, with a transom above. Above the doorways are leaded oculus windows and each side of the pavilion has a recessed arched niche.

The south elevation is seventeen bays. The end bays are brick with moldings separating the second and third floors. The central section is fifteen bays with a window at each bay on each floor. Like the front elevation, the windows on the second and third floors have decorative flat arches. The building was

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

designed by the firm Hentz, Reid, and Adler of Atlanta, GA who had earlier designed a YMCA for William Johnson Trent.

7. J. W. Hood Building, 1910; renovated 2004

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #20); not counted

The J. W. Hood Building (Photo 9) was the original seminary building at Livingstone and was designed by Livingstone instructor William W. Smith. It has a five-bay central pavilion with a hipped roof and entrance tower with an open belfry. Hipped roof pavilions on a raised basement flank the central section to the east and west. The complex roof retains slate shingles and the slightly lower flanking sections each have a gabled dormer facing north, while the central pavilion has a gabled dormer facing south. The three sections all have modillioned cornices. Additions to the east and west containing staircases for additional egress were constructed in 2004. The first floor of the two stair towers has brick pillars while the second levels are open. The Tuscan columns and use of modillions and slate on the roof are quite complementary to the design of the original building. On the north (front) elevation, the tower has an open belfry with a modillioned hipped roof and detailed cornice supported by prick pillars with corbelled tops. A simple, white wood railing connects the pillars on four sides. Three sides of the tower have large blind arches with elaborate use of brick corbeling at the cornice line and around arches. On the front, the brick surrounds a multilight arched window and a tall window with diamond paned transom above a 20/1 window. This window has a radiating voussoir. A corbelled cornice separates the first and second levels. The entrance is double leafed paneled doors with multilight sidelights and transom. The wooden door surround is topped by a broken pediment with urn finial. The two bays flanking the tower on each side have 9/1 arched top windows with flat arches on the second level, a corbeled molding, and tall windows on the first level with the radiating voussoirs, diamond paned transoms, and 12/1 windows below. Below these windows are a corbeled brick molding at the sill level and a more elaborate brick water table over the foundation of smooth stucco. The adjoining bays to the east and west each have four bays with 9/1 windows at each. Like on the central pavilion, the second-floor windows have flat arches, and the first-floor windows have radiating voussoirs. The historic condition on the east and west elevations are still visible behind the staircase additions. Doors have been cut in the brick on the second level as an additional means of egress. The south elevation is divided into fifteen bays with the same window treatment found on the front: 9/1 windows with flat arches on the second floor and voussoirs on the first. The first level projects to the south at the central pavilions and has three windows on each side.

8. William H. Goler Hall, 1917; renovated 2002

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #19); not counted

Goler Hall (Photo 10) is three-stories over a raised basement and was designed by Livingstone instructor William W. Smith. The rectangular flat-roofed brick building is divided into fifteen bays and is enlivened by an elaborate mix of red, orange, black, and white brick and stone on parapets, pilasters, and the central three bays. The building is orange brick with dark red brick quoins, pilasters, cornice, and framing tapestry details. The central section and sections at each end project forward from the two bays in between. Dark red brick quoins terminate in corbeled parapets.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

A newer brick step and ramp lead to the entrance which has newer double-leaf gray metal doors which are topped by a corbeled brick and stone arch with corbeled stone moldings. This step assembly is part of the 2002 renovation designed by AAA Architecture. The middle bay has three-part windows on each floor with tapestry details on flanking bays. Other bays primarily have 1/1 windows with stone lintels and sills. On the bays flanking the central bay, the first-floor windows are paired 1/1 with transoms. The east and west sides have 1/1 windows with those on the first level having Romanesque arches flanking a doorway. The building is T-shaped with a wing extending eight bays to the south. This wing is three-bays wide and has six bays on either side. On the main section, the windows are all 1/1 with stone lintels and sills. On the wing that extends south, the upper floor windows are the same, but the first-floor openings Romanesque arches with keystones. These openings have been filled with flat-topped 1/1 double-hung sash and the arched tops infilled and painted white. The parapet extends down the sides of the south wing, but the south side is open and has an aluminum railing added. A door in the center of the south elevation of the south wing has also been infilled and a 1/1 window added. Basement windows have segmental-arched tops and are 1/1.

**9. Andrew Carnegie Library, 1908; Renovations & Additions 1948, 1958, 1968.
1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #18); not counted**

The original library building was constructed in 1908 with a \$12,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie and consisted of a two-story hipped-roofed central section with one-story wings to the east and west (Photo 11). The original building was designed by Robert R. Taylor. The raised basement has a smooth concrete foundation and a rusticated stone water table. Eight steps with concrete wing walls and rusticated stone caps lead to a pedimented portico with double height fluted columns with Scamozzi-style capitals. The porch has a three-level cornice, a smooth frieze, and dentils. The same cornice and dentil detail is repeated on the pediment, which has a fanlight in the center. The central section has red brick with rusticated stone quoins on the corners. On the second level, 1/1 segmentally arched windows in each bay have a flat arch lintel with a rusticated keystone. On the first level, taller 1/1 windows with transoms flank the entrance. Double-leaf black doors with six lights over a panel have sidelights and an elaborate fanlight. This assembly is framed by a corbeled brick molding with rusticated keystones. The one-story sections flanking the central section have a wider 1/1 window with segmentally arched transom in the center and narrower windows on either side. The east and west elevations of the original building each have porches that run the length of the original building, have brick balusters with paneled brickwork, paired columns on the ends, and single columns flanking the opening to the porch. Tall multi-light, double-leaf doors have a bracketed cornice and are flanked by tall, narrow 1/1 windows with transoms.

A two two-story addition projects to the west and south of the original building and has a flat roof. The north elevation has three bays, each with paired 27-light windows with segmental arches. The western elevation, the simplest, has four segmentally arched openings infilled with matching brick (which appears to be original) and stone sills. A small stoop leads to a multilight-door with transom and a simple flat hood. These additions were added in 1948 (designed by L.S. Bradshaw Co., Salisbury) and 1958 (designed by John Hartledge, Architects). The east elevation consists of the 1968 addition--a

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

simple brick hyphen with a multilight door accessed via a handicap ramp and rectangular section that has two window bays facing north (with 6/6 lights) and four bays facing east. Three of these bays are 6/6 windows and one is a door with a simple flat canopy. The south side is nine bays wide with seven bays of paired 27-light windows and two bays with single 27-light windows. Robert F. Stone designed the 1968 addition.

**10. William E. Dodge Hall, 1886; renovated 1945 and 2012
1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #17); not counted**

The oldest extant building on campus, Dodge Hall, was the first brick building at Livingstone. Built as a men's dorm using bricks from the clay pits then on campus, it originally had a fourth floor within a mansard roof (Figure 7). The mansard roof was damaged in 1918, rebuilt, and then removed in a 1945 renovation when the porch was also removed. Today the rectangular building is three stories and has a flat roof. The front elevation is five bays wide and each bay on each floor has a segmental-arched 6/6 window, except the center bay on the first floor which has a portico and entrance. The portico is a simple gable supported by four slender Tuscan columns. The recessed vestibule is paneled, and the entrance doors are double-leaf six lights over a paneled bottom with a transom above. Windows have relieving arches of brick and stone sills. A band of corbeling separates the first and second floor and the second and third floors. At the center bay in the band between the second and third floor, the band is smooth. It is thought that this is an original condition as the words Dodge Hall were originally here. The east and west elevations have three bays each with windows on the end bays and a door with a segmental-arched opening in the center. The doorways are connected by a metal fire escape on the upper two floors. The first-floor doors are recessed and paneled like the front. The fire escapes have been in place at least since the 1950s. The south elevation has the same 6/6 window design at each bay on each floor. The building was renovated in 2012 following plans by Erskine-Smith Architecture, Greensboro.

**11. Stephen Ballard Hall, 1887; addition, 1900; renovated 1905 after storm damage; renovated 1997.
1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #16); not counted**

Ballard Hall is an H-shaped two-story brick building with a flat roof. The central section is recessed while the flanking wings project two bays north and three bays south. Erected by students with bricks made on campus, Ballard has beautiful polychromatic masonry like William H. Goler Hall. The water table is molded brick; windows on the side wings have flat arches; and the windows in the center bay have paired brick keystones. An elaborate transom is detailed with corbeling in dark red brick and tapestry details utilizing orange brick, yellow brick, and stone. The stone insets are primarily on the shaped parapet over the portico.

On the north (front) elevation, the western wing is three bays wide and sits on a raised basement because of the slope of the site. Each bay has two 6/6 segmentally arched windows with a brick flat arch and stone sill placed close together. The center windows are narrower than those on either end. The end bays of the basement have paired 6-light windows, but the center bay does not. The eastern most

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

section has the same fenestration pattern. The recessed center section has a portico in the center bay with a brick stoop, four slender Tuscan columns supporting a pedimented roof with a deep frieze. The entrance doors are a double leaf assembly with starburst upper lights and a decorative fanlight. The portico has three small windows above with starburst transom over a four light sash. Windows on the flanking bays are paired, segmentally arched 6/6. The ones at the first level are slightly larger with a 4-light, segmentally arched transom. The east and west elevations are eight bays wide, and the west elevation has two entrances to the basement in addition to six windows. The south elevation has nine bays separated into three sections. The recessed center section is accessed by three steps that lead to a brick terrace. The center of the recessed bay had at some point a large non-historic opening that has been infilled with brick and a single door added. William W. Smith was the architect of the 1905 renovation. KKA Architecture designed a 1997 renovation.

12. Poets' & Dreamers' Garden, 1967- 1974

1 Contributing Site; 5 Contributing Objects

The Poets' and Dreamers' Garden was conceived by Sue Baily Thurman, wife of theologian Howard Thurman and designed by The Poet's & Dreamers' Garden Association (Photo 13). The initial design for the garden (Figure 8) included a Biblical Garden near the tomb of Joseph Price; a fountain dedicated to African American author and poet, Phyllis Wheatley; a Shakespeare Garden featuring plants mentioned in the dramas of Shakespeare; a David Livingstone Walk; and an International Garden. A sundial dedicated to Samuel E. Duncan was added in the fall of 1968. In April 1970, the Jennie Smallwood Price Azalea Trail was planted and dedicated. Three busts on columns were sculpted by Mrs. Janie Harrington, of Greensboro, North Carolina and dedicated in June 1974. The subjects of these busts included William Shakespeare; American poet and social activist Langston Hughes; and African American playwright and writer, Lorraine Hansberry.

13. Phyllis Wheatley Fountain, 1967

1 contributing object

14. Samuel E. Duncan Sundial, 1968

1 contributing object

15. Lorraine Hansberry, 1974

1 contributing object

16. William Shakespeare, 1974

1 contributing object

17. Langston Hughes, 1974

1 contributing object

18. William Jacob Walls Heritage Hall, 1968; renovated 2024

1 contributing building

Funded by a gift from Bishop William Jacob Walls and his wife, the building is sited on a sloping location so that the front (north) elevation is one-story (Photo 14), but the back (south) elevation is two. Rectangular in plan, the building has a flat roof with a deep overhang. The north elevation has a clerestory window that runs the width of the building. A recessed porch leads to a double-leaf door with wide sidelights and transoms over the sidelights and center doors. On either side of the entrance are four bays—three slit windows that start at the clerestory and end in a hopper window over a foundation vent. The two bays flanking the entryway have stone entablatures—one with the building name and the other with a quote from Bishop Walls. The sides of the building are plain. The west side is brick with a solid door with a wide sidelight next to it. This door is reached via a long staircase. The east side is brick. The south side is two stories and has a clerestory window that runs the width of the building. A double leaf entrance door set within a recessed vestibule has wide sidelights and a three-part transom, like the

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

front. This doorway has a simple gray canopy. Above the canopy are two stone tablet entablatures with quotes carved in them. One quote is from Dr. Joseph Charles Price, whereas the other is a quote from Bishop James Walker Hood. The three bays on either side of the entrance each has a slit window that terminates at the second level at a band of brown tile. A brick knee wall surrounds a paved courtyard south of the building. The architect of the building was Thomas H. Hutchins, Statesville, NC. The building had suffered roof leaks for several years before being completely rehabbed in 2024.

19. William Jacob Walls Student Center, 1965; renovated 2011

1 contributing building

Originally referred to as the W.J. Walls Center of Hood Theological Seminary, the William Jacob Walls Student Center was dedicated in 1965 as an expansion of the Hood Theological Seminary and was designed by Robert F. Stone (Figure 6). Bishop and Mrs. William Walls donated land (valued at \$20,000 at the time) on which the building sits. Hood Seminary separated from Livingstone College in 2001 and moved to a new site in 2005. The building was rehabilitated as a student center in 2011 and an elevator tower added to the south elevation where an open staircase had been.

Sited on a sloping lot, the building is two-stories tall and sits on a raised basement to the south and west. The northeastern corner, which includes the main entrance and chapel, is reached via a ramp and steps, and the raised lawn is surrounded to the west by a curving concrete wall. The building is thirty-bays wide at both the front and back elevations. The main section is orange brick with brown brick used at the water-table, cornice, and in vertical spandrels above and between spandrels. A bay is recessed at the west end of the front (north) elevation and the east end of the back (south) elevation. A glass hyphen with doors to the east and west connects the main building to an A-frame chapel with a flat-roofed aisle that projects off the west side and terminates at the south in a brick tower. The chapel has a slate roof.

In addition to the chapel (with a seating capacity of 150), when built, the Wells Center contained faculty offices, classrooms, recreation room, library, four married student apartments and fifteen double dorm rooms. After the renovation as a center of student activities, student affairs, recreation, and learning, the building contains offices, student organizations, a computer and fitness center, food court, game rooms, campus mailroom, retail store, and a multipurpose room that is also used as a chapel.

20. Central Heating Plant, 1942-43

1 contributing building

This older heating plant is no longer in use (Photo 12). The brick structure faces northwest. A one-story entrance has a doorway with a Romanesque arch flanked by windows (all boarded up) within a brick parapet wall. The two-story section behind the entrance and the brick wall facing northeast are completely covered in vines. A tall round chimney anchors the east corner. The southwest elevation has several door openings slightly below grade and covered by a rusty shed awning. The second level has three windows at the second level and there is an original fanlight window in the upper gable of the southeast elevation.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

21. Robinson Health Center, 1970

1 contributing building

This building is H-shaped and faces southeast with the middle section of the "H" facing northeast and southwest (Figure 9). The building is buff colored brick, and the two main pavilions have hipped roofs with a gablet. A wide walkway leads to a recessed entry covered by a smaller gable. The double leaf doors are flanked by picture windows. On either side of the entry are three grouped stationary windows over operable awning windows. Similar paired windows flank these groupings to the north and south. Air conditioning units are positioned below each window grouping. Fenestration on the north and south are smaller and have the awning windows in the bottom. The northeast and part of the northwest elevations have a walk-out lower level because of the change of grade. The health center was built with two large wards, four semi-private rooms, two private rooms, a medical treatment room, a doctor's office, storage, and a resident nurse's quarters. The construction cost for the health center was \$250,000. Dr. Earnest A. Robinson, for whom the center is named, gave \$120,000, which was used as matching funds for the construction of the facility. The building was designed by Robert F. Stone and built by A.L. Jarrell & Sons.

22. Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall, 1962

1 contributing building

Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall is a dormitory that faces northwest (Photo 16, Figure 14). Sited on the sloping southeast corner of campus, the building is three full stories but appears to be only two at the northwest side. Babcock was the first of several buildings to feature buff-colored brick with brown brick tapestry details. Fourteen bays wide at the west elevation, recessed bays at each end have entrances with flat canopies and breeze-block walls. The central entrance has an unusual four-part angled awning. A brick retaining wall that addresses the change in grade surrounds a paved court with a built-in bench at the west side. This was another building designed by Robert F. Stone of Salisbury.

23. Annie Vance Tucker Hall, 1969

1 contributing building

Built as a women's dorm, Annie Vance Tucker Hall is buff colored brick and arranged in a central court plan (Photo 17). The Salisbury-based architect Robert F. Stone designed the two-story, southeast-facing building. Horizontal windows with white metal spandrels above and below as well as a flat metal canopy over the two double-leaf entrance doors give the building a horizontal emphasis. The side wings are three stories and have piers and spandrel treatment of eight bays. Slightly recessed window openings are framed in brown brick and have brown metal spandrels between windows. Like several other buildings on the campus, there is also a coping of brown brick that runs the entire perimeter of the building. The northwest elevation has a windowless projection with another smaller windowless service building hidden within a half-court. A grassy courtyard is set between this building and the front section of the building. This plan was copied for a men's dormitory—Dancy Hall—built in 1972.

24. Aggrey Student Union, 1962

1 contributing building

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

The Aggrey Student Union is a one-story, buff-colored building that faces northeast (Figure 10). An arched canopy covers the entrance court a few steps below the sidewalk. Double-leaf doors with a large transom are flanked by panels of mosaic tile. There are horizontal bands of windows across the front of the building—eight bays southeast of the entrance and sixteen bays northwest. A deep soffit and projecting brick walls at the ends of the elevation reduce sun glare in the building. A non-historic rusticated block planter has been added across the front of the building in front of the windows. Historically, the canopy at the entrance was flat. An addition for restrooms has been added to the northwest side of the building. It is brick at the lower half and EIFS above. South of this addition is an expanse of brick wall with thirteen small, horizontal windows.

The southwest (back) side of the building faces the parking lot. The east end of the elevation has a masonry trash enclosure and a loading dock, a band of three horizontal windows and a stoop with double metal doors. This assembly, which accesses the kitchen, is covered by a horizontal canopy. The west end of the southwest elevation has a band of fourteen windows at the back side of the dining hall. Half of these windows are single lights, whereas every other window is a single-light window with a transom at the top and awning window at the bottom. The southeast elevation features clerestory windows in the kitchen and a large non-historic walk-in cooler that protrudes from the center of this side. The cooler is raised on a concrete platform and surrounded by a chain-link fence. To the north of the cooler is a metal door with a center window and a transom, clerestory windows, and a large four-part window assembly with transoms and awning windows. The north end of this elevation has another clerestory window and an expanse of brick wall. The architect was Hilyard Robert Robinson of Washington, D.C.

25. William Johnson Trent Gymnasium, 1947; 1967 addition

1 contributing building

The original William Johnson Trent Gymnasium is red brick and built in the Collegiate Georgian Style (Figure 3). The building faces northeast and the front elevation is characterized by entrance pavilions to the east and west connected by an open colonnade of brick arches with stone banding and keystones (painted white). Within the recessed porch, there were originally five 6-light windows. Three have been infilled with brick and athletic recognition plaques installed on the wall. Entrance doors to gym vestibules are to the east and west. The pavilions that contain these vestibules have blind arches on the front covered in smooth plaster and a tripartite Palladian window assembly. The center arch and the panes of the sidelights have been infilled with painted wood. Originally, these were 12/9 windows, but they have been infilled more than fifty years (as shown in the 1975 *Livingstonian*). A wooden cornice with dentils across the colonnade continues with dentils only at and around the pavilions. A mezzanine level can be seen set back. This level has a gable roof that faces the front of the building. The gable end is brick and has a roundel with four keystones. The roundel window has also been infilled and a painting of a grizzly painted on the plywood.

The east and west elevations of the pavilions have brick blind arches with a double hung sash (9/6) in the center. These windows have segmental arched tops. The east and west elevations to the south each have twelve bays with 12-light industrial sash windows both in the raised basement and the first floor. These windows have an operable 4-light awning window with stationary panes above and below. The

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

parapet above is capped with terra-cotta tile. Inset on the roof is a mezzanine level with industrial sash windows and a gable roof. The southern-most bay on the west side is a door accessed via a concrete step with painted pipe railing. The architect was Hentz, Reid, and Adler, known for designing large Revival style houses in Atlanta, Georgia. The firm designed the YMCA constructed by William Trent when he was a director in Atlanta.

The 1967 addition—often referred to as “New Trent” was designed in a way that is respectful of the older building, especially given the time in which it was built (Photo 15). There is a one-story, flat-roofed connector that is four bays wide and clad in buff-colored brick. This brick was used consistently on the buildings from the 1960s and 1970s and clearly differentiates “new Trent” from “old Trent.” The larger gymnasium is situated behind a one-story entrance lobby with auxiliary restrooms and offices. Four steps lead directly from the sidewalk up to a recessed porch that is covered by a flat canopy supported by two square columns. Both the columns and the canopy are clad in blue porcelain enamel panels. Two sets of double-leaf aluminum doors have smoked glass sidelights and transoms that go all the way to the canopy. Covered planters flank the entry porch. Both the north and south ends of the west elevation have a wall of seven windows grouped over a brick bulkhead. Each window has five stacked lights—two larger and three smaller. The south façade faces a parking lot and has a second recessed entryway, like the north elevation of the lobby. A one-story bump out to the south has small 1/1 windows placed high on the wall for privacy. The east elevation of “new Trent,” which faces the parking lot, is all brick. The addition was designed by Robert F. Stone.

26. Tennis Courts, ca. 1980

1 noncontributing site

Tennis courts were located southeast of Aggrey Student Union and were relocated to this location in recent decades.

27. William Blake Building, 2001

1 noncontributing building

This is an aluminum building with brick used as a bulkhead and to frame windows and doors on the front elevation and wrapping around to the sides. Dedicated February 8, 2001, the William Blake Building replaced the old Physical Plant and was funded by foundations and individuals. The building was designed by KKA Architecture and constructed by Jarrell Construction, Salisbury, NC.

28. Alumni Memorial Stadium, 1964; extensively rebuilt and renovated 2023 **1 noncontributing structure**

The Livingstone College Alumni Association raised more than \$65,000 to build the stadium, which included seating for 3,000 persons on the Livingstone side and 500 on the visitors’ side. The stadium also included a new ticket booth, press box, concession stand, locker rooms and restrooms. In 2023, with funding partially from the Willie Lanier HBCU “Fields of Dreams Program”, the stadium underwent a \$2.8 million renovation. It now seats 6,000 and has a new field, track, and electronic

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

scoreboard. The original design of the press box is visible to the north, but has an addition clad in EIFS to the south.

29. C.M. Harris Hall, 1955

1 contributing building

Harris Hall faces east and fronts Institute Street. The building has a wide, three-story wing that is eight bays wide and houses dormitory rooms. A single bay to the north is set back from the main block and contains a secondary entrance under a small flat concrete canopy (Figure 11). This wing is flanked to the south by a four-story stair tower fronted by a brick, glass, and concrete vestibule with a flat concrete canopy. In front of the entrance lobby is a small, paved plaza with brick retaining walls and planters with concrete caps. To the south of the tower and entrance the terrain is lower and a two-story community space fronts a small parking lot. The front (east side of this section has a band of sliding windows on each floor. On the south (parking lot) side, there are double doors with a transom (infilled with painted plywood). There is a small window by the doors at the first level. Above is a large two-part single paned window with small horizontal, operable slider windows above and below. A non-historic one-story addition has been added to the west of this space. Above this addition, the original fenestration pattern is still evident on the second level: large sections of single light glass with alternating operable slider windows below one window and above the next. There is another entrance at the back of the elevator tower that is set back from the rest of this elevation. The nine bays to the north on the west elevation have the same fenestration as the east elevation—square slider windows with a mechanical unit in the brick below. The wide bay where bathrooms and showers are located has a band of smaller slider windows on each floor. In the northernmost bay of the west elevation, a door with brick and concrete steps and a small stoop with a metal pipe railing provides direct access to the adjacent room on the first floor. A flat, shallow concrete canopy spans the space over the door and flanking windows. This dormitory was designed by the prestigious architect Hilyard Robert Robinson, who was on the faculty of Howard University.

30. Dancy Memorial Hall, 1972

1 contributing building

Dancy Hall is a men's dorm and is an exact copy of Annie Vance Tucker Hall, a women's dormitory built in 1969. Nearly square in plan with an open interior courtyard in the center, the flat roof, light brown brick building faces northeast and the front elevation is two-stories flanked on each end by three-story stair towers. Horizontal windows with white metal spandrels above and below as well as a flat metal and concrete canopy over the two double-leaf entrance doors give the building façade a horizontal emphasis. The side wings are three stories and have piers and spandrel treatment of eight bays. Slightly recessed window openings are framed in brown brick and have brown metal spandrels and mechanical units between windows. Like several other buildings on the campus, there is also a coping of brown brick that runs the entire perimeter of the building. The rear elevation has a three-story projection with another smaller windowless service building attached, both inset within a half-court. Like many other buildings on campus, Dancy was designed by Robert F. Stone of Salisbury.

31. Security Hut #1, ca. 2000

1 noncontributing structure

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

This utilitarian brick building exhibits a simple design with a gable roof that becomes a half hip at the north end at a bay with three single light windows that face the entrance. There is a large 6-over-6 window facing the main quad to the east, a door to the south, and a sliding window facing the entrance drive to the west. The soffit and fascia are aluminum.

32. James Varick Auditorium, 1962

1 contributing building

The James Varick Auditorium was constructed as a music and performance space to replace the old chapel (1903) that burned in 1958 (Figure 5). The east elevation is two stories tall. The buff-colored brick side walls and light roof structure project a couple feet from the front elevation, which is divided into seventeen bays. Vertical glass panels with aggregate spandrels between floors are intercepted by an aggregate canopy and frame at the twin, double leaf entrance doors. A thin, aggregate cross fills the middle bay in front of the glass window. Small transom windows at the second level are topped by an aggregate cornice. An entrance plaza has raised stone planters and additional planting beds are against the front façade, flanking the entrance. A stylized midcentury screen is set within an aggregate frame on both sides of the plaza. The terrain slopes on this part of the campus as does the building's roofline. The two-story auditorium is brick at the north, west, and south sides. On the south side a lower rounded projection contains the fly and stage house. The north and south elevations are simple expanses of brick with simple doors with flat canopies and small clerestory windows. At the west end of the north elevation, there is a one-story projection with a glass curtain wall and clerestory windows. This one-story section continues to the west. The west elevation is similar to the east elevation, with projecting brick walls and thin canopy framing a wall of glass. In the center are double-leaf entrance doors with a thin flat canopy. A section of tiled wall, much like the type that architect Hilyard Robert Robinson used on the design of Aggrey Student Union is also found at this entrance.

33. S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building & F. George Shipman Science Center Annex, 1967; 2022 addition

1 contributing building

The original S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building, designed by Robert F. Stone, began at a brick parapet wall and one-story entrance lobby with a concrete canopy adjoining a brick elevator tower and a three-story classroom wing to the west. This wing is sixteen bays wide and has concrete piers separating bays and aggregate spandrels (painted a peach color) separating floors. In 2022 an aluminum, glass and brick addition were added to the east side of the building (Photo 18). The addition was designed by Harris & Smith of Atlanta, GA. The entrance lobby originally had doors to the north and south (Figure 12). Because of the grade change at this side of the campus, the north entrance was fronted by a terrace and brick retaining wall. The addition was added at this location and to the east, so the entrance is now exclusively on the south side. A round atrium with matching brown brick as well as gold brick anchors this corner of the building. Moving to the north the next section is two stories and a combination of silver aluminum and brick. The next two sections moving south get subsequently smaller. The addition is sensitive and subservient to the original building.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

34. Harriet Tubman Building, 1968

1 contributing building

Housing the Division of Liberal Arts and Humanities, the Harriet Tubman Building is divided into two sections that are joined by a lobby with glass curtain walls to the east and west. On each side, entrances are covered by a flat white metal canopy supported by a tiled post that has an inset bulletin board. The section to the north houses the little theatre and has two sets of double metal doors to the west but is otherwise windowless. Also, on the west side of this section, a modern sculpture of three figures in blue, brown, and white metal is mounted on the expanse of brick wall. This wing is eight sided-- a rectangle with slanting walls at both ends connecting to shorter end walls. The southern section is rectangular with four bays to each side. Like other buildings on campus designed by Robert F. Stone, these windows are inset in vertical sections of brown brick. Brown brick is also used at the cornice of both sections. Robert F. Stone of Salisbury was the architect.

35. Events Center, 2009

1 noncontributing building

The events center is a one-story rectangular brick building with an oversized porte cochere at the front entrance supported by brick piers. The volume of the space expands at the center with a monitor of composite and Exterior Finish and Insulating System (EFIS) siding and clerestory windows.

36. Honors Hall, 2009

1 noncontributing building

The dormitory building is H-Shaped with a hipped roof, four stories tall and sided in a combination of brick, composite siding, and EFIS.

37. Security Hut #2, ca: 2000

1 noncontributing structure

Much like Security Hut #1 (inventory #31), this utilitarian brick hut is capped with a gable roof. A six-panel aluminum door is on the west side and every other elevation has a 6-over-6 vinyl window.

38. Moore's Chapel AME Zion Church, 500 Partee St., ca. 1905

1 contributing building

A brick cross-gable church with a corner entrance and frontage on both W. Monroe (eight bays) and Partee St. (seven bays). The building has a profusion of Romanesque arches and stained-glass windows. Unusual domed entrance at parking lot side. This has been an important place of worship for much of the Livingstone community.

39. Aggrey House, 700 W. Monroe St., 1912

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 15); not counted

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

Large two-story frame residence with a wrap-around porch that is partially an enclosed sunroom. Built for distinguished professor and missionary James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey.

40. Stevenson House, 714 W. Monroe, ca. 1904

1 previously listed building (1982 Resource #14); not counted

This is a two-story frame residence that exhibits features and finishes that are typically seen in houses constructed during the Victorian era. Built as a faculty residence, the Stevenson House was clad with vinyl siding in 1982. Despite the installation of this synthetic siding, the building retains its architectural integrity and association.

41. House, 716 W. Monroe, ca. 1920

1 previously noncontributing building (1982 Resource #13); not counted

This is a simple brick American Foursquare house with an altered porch with wrought iron railings. The building was not listed as Contributing in 1982 because it is not associated with the College.

**42. Moore Apartments/Teachery Apts., 427 South West St., 1948
(previously noncontributing Resource #12)**

1 contributing building

Built as married students' apartments, this L-shaped two-story building faces South West Street (Photo 4). There are three bays of paired 1-over-1 windows at the most northern three bays and then a recessed two-story gallery with painted pipe railing. Within the gallery, windows and doors are grouped together and the 1-over-1 windows have louvers below and transoms above. There are two bays of paired windows at the west elevation of the southern wing. The south elevation at W. Monroe has an irregular fenestration pattern as does the east elevation with windows in one, two, and three configurations. Each wing of the building has a hipped roof. The building was not listed as Contributing in 1982 because it was not yet fifty-years-old, although it was built by the College. It is being re-classified as Contributing for its association with the College and with the architect, Hilyard Robert Robinson.

43. House, 806-810 W. Monroe St., 1945

1 previously noncontributing building (1982 Resource #10); not counted

A two-story brick four-plex with tapestry details and stone insets (painted white). A two-story porch with brick posts and balustrades is uncovered at the second level. There is a hipped roof and a dormer at the front elevation. The building was not listed as Contributing to the district in 1982 because it was not yet fifty-years-old, and it was not associated with the College. Due to the lack of historic association with Livingstone College, the building should remain classified as Non-Contributing to the district.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

44. Dancy House, 814 W. Monroe St., 1890

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 9); not counted

A two-story frame Victorian house built for the A.M.E. Zion clergyman, editor, and college instructor. The porch was rebuilt in the early 20th Century in the Arts & Crafts style with brick piers and knee walls and battered posts.

45. Price House, 828 W. Monroe St., 1884

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 8); not counted

Built for the College founder and President, the two and a half story brick Price house has been beautifully maintained. Segmentally arched window openings are flanked by shutters to match. The house retains decorative fretwork and balustrade at the ornate wrap around porch.

46. Wallace-Hall House, 912 W. Monroe St., 1915

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource #7); not counted

A large Arts & Crafts bungalow built for a local dentist, this building became a faculty residence. The house retains brick knee walls and battered porch piers, decorative rafter tails and knee braces.

47. Trent House, 918 W. Monroe St., 1928

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 6); not counted

A frame two-story house built as a residence for the college president. The house has a steeply pitched roof with shed dormers at the front and back of the second story. The first floor has a bay window and screened-in side porch.

48. Hannum House, 924 W. Monroe St., 1904

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 5); not counted

A two-story framed Queen Ann Victorian with a turret built as a faculty residence. Many 9-over-1 windows are extant, but some first-floor windows are boarded up. This house needs repairs.

49. Crittenden House, 928 W. Monroe St., 1916

1 previously listed building (1982—Resource # 4); not counted

A one and one-half story frame Arts & Crafts bungalow built as a faculty residence. Although aluminum sided, the house retains its character-defining features such as knee braces, original windows, and leaded glass transoms at the front.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Boundary Decrease

Rowan/NC

County and State

The two properties that are located within the Boundary Decrease area were in the 1000 block of W. Monroe Street at the time of listing of the original Livingstone College Historic District. Both were demolished at unknown dates but based on their brief description in the original inventory, their removal occurred subsequent to the listing of the original historic district in 1982. Constructed ca. 1904, the Madison-Miller house at 1008 West Monroe was classified as a contributing building in the original district inventory. The two-story frame house at 1002 West Monroe was classified as noncontributing but the original district nomination did not cite a specific reason. Knowing that the approximate construction date of a Victorian house would have been within the original Period of Significance (1886-1930), the owner/occupant most likely lacked an association with Livingstone College. The loss of the contributing Madison-Miller House that was previously listed was accounted for in the total "Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed" in Section 5. Due to its noncontributing status in the original district nomination, the house at 1002 W. Monroe was not included in the original resource count nor is its loss reflected in the number of contributing resources previously listed. Due to the lack of demonstrated significance and loss of integrity of these properties, their removal from the Livingstone College Historic District by way of a Boundary Decrease is warranted.

Statement of Historic Integrity

The nomination amendment, comprised of additional documentation, a boundary increase, and a slight boundary decrease - for the Livingstone College Historic District (NR 1982, Ref. # 82003509) includes resources constructed by the College that were omitted from the original nomination or have gained significance since the original nomination was completed in 1982. The areas included in the boundary increase and the original historic district retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The location, setting, and feeling are unchanged—the larger historic district is still within the campus core and the bucolic campus setting is as it was historically, featuring buildings set back from the road facing a lawn with mature trees and connected by winding roads and sidewalks. Buildings constructed since 1930 (the previous end date for the Period of Significance) continue this arrangement to the northwest and behind the main quadrangle. Integrity of design is reflected in the consistent placement of the buildings within the landscape, consistent massing, and integrity of materials and workmanship achieved by the continued use of primary building materials, which include brick with contrasting brick tapestry details. The result is a strong visual cohesion across the campus. Finally, the overall design and setting, the architecture and the relationship of buildings to each other reflect the association with higher education (classrooms, residence halls, recreation, administration, etc.) in a campus setting.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office solicited feedback about any potential for archaeological significance by the Office of State Archaeology. Michael Nelson, Assistant State Archaeologist with the NC Office of State Archaeology offered the following statement:

I have reviewed the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Livingstone College Historic District Boundary Increase/Decrease in Salisbury. The archaeological potential of the Livingstone College

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Historic District was not considered during the original 1982 nomination. However, the Livingstone College Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as roadbeds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from educational, religious, commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Archaeological remains likely present in the Livingstone College Historic District include those related to late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century residences/dormitories, and other education facilities in a predominantly African American part of the community. Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Salisbury's history, such as education, commerce, religion, politics and government, and social history. For example, archaeological data can be used to investigate the relationship between the college and the surrounding town's political and commercial institutions, information concerning the character of the daily life of students at the college, changes in the relationship between commercial and educational space over time, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Livingstone College Historic District. At this time, no archaeological investigations have been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

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

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Rowan/NC
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1886-1974

Significant Dates

1955—Livingstone receives UNCF funding

1957—Price retires

1958—Duncan becomes President

1960—Start of Ten-Year Plan

1968—Duncan dies

1972—Ten-Year-Plan completed

1974—Last elements added to Poets' & Dreamers' Garden

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, William W.

Taylor, Robert Robinson

Robinson, Hilyard Robert

Stone, Robert F., Salisbury, NC

Hentz, Reid, and Adler; Atlanta, GA

Hutchins, Thomas H., Statesville, NC

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

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.)

The expanded Livingstone College Historic District is eligible at the local and state levels³ of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Education, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Religion, and Social History. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as the district embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction in campus architecture from the late 19th to late 20th centuries and illustrates the most common styles of this period utilizing predominantly African American architects. The Period of Significance for the original Livingstone College Historic District was 1886-1930. This nomination amendment proposes to extend the Period of Significance to 1974 to include the profound growth that Livingstone experienced under President William Johnson Trent, Sr. (1873-1963) after the Second World War (Johnson was President from 1925-1958) and through the term of President Samuel Edward Duncan (1904-1968), who served from 1958 to 1968, and the completion of his 10-year-plan with the construction of Dancy Memorial Hall in 1972 and the completion of the Poets and Dreamers Garden in 1974.

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

Livingstone College—Early History

The founding and early history of the College is well documented in the 1982 Livingstone College Historic District National Register (NR Ref #8200350). Begun as Zion Wesley Institute in 1879 in nearby Concord, North Carolina, the school was founded under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church Zion. The stated goal of the school was “for the training of young men and women for religious and educational work in this country and in Africa,”⁴ within a few years the school ran into financial issues. Charles Joseph Price raised \$10,000 for the school in England in 1882. Trustees purchased forty acres in Salisbury. The school struggled in Concord and closed in early 1889. Joseph Charles Price, a delegate to an ecumenical council in London in 1881, was encouraged by Bishop Hood to undertake a speaking tour of England for Zion Wesley Institute. Price agreed and returned to North Carolina with \$10,000 for the school. Price was elected President. Zion Wesley Institute moved to Salisbury, North Carolina, where the white community had donated \$1,000. The Trustees purchased forty acres and a house for \$4,600--\$900 less than the asking price—with the help of the City’s Mayor and classes resumed in the fall of 1882. Within a year, enrollment reached 100.

³ Of the other church-related HBCUs in North Carolina cited in the original nomination, all are still in operation. Donors during the new POS came from all over the state (Mary Reynolds Babcock and the Reynolds Foundation) and the country (Dr. Earnest Robinson was from New Jersey; Bishop Walls lived out of state but was born in Ashville and founded Camp Dorothy Walls in Black Mountain). The Poets’ & Dreamers’ Garden Association was National, in scope including Sue Baily Thurman’s concept; and a sculptor from Greensboro completed the busts in the garden.

⁴ Zion Wesley Institute, Catalogue... (Greensboro: Thomas, Reece and Company, 1883) p.6. as related in Livingstone College Historic District, Section 8, p.1.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

Livingstone College—1886-1930

In 1885 the name was changed to Livingstone College. Within the first decade, the campus grew with the construction of Dodge Hall (1886) a men's dormitory with classes on the first floor and Ballard Hall (1887), which housed the Industrial Department— carpentry, shoemaking, and printing (FIGURE 7). Charles Joseph Price died prematurely in 1893 and was succeeded by William Henry Goler. Not long into Goler's administration, the school absorbed the East Tennessee Industrial School in 1902. The Carnegie Library was built in 1908 with a gift from Andrew Carnegie. The Hood Building was dedicated in 1910 to house the Hood Seminary. Goler Hall was built as a dormitory for young women (1917). Ballard Hall was enlarged in 1900 and rebuilt after storm damage in 1905. "The Livingstone curriculum remained by intention a mixture of religious instruction, industrial and craft studies, and liberal arts and classical studies."

Upon Goler's retirement in 1917, he was replaced by Daniel Cato Suggs. "Suggs kept the college involved in teacher education with summer school and added a commercial curriculum." The Price tomb was built at this time. The school struggled financially as black colleges lost support after a critical report by the U.S. Office of Education.

DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON TRENT, SR. (1925-1958)

Suggs was replaced in 1925 by William Johnson Trent, Sr. Trent had a reputation as a strong administrator and fundraiser and had served as the Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Atlanta (1911-1925) where he strengthened the organization and built the new Butler Street YMCA in the Sweet Auburn neighborhood, which became a center for Atlanta's African American Community. Trent established a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences with up-to-date standards for the conferring of B.A. and B.S. degrees in Language, Natural Science, Social Science and Education. In 1927, the theological and teacher training departments were discontinued, and extension courses added. (In 1939, Hood Seminary would reopen, as Trent realized that it was pastors who would convince their congregations to give to Livingstone.) Construction began on a new administration building—Price Memorial—in 1930 but was not completed until 1943. Price Memorial was the last building constructed during the Period of Significance for the original Livingstone College Historic District. As part of this amendment, the remainder of Section 8 conveys the Additional Documentation that will justify the extension of the Period of Significance to 1974.

Livingstone College—1930-1974

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

William Johnson Trent kept the school going during the Great Depression of the 1930s and throughout World War II. He was able to raise enough money to keep the College open, although it was deeply in debt.”⁵

Education, Social History, & Religion

During World War II, Livingstone, like other colleges, committed itself to the war effort. The school adjusted course offerings, such as permitting students studying medicine and dentistry to follow an accelerated program in chemistry, physics, mathematics, and biology; by offering a Child Care in War Time course taught by the Education Department, and by requiring all male students to take a pre-military induction course on health with rigorous physical education.⁶

After World War II, it seemed that conditions would change. African Americans had been given greater opportunity as part of the War effort. On June 22, 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, also known as the GI Bill of Rights, which, among other things, provided funds for secondary education and job training for returning military.⁷

After the War, returning soldiers caused overcrowding conditions at Livingstone. The school added two modular, “barracks-style,” prefabricated buildings that provided furnished living quarters for six married couples and eighteen single students to help address the housing shortage caused by returning soldiers. These units were provided by the Federal Public Housing Authority, a unit of the National Housing Agency.⁸

“Because of the changing conditions in the United States after World War II, the faculty drew up a restatement of the three general aims of Livingstone College.”⁹ These included providing students a well-rounded liberal education, including training students in the a) use of language; b) acquiring knowledge and understanding of western civilization its many aspects: scientific, aesthetic, social, religious, historical, scientific, etc.; c) developing techniques and methods to attack problems faced in a changing social order; d) cultivating the whole personality of the individual through personal, social, and religious experiences and habits; e) giving direction and purpose to life through sound religious conviction and devotion to worthwhile humanitarian causes. Other aims promoted by the college were Community Service and Service to the AME Zion Church. While these aims were straightforward; each

⁵ Lenwood Gray Davis. A History of Livingstone College, 1879-1957 (Pittsburgh: Carnegie-Mellon University, Dissertation, 1979) p. 170.

⁶ Davis, p.179.

⁷ National Archives. Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (1944), retrieved at <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/servicemens-readjustment-act#:~:text=Signed%20into%20law%20by%20President,WWII%20and%20later%20military%20conflicts.> on 1/21/2025.

⁸ Salisbury Post. “War Housing Serves New Purpose,” 2/17/1947, p. 12.

⁹ Davis. p. 163.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

served a purpose. "The Black educated elite was moving from an isolated Black society into the larger society." African Americans had experienced greater opportunity as a result of the War, and the G.I. Bill would help many to seek higher education at schools such as Livingstone. New civil liberties would bring more opportunities for African American students to train for more specialized fields. Language was often seen as a primary identifier in the African American Community of an educated person and an uneducated person. Finally, the AME Zion Church was a primary benefactor of the school, but did not give as much as it could. President Trent wanted to explicitly state the connection between the Church and the School.¹⁰

In 1947, the William Johnson Trent Gymnasium was completed (Figure 3). Like Price Memorial Hall completed in 1943 (Photo 6), Trent Gymnasium was designed by the firm Hentz, Reid, and Adler of Atlanta, GA (who also designed the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta when Dr. Price was Executive Secretary to the YMCA there).

Livingstone articulated a change of educational philosophy in 1953 and made a goal of preparing students "to become part of the larger society and not limit their training, skills, and social contacts to the Black community." The alumnae should be informed about local, state, and national government and how decisions affect them and their families. They should participate in the political process by registering to vote and by voting, and they should financially and morally support civil rights leaders and organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Urban League.¹¹

By 1957, the school's Diamond Jubilee Year, Livingstone offered majors in business education, religious education, music education, elementary education, history, economics, sociology, English, French, Spanish, chemistry, biology, and mathematics. *The Diamond Jubilee Bulletin* stated,

*The College strives in every way to provide for the students a program of studies which will insure for them the optimum chances for success after graduation. Accordingly, the curriculum is constantly studied and revised in accordance with the latest developments in our technological society and in keeping with the most recent trends in higher education.*¹²

The Bulletin praised President Trent for his "dynamic leadership" and recounted the ways in which the physical plant had been expanded and improved during his thirteen-year tenure: the library had been expanded, Dodge Hall remodeled, William Johnson Trent Gymnasium constructed, as well as the Moore Apartment House for married and single teachers, Harris Hall for male students, and "the paving of the streets on campus. The physical plant is now valued at over \$1,55,000 and the college endowment is \$314,000."¹³ Trent had brought the school from a deficit of \$150,000 in the 1930s to sound financial

¹⁰ Davis. p. 163-165.

¹¹ Davis, p.190.

¹² Livingstone College Diamond Jubilee Bulletin. "Livingstone: 75 Years of Progress in Salisbury, North Carolina, 1882-1957," June 1957, p. 2.

¹³ Ibid.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

footing.¹⁴ He retired in 1958. Mr. John H. Brockett, Jr. served during the period of 1957-1958 as interim president.

Ethnic Heritage: Black

One of William Johnson Trent's greatest achievements was that he helped to conceive of the idea behind the United Negro College Fund. In 1943, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute called a meeting of the presidents of twenty-seven private African American Colleges to discuss ways they could work together to generate annual funds for operations. While African American colleges and universities had been competing with one another from many of the same funders, Patterson suggested that they instead pool their meager resources and join in their fundraising efforts. He thought that together they could be a larger and more impressive coalition and would raise more funds than they could raise separately. After the group met twice, two philanthropic foundations—the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board agreed to finance the start-up of the venture, and the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) was launched in 1944. Trent's son William Trent Jr., who had been a Professor of Economics at Livingstone, collaborated with Frederick D. Patterson-Tuskegee Institute President, and Mary McCloud Bethune in founding the nonprofit. As first conceived, the United Negro College Fund was intended to be used for current operations of member institutions: for teacher salaries, library books and equipment, operation and maintenance of physical plants, administrative expenses, and scholarships. In 1952, the UNCF set up the National Mobilization Resource Fund specifically to help with capital improvements. Trent Jr. served as the Executive Director of the UNCF for twenty years (1944-1964). During this time, Livingstone would receive funding for the gateposts—which replaced older stone gateposts (Figure 13), C.M. Harris Hall and other projects. During Trent's tenure, the Carnegie Library was also enlarged twice—in 1948 and 1958. Livingstone received \$249, 570 in 1953 for capital improvements and an additional \$69,030 the next year. When completed, C.M. Harris Hall, designed by Hilyard Robert Robinson of Howard University, Washington, D.C., was the first new dormitory for men since 1886 (Figure 11).¹⁵ The UNCF only supported institutions that were accredited by the appropriate regional accrediting agency and required that the quality of work met certain standards, raising standards among African American colleges. "Over the years, a prominent white businessman or civic leader usually headed the United Negro College Fund Campaign for Livingstone College."¹⁶

DR. SAMUEL E. DUNCAN (1958-1968)

¹⁴ Davis, p.171.

¹⁵ Marybeth Gasman. Envisioning Black Colleges: A History of the United Negro College Fund (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007). Davis, p. 169.

¹⁶ Davis. P. 169

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Dr. Samuel E. Duncan was a 1927 graduate of Livingstone College and earned his Ph.D. at Cornell University. He had been a teacher, principal, State Supervisor in the Department of Education, and a Consultant to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for Educational Projects.¹⁷

Education, Social History, & Religion

Duncan ushered in unprecedented growth for the College and immediately set about upgrading and enhancing the curriculum. He initiated a ten-year development plan for the College and set a goal to raise \$7 million to build eleven new buildings. The Ten-Year-Plan was conceived at a Trustee-Staff Workshop Retreat in Black Elk, North Carolina September 4-6, 1959, at which time various aspects of the educational program were discussed. A Committee of the Board of Trustees and several faculty members was formed to study the program of the College with a view toward accelerated improvement over a period of ten years. An immediate concern was the replacement of the College auditorium after the old auditorium (Figure 5) was destroyed in a fire on December 5, 1958. A second retreat of Trustees and staff was held September 8-10, 1960. Additional meetings were held on campus, some with student representatives. What came out of these meetings was a list of goals—to differentiate tangible and intangible results, products and byproducts, a better demarcation between short-term and long-term goals, a greater understanding of the task ahead, and an improvement in human relations. The study was aided by two staff members of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Dean of North Carolina College at Durham, and a Supervisor from Ashville Public Schools. The Ten-Year Plan picked up on self-assessment that began in 1958, in which staff students and alumni participated as well as the visiting committee of the Southern Association.¹⁸

In relation to capital needs, the report concluded:

*Judging from the present Building campaign and the increased support from the Church, foundations, Alumni, faculty, students and friends, a Student Union Dining Hall Building and a Young Women's Senior Dormitory should be completed by October 1961, and an Auditorium-Music Building by May 1962. A seminary building should be provided by 1963 in view of existing needs and interest. It seems reasonable to expect these four buildings to be provided in the first two years and the remainder as indicated in the next eight years.*¹⁹

While these buildings were the priority, the report continued "several other buildings needed are a science building, young men's dormitory, a second new young women's dormitory, Student Health Service Center, Education-Social Science-Communications Center, and a Health and Physical Education Building." At the time Goler Hall was especially crowded and the dining facilities were inadequate.

¹⁷ The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established in 1911 through a bequest of the New York philanthropist Caroline Phelps Stokes. The Fund was committed to the improvement of education for Africans, African Americans, Native Americans, "and needy whites." Frederick D. Patterson of the UNCF had also been associated with Phelps-Stokes.

¹⁸ Livingstone College. Livingstone College Needs Assessment, May 1, 1961. p. 1.

¹⁹ Needs Assessment. p. 33.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Several buildings across the campus needed additions to address deficiencies, such as overcrowding, or to accommodate anticipated growth. Dodge, Hood, and Harris served as the men's residence halls with a capacity of 156 and Goler Hall was the only dormitory for women and had a capacity of 180 spaces, for a total of 336 spaces. The Ten-Year-Plan anticipated that the 1970 enrollment of Livingstone would be 860 students and that provisions should be made for two-thirds of them to be housed on campus, resulting in the need for 574 spaces. There was also a policy of having academic buildings serve two or more basic purposes, where feasible like combining departments such as education, social science and communications.²⁰

Interest in and emphasis on sciences was increasing as the United States entered the space race. Science classes in the early 1960s were taught on the top floor of Price Hall, and increased space was also needed for administrative purposes.²¹

In addition to capital needs, the plan called for 1) Continuing improvement of instructional programs, such as increasing the number of majors, and improving the library and other research facilities; 2) securing, upgrading, and maintaining a qualified staff; 3) the improvement and extension of services to students; 4) increased salaries for faculty; 5) improvement of the physical plant; 6) improvement of outreach programming involving alumni and the public, such as establishing an advancement, alumni affairs, and development office in one coordinated operation; 7) increasing student enrollment; and 8) improving the image of the institution in the academic world.²²

By July 1968, when he died unexpectedly, Duncan had accomplished most of the goals of the Ten-Year-Plan. When he took office in 1958, student enrollment had been 565; in 1968 it was 923. In 1958, there were sixty-five faculty and staff members; in 1968, there were 125. In 1958, the operational budget was \$350,000; in 1968, it was \$1.2 million. In 1958, there had been ten buildings on campus valued at less than \$1 million; in 1968, there were eighteen (eight new) and the value of the institution's holdings exceeded \$6.5 million. Duncan was also credited with improving academics with the addition of a Reading and Language Laboratory and instituting Honors and other "compensatory programs." During Duncan's tenure, the school added a Dean of Students, a Development Office, Career Counseling and a Placement Office, a Business Manager for the College, a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and a Student Financial Aid Office.²³

During Duncan's tenure, the following buildings were constructed: Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall (1962-Photo 16, Figure 9); Aggrey Student Union (1962-Figure 10; James Varick Auditorium (1962-Photo 19, Figure 11); Alumni Stadium (1964); William Jacob Walls Building—built as the new Hood Seminary (1965—Photo 20, Figure 14); a large addition to the William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (1967, Photo 15); the S.E. Duncan Science Center (1967—Photo 18, Figure 12); an addition to the library (1968, Photo

²⁰ Needs Assessment. p. 34.

²¹ Ibid

²² Livingstone Library Clipping file. "Goals for the Ten-Year Program"

²³ The Livingstone College Bulletin. "Completes First Decade as President of Livingstone."

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

11); and the Harriet Tubman Building (1968). It was after Duncan's death that the two final buildings were completed: Annie Vance Tucker Hall (1969, Photo 17), a residence hall for women (for which Duncan had completed financing shortly before his death) and Dancy Memorial Hall (1972—Figure 15) a residence Hall for men and a replica of the plan for Annie Vance Tucker).

The growth in the physical campus was accomplished through fundraising from the white community of Salisbury, alumni, foundations, individuals, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and federal programs that were developed to facilitate higher education as a result of the Post-World War II "baby boom" that created the campus that today continues to serve the high ideals of the founders (Figure 16).

Ethnic Heritage: Black & Religion

Very few – if any - student-led activities occurred on Livingstone's campus in response to the Civil Right Movement which took hold of the nation during Duncan's administration. However, research revealed one noteworthy event that occurred in 1960. Local teenagers set fire to a cross on campus to intimidate and instill a sense of fear across the campus. The isolated event resulted in the arrest of three local teenagers and their punishment included eight months of labor on a road gang. Other events, sparked by similar events occurring nationally, include the 1962 arrest of 17 Livingstone College students following their attempt to gain admission to the main floor of the segregated Capital Theatre in Salisbury and were subsequently arrested. In an act of solidarity with marchers in Alabama, an undefined number of Livingstone students marched to downtown Salisbury in unison with those marching from Selma to Montgomery in 1965. Finally, in 1968, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Livingstone students again gathered and began a march from the campus (exact location unknown) along Main Street in Salisbury stopping at various unidentified locations along the way.

Bishop William Jacob Walls and his wife gave \$75,000 in 1967 for the construction of a Heritage Hall to be a repository for artifacts they had collected from all over the world as well as African American history collections and the history of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (Photo 14). Also, during the term of Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, the Poets' and Dreamers' Garden (Photo 13) was developed as a way to celebrate the achievements of African Americans. The Poets' and Dreamers' Garden was conceived by Sue Baily Thurman, wife of theologian Howard Thurman. Mrs. Thurman chaired the National and International Sponsors Committee, while the local association officers included Ida Hauser Duncan as president (wife of President Samuel E. Duncan) and Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill (daughter of founding President Joseph Price) as vice-president. The initial design for the garden (Figure 8) included a Biblical Garden near the tomb of Joseph Price; a fountain dedicated to Phyllis Wheatley; a Shakespeare Garden featuring plants mentioned in the dramas of Shakespeare; a David Livingstone Walk; and an International Garden. A sundial dedicated to Samuel E. Duncan was dedicated in the fall of 1968 and paid for by his Livingstone classmates from the class of 1923-1927. The fountain was funded by a donor. The Coleman Jennings Fellowship of Edinburgh Scotland funded the Livingstone Walk. The

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Student Government Association lead efforts to add electrical service and lighting. Each Arbor Day, trees were planted in honor of Langston Hughes and other distinguished African Americans.

Associated Builders and Architects

The expanded Livingstone College Historic District is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as the district embodies distinctive characteristics that illustrate the trends in campus architecture from the late 19th to late 20th centuries, employing predominantly African American architects.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals & Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

The earliest buildings on campus and on the adjoining residential street fall into the stylistic category of Late 19th and 20th Century Revival & Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement. The Queen Anne style and Arts and Crafts bungalows predominate in the W. Monroe residential section of the district. Some earlier Queen Ann houses had Arts and Crafts style battered porch piers added early in the last century. While the campus buildings are not pure Academic Revival styles, they have a formality consistent with academic and civic buildings of the period with symmetrical plans, raised basements, and highly articulated parapets, entablatures and pilasters delineated in tapestry brick. At Barber-Scotia College (NR Ref #85000378), an HBCU in Concord, North Carolina, similar buildings sit back on a wide quadrangle. Graves Hall (1876) and Faith Hall (1891) have the same classical symmetry as Livingstone with articulation at windows and parapets with brick corbeling.

Many of these early buildings at Livingstone are the work of William W. Smith (1862-1937) who was a Black brick mason, contractor, and designer of buildings. He also served as an instructor of brick work at Livingstone College. Smith is credited with the design of renovations to Ballard Hall after the 1905 storm damage, Hood Seminary (1906), and Goler Hall (1917). Both Ballard and Goler display the polychromed brick treatments for which Smith was known. He designed the AME Zion Publishing House in Charlotte (1911--demolished) and the Charlotte Mecklenberg Investment Co. Building (1922--NR Ref #82003486). Both buildings displayed the use of tapestry brick found on many of the Smith-designed buildings on the Livingstone campus. Both buildings were also located on Brevard Street in Charlotte's Brooklyn neighborhood--the center of African American life in Charlotte until the neighborhood was mostly destroyed by Urban Renewal in the 1960s.

Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival

The Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles exhibited in the Carnegie Library, Price Memorial Hall, and Trent Gymnasium also illustrate significant styles seen in campus architecture during the period. The Carnegie Library was designed by Robert Robinson Taylor (1868--1942), the first African American student admitted into MIT, graduating in 1892. He is also the first African American accredited as an architect in the country. Besides the Carnegie Library at Livingstone, Taylor designed Colonial

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Revival libraries at Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee University) and Wiley University in Marshall, Texas. Taylor's design for the Carnegie Library at Livingstone is similar to the Carnegie Library at Tuskegee Institute (1901) which also has a pedimented portico with four columns with Ionic capitals, but on a much larger, full two-story building. Taylor became Vice President at Tuskegee, where he worked under Booker T. Washington and designed over two dozen buildings on that campus.

Both the Classical Revival Style Price Memorial Hall and the Georgian Revival Trent Gymnasium were designed by the prestigious Atlanta firm Hentz, Reid, and Adler. In 1920, the firm had designed the Butler Street YMCA in the Sweet Auburn neighborhood—the African American center of Atlanta—for William Johnson Trent, when he was an executive with the Young Men's Christian Association there.²⁴ The Georgian Revival style became ubiquitous on American college campuses and is sometimes referred to as "Collegiate Georgian." The campus of Bennett College (NR Ref #92000179), an HBCU in Greensboro, North Carolina, is almost entirely in the Georgian Revival style.

Modern Movement

Beginning with the construction of C.M. Harris Hall (Resource 29) in 1955, every new building on campus through the end of the Period of Significance (1974) was designed in a modern style. Even the Moore Apartments (Resource 42, 1948) was designed with a horizontal, streamlined emphasis, although with a hipped roof and double-hug wood sash, to better blend in the residential neighborhood. Moore, C.M. Harris Hall (1955), James E. Varick Auditorium (1962), and Aggrey Student Union (1962) were designed by Hilyard Robert Robinson. Robinson (1899-1986) was a prominent African American architect and engineer. He was educated at Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, and at the prestigious Écoles des Beaux-Arts in Paris. During the Great Depression "his design ethos evolved into a blend of aesthetic elegance and functional pragmatism, underpinned by a profound commitment to social welfare."²⁵ He is known for his designs in public housing, including the Langston Terrace Dwellings, the first public housing built in Washington and only the second in the Country, and the Aberdeen Gardens in northern Virginia. Robinson was on the faculty of Howard University, where he also designed several buildings.

Most of the other modern buildings on campus were designed by Robert F. Stone, a local Salisbury architect who had a tremendous impact on the Livingstone College campus. Stone started his practice in 1959 and designed multiple buildings for the college, including Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall (1962) the W.J. Walls Center of Hood Theological Seminary (1965--later renamed William Jacob Walls Student Center); the Addition to William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (1967); the S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building (1967); Harriet Tubman Building (1968); Annie Vance Tucker Hall (1969); the Robinson Health Center (1970); and Dancy Memorial Hall (1972). He designed local elementary and high

²⁴ National Park Service. "Sweet Auburn National Historic Landmark Assessment" <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=83094>, accessed 3/26/2025.

²⁵ African American Design Nexus. "Hilyard Robinson: A Visionary Architect of Social Change," by R. Kofi Bempong, May 9, 2024, <https://aadn.gsd.harvard.edu/2024/05/09/hilyard-robinson-a-visionary-architect-of-social-change/>, accessed on 3/26/2025.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

schools as well. While modern styles, by definition, do not typically reflect historic antecedents, Stone designed several buildings with contrasting tapestry brick outlining windows, on spandrels between windows, and at cornice lines. (This is the case at Babcock Hall, W.J. Walls Student Center, New Trent Gymnasium, Harriet Tubman, Tucker, and Dancy halls). This treatment honors the legacy of William W. Smith and the polychromatic tapestry details in his designs on the earliest buildings on campus.

A combination of older and mid-century modern buildings is prevalent on many college campuses across the country. After World War II, college campuses across the nation saw a rapid increase in enrollment, at first brought about by the G.I. Bill (the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of June 1944) and in subsequent years by a steadily increasing proportion of the population attending college. The need for expanded facilities was especially felt during the 1960s, when the post-war "baby boom" came of college age.

In 1947, a presidential commission on higher education described the phenomenal expansion of enrollments that had already begun, with over two million students in American colleges. By 1951, the increases had leveled off a bit, but in the following decade enrollments jumped to four million, as greater proportions of the population went to college²⁶ (from 24 percent in 1951 to 37 percent in 1961)²⁷.

Modern design is especially prevalent in housing and on science and engineering buildings spurred by two pieces of federal legislation during the period. Post-war construction of college and university housing was spurred by the passage of Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Title IV provided low interest long term mortgages for campus housing and related facilities, which were paid back through rents and other student fees.²⁸

After the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) launched the Sputnik satellite in 1957 and started the "space race," the National Defense Education Act of 1958 made substantial funds available to colleges and universities, particularly in science, mathematics, and foreign languages.²⁹

Like Livingstone College, Howard University completely changed the feel of campus during the 1950s and 1960s with multiple large projects designed by the team of Hilyard Robert Robinson and Paul R. Williams in the modern or international style: The College of Dentistry (1952), Lewis King Downing Hall (1952), Chauncey Ira Copper School of Pharmacy (1955), Ernest Everett Just Hall (Biology and

²⁶ Turner, Paul Venable, Campus: An American Planning Tradition. (Boston: MIT Press, 1984), p.249.

²⁷ Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1962: Institutional Data. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1962.

²⁸ Dober, Richard P. Campus Planning (Cambridge: Reinhold Publishing, 1963) pg. 128.

²⁹ Powell, Alvin. "How Sputnik Changed U.S. Education," The Harvard Gazette, October 11, 2007.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Greenhouse-1956), Charles Richard Drue Hall (1956), Lulu Vere Childers Hall (Fine Arts--1960), Cramton Auditorium (1961), and Ira Aldredge Theatre (1961).³⁰

Criteria Considerations

The Livingstone College Historic District also meets Criteria Considerations A, C, and F.

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties.

Although the College was founded by and associated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the district derives its primary significance for its historical importance in the areas of Education, Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Social History. The College is associated with prominent African American leaders, educators, and architects of the late 19th and 20th Centuries and promoting African American education and self-improvement.

Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces or Graves. The Joseph C. Price Tomb (Resource 4) was constructed in 1923, thirty years after the death of the founder of the College, Joseph Price (1854-1893) and meets Criteria Consideration C as the primary site associated with his productive life. The tomb was finished twenty years before the Joseph Price Memorial Building (Resource 6).

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. The "First Negro-Collegiate Football Game" Historical marker meets Criteria Consideration F as its symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance. Funded by the class of 1956, the marker was meant not only to commemorate an event, but to honor President Trent, who played in that first game.

Conclusion

The Livingstone College Historic District Nomination Amendment (Additional Information, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Education, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Religion, and Social History during the period from 1886-1974. Under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Livingstone College developed over this period from a school dedicated to "the training of young men and women for religious and educational work in this country and in Africa"³¹ to a full College with expanding programs at a time that new professional opportunities were opening for the African American community as a result of the G.I Bill, Civil Rights, and the expanding economy in the United States. Under Criterion C, the district embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction in campus architecture from the late 19th to late 20th centuries, employing predominantly African American architects and builders.

³⁰ The Paul Revere Williams Project. "Paul Revere Williams: American Architect: A Man and His Work," accessed at <https://www.paulwilliamsproject.org/index.html.1.html> on 3/27/2025.

³¹ Zion Wesley Institute. Catalogue. (Greensboro: Thomas, Reece and Company, 1883) p. 6.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Rowan/NC
County and State

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Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

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

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Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

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(Livingstone College, 1979).

Salisbury Post. "War Housing Serves New Purpose," p. 12.

The Washington Afro-American, September 31, 1954, August 2, 1955, August 4, 1956.

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: Livingstone College Carnegie Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 40.5 acres (Boundary Increase only)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

**Livingstone College Historic District Nomination
Amendment (Additional Information, Boundary
Increase, and Boundary Decrease)**

Latitude & Longitude Coordinates

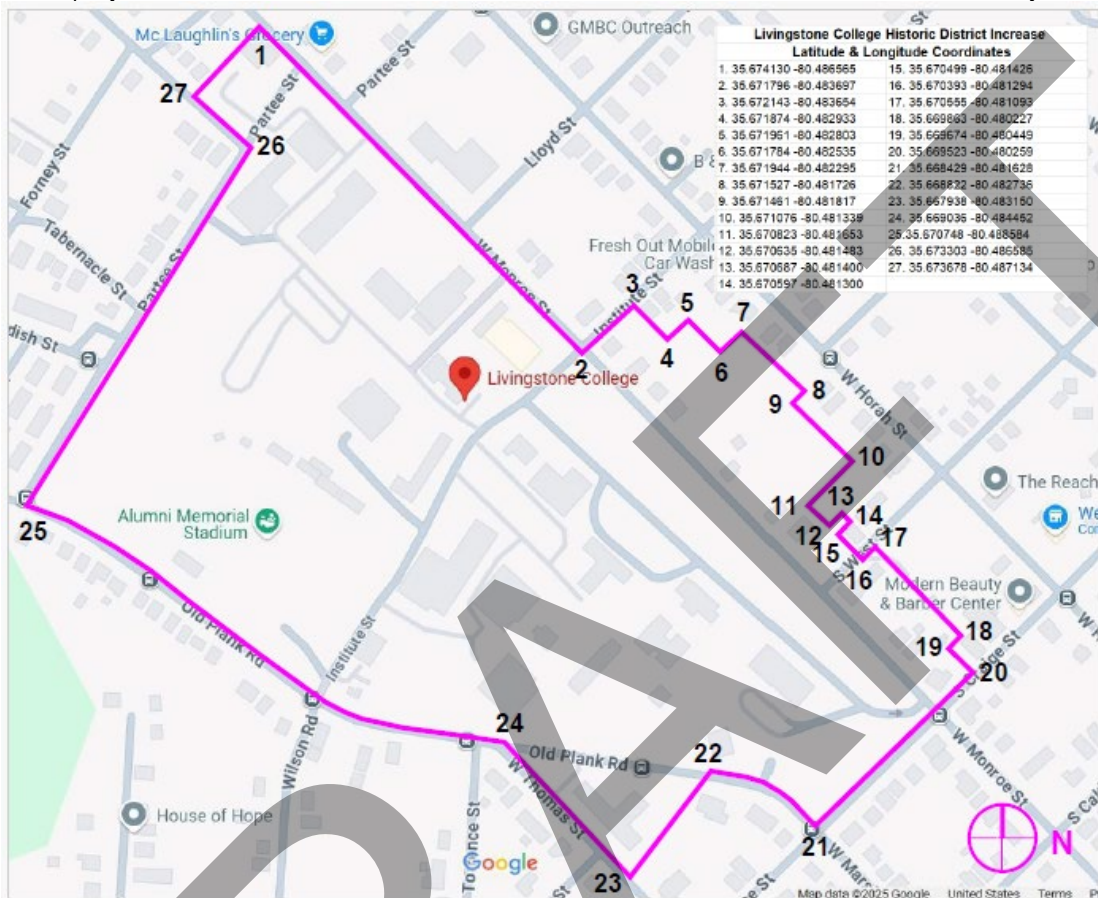
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
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| 2. 35.671796 -80.483697 | 16. 35.670393 -80.481294 |
| 3. 35.672143 -80.483654 | 17. 35.670555 -80.481093 |
| 4. 35.671874 -80.482933 | 18. 35.669863 -80.480227 |
| 5. 35.671961 -80.482803 | 19. 35.669674 -80.480449 |
| 6. 35.671784 -80.482535 | 20. 35.669523 -80.480259 |
| 7. 35.671944 -80.482295 | 21. 35.668429 -80.481628 |
| 8. 35.671527 -80.481726 | 22. 35.668822 -80.482736 |
| 9. 35.671461 -80.481817 | 23. 35.667938 -80.483150 |
| 10. 35.671076 -80.481339 | 24. 35.669036 -80.484452 |
| 11. 35.670823 -80.481653 | 25. 35.670748 -80.488584 |
| 12. 35.670635 -80.481483 | 26. 35.673303 -80.486585 |
| 13. 35.670687 -80.481400 | 27. 35.673678 -80.487134 |
| 14. 35.670597 -80.481300 | |

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State



Livingstone College Historic District. Coordinates Map

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:

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

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

Expanded Boundaries: Southeast to S. Craig Street; South to West Marsh Street and the northern boundary of PP009337; then all of PP 00933701 and PP009336 south to W. Thomas Street; then Old Plank Road to Partee Street. The west boundary is Partee Street, west to take in Moore's Chapel, then east on W. Monroe. The northern boundary is the south side of W. Monroe to Institute Street; then the northern boundary of PP009258, 009257, 009256, 009255, 009254, 009253, 009251, 009250, 009249, 009226, 009225, 009224, 0092220001 to the northwest side of S. Craig Street. See Map with Latitude and Longitude Coordinates below.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The expanded boundary incorporates resources built after 1930, including those added to the campus during the documenting the growth of the College under presidents William Johnson Trent (1925-1958) and Dr. Samuel E. Duncan (1958-1968) and the fulfillment of Duncan's "10-year plan" in the early 1970s. The physical changes and the events and activities that occurred during these administrations justify the expansion of the historic district boundary,

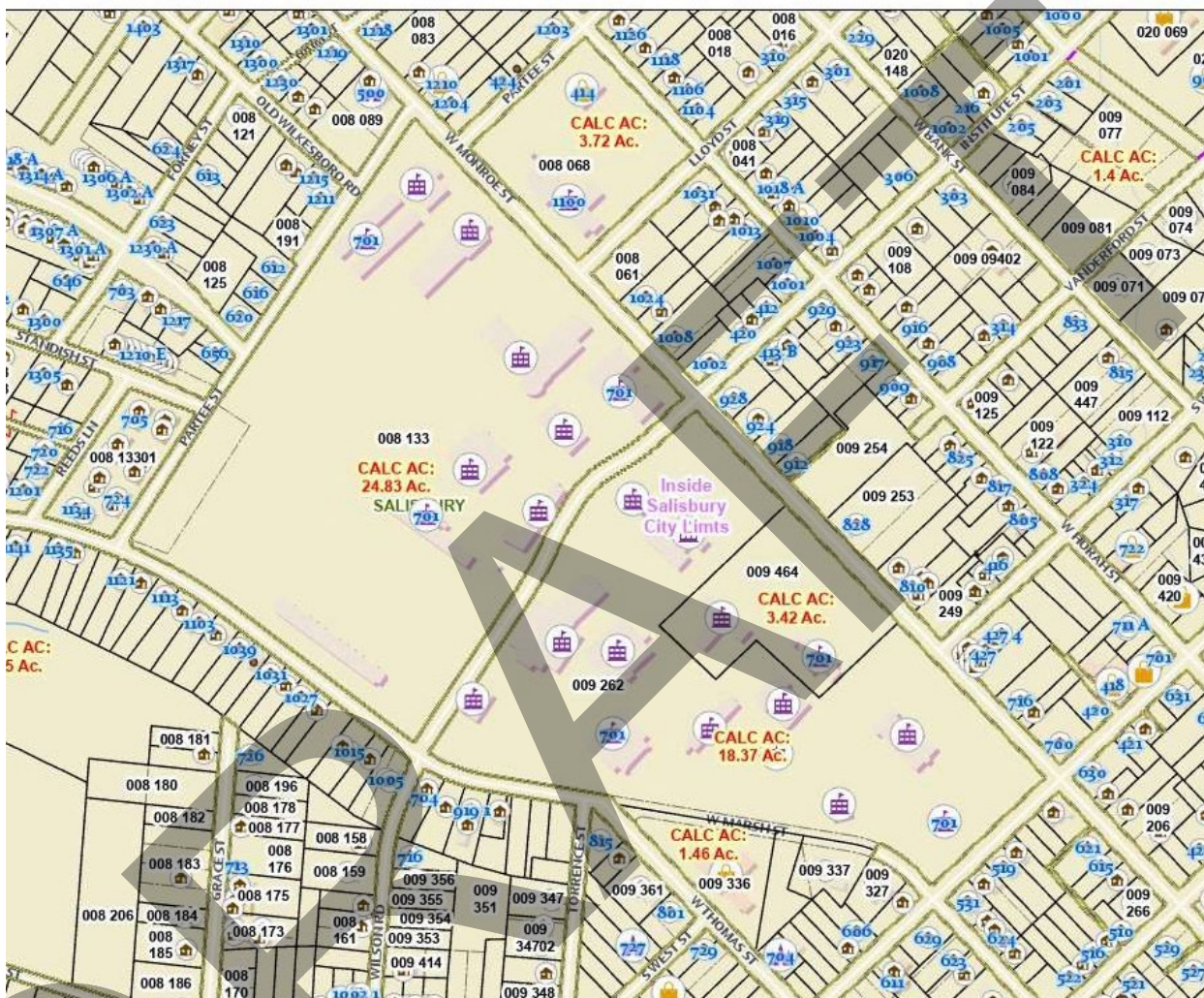
Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

Rowan County



Livingstone College Tax Parcels

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Fleenor, Senior Project Manager

with mapping assistance from Wendy Kile

organization: Historic Preservation Group, LLC

street & number: 2425 W. 11th Street, Suite 4

city or town: Cleveland state: OH zip code: 44113

e-mail michael@hpgroup-llc.com

telephone: 216-773-4462

date: 1/23/2025

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Name of Property

Rowan/NC

County and State

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: Livingstone College Historic District Nomination Amendment (Additional Information, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease)

City or Vicinity: Salisbury

County: Rowan

State: NC

Photographer: Heather Rudge, except photo 21 was taken by Jeffrey Cockrel

Date Photographed: 4/17/2024, except for Photo 21 1/17/2025

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

Photo 1 of 21: Livingstone campus from W. Monroe St. and S. Craig, c.d. SW.

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 2 of 21: Original campus entrance (gateposts ca. 1954)—closed 1970. Plaza and grizzly sculpture installed 2010, c.d. SW.

Photo 3 of 21: 828 W. Monroe—was the home of Joseph Charles Price, c.d. N.

Photo 4 of 21: 427 South West Street, built as Moore House (1948)—married students' apartments. Now called Teacherly Apartments—available to upperclassmen, c.d. E.

Photo 5 of 21: Main campus entrance and guard hut, c.d. SW.

Photo 6 of 21: Charles Joseph Price Memorial Hall (1943) & main campus drive, c.d. W.

Photo 7 of 21: Historical marker dedicated 1956 commemorating 1st African American Intercollegiate football game in 1892, c.d. N.

Photo 8 of 21: Charles Joseph Price Tomb (1923), c.d. SW.

Photo 9 of 21: Hood Building (1910)—built as Hood Seminary, c.d. SW.

Photo 10 of 21: Goler Hall (1917), with polychromatic brick work for which William W. Smith was known, c.d. SW.

Photo 11 of 21: Carnegie Library (1908 with additions in 48, 58, 68) and William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (1947), c.d. W.

Photo 12 of 21: Old Central Heating Plant (1942-43), c.d. N.

Photo 13 of 21: Poets' and Dreamers' Garden (1967-1974), c.d. SE.

Photo 14 of 21: William Jacob Walls Heritage Hall (1969), c.d. SW.

Photo 15 of 21: William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (1967 addition), c.d. S.

Photo 16 of 21: Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall (1962), c.d. NE.

Photo 17 of 21: Annie Vance Tucker Hall (1969), c.d. W.

Photo 18 of 21: S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building (1967) and F. George Shipman Annex (2022), c.d. N.

Photo 19 of 21: Varick Auditorium (1962) c.d. W.

Photo 20 of 21: William Jacob Walls Student Center (1965)-- originally W.J. Walls Center of Hood Theological Seminary c.d. SW.

Photo 21 of 21: Moore's Chapel AME Zion Church (ca. 1905, ca. 1918), c.d. NE.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Livingstone College Historic District, Vicinity Map (Google Maps, accessed 5/31/2024).

Figure 2: Livingstone College Location Map (Google Maps, accessed on 1/21/2025).

Figure 3: Plan for William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (Courtesy Georgia Institute of Technology Library. Hentz, Reid & Adler Architectural Drawings Collection).

Figure 4: Auditorium-Music Building Architectural Rendering, Hilyard Robert Robinson, 1962. (Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)

Rowan/NC

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 5: The Old Auditorium burned on December 5, 1958. It was sited approximately where the Aggrey Student Union was built. (*The Ell Cee*, 1927, p. 12 Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 6: The Hood Seminary—architect's rendering, 1965 ("Centennial of Freedom Campaign Launched by African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to Erect a Hood Seminary Building and A.M.E. Zion Publishing House," Livingstone College Archives and Special Collections.)

Figure 7: Dodge Hall, 1942 before a 1945 renovation when the fourth floor and porch was removed (*The El Cee*, 1942, p. 12— Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 8: Plan for Poets' & Dreamers' Garden (Livingstone College Carnegie Library. *Poets' & Dreamers' Garden* brochure, 1967.)

Figure 9: Robinson Health Center, architect's rendering (Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

Figure 10: Aggrey Student Union-Dining Rendering. Hilyard Robert Robinson. (*The Livingstonian* yearbook, 1962, p.71; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 11: Harris Hall (from *The Livingstonian* yearbook, 1959, p. 43, Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 12: S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building (*The Livingstonian*, 1970; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 13: The old gateposts. (from *The El Cee*, 1927, p. 9--Yearbook before *The Livingstonian* was adopted-- Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 14: Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall (*The Alumni Bulletin*, Vol. VII, No. 4; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

Figure 15: "Future Dormitory for Men." This is obviously Annie Vance Tucker Hall since Aggrey Student Union is in the background, but Dancy Hall—the men's dormitory constructed in 1972—was built to the same plans (from *The Livingstonian*, 1971, p. 29; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

Figure 16: Livingstone College Campus Map, 1971 demonstrates the incredible growth that occurred under President Duncan and the fulfillment of the Ten-Year-Plan. (Courtesy of Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

Livingstone College HD Amendment (AD,
Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Rowan/NC
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property
ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 1

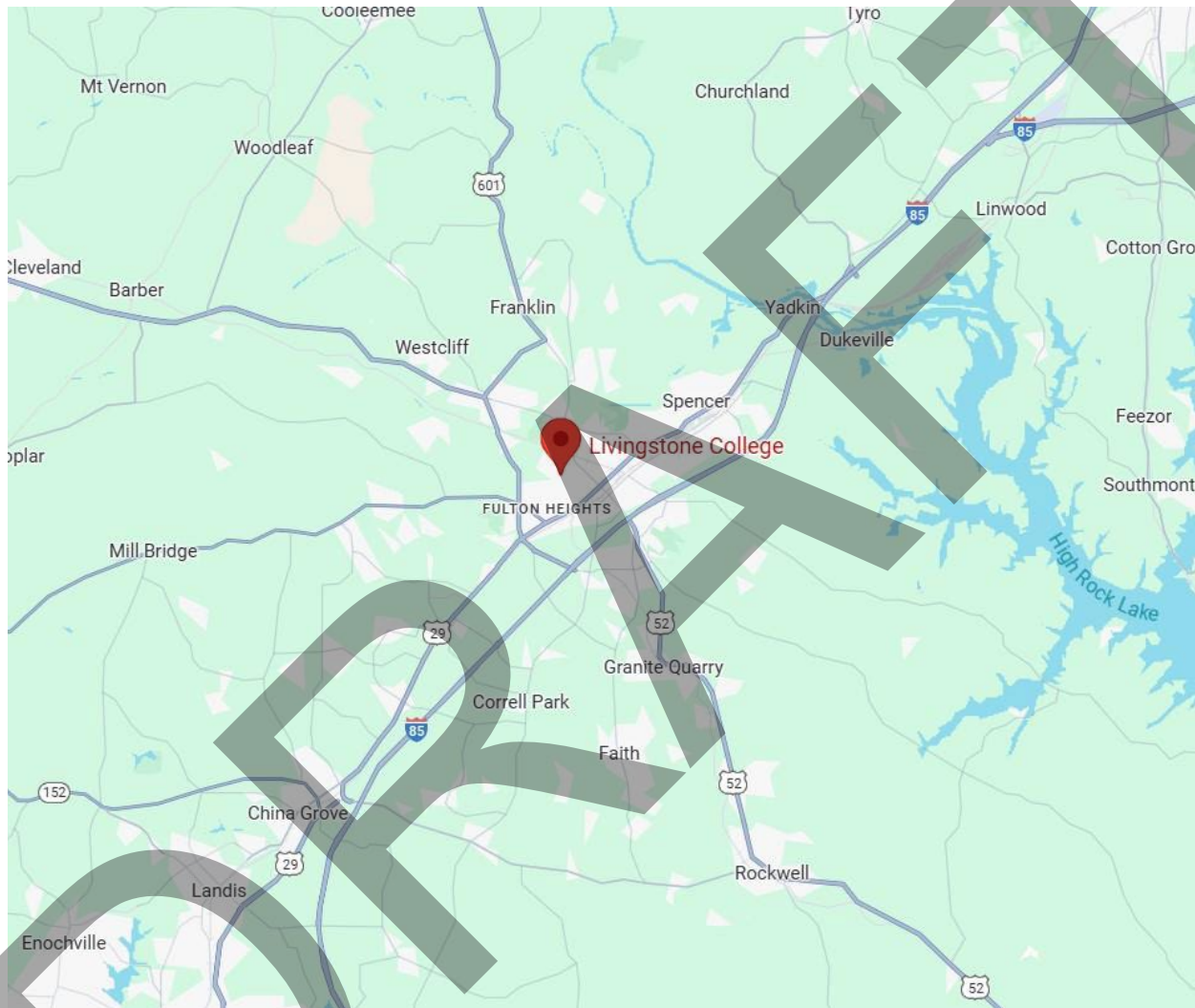


Figure 1: Livingstone College Historic District, Vicinity Map (Google Maps, accessed 5/31/2024).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property
ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 2

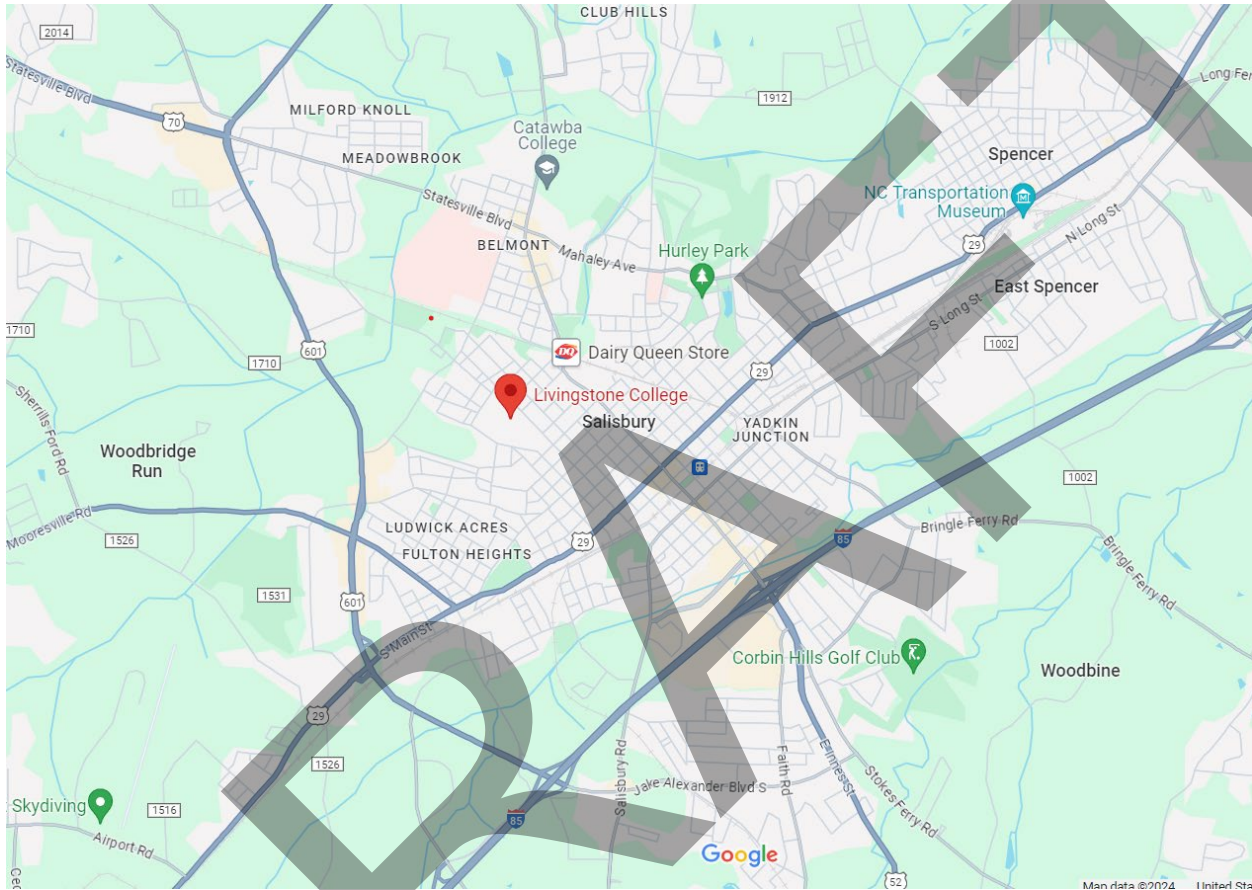


Figure 2: Livingstone College Location Map (Google Maps, accessed on 1/21/2025).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

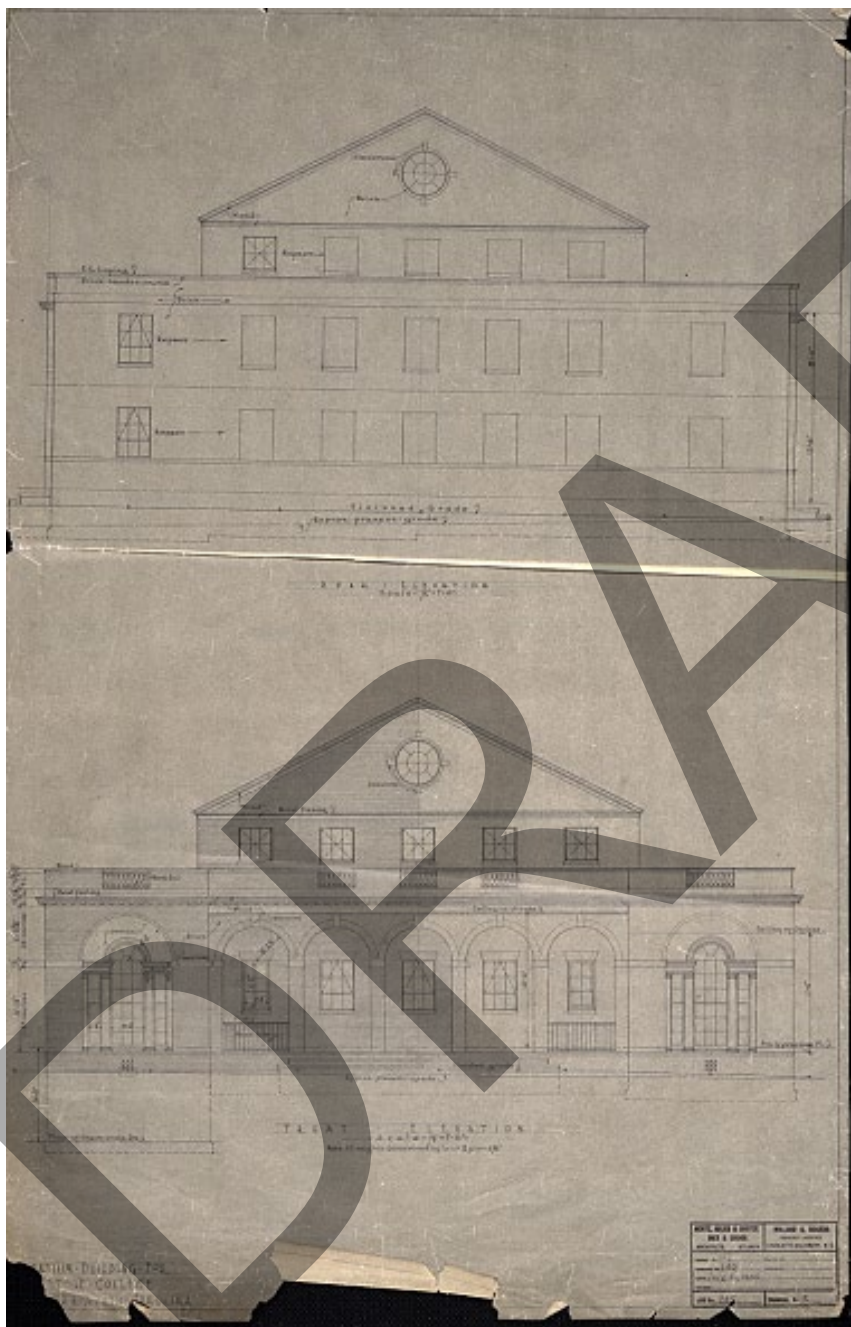
Section number FIGURES Page 3

Figure 3: Plan for William Johnson Trent Gymnasium (Courtesy Georgia Institute of Technology Library. Hentz, Reid & Adler Architectural Drawings Collection).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES

Page 4



Figure 4: Auditorium-Music Building Architectural Rendering, Hilyard Robert Robinson, 1962. (Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 5



Figure 5: The Old Auditorium burned on December 5, 1958. It was sited approximately where the Aggrey Student Union was built. (*The Ell Cee*, 1927, p. 12 Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

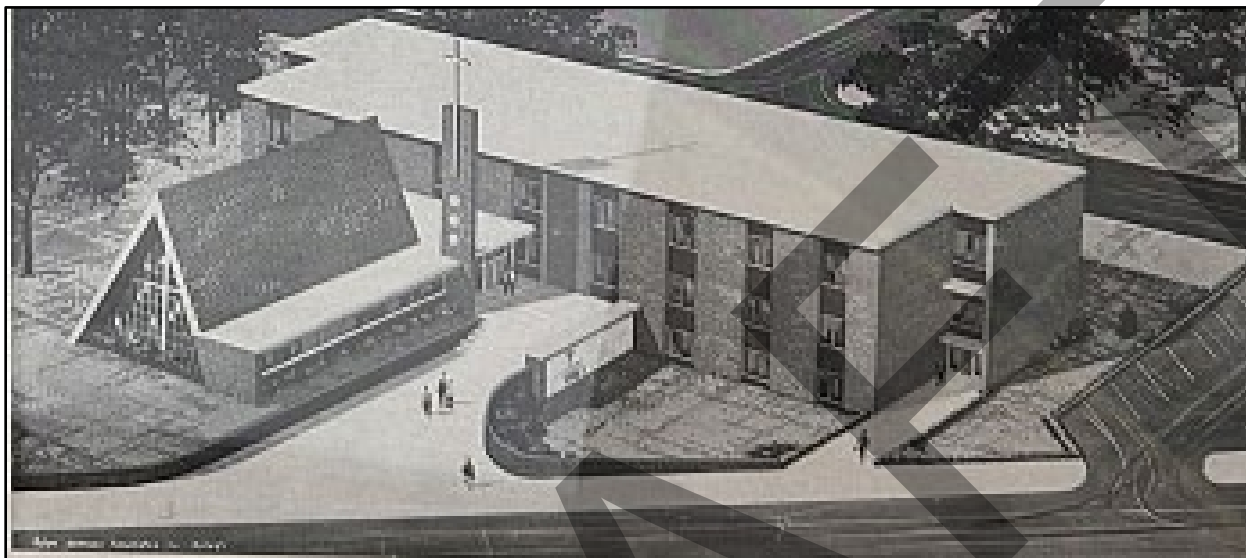
Section number FIGURES Page 6

Figure 6: The Hood Seminary—architect's rendering, 1965 ("Centennial of Freedom Campaign Launched by African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to Erect a Hood Seminary Building and A.M.E. Zion Publishing House," Livingstone College Archives and Special Collections.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 7



Figure 7: Dodge Hall, 1942 before a 1945 renovation when the fourth floor and porch was removed (*The El Cee*, 1942, p. 12— Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 8

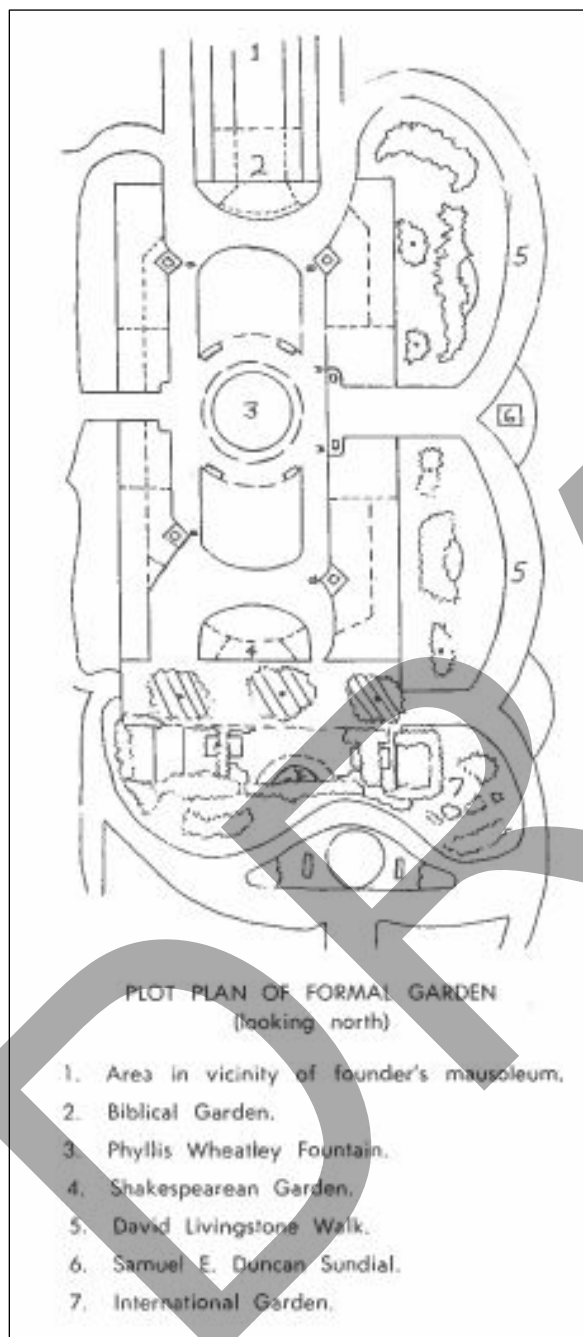


Figure 8: Plan for Poets' & Dreamers' Garden (Livingstone College Carnegie Library. *Poets' & Dreamers' Garden* brochure, 1967.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 9

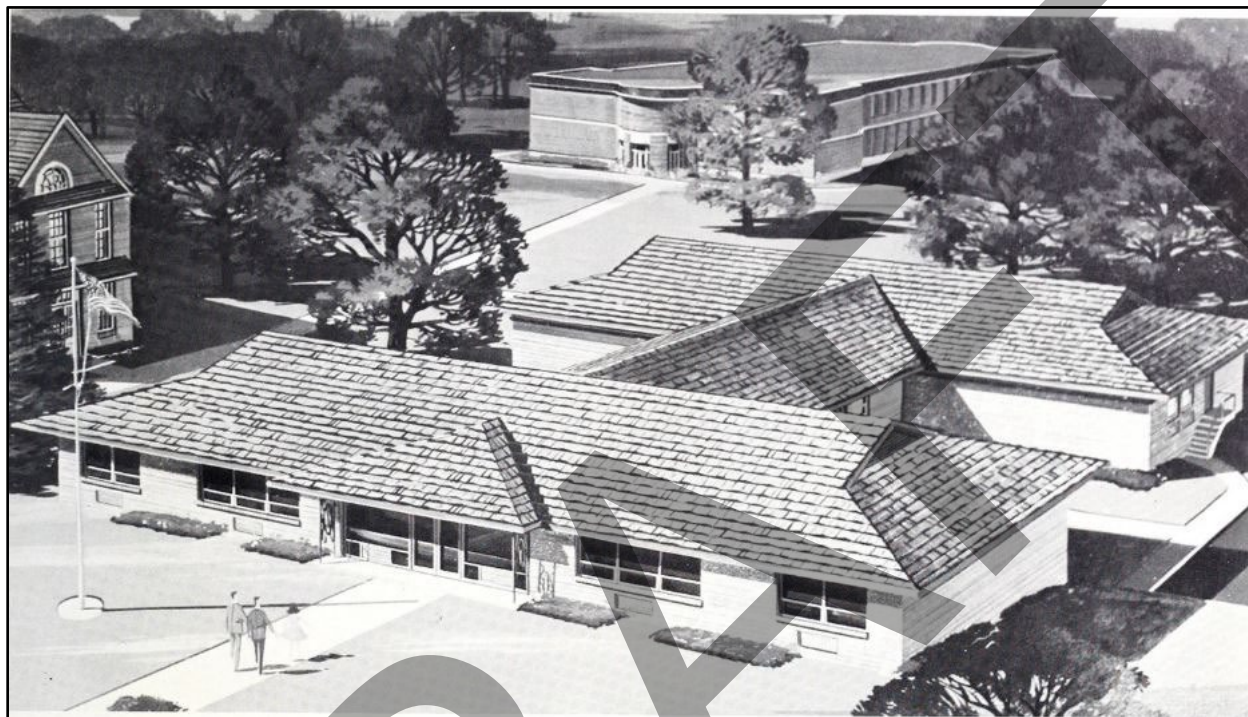


Figure 9: Robinson Health Center, architect's rendering (Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 10

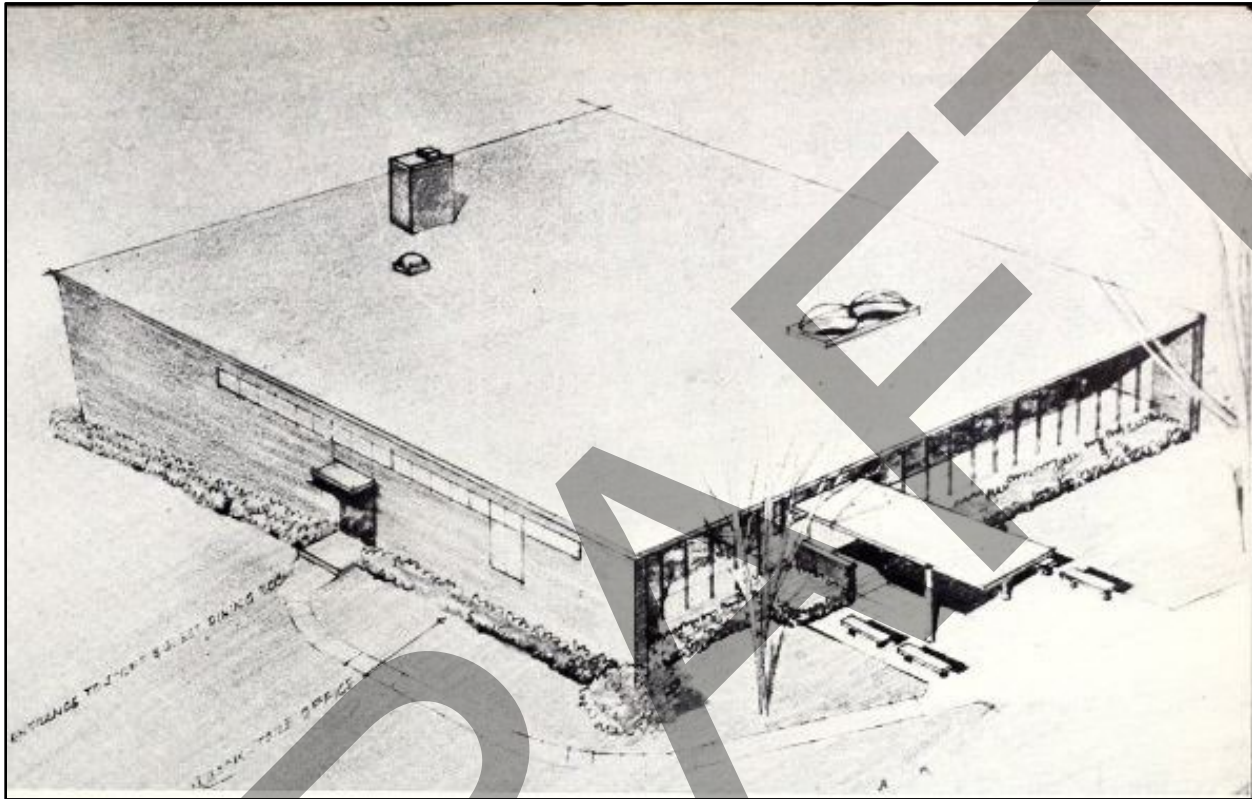


Figure 10: Aggrey Student Union-Dining Rendering. Hilyard Robert Robinson. (*The Livingstonian* yearbook, 1962, p.71; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 11

Figure 11: Harris Hall (from *The Livingstonian* yearbook, 1959, p. 43, Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 12

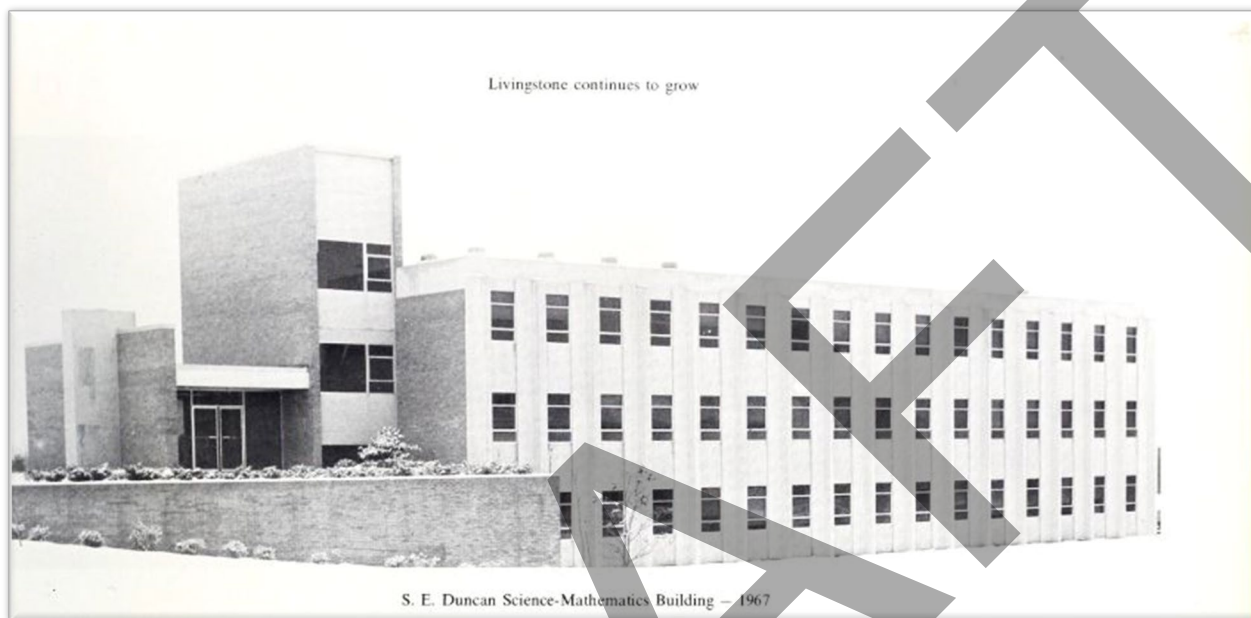


Figure 12: S.E. Duncan Science and Mathematics Building, northeast elevation (*The Livingstonian*, 1970; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 13

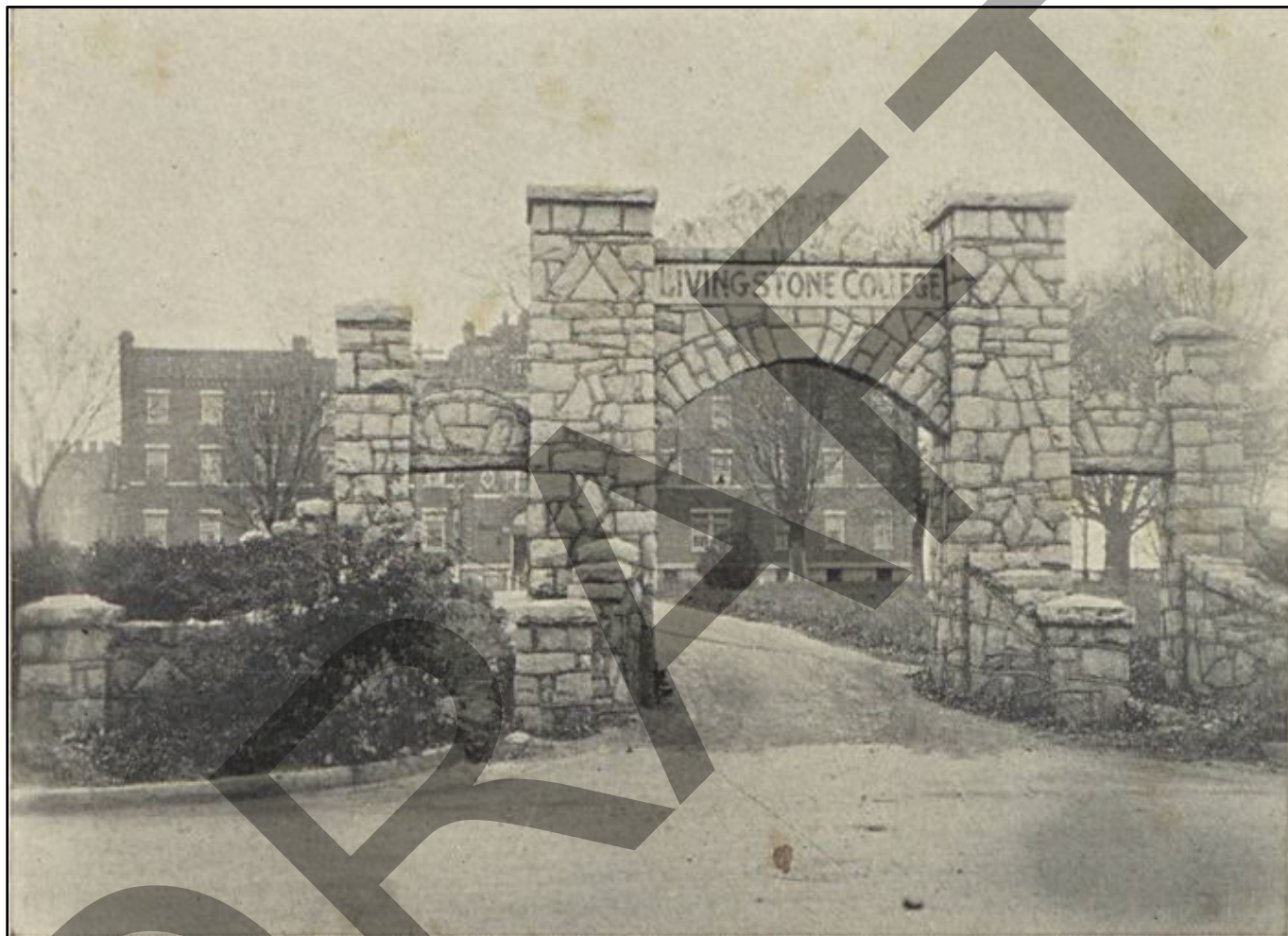


Figure 13: The old gateposts. (from *The El Cee*, 1927, p. 9--Yearbook before *The Livingstonian* was adopted--Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

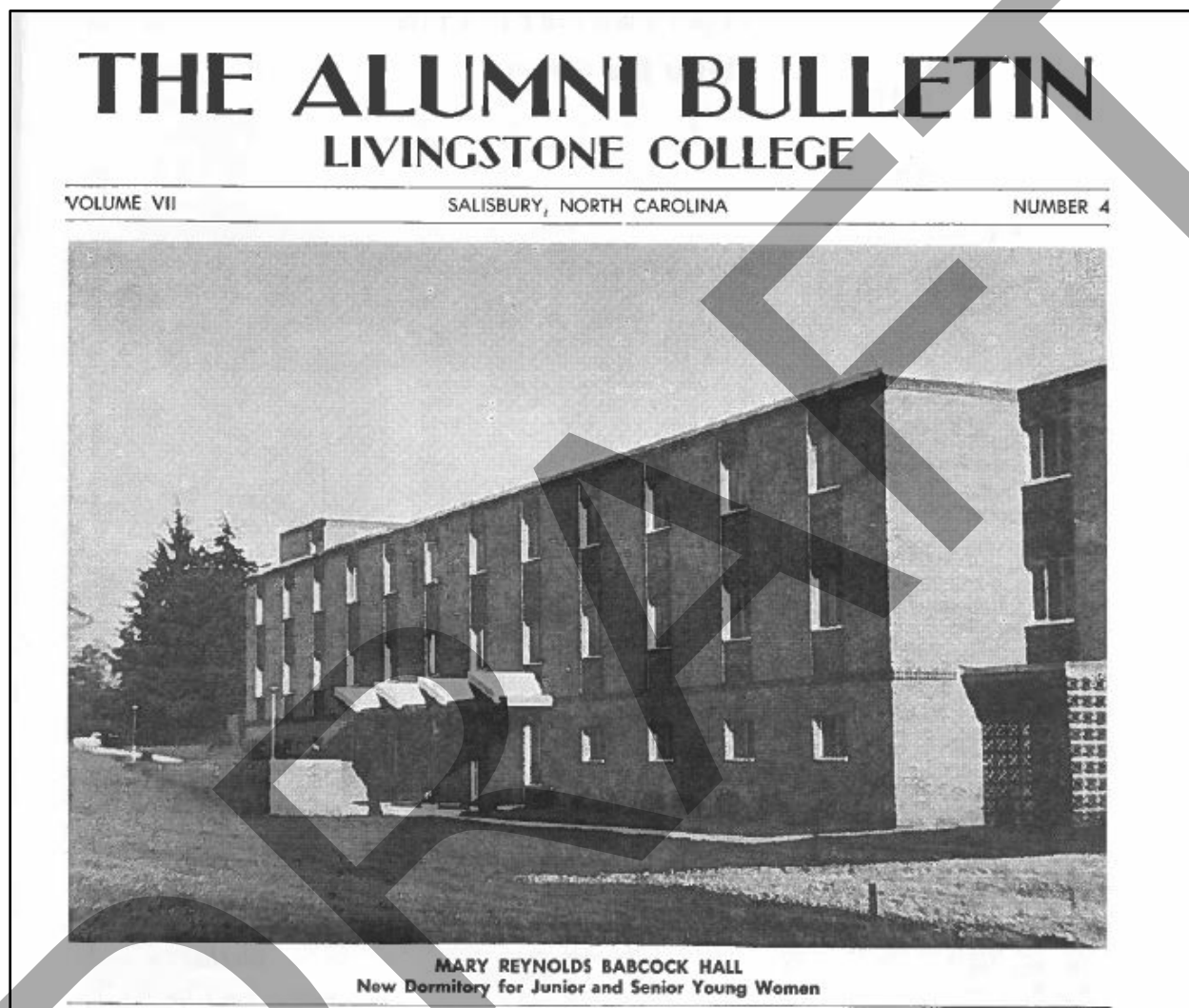
Section number FIGURES Page 14

Figure 14: Mary Reynolds Babcock Hall (*The Alumni Bulletin*, Vol. VII, No. 4; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number FIGURES Page 15

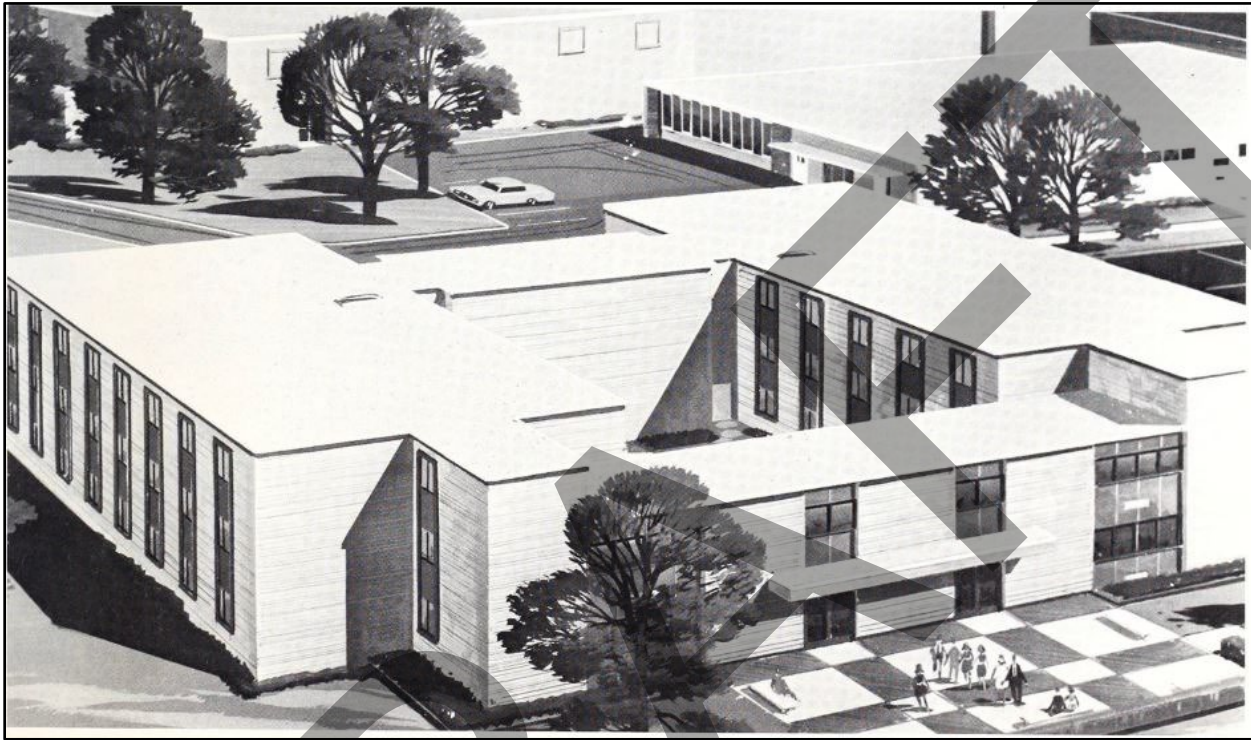


Figure 15: "Future Dormitory for Men." This is obviously Annie Vance Tucker Hall since Aggrey Student Union is in the background, but Dancy Hall—the men's dormitory constructed in 1972—was built to the same plans (from *The Livingstonian*, 1971, p. 29; Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections via Digital NC).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE HD AMENDMENT

Name of Property

ROWAN/NC

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

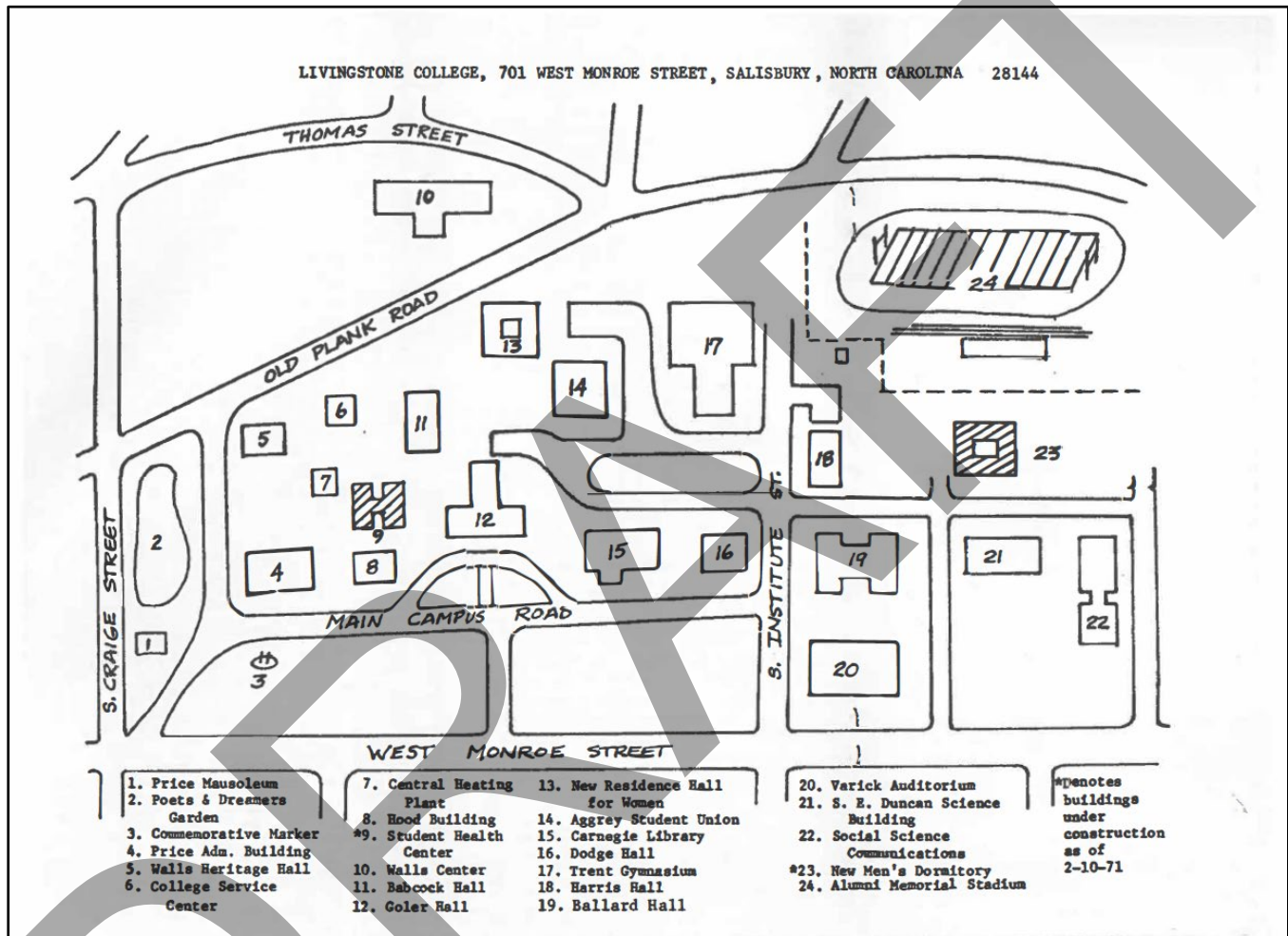
Section number FIGURES Page 16

Figure 16: Livingstone College Campus Map, 1971 demonstrates the incredible growth that occurred under President Duncan and the fulfillment of the Ten-Year-Plan. (Courtesy of Livingstone College Archives & Special Collections).