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1324 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING**

**HEARING ON H.R. 87, H.R. 295, H.R. 1621 AND H.R. 2817  
FEBRUARY 11, 2016**

**WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF DR. HENRY N. TISDALE  
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CHAIR, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, UNCF**

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### **Introduction**

Good afternoon, Congressman McClintock, Congresswoman Tsongas and Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for holding this hearing and the opportunity to testify on H.R. 295 – legislation to reauthorize the Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Historic Preservation Program, sponsored by Congressman Clyburn.

I am Henry Tisdale, president of Claflin University, located in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Claflin University was founded 147 years ago and we take pride in being the oldest HBCU in South Carolina. We are a private, four-year liberal arts university, enrolling approximately 2000 students. Our students are predominantly low-income, African-American students who are the first in their families to attend college. Claflin is part of a network of 106 private and public HBCUs across the country established as early as 1837 to provide African Americans with access to higher education.

I also chair the Government Affairs Committee of the United Negro College Fund (UNCF), which has a 72-year partnership with 37 private HBCUs, including Claflin University. HBCU historic preservation was a signature UNCF initiative from 1995 through 1999 when UNCF partnered with the National Park Service to support the rehabilitation of historic structures on ten HBCU campuses.

HBCUs and their campuses have a significant place in American history, including serving as the first educational institutions for former slaves and freedmen, repositories of important books/papers/memorabilia of Black history, and as meeting places during the civil rights struggles of the 1900s. Against substantial odds, HBCUs have played a unique role in transforming the landscape of higher education in the United States. We have prepared, and continue to prepare, the African-American professional and civic leaders needed by communities, employers and the nation.

In many ways, HBCUs are a “best buy” for students, families and taxpayers. HBCUs represent 3 percent of all four- and two-year colleges and universities, enroll 10 percent of all African-American undergraduates, confer 18 percent of all African-American bachelor’s degrees, and generate 25 percent of African-American undergraduate degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics – the S’TEM fields. HBCUs attain these results at an affordable price for students – 30 percent less, on average, than other institutions, with fewer resources available to them.<sup>i</sup>

### **H.R. 295 – HBCU Historic Preservation Program**

I know I can speak on behalf of the entire network of 106 HBCUs in expressing our deep gratitude to Congressman Clyburn for his dedication and persistence over twenty years in championing the cause of historic preservation at HBCUs. Congressman Clyburn’s bill, H.R. 295, would authorize \$10 million annually through 2025 for HBCU historic preservation grants administered by the National Park Service. These funds are needed to save national treasures that are deteriorating on our campuses due to lack of resources to restore the buildings. We enthusiastically support this vital legislation and urge its enactment into law.

I also want to thank Congressman Young, who played an instrumental role in the enactment of the initial HBCU historic preservation legislation (included in the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act, P.L. 104-333) in 1996. This legislation has made a tremendous difference in helping to document, preserve and stabilize historic HBCU structures. Under this Act, Claflin University and 32 other HBCUs received critical federal grants that helped to restore a number of long-neglected buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

For example, in 1999 and 2000, Claflin University received \$1 million from the HBCU Historic Preservation Program to restore Ministers’ Hall, which was badly damaged by a fire in 1998. These funds enabled the painstaking reconstruction of the architectural details of the building, particularly its roof and the main hall’s two gable monuments. Today, the building reflects the heritage of Claflin and is a vibrant performing arts center for the campus and community. It also houses the Ernest A. Finney Jr. Library, named in honor of South Carolina’s first African-American Chief Justice who is a Claflin University graduate.

However, much more remains to be done to save hundreds of other historically significant but physically threatened structures on HBCU campuses. Some of these buildings are still standing but simply are not aesthetically pleasing and cannot be used for instruction or offices. No funds have been dedicated for this purpose since FY 2009 despite the tremendous need.

In 1998, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated HBCUs nationwide as one of the nation’s eleven most endangered historic sites. According to a 1998 study by the Government Accountability Office, the historic preservation needs at HBCUs at that time were estimated to be \$755 million (over \$1 billion in today’s dollars), including the costs of replacing leaky roofs, removing health threats such as lead-based paint and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.<sup>ii</sup> The results of this study indicated that 712 historic properties were in need of repairs or structural renovations.

While some progress has been made with approximately \$60 million in grants disbursed under the HBCU Historic Preservation Program over a 14-year period, there is a critical continuing threat to the historic value and status of these historically designated properties including:

- physical deterioration due to lack of use;
- competing demands for use of the land on which the structure currently is located, or the need for academic, residential or other uses for the structure itself due to the pressure of campus growth or outside encroachment; and
- lack of institutional resources to assess the need for and to pay the cost of renovation, restoration or rehabilitation of historic properties.

The neglect of these structures, through no fault of the institutions, is a tragedy given the historic importance of HBCUs.

The HBCU Historic Preservation Program serves an essential national purpose of not only preserving important national historic and architectural treasures, but also enabling HBCUs to meet the 21<sup>st</sup> century educational needs of our students – for state-of-the art instructional, research and residential facilities, as well as equipment and technology. Today’s technology demands – according to one survey the typical college student owns an average of seven electronic devices such as laptops, tablets, smart phones, and gaming devices<sup>iii</sup> – cannot be accommodated in buildings that are over 100 years old without substantial and costly infrastructure investment.

Moreover, because HBCUs are an integral part of the communities where we are located, efforts to refurbish campus structures that have fallen into disrepair help to revitalize local economies by restoring infrastructure and providing jobs. Thus, the HBCU Historic Preservation Program has a positive economic impact beyond its cultural importance.

In closing, I would simply re-iterate that the HBCU Historic Preservation Program reauthorized by H.R. 295 is urgently needed to preserve the special place the HBCUs have in the fabric of American history, culture and education. The nation’s HBCUs are seeking your support to help us protect the unique legacy and longevity of our institutions and continue our historic contributions to the country.

We also support the reauthorization of the underlying Historic Preservation Fund through 2025 as proposed in H.R. 2817, introduced by Congressman Turner.

Again, I want to thank this Subcommittee, and Congressman Clyburn, for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to working with you on this important legislation and answering any questions that you have.

## Endnotes

<sup>i</sup> UNCF Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics’ Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

<sup>ii</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO). 1998. [GAO/RCED-98-51](#). Historic Preservation: Cost to Restore Historic Properties at Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

<sup>iii</sup> Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges. 2014. Top Strategic Issues Facing HBCUs, Now and into the Future.

# Number of Historic Properties and Estimated Total Restoration Cost at Each Historically Black College and University, as of June 1, 1997

School	On National Register		Eligible for National Register		Others as identified by schools		Total	
	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost
Alabama A&M University	1	\$0	0	•	7	\$2,719,000	8	\$2,719,000
Alabama State University	0	•	16	\$19,679,000	2	390,000	18	20,069,000
Albany State University	0	•	3	2,235,000	0	•	3	2,235,000
Alcorn State University	8	7,479,000	0	•	1	1,519,000	9	8,998,000
Allen University	4	8,724,000	1	75,000	1	2,122,000	6	10,921,000
Arkansas Baptist College	1	150,000	0	•	1	60,000	2	210,000
Barber-Scotia College	3	3,350,000	1	84,000	0	•	4	3,434,000
Benedict College	5	3,442,000	1	1,121,000	0	•	6	4,563,000
Bennett College	19	5,402,000	6	5,710,000	5	3,188,000	30	14,300,000
Bethune-Cookman College	7	4,177,000	0	•	3	3,705,000	10	7,882,000
Bishop State Community College	0	•	0	•	1	70,000	1	70,000
Bluefield State College	0	•	0	•	1	239,000	1	239,000
Bowie State University	1	390,000	0	•	0	•	1	390,000
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	0	•	0	•	2	1,100,000	2	1,100,000
Central State University	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1	310,000	9	23,055,000	0	•	10	23,365,000
Clafin College	4	1,523,000	0	•	1	32,000	5	1,555,000
Clark Atlanta University	4	1,554,000	0	•	12	5,484,000	16	7,038,000
Coahoma Community College	0	•	1	100,000	3	145,000	4	245,000
Concordia College	0	•	2	559,000	0	•	2	559,000
Coppin State College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Delaware State University	1	1,500,000	6	1,420,000	0	•	7	2,920,000
Denmark Technical College	0	•	0	•	4	1,918,000	4	1,918,000
Dillard University	0	•	0	•	7	8,650,000	7	8,650,000
Edward Waters College	1	2,369,000	0	•	6	7,403,000	7	9,772,000
Elizabeth City State University	13	22,788,000	0	•	0	•	13	22,788,000
Fayetteville State University	0	•	10	1,346,000	0	•	10	1,346,000
Fisk University	21	10,942,000	0	•	0	•	21	10,942,000
Florida A&M University	17	46,218,000	3	1,383,000	0	•	20	47,601,000
Florida Memorial College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Fort Valley State University	0	•	9	13,494,000	0	•	9	13,494,000
Grambling State University	0	•	0	•	5	5,773,000	5	5,773,000

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**Appendix I  
Number of Historic Properties and Estimated  
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Black College and University, as of June 1,  
1997**

School	On National Register		Eligible for National Register		Others as identified by schools		Total	
	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost
Hampton University	7	7,450,000	0	•	6	10,650,000	13	18,100,000
Harris-Stowe State College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Hinds Community College - Utica Campus	0	•	1	539,000	0	•	1	539,000
Howard University	2	22,184,000	0	•	0	•	2	22,184,000
Huston-Tillotson College	2	3,000,000	0	•	0	•	2	3,000,000
Interdenominational Theological Center	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
J.F. Drake State Technical College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Jackson State University	1	1,240,000	0	•	0	•	1	1,240,000
Jarvis Christian College	0	•	3	700,000	1	150,000	4	850,000
Johnson C. Smith University	1	5,316,000	10	9,239,000	0	•	11	14,555,000
Kentucky State University	2	1,134,000	0	•	0	•	2	1,134,000
Knoxville College	15	10,357,000	0	•	0	•	15	10,357,000
Lane College	6	2,271,000	0	•	0	•	6	2,271,000
Langston University	0	•	6	3,025,000	0	•	6	3,025,000
Lawson State Community College	0	•	0	•	4	2,955,000	4	2,955,000
LeMoyne-Owen College	1	1,500,000	0	•	2	2,534,000	3	4,034,000
Lewis College of Business	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Lincoln University, Missouri	7	5,286,000	5	3,171,000	1	266,000	13	8,723,000
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania	0	•	1	340,000	25	15,215,000	26	15,555,000
Livingstone College	13	15,353,242	2	1,100,000	12	9,910,700	27	26,363,942
Mary Holmes College	5	2,050,000	0	•	0	•	5	2,050,000
Meharry Medical College	0	•	2	22,474,000	0	•	2	22,474,000
Miles College	6	1,489,000	0	•	12	12,060,000	18	13,549,000
Mississippi Valley State University	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Morehouse College	4	170,000	0	•	1	2,625,000	5	2,795,000
Morehouse School of Medicine	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Morgan State University	0	•	1	1,315,000	7	11,580,000	8	12,895,000
Morris Brown College	5	11,401,000	0	•	0	•	5	11,401,000
Morris College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Norfolk State University	0	•	0	•	2	687,000	2	687,000

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School	On National Register		Eligible for National Register		Others as identified by schools		Total	
	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost
North Carolina A&T State University	6	3,467,000	0	•	6	6,547,000	12	10,014,000
North Carolina Central University	8	15,009,000	3	4,211,000	0	•	11	19,220,000
Oakwood College	0	•	0	•	5	505,000	5	505,000
Paine College	0	•	0	•	3	3,747,000	3	3,747,000
Paul Quinn College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Philander Smith College	1	30,000	0	•	0	•	1	30,000
Prairie View A&M University	0	•	7	11,037,000	0	•	7	11,037,000
Rust College	1	198,000	1	802,000	0	•	2	1,000,000
Saint Augustine's College	11	12,627,000	0	•	0	•	11	12,627,000
Saint Paul's College	3	1,195,000	0	•	0	•	3	1,195,000
Saint Philip's College	0	•	2	500,000	0	•	2	500,000
Savannah State University, State College Branch	1	1,820,000	9	7,950,000	0	•	10	9,770,000
Selma University	0	•	6	2,189,000	0	•	6	2,189,000
Shaw University	6	6,058,000	0	•	1	324,000	7	6,382,000
Shorter College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
South Carolina State University	3	8,050,000	11	10,870,000	0	•	14	18,920,000
Southern University and A&M College	1	440,000	0	•	0	•	1	440,000
Southern University, New Orleans	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Southern University, Shreveport	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Southwestern Christian College	0	•	2	501,000	0	•	2	501,000
Spelman College	12	25,495,000	0	•	0	•	12	25,495,000
Stillman College	0	•	4	850,000	7	4,639,000	11	5,489,000
Talladega College	32	13,239,000	1	15,000	0	•	33	13,254,000
Tennessee State University	7	20,202,000	0	•	1	850,000	8	21,052,000
Texas College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Texas Southern University	0	•	1	4,037,000	0	•	1	4,037,000
Tougaloo College	1	932,000	9	10,240,000	0	•	10	11,172,000
Trenholm State Technical College	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Tuskegee University	16	13,504,000	0	•	12	11,577,000	28	25,081,000

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School	On National Register		Eligible for National Register		Others as identified by schools		Total	
	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost	Number	Restoration cost
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	1	2,500,000	1	100,000	1	40,000	3	2,640,000
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	0	•	2	800,000	5	2,360,000	7	3,160,000
University of the District of Columbia	2	4,260,000	1	8,623,000	2	9,855,000	5	22,738,000
University of the Virgin Islands	0	•	3	18,404,200	0	•	3	18,404,200
Virginia State University	2	2,216,000	34	36,436,800	0	•	36	38,652,800
Virginia Union University	8	5,300,000	0	•	0	•	8	5,300,000
Voorhees College	10	9,500,000	0	•	0	•	10	9,500,000
West Virginia State College	2	0	0	•	0	•	2	0
Wilberforce University	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•
Wiley College	0	•	2	240,000	2	862,000	4	1,102,000
Winston-Salem State University	1	135,000	8	9,157,000	0	•	9	9,292,000
Xavier University	0	•	0	•	3	4,715,000	3	4,715,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>\$356,696,242</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>\$239,127,000</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>\$159,179,700</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>\$755,002,942</b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notes: Properties shown in appendix I are those that were owned and still existed as of June 1, 1997. Not shown are properties that are scheduled for destruction, properties that were never or no longer owned, and properties that no longer exist.

A cost of \$0 means that the property was restored prior to June 1, 1997. A "•" in the cost column means that, because there were zero properties owned, there was no associated cost of restoration.



## APPENDIX II

### HISTORY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION: SELECTED HBCUS<sup>iv</sup>

#### **Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina**

One of two historically black colleges for women in the nation, Bennett College is listed as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1873, Bennett College had its beginning in the unplastered basement of the Warnersville Methodist Episcopal Church (now known as St. Matthew's Methodist Church). Seventy young men and women started elementary and secondary level studies. In 1874, the Freedmen's Aid Society took over the school which remained under its auspices for 50 years. Within five years of 1873, a group of emancipated slaves purchased the present site for the school. College level courses and permanent facilities were added. In 1926, The Women's Home Missionary Society joined with the Board of Education of the church to make Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C., formerly co-educational, a college for women. The college used a Getty Foundation grant of \$90,000 to develop a preservation plan for the 12 buildings of its Georgian Revival-style quadrangle and the surrounding oak- and magnolia-studded landscape.

#### **Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina**

Claflin University was founded in 1869 and named in honor of Lee Claflin, a prominent Methodist layman from Boston, and his son William Claflin, then governor of Massachusetts. With "the only admission requirements for prospective students being the possession of good moral character and a conscientious desire to learn," Claflin University offered, for the first time in South Carolina, quality higher education for men and women "regardless of race, complexion, or religious opinion." It is the oldest HBCU in South Carolina. Several buildings at Claflin University are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Two of these buildings were erected before the turn of the century (Trustee Hall in 1895 and Lee Hall in 1898) and the remaining three buildings (Bowen Hall, Tingley Memorial Hall and Ministers Hall) were built in 1900, 1908 and 1913, respectively.

Constructed in 1913 by students, Ministers' Hall is historically significant in many respects, including its architecture. The structure retains the original bricks used for its construction. The building was used as the university's dining center until 1964, and then used primarily for storage. A fire in 1998 caused extensive damage to the architecturally significant wood roof and exposed wood truss system and other parts of the building. In 1999, the University sought to restore its usefulness and historic appeal through a carefully planned restoration, made possible by support from the HBCU Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and other donors, including The United Methodist Church. Today, Ministers' Hall serves as an performing arts center for student and guest recitals, meetings, presentations, workshops, seminars and receptions.

Tingley Memorial Hall, constructed in 1908, is a significant architectural accomplishment. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The building was designed by African-American architect William Wilson Cooke, a prominent African-American architect and a graduate of Claflin University. Tingley Memorial Hall has a sophisticated Georgian Revival composition with elegant classical detailing. Decorative elements include a concrete water table, Flemish bond brickwork, brick quoins and a finely detailed Corinthian cornice. The roof is topped by a central octagonal cupola featuring arched louvered vents, pilasters, a dentil cornice and a copper dome. Today, Tingley Memorial Hall houses senior administrative offices, including Office of the President, admissions, enrollment management and human resources.



Trustee Hall stands as one of the oldest and most prominently located buildings on Claflin's campus, but is in need of renovation to reflect the University's rich heritage. Since 1895, Trustee Hall has retained much of its original architecture; however, incremental changes made to the building should be considered for removal or renovation so that Trustee Hall is preserved in a state that is true to its period and style while serving the needs of a modern campus. A recent evaluation of the building revealed the need for investment in adequate life safety systems, heating/cooling/plumbing/electrical improvements, and energy efficient and architecturally correct windows. The estimated cost for this work is approximately \$300,000, which is currently unfunded.

### **Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia**

Clark Atlanta University was established in 1988 through the consolidation of its two parent institutions, Atlanta University (1865), the nation's first institution to award graduate degrees to African Americans and Clark College (1869), the nation's first four-year liberal arts college to serve a primarily African-American student population. Clark Atlanta is a comprehensive, private urban, co-educational institution of higher education with a predominantly African-American heritage.

Together with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Clark Atlanta University is part of the Atlanta University Center, the largest consortium of historically black institutions in the U.S. Despite the historic significance of the buildings on the campus, little is known about aspects of their original appearance or previous alterations. Clark Atlanta has conducted archival research to document its historic resources, examine overall building conditions and develop treatment guidelines.

### **Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana**

In 1935, New Orleans University and Straight College merged to form Dillard University. The university was named in honor of James Hardy Dillard, a distinguished academician dedicated to educating African Americans. The University has its roots with the founding Union Normal School (later renamed New Orleans University) and Straight College in 1869, with support from the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church (now the United Church of Christ) and the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (now the United Methodist Church). The trustees of the new university called for the implementation of a co-educational, interracial school, serving a predominantly African-American student body adhering to Christian principles and values.

Dillard University occupies 70 acres in a residential section of New Orleans. A Getty Foundation grant of \$100,000 supported the documentation of the 10 stately white brick buildings on its historic quadrangle, which is flanked by rows of majestic trees known as the Avenue of the Oaks.

### **Howard University, Washington, DC**

Founded in 1867, Howard University is a private, research university comprised of 13 schools and colleges. To date, Howard has awarded more than 120,000 degrees in the arts, the sciences, and the humanities. The historic main campus sits on a hilltop in Northwest Washington two miles from the U.S. Capitol where scores of alumni shape national and foreign policy.

Founders Library is formally recognized as a contributing building within the Howard University National Historic Landmark district. Built in 1939 according to the designs of architect Albert I. Cassell and with federal funding through the Public Works Administration, Howard University's Founders Library is four-story, brick, Colonial Revival structure located on the university's main quadrangle. The historic library was named for the original founders of Howard University and has

been primarily used as the university's main library. From 1944 to 1955, however, Founders Library also was the home of the Howard Law School and its law library. According to the National Historic Landmark documentation, "A portion of the Howard University campus is nationally significant as the setting for the institution's role in the legal establishment of racially desegregated public education and for its association with two nationally recognized leaders of that fight: Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall."

### **Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania**

Founded in 1854, Lincoln University is America's oldest HBCU and uniquely holds the distinction of retaining the oldest HBCU campus building still standing in the nation. The historic campus includes 15 buildings that are determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Azikiwe-Nkrumah Hall, built during the Civil War, has been in continuous use since 1865, first as a residence for professors and later as the African Center, the first institution of its kind in the United States to bring political refugees from South African apartheid countries to the United States for college-level education. The Hall, presently used as a campus police station, was named for two of Lincoln University's distinguished alumni, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, B.A, 1930, the first president of Nigeria, and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, B.A, 1939, B.S.T., 1942, the first president of Ghana.

### **Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia**

In 1867, two years after the Civil War ended, Augusta Theological Institute was established in the basement of Springfield Baptist Church in Augusta, Georgia. Founded in 1787, Springfield Baptist is the oldest independent African American church in the United States. The school's primary purpose was to prepare black men for ministry and teaching. Today, Augusta Theological Institute is Morehouse College, which is located on a 66-acre campus in Atlanta and enjoys an international reputation for producing leaders who have influenced national and world history.

Morehouse College is the nation's largest private liberal arts college for African-American men. Its original campus is a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. Graves Hall was the first official building of the Atlanta campus of Morehouse and has both academic and residential uses. On the National Register, its estimated cost to restore is approximately \$8 million. Sale Hall was the fourth building constructed at the campus and named for George Sale, the president of Morehouse's predecessor institution from 1890 to 1906. The building hosts classrooms and is used primarily for the religion and philosophy departments. The estimated cost of restoration of Sale Hall is \$6 million to maintain the historical features of the building and upgrade it with state-of-the art technology that allows it to be a space for continued learning. The college utilized a Getty Foundation grant of \$90,000 to draft a preservation plan for its historic college green and surrounding Beaux-Arts style buildings.

### **Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland**

Chartered in 1867, Morgan State University is an urban campus with 20 structures eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1917, Andrew Carnegie granted the University \$50,000 to relocate its campus to the current site in northeast Baltimore. In 1919, funds were used to construct Carnegie Hall, the oldest extant building on campus. Standing on the 143 acre campus is a diverse collection of historic buildings designed by renowned African-American architects Albert Cassell, Hilyard Robinson, Louis Fry and Leon Bridges. From Classical and Italianate, to Modern and Brutalist, the historic campus showcases a range of architectural styles, forms, scales and landscapes.

### **Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas**

Philander Smith College was originally known as the Walden Seminary, the official educational institution of the black Methodist from the Little Rock Annual Conference. The College was established in 1877 and renamed Philander Smith College in 1882 following an endowment of \$10,500 by the widow of Philander Smith. Philander Smith College continues its affiliation with the United Methodist Church. This institution is significant for providing educational opportunities for freedmen in the post-Civil War period. In its 132-year history, Philander Smith College has also been noted as the first black institution to become a four-year college, the first black institution to be accredited by a regional association, and the first black institution to offer a major in art.

The James Monroe Cox Administration Building on the campus of Philander Smith College was constructed in 1915 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of five contributing buildings to the Philander Smith Historic District, it is significant as one of the best examples of Federal Colonial Revival in Little Rock, Arkansas. This building was designed by John Parks Almand, better known for his design of the Little Rock Central High School (now a historical landmark). It is a two-story brick structure with a full basement that features symmetrical wings flanking a one-story central entrance on the first floor.

The Cox Administration Building was originally named the U.M. Rose School after a well-known Little Rock attorney and jurist who was active during Reconstruction. Since that time, it has served as an elementary school, college classrooms, administrative offices, a bookstore, a post office and recreational facilities. The facility now serves as the central administration building for Philander Smith College. However, the building's basement and the third floor are currently underutilized or not usable due to lighting, HVAC and other issues. The cost to rehabilitate the remaining areas of the James Monroe Cox Administration Building is estimated at \$500,000, which is unfunded.

### **Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia**

A renowned historically black college for women, Spelman College owns 11 buildings completed before 1927, several of which are included on the National Register of Historic Places. A \$65,000 Campus Heritage Grant from the Getty Foundation helped the college to complete a campus preservation plan and apply for National Historic Landmark status. Spelman is a member of the Atlanta University Center, the largest consortium of higher educational facilities for black students in the world.

Designed by William Howe, Giles Hall is a historically significant building erected in 1893 and furnished for the special work of training teachers. By 1932, Giles Hall became famous in the South for its well-trained teachers and their influence in rural communities. Giles Hall was named after founder Spelman co-founder, Miss Elizabeth Giles. It sits on a prominent location at the north end of the campus' historic quadrangle. The design of the front elevation is particularly handsome and is based on a five-part plan. This plan is emphasized by triangular gables over the end and central pavilions. Giles Hall was built as an instructional building and has stayed true to its historical roots. The large classrooms and convenient dormitories facilitated an integrated unit for instruction. The building was last renovated in 1996 and is in need of improvements.

### **Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi**

A 500-acre former plantation is home to Tougaloo College, a four-year liberal arts college, located near Jackson, Mississippi, and founded in 1869. Originally established by the American Missionary

Association of New York for the education of freed slaves and their offspring, from 1871 until 1892, the college served as a teachers' training school funded by the state of Mississippi.

In 1998, the buildings of the campus were added to the National Register of Historic Places. The campus includes a Historic District, which comprises ten historic buildings. The three anchors of the Historic District are the Robert O. Wilder Building, also known as "The Mansion;" Woodworth Chapel, and Brownlee Gymnasium. Standing in the center of the campus, "The Mansion" overlooks the ensemble of buildings forming the College's historic core. The Mansion, constructed in 1860, was the home of John W. Boddie, a wealthy cotton planter, and the centerpiece of his 2,000-acre plantation. The first building to be used for Tougaloo College, it is the oldest building on campus.

Woodworth Chapel, originally known as Woodworth Church, was built in 1901 by students under the direction of Walker Frazier, head carpenter. In 2004, the National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded Tougaloo College the National Preservation Honor Award for the restoration of Woodworth Chapel. Located in the heart of the campus beside Woodworth Chapel is Brownlee Gymnasium. Built in 1947, the building was named in honor of Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, former general secretary of the American Missionary Association. A Getty grant of \$75,000 financed historic research, building and landscape analysis, and architectural drawings for the buildings.

### **Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, Alabama**

Founded in 1881, Tuskegee University gained national distinction under the leadership of its first president, Booker T. Washington, starting with thirty students in a single modest structure. Tuskegee University now accommodates nearly 4,000 students in five colleges on its 5,000 acres, which includes the main campus, farm, forestland and an historic airfield.

Under the leadership of its second president, Robert R. Moton, the Tuskegee Veteran's Administration Hospital was created on land donated by the Institute. The Tuskegee V.A. Hospital, opened in 1923, was the first and only veterans hospital staffed by Black professionals. Tuskegee's third president, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, oversaw the establishment of the School of Veterinary Medicine. Today, nearly 75 percent of Black veterinarians in America are Tuskegee graduates. Dr. Patterson also brought the Tuskegee Airmen flight training program to the Institute. The all-Black squadrons of Tuskegee Airmen were highly decorated World War II combat veterans. Dr. Patterson is also credited with founding the United Negro College Fund, which to date has raised more than \$4 billion for student scholarships and operating support for private HBCUs.

The core of the campus is now listed as a National Historic Landmark District. Tuskegee is preparing an overall preservation plan for the historic structures, landscapes, and sites on its main campus and focus in-depth on preservation planning for five of its most historic structures built between 1893 and 1902.

### **Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia**

Founded by the American Baptist Home Mission in 1865, Virginia Union University (VUU) is a historically black university that held its first classes on the grounds of a former slave auction and jail. VUU's founders struggled to find a safe place to educate Freedmen during the post-Civil War Reconstruction of the South, finally managing to create a Northern-inspired university in the heart of the former Confederate capital. The school established itself within the Richmond community by building a cohesive and distinguished campus, comprised of a group of Romanesque Revival buildings

designed by John H. Coxhead. VUU is also home to Henry van de Velde's Belgian Building, a late work of this important European architect, and an eclectic mix of other campus architecture.

VUU's oldest buildings include an academic and residential complex consisting of Coburn Hall, Huntley, Martin E. Gray, Kingsley, Pickford buildings, the Old President's Residence and industrial building and power plant. All seven structures were built between 1899 and 1901 and are constructed of rough-faced gray granite ashlar. The stonework is of exceptional quality and is in excellent condition. The primary buildings targeted for some type of restoration/preservation include Pickford Hall, Kingsley Hall, Coburn Hall, Martin E. Gray, Baptist Memorial Hall, the Power Plant; as well as the Belgian Friendship Building and the Vann Tower, now VUU's best-known landmarks, acquired from Belgium after the close of the 1939 New York World's Fair.

### **Wiley College, Marshall, Texas**

Wiley College holds distinction as one of the oldest historically black colleges west of the Mississippi River. Named in honor of Bishop Isaac T. Wiley, an outstanding minister, medical missionary and educator, Wiley College was founded in 1873 during turbulent times for Blacks in America. Wiley College opened its doors just south of Marshall with two frame buildings and an overwhelming desire to succeed in a climate fraught with racism and Jim Crow laws. So entrenched was their desire to succeed that in 1880, rather than moving Wiley College farther out of town, the founders of the College moved nearer to Marshall on 70+ acres of wooded land where the College stands today.

Wiley College acquired the H. B. Pemberton Complex, formerly a high school constructed in the 1920s, from the Marshall Independent School District in a property exchange in 1987. The building is named for Mr. Pemberton, the recipient of the first bachelor's degree awarded by Wiley in 1888. Its restoration is a needed investment in preserving the history of the drive of blacks across the south after the Civil War to achieve universal literacy. Currently used for instruction, student services, cafeteria and faculty offices, the Wiley-Pemberton Complex is a historical building that is in need of continual restoration, renovation and rehabilitation to preserve its significance as well as recapture spaces that cannot be used because of deteriorated conditions. The estimated cost to restore and rehabilitate the building is \$1.6 million.

### **Endnotes**

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<sup>iv</sup>Arthur J. Clement and Arthur J. Lidsky. 2011. Planning for Higher Education. Volume 39. Issue 3; The Getty Foundation; National Trust for Historic Preservation; university websites; communications from Claflin University, Philander Smith College, Spelman College, Wiley College and Virginia Union University.