



COLLEGE *of*
CHARLESTON



A Case for a College of Charleston 250th Commemorative Stamp

INTRODUCTION

Celebrate the College of Charleston's first 250 years and look forward to the next 250.

Founded in 1770, the College of Charleston is the 13th oldest institution of higher education in the country and was the first municipal college in the United States. The College is the oldest university south of Virginia and is the third largest university in South Carolina. In summer 2017, *Travel + Leisure* magazine named the College the most beautiful campus in America.

In 2020, the College of Charleston community will commemorate and reflect on the College's 250 years of achievements and its vision for the future. To memorialize this momentous occasion, in January 2017, former President Glenn F. McConnell submitted an application for a commemorative postage stamp.

In addition to the College's initial application, we are providing this packet, which provides details about the marketability of the stamp, the history of the College and some design ideas, over which the U.S. Postal Service will be given full copyright control.

In the event that the College is selected for a commemorative stamp, the College will be happy to host a **First Day of Issue** event in the Cistern Yard in the shadow of Randolph Hall on January 30, 2020, which is the exact date of the 250th anniversary of the university's founding.

MARKET

The market for the College of Charleston commemorative postage stamp is extremely strong and includes support from businesses, organizations, government agencies and individuals across the U.S.:

- South Carolina's population is 5.089 million and the greater Charleston area population is more than 775,000. In addition, more than 5 million tourists visit Charleston each year, making it one of the most popular destinations in the country.
- The College of Charleston has nearly 90,000 living alumni, nearly 50,000 living parents and grandparents of current and former students, and an additional 17,000 supporters who provide annual philanthropic support. Not only would they use the stamp personally, many of them own or direct businesses for which they would commit to using the stamp.
- In 2017, the U.S. Post Office at the College of Charleston issued 28,959 standard postage stamps, plus 608 stamped envelopes. In addition, more than \$120,000 in postage was metered, much of which was standard postage. Should a commemorative stamp be issued, the College commits to purchasing enough stamps to use for many years to come.
- The Charleston County Council passed a resolution supporting the stamp's application and committed to using the stamp, especially during calendar year 2020.
- Mayor John Tecklenburg of the City of Charleston passed a resolution supporting the stamp's application and pledges to use the commemorative stamp for all stamped mail upon the stamp's creation.

A BRIEF HISTORY/TIMELINE

- **1748:** The Charles Town Library Society (now the Charleston Library Society) began nurturing the idea of a college to be established in the city.
- **1770: Founding:** On January 30, Lieutenant Governor William Bull recommended the establishment of a provincial college to the colony’s general assembly so that young men in the area would not have to go abroad for higher education. On July 25, the Charles Town Library Society is named in the first of a number of generous bequests it would receive from civic leaders over the next few years for it to hold and be “applied to the erection of the college.” Internal disagreements, political rivalries and the American Revolution delayed the progress.
- **1785: Charter:** After the Revolutionary War, South Carolinians returned their attention to establishing a college. On March 19, the College of Charleston was chartered to “encourage and institute youth in the several branches of liberal education.”
Special Note: Several of the College’s founders played key roles in the nation’s independence and the creation of the new republic. Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and John Rutledge, Charles Pinckney and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney were framers of the U.S. Constitution. Other founders were or became federal and state lawmakers and judges, state governors, diplomats and Charleston councilmen and mayors.
- **1790:** Robert Smith served as the College’s first president. Educated at Cambridge in England, he was ordained as a priest in the Anglican Church and relocated to Charleston, where he served as rector of St. Philip’s Church. He later became the first Episcopal bishop of South Carolina (1795).
- **1790:** In January, the College conducted its first classes on the ground floor of Reverend Smith’s home on Glebe Street (now the residence for College of Charleston presidents). More classrooms for the College were fashioned out of old military barracks located on the public land that is now the Cistern Yard.
- **1794:** The College graduated its first class, made up of six students.
- **1828:** Main Building (today’s iconic Randolph Hall) was constructed.
- **1837:** The City of Charleston assumed responsibilities for the College’s finances, making the College the first municipal college in the country.
- **1850:** Main Building was expanded, and Porters Lodge and a fence around the Cistern Yard were constructed (creating what is the historic core of today’s campus).
- **1864:** Classes were suspended on December 19, two months before the city was evacuated due to the Civil War.
- **1866:** Classes resumed.
- **1897:** Harrison Randolph assumed the office of the president. During his tenure, he revised the curriculum to be more in line with common course requirements, built residence halls and created scholarships to attract students from other parts of the state. President Randolph would also become known for negotiating the enrollment of women to the College in 1918.

A BRIEF HISTORY/TIMELINE *cont.*

- **1900:** Under President Randolph, a Bachelor of Science degree was introduced. Around this time, the College began aspiring to athletic prowess, and football, baseball and basketball were introduced. After a time, only basketball continued – and when talent was identified, other sports such as fencing, golf, swimming and tennis, were adopted.
- **1918:** In an effort to boost the student population, which was suffering from the effects of World War I, the College admitted its first 13 women.
- **1922:** Pierrine Smith became the first woman to graduate from the College, banishing forever the theory that women could not pass the College’s rigorous curriculum. Smith was the valedictorian of her class and a campus leader, editing the yearbook, serving as a class officer and founding the women’s basketball team, among her many activities.
- **1955:** The College launched the Fort Johnson Marine Biological Laboratory (now known as the Grice Marine Laboratory).
- **1967:** The College recognized the need for integration, and the first black students enrolled.
- **1970:** During Ted Stern’s presidency, the College of Charleston became a state institution on its 200th anniversary. The move marked the beginning of a growth period.
- **1984:** The College established the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture at the former Avery Normal Institute, an elite black school that had been founded in 1865.
- **1991:** The College of Charleston became an NCAA Division I school, joining the Trans America Athletic Conference (TAAC).
- **1992:** The University of Charleston, S.C., often referred to as the Graduate School, was founded as the home for graduate programs at the College. The University of Charleston, S.C., now offers 22 degrees and nine certificate programs and coordinates support for the College’s many nationally recognized faculty research programs.
- **1998:** The College became a member of the Southern Conference (SoCon).
- **2013:** The College joined the Colonial Athletic Association (CAA), expanding its footprint on the Eastern Seaboard.
- **2018:** The College is being led by interim president Stephen C. Osborne (Class of 1973), the fourth alumnus in the College’s history to serve as president.

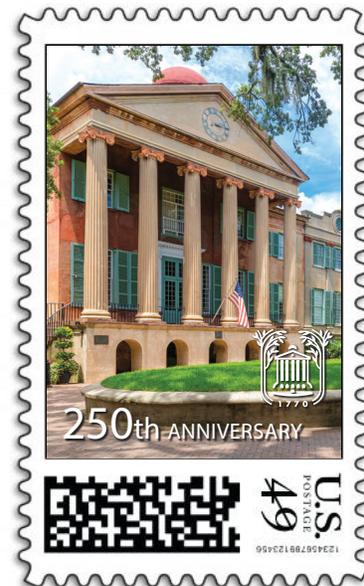
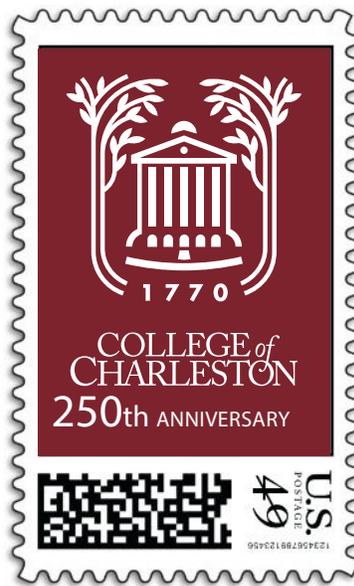
PROMINENT ALUMNI

- **Robert Mills (Class of 1800)** – *First professional architect born and trained in the U.S. He designed the first U.S. Postal Service sorting facility (now housing the Hotel Monaco in Washington, D.C.), the Washington Monument, the Treasury Building and the Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery, among numerous other federal, state and local public buildings.*
- **John C. Frémont (Class of 1836)** – *Western explorer (1830-'40s), first governor of California (1847), first U.S. senator from California (1850), first Republican Presidential candidate (1856), Union general (1861–64) and governor of Arizona territory (1878).*
- **J. Waities Waring (Class of 1900)** – *Influential federal judge who played a key role in sparking Civil Rights changes, laying the legal groundwork for the Supreme Court's landmark decision in Brown vs. Board of Education.*
- **Hilda Sheriff (Class of 1924)** – *In 1937, became the second woman overall and the first woman from the U.S. to earn a master's degree in public health from Harvard. She returned to her native state to become known as the "Grande Dame of Public Health" in South Carolina and is credited with lowering the state's infant mortality rate.*
- **Mary Stewart Allen (Class of 1924)** – *In 1933, became the first woman to be admitted to the South Carolina Bar.*
- **Hulda Wohltmann (Class of 1944)** – *Became a pediatric endocrinologist and pioneered treatment for Type I diabetes in children. In 1981, she was the only woman named to the list of "Best Doctors in the U.S."*
- **James Edwards (Class of 1950)** – *Governor of S.C. (1975–79), U.S. Secretary of Energy (1981–82) and president of the Medical University of South Carolina (1983–2000).*
- **Glenn McConnell (Class of 1969)** – *S.C. state senator (1981–2012), President Pro Tempore of S.C. Senate (2001–12) and CofC president (2014–18).*
- **Carrie Nesbitt Gibbs and Angela Brown Gilchrist (both Class of 1972)** – *Became the first black students to enroll at the College in 1967.*
- **Arlinda Locklear (Class of 1973)** – *In 1983, became the first Native American woman to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court. She is a trial lawyer and noted expert in Native American law and tribal recognition litigation.*
- **John Tisdale (Class of 1986)** – *Senior investigator at the National Institutes of Health, where he is the leading authority in developing a cure for sickle cell disease.*
- **Matt Czuchry (Class of 1999)** – *Award-winning actor, known for his roles on The Resident, The Good Wife and Gilmore Girls.*
- **Brett Gardner (Class of 2005)** – *Gold Glove outfielder and All-Star for the New York Yankees, and currently the longest tenured member of the organization.*

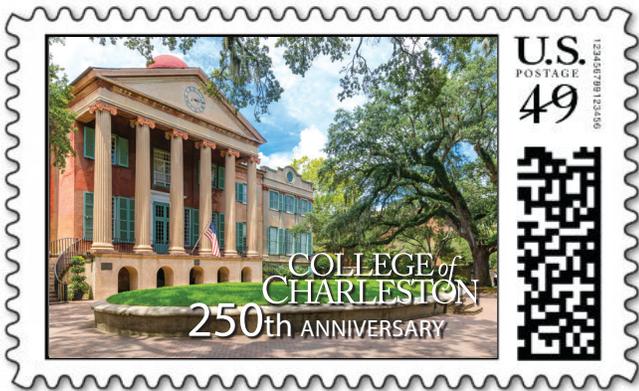
STAMP DESIGNS

While many stamp designs are included below, the College strongly believes the most recognizable and bestselling stamp would be an image of Randolph Hall. Randolph Hall is known to all students, faculty, staff, alumni and donors because of its significance to the institution and because it sits in the heart of campus – the Cistern Yard.

The building is named for Harrison Randolph, the 11th president of the College of Charleston. Harrison Randolph was born in New Orleans, La., and spent his boyhood in Charlottesville, Va. Randolph was a professor of mathematics at the College and president of the College from 1897 to 1942. During the more than four decades while Randolph was president, the College added a bachelor of science degree, created a physical education department and introduced summer sessions and evening classes. His best-known legacy is signing the agreement on July 24, 1918, to admit women in “exact parity with men.”



NOTE: THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WILL BE GIVEN FULL COPYRIGHT CONTROL OF THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON'S 250TH COMMEMORATIVE STAMP DESIGN.



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