determined eligible for the National Register

National Register

other (explain):

determined not eligible for the

removed from the National Register

See continuation sheet.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTO REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual roperties and districts. See Instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register NAUQNAL PARK OF ENVIOUS in How to marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**RECEIVED 413** 

historic name Central High School	
other names/site number	
2. Location	
street & number 304 Church Street	not for publication
city or town <u>Central</u> state South Carolina <u>code SC</u> county <u>Pickens</u>	vicinity code 29630
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the Nat that this property be considered significant nationally statewide local ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  Mary Johnson Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  State or Federal agency and bureau	ional Register Criteria. I recommend
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register crite.  ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
The state of the s	
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  Signature of commenting or other official  Date	

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

(Check as many pr x pu pu pu Name of re		Category of Proper (Check only one box)  x building( district site structure object  e property listing t of a multiple property li	(s) e	Number of Reso	Noncontribu	ting buildings sites structures objects Total  Ces previously
N/A				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·····
6. Funct:	ion or Use					
Historic F Cat:	unctions (Enter EDUCATION	categories from instruction	s) Sub:	school		
Current Fu Cat:	EDUCATION SOCIAL GOVERNMENT	ategories from instructions	) Sub:	library civic government office	<del></del>	
7. Descr	iption					
	ral Classification instruction		erials er categor:	ies from instructions)		
Classical		four	dation META	BRICK		
			s BRI			<del></del>
		othe	er WOOI	D		<del></del>
	Description historic and current	condition of the property	on one or	more continuation sheets.	)	_
8. State	ment of Sign	nificance				
	A Property i contributi B Property i C Property e	ster Criteria the criteria qualifying the criteria qualifying the control of the broad pates associated with the control of construction or	events terns the live	that have made a so of our history. es of persons signo haracteristics of a	ignificant ificant in ou a type period	
	possesses distinguis D Property h	high artistic value shable entity whose has yielded, or is l y or history.	es, or compon	represents a signi: ents lack individua	ficant and al distinctio	n.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)	
A owned by a religious institution of B removed from its original location. C a birthplace or a grave. D a cemetery. E a reconstructed building, object, or a commemorative property. C less than 50 years of age or achieve	r used for religious purposes.  r structure.  ved significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Significance	Significant Dates
(Enter categories from instructions)	1908
Architecture Education	ca. 1925
Educación	<del></del>
	Significant Person
	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	Cultural Affiliation
Period of Significance	N/A
1908- ca. 1925	Architect/Builder
	SAYRE, Christopher Gadsden
Wanted to Character of Circles	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation s	sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography	
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this for	rm on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS)  preliminary determination of individual listing requested.  previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering Recorded	l Register
Primary Location of Additional Data x State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency Local government	
University	
Other Name of repository:	
	<del></del>
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property75 acre	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)	
Zone Easting Northing Zone East:	ing Northing
1 17 336920 3843540 3	
2 4 4	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	

1 1		Fo	rm	P	r	еp	aı	re	d	By
-----	--	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	---	----

name/title_Jayne Polk, Martin A. Davis, AIA /Tracey McGee/	Tom Shaw
Central Planning	
organization Clemson University/& Development Office/SHPO	date 3/4/94
street & number P.O. Box 248	telephone (803) 639-6966
city or town Central st	ate_SC_zip_code _29630

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

${ t Prope}$	erty	Owner
--------------	------	-------

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Central

street & number 105 Werner Street

telephone (803) 639-6381

city or town Central

state SC zip code 29630

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

CONTINUATION	SHEET
Section7_ Page	1 RECEIVEDCAtra High School
	name or property
	Pickens County, South Carolina
	APR   5 1994 county and State
Gumana Dagariatian	
Summary Description	INTERACTION

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Central High School is located on the care site at 304 Church Street in the Town of Central, Pickens County, South Carolina. The original portion of the building built in 1908 was a rectangular masonry block two stories in height designed in a classical revival motif with a monumental portico dominating the facade. An addition constructed of matching materials was added to the rear of the building ca. 1925. This addition increased the number of classrooms from six to ten. The entire building is brick and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is a complex hip form sheathed in standing seam metal and surmounted by a cupola with lunnete vents. The main facade faces east and measures approximately sixty-six feet; the original depth of the building was about sixty-nine feet. The addition meaures approximately one-hundred-and-eight feet by thirty-five feet.

#### Additional Descriptive Information

The facade of the school building faces east and presents a three-bay facade (A-B-A). Window fenestration is three single, double-hung, six-over-one, wood sash windows symmetrically spaced at the first and second story on the wings. The second story windows have transoms with multiple lights. Flanking wings bracket the monumental portico, which features four massive masonry columns with Scamozzi capitals supporting the entablature and pediment. The tympanum and frieze have been covered in synthetic siding.

The entry is recessed behind a brick arch and features double entry doors, sidelights and transom which match the window transoms. Small square decorative windows with mullions dividing the lights into triangles are placed over the central doorway.

The brick is laid in running bond with a recessed header row every fifth course, which gives the building a strong horizontal appearance contrasting with the decided vertical thrust of the portico. A wood cornice projects from the facade's surface beneath the parapet. The bond pattern and cornice wrap the north and south elevations of the original block. The 1920s addition repeats aspects of the decorative elements to reflect the earlier design. For example, the bond pattern and corbeling at the corners recall the original design, but use large expanses of flat surfaces to reduce expense and construction time. The later addition takes advantage of the sloping site to incorporate a full basement below the water table.

Six classrooms, an auditorium, basement, indoor restrooms, and stairwells were contained in the original section. A two-story addition (ca. 1925) was built at the rear of the main building adding four classrooms, two stairwells and a full basement. Two of the classrooms at the front of the 1908 portion of the building remain intact. Library space was created out of the two rear classrooms in 1969 by removing an interior wall. Wood infill was used in the windows to create shelf space.

Two community theaters were installed in 1977 which required altering the second floor classrooms to accommodate this use. Additional windows were also closed with wood infill.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Central High School
name of property
Pickens County, South Carolina
county and State

The Central High School, located at 304 Church Street in Central, South Carolina, is comprised of a 1908 building and a ca. 1925 rear addition. It is a good example of a small town, educational building rendered in the Classic Revival style quite popular during that period. It is also the work of a prominent architect, Christopher Gadsden Sayre, who designed many school buildings in South and North Carolina. This school is also significant for its role in the educational development of Pickens County. An important landmark in Central, the school is located near the town's center and is one of the larger edifices in the community.

#### Additional Information

Like many other South Carolina counties, Pickens County did not have a public school program until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Although a Joint Stock Company was organized in 1886 to establish schools, no records document a schoolhouse being established until 1893. On 18 February of that same year, the Pickens County Board of Examiners met to consider petitions requesting that school districts be established in the county. The request was approved and the county partitioned into districts containing nine square miles. The Town of Central was in District 9.1

Central established a high school in 1893 that was the pride of the community. Students paid fees ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month, depending on the class in which they were enrolled. They were also charged \$.25 per session to defray costs for heat and incidentals. This school served the town until the Pickens County Board of Education ordered an election, held on 7 October 1907, to determine if a State High School should be established in District 9. The proposal carried; Central became eligible for state funds and work on the present building began shortly afterwards.<sup>2</sup>

Pickens County was very much in line with what was happening in other parts of the state regarding school consolidation and construction. On 12 February 1901, the South Carolina Senate passed a child labor bill prohibiting the mill employment of children under twelve years old and encouraging their education. Although it did not become law until several years later, it no doubt heightened awareness of the need, especially in textile centers, for a compulsory school attendance law. Since the textile industry was the primary employer in the town of Central it was inevitable that new schools would soon follow. When the General Assembly passed the school Consolidation Act in 1905 the economic incentive local districts needed to embark on a building campaign came into being.<sup>3</sup>

This new law provided "that County Boards of Education, in giving aid, 'shall give preference to districts which have combined and consolidated two or more school buildings.'" In 1905, the State Superintendent of Education wrote in his annual report that consolidation was advantageous to school districts both in terms of better educational opportunities and in making more effective use of funds. The Consolidation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mattie May Morgan Allen, Central Yesterday and Today (Taylors, SC: Faith Printing Co., 1973), pp. 56-59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Journal of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Being in Regular Session Commencing Tuesday, January 8, 1901 (Columbia, S.C.: The State Printing Company, 1901), pp. 398-400.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Central High School
name of property
Pickens County, South Carolina
county and State

Act provided incentive for districts to reduce the number of small schools within the district by offering state funds to match local appropriations for building schools. There were certain conditions the funding came with, however. Pertinent to the design of schools, as noted in the report, was that "all new school buildings which secure aid should be built according to an improved architectural design." This proved to be an excellent opportunity for the professional design community as this provided incentive to employ professionally trained designers.<sup>4</sup>

The architect of the Central High School was Christopher Gadsden Sayre (1876- ca. 1935). Sayre was a native South Carolinian, born in Mt. Pleasant and educated at the South Carolina College, where in 1897 he took a degree in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Sayre was a prominent designer of school buildings in North and South Carolina. To date, twenty schools in South Carolina and thirty-six in North Carolina have been identified as designed by Sayre or by the firm of Sayre & Baldwin, with which he was associated from 1908-1914. Sayre is also credited with designing at least seven schools in Georgia. <sup>5</sup>

The Central High School building was his sixth, and last, commission for a school before he became associated with James J. Baldwin in 1908. They opened their first office in Anderson, however, by 1914 their business had expanded sufficiently to open a second office in Raleigh, North Carolina. By 1915, Baldwin left the firm, and most of Sayre's work after 1918 was concentrated in North Carolina where he opened branch offices in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Asheville. In addition to schools, he also designed a number of county courthouses in the Carolinas, and Georgia. His more prominent courthouse designs include the Bleckley County Courthouse in Baldwin, Georgia (1913); the Moore County Courthouse in Carthedge, North Carolina (1922); and the Saluda County Courthouse in Saluda, South Carolina (1917).

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, 1905," in Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Regular Session Commencing January 9, 1906, Vol. 1 (Columbia, S.C.: Gonzales and Bryan, State Printers), p. 274.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, <u>The South Carolina Architects</u>, 1885-1935 <u>A Biographical Dictionary</u>, (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 151-154.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 4

Central High School
name of property
Pickens County, South Carolina
county and State

#### Bibliography

- Allen, Mattie May Morgan. Cental Yesterday and Today. Taylors, South Carolina: Faith Printing Co., 1973.
- Journal of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Being in Regular Session Commencing Tuesday, January 8, 1901. Coumbia, South Carolina: The State Printing Company, 1901.
- Reports and Resoutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Regular

  Session Commencing January 9, 1906. Vol. 1. Columbia, South Carolina: Gonzales and Bryan, State Printers, 1906.
- Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 5

Central High School
name of property
Pickens County, South Carolina
county and State

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of this property is identified as the entirety of parcel 86 on Pickens County tax map E-18-9-4. The lot measures approximately 150' on the Church Street (east) boundary; 175' on its north boundary; 185' on the south boundary; and 150' on the west boundary.

#### Boundary Justification

The nominated property constitutes the entire lot presently associated with the building and is part of the original parcel upon which the building was situated.

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Page 6

Central High School
name of property
Pickens County, South Carolina
county and State

#### Photograph Log

The information is the same for each photograph.

Name of property:

Central High School

Location of property:

Pickens County, South Carolina

Photo taken by:

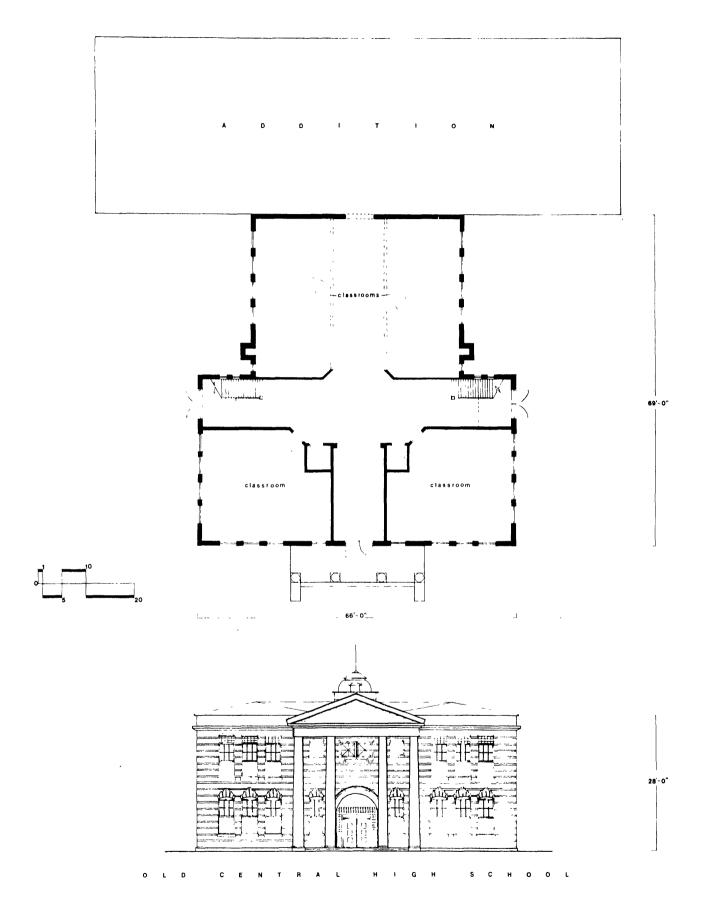
Tracy McGee Summer 1993

Date taken:

Location of negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

#### Photograph number and view

- 1. Facade, east elevation
- 2. Oblique south and east elevations
- 3. Portico detail, east elevation



# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number Page		
SUPPLEMENTARY L	ISTING RECORD	
NRIS Reference Number: 94000475	Date Listed	: 5/20/94
Central High School Property Name	<u>Pickens</u> County	<u>SC</u> State
<u>N/A</u> Multiple Name		
This property is listed in the Nation in accordance with the attached noming the following exceptions, exclusions the National Park Service certificate documentation.	nation documents, or amendments	ation subject to , notwithstanding
h Signature of the Kreper	5/20/94/ Date of Act	ion

#### Section No. 3

Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomnination is amended to indicate that the property should be considered significant at the <u>Local</u> level.

This information was confirmed by telephone with J. Tracy Power of the South Carolina SHPO (5/13/94).

#### DISTRIBUTION: