

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 03 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Winyah Indigo School
other names/site number Winyah Graded and High School; Old Winyah School

2. Location

street & number 1200 Highmarket Street not for publication
city, town Georgetown vicinity
state South Carolina code 045 county Georgetown code 043 zip code 29440

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Mary W. Edmonds 9/23/88
Signature of certifying official Date
Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S. C. Department of Archives and History
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Alvonne Byers 11/3/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/College

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concretewalls Brick

roof Asbestosother Wood, Concrete, Iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Winyah Indigo School is located at the corner of Highmarket and Cleland Streets in Georgetown, S. C. The irregularly-shaped, two-story building is comprised of three sections. The oldest portion, the 1908 graded school, fronts onto Highmarket Street. Extending from the rear of this portion, but recessed from the wall plane, is the auditorium. A high school addition was built in 1924, further extending the building to the rear. The auditorium links the graded school and the high school. Although it was originally part of the graded school, the auditorium was lengthened by thirty feet in the 1924 building project. The building extends along Highmarket Street for approximately 110 feet and along Cleland Street for approximately 225 feet.

The entire masonry building rests on a raised masonry and concrete foundation. The foundation is separated from the exterior brick walls by a concrete stringcourse. The low hip roof of the building is covered with asbestos shingles. A full basement is located beneath the grade school.

MAIN (Highmarket Street) FACADE

The main facade of the original 1908 grade school faces southwest onto Highmarket Street. This facade is fenestrated with regularly spaced rectangular window openings featuring concrete sills. The double hung sash windows (currently boarded over) have one-over-one lights. The central section of this facade is set back and dominated by a pedimented, two-story portico, approached by a flight of concrete steps. Four masonry columns support the gabled portico roof. A louvered wood vent is placed in the oculus of the portico gable. The portico shelters the centrally placed entrance. The double entry doors are slightly recessed beneath a pediment that echos the main portico pediment. The upper half of the two panel doors are divided into twelve lights. The doors are flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom divided into four lights. Suspended on a chain from the tongue and groove ceiling of the portico is an original light fixture. A denticulated wood cornice extends the circumference of the building, while the pediments of both the main portico and the entrance also feature denticulations.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Significant Person

Period of Significance

1908 - 1938

Significant Dates

1908

1924

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wilson, Sompayrac and Urquhart, Architects

David B. Hyer, Architect

John Jefferson Cain, Contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Winyah Indigo School, located at the corner of Highmarket and Cleland Streets in Georgetown, South Carolina, is comprised of a 1908 graded school and auditorium, and a ca. 1924 auditorium extension and high school addition to the rear.(1) It was constructed in the Classical Revival style. Significant as a design of the prominent Columbia, S. C., firm of Wilson, Sompayrac and Urquhart, the 1908 school was built by John Jefferson Cain, contractor, also of Columbia.(2) David B. Hyer, an architect from Charleston, designed the 1924 high school building which was built by Cheves-Oliver Construction Company, also of Charleston. An important landmark in Georgetown, this school was built on what had historically been a commons area for the townspeople.(3) It is one of the few, if not the only, surviving, relatively intact, early twentieth century brick school buildings in Georgetown County. The school is significant also for the role it played in the educational development of the Georgetown area.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Winyah Indigo (Graded) School evolved from the Winyah Indigo Society School, established "for the good of the community," ca. 1753, by the Winyah Indigo Society. Though not chartered by King George III until 1757, the Society was formed as a "Convivial Club" in 1740 by the indigo and rice planters of the Georgetown area as a forum for talking over the latest news from London and "hold(ing) high discourse over the growth and prosperity of the Indigo plant..."(4) With initiation fees and mandatory annual contributions, the Society established an "Independent Charity School for the Poor," a so-called "free school," one of the first such schools in the United States.(5)

After 1857, this school operated in the Winyah Indigo Society Hall on Prince Street, completed in that year. Although the Civil War disrupted operation of the school, it became functional once again in 1872.(6) In 1885 the state legislature enacted a bill authorizing the

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

S. C. Department of Archives & History,
Columbia, South Carolina

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 1.3 acres

UTM References

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3	6	9	3	7	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Winyah Indigo School is shown as the black line on the accompanying Georgetown County Tax Map 19, which is drawn at a scale of 1 inch equalling 100 feet. The property is illustrated as a portion of Parcel #135, labeled "Winyah High School".

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the historic school building and the immediate grounds and surroundings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title <u>Andrew W. Chandler, NR Manager; Sherry Piland, NR Architectural Historian</u>	date <u>7/29/88</u>
organization <u>S. C. Department of Archives and History</u>	telephone <u>(803) 734-8608</u>
street & number <u>1430 Senate Street</u>	state <u>South Carolina</u> zip code <u>29211</u>
city or town <u>Columbia</u>	

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SOUTHEAST (Cleland Street) FACADE

All three sections of the building are visible from Cleland Street. At the south end (next to Highmarket Street) is a side entrance to the graded school. This secondary entrance is sheltered by a small pedimented portico. Two wood columns support the portico roof. The wooden double doors are surmounted by a transom. Double, solid wood exit doors, located on the second floor above the first floor entrance, lead to a metal fire escape extending to the ground level.

At the north end of this facade is the primary entrance to the high school. Wood piers support a full entablature, surmounted by a decorative iron balustrate, forming the entrance portico. This shelters wooden double doors surmounted by a transom. Directly above the entry is a twelve-over-twelve light, double hung sash window with a semicircular fanlight transom. This entrance is centrally located. To the south side of the entrance, on each floor, is a band of six sash windows, double hung, with six-over-six lights. There are no windows to the north side of the entry. Instead, a rectangular brick panel is formed on each floor through decorative brickwork accented at each corner with small stone blocks.

The auditorium is recessed between the grade school and high school wings. This facade contains six windows, each two stories in height, which feature double hung sash on either side of a large vertical mullion, and three-paned semicircular fanlight transoms. At least four of these contain six-over-six lights. Double exit doors are located beneath windows on the auditorium facade, at the extreme south and midway points; these contain four-over-four lights. A one story brick projection is located at the corner where the 1908 graded school and auditorium meet. This projection served as one of the restrooms for the auditorium.

NORTHWEST FACADE

This facade is identical to the southeast facade. It provides secondary entrances to the grade and high schools, as well as the auditorium.

NORTHEAST FACADE

This facade is fenestrated on each floor with four bays of grouped windows. The double hung, sash windows have six-over-six lights. A one story brick and concrete block projection from this facade contains

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the heating equipment. Two exterior brick chimneys are located on this facade.

INTERIOR

The primary entrance, from Highmarket Street, opens into a foyer that leads through an arch to the first floor hallway. School offices flank the foyer. At each end of the hallway are solid, double, wooden doors to the outside. Four large classrooms, with four cloakrooms (coat closets) adjoining, are located on the main hall of the first floor. Two cloakrooms are located across from each other at each end of the main hallway. The ones to the north side contain passageways with steps leading to restrooms on the ground level. Vestibules are located between the cloakrooms and main classrooms. From the foyer, the focal point of the main hall is the stairway. Wood piers flank these steps which lead up to a divided balustraded stairway providing access to the second floor.

The auditorium is located directly behind the foyer and stairs. Its entrance is through double doors, with glass and wooden panels, on either side of the central stairway. These lead to the two aisles on the main floor of the auditorium. Narrow wooden boards make up the floors that slope gradually to the stage. There are 500 orchestra seats on the main level. Three cast iron columns support the balcony. An orchestra pit, used until the mid-1950s, has been covered. The proscenium is framed by two monumental Ionic pilasters on either side of the stage with classical entablature. It can be reached by three steps on either side. Footlights that were recessed at the front of the stage have been temporarily covered. All stage equipment, including backdrops, velvet curtains, floodlights, etc., is intact. Double paneled wooden doors lead from the back of the stage into the corridor of the 1924 high school building. Six tall, multi-paned mullioned windows with fanlight transoms dominate each side wall of the auditorium. Between each window is a monumental plaster Doric pilaster, to which have been attached wall lighting and wall-hung radiators. The ceiling has been slightly lowered with suspended, metal stripped acoustical tile; however, the original ceiling with a large, ornate medallion is still intact. Two wide, single doors, like the main entrance doors to the auditorium, are to each side of the stage and lead to the interior of the 1924 high school building. Double wooden exit doors are located beneath the third and sixth windows.

The plan of the second floor of the 1908 graded school building is arranged very similarly to the first, with four classrooms and four

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cloakrooms. From the second floor hall, the central portion of which is a balustraded balcony, a freestanding flight of steps lead to the paneled double-doored entrance to the auditorium balcony. Approximately 250 balcony seats are affixed on either side of a central aisle on four graduated levels. A metal pipe rail is attached to the top of the wooden balcony barricade.

The interior of the 1924 high school addition is similar in materials and workmanship to that of the original 1908 building. Walls are of plaster and wood, and the floors are hardwood. The wainscoting and hardware are relatively intact in the ten classrooms, two coat closets and two restrooms. Changes made to these areas by Coastal Carolina College of the University of South Carolina are for the most part temporary. Access to the 1908 building is through the auditorium.

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establishment of the Winyah Indigo School District. Two years later the Indigo Society's school was merged with the public graded school.(7) This new school was housed in the Society's hall on the corner of Prince and Cannon Streets until the 1908 building was constructed.

In 1907, the Board of Trustees of Winyah Indigo School District purchased land on the corner of Highmarket and Cleland Streets from the Parker family for the purpose of constructing a graded school. This purchase and the cost for erecting the school were financed with monies from issued bonds generated through the National Park Bank of New York and designated as a "White Tax" fund and a "Bond Fund."(8)

The architectural firm of Wilson, Sompayrac and Urquhart of Columbia was selected to prepare plans for the building.(9) Charles Coker Wilson (1864-1933) senior partner of this firm, was perhaps the most prominent architect in South Carolina during the period in which the Winyah Indigo School was built. He designed many educational and other public buildings throughout the Southeast, was the architect for the completion of the South Carolina State House (1902-1907), and served as architect for the University of South Carolina from 1908-1915. He was the preeminent founding member of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as its first president in 1913.(10) John Jefferson Cain, prominent Columbia contractor who built the Palmetto Building and many other significant structures in Columbia and the state, was chosen to construct the Winyah Indigo School at a cost of \$30,000. Construction began in the summer of 1907 and was completed by April 1908, at which time it was hailed as "The Finest School Building in the State."(11) This new building contained twelve classrooms, eight cloakrooms, and a 600-seat auditorium.(12)

When the school moved into its new building in 1908, the City of Georgetown severed its ties with the Winyah Indigo Society, thus establishing for the first time in Georgetown a public graded school separate from the Society's school. At that time the County Board of Trustees consisted of the following: Edwin W. Kaminski, chairman; Edward W. Haselden, secretary; C. L. Ford, James Savage, Edward J. Whelan, E. Marion Doar, and Hugh Oliver.(13) William C. Bynum served as principal over the ten grades housed in this building when it opened. Total enrollment for those grades numbered 382 in 1908.(14)

Considered at that time to be ample for all future needs, these new quarters soon became cramped. With the addition in 1912 of an eleventh grade, the installation of a commercial department in 1914, and

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increased enrollment, it became necessary to move the high school in 1919 to a nearby large frame building on Highmarket Street once occupied by the Georgetown Hospital.(15)

By 1923 though, the County Board of Trustees saw the need for a modern high school building. Enrollment in the 1922-1923 scholastic year had reached 550 pupils, and by the 1923-1924 year the number had grown to 660. It was projected that the 1924-1925 scholastic year would see a total enrollment of more than 750 students.(16) The trustees, therefore, acted accordingly and commissioned David B. Hyer, of Charleston, to design an addition for the high school.(17) Cheves-Oliver Construction Company, also of Charleston, was awarded the construction contract for the building on October 31, 1923, in the amount of \$43,480.00. A new heating system for the entire school was installed at this time by W. K. Prause of Charleston at a cost of \$7,450.00, thus bringing the total cost to just under \$51,000.00. William Thomson, a local contractor, supervised the high school's construction which began on November 15, 1923.(18) This building was built on Cleland Street as an addition to the rear of the 1908 graded school, equalling it in size. The two school buildings were connected physically by the auditorium which was lengthened by thirty feet to a 1,000-seat capacity during the 1923-1924 construction.(19) The new high school formally opened for use on September 22, 1924.(20)

The 1908 and 1924 buildings served the educational needs of the Georgetown area until 1938 when a large new high school was constructed immediately adjacent to the old graded school on Highmarket Street.(21) Although the 1938 Winyah High School burned in 1981, the older buildings remained in use by the school until 1985, when it and Howard High School consolidated to form Georgetown High School, with a physical plant located elsewhere. On October 10, 1985, the school district transferred ownership of the Winyah Indigo School campus to Georgetown County Council, which began to study future use for the site. For a number of years the 1924 high school section has been occupied by the Georgetown Extension of Coastal Carolina College of the University of South Carolina, thus continuing its use for educational purposes. Due to fears that all or part of the building might be demolished, a group of concerned citizens, many of whom were graduates of the school, organized in 1986 the Georgetown Auditorium Preservation Society (GAPS). This group, which has substantial local support, is presently working with Georgetown County Council to preserve the building and put it to the best possible use. The Higher Education Commission of Georgetown has already expressed interest in utilizing the entire school for educational purposes.

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Architecture: The Winyah Indigo School has been an imposing architectural landmark of Georgetown since its construction in 1908 and 1924. Although the Ionic capitals of the Highmarket Street facade's monumental portico were removed and the column bases changed in the 1950s, creating a modified Doric appearance, the building's exterior remains basically intact and continues to embody the distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style, popular in the early twentieth century. While massing is comparable in the 1908 and 1924 buildings, their differing physical appearances illustrate well the changing stylistic practices in educational architecture during the first quarter of this century. Though unornamented and basic in its exterior design, the 1908 building contains architecturally significant features in its main hall and auditorium. Bas relief sculptures by Percy Bryant Baker (1881-1970) depicting famous scenes in American history once adorned the halls, but have been removed for safekeeping. They were donated to the school by the classes of 1908 through 1917. The Georgetown Auditorium Preservation Society hopes to restore these to the building once a more permanent use is found.(22)

The Winyah Indigo (Graded) School is also significant under Criterion C as an example of the work of the architectural firm of Wilson, Sompayrac and Urquhart. Charles Coker Wilson of this firm was well known for his designs throughout the southeast in educational architecture. His influence was widespread; some of his associates and draughtsmen gained recognition in this field of work as well. Wilson and/or his firm's designs include the graded schools in Darlington (ca. 1910) and Bishopville, Logan School in Columbia (actually designed by J. Carroll Johnson, chief draughtsman for Wilson, in 1912; built 1913; listed in the Register in 1979), Camden Grammar School (1922-1924), Greenwood High School (1925; listed in the Register in 1985), and the Burroughs Graded School Auditorium (1923; listed in the Register as part of the school in 1984). David B. Hyer joined the American Institute of Architects in 1923, and remained an active member until his death in 1942.(23) Among Hyer's other works are his design of a 1937 high school in Lake City, S. C., and a 1941 addition to the Charleston County Courthouse.(24) He is said to have been associated with the design and construction of the Riviera Theatre (1937-39) in Charleston.(25)

Education: Construction of the Winyah Indigo School in 1908 represented a major advancement in education in the city of Georgetown and surrounding area. For the first time since the establishment of the Winyah Graded School in 1887, there was a public school independent of, and in a separate building from, the Winyah Indigo Society. This

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building and the subsequent 1924 high school addition were built primarily to accommodate Georgetown's rapidly growing student population. The effect of these buildings was to attract many students from the surrounding areas seeking better educational opportunities in more modern facilities. From 1908 until 1925 the student population of Winyah Indigo School more than doubled from approximately 382 to over 750 pupils.(26)

FOOTNOTES

¹The Georgetown News, 4 April 1908; Records Designated "White Tax Books" and "Bond Fund," 10 March 1907 - 12 April 1909, Georgetown County School District, Georgetown, S. C.

²Records Designated "White Tax Books" and "Bond Fund," 10 March 1907 - 12 April 1909.

³Henry A. M. Smith, "Georgetown - The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers," The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine IX (April 1908): 93.

⁴Rules of Winyah Indigo Society of Georgetown, S. C. with A Short History of the Society and a List of Living and Deceased Members from 1755 to 1938 (Charleston, S.C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1938), p. 11.

⁵Harry C. Taylor, Jr., "A Short History of Winyah School," a paper written in 1940 at Winyah High School, reprinted in the Winyah Gator, a school publication, May 1981, p. 8; "Morgan and Trenholm Collections of Georgetown County Photographs," Georgetown County Library, Georgetown, S. C.

⁶Taylor, p. 8.

⁷Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, 1885 (Columbia, S. C.: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, 1886), p. 184.

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⁸"White Tax Books," (Georgetown County School District Office, Georgetown, S. C.), 10 April 1907 - 12 April 1909.

⁹Ibid.; The Georgetown News, 4 April 1908.

¹⁰Henry F. Withey, A.I.A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), pp. 662-663; D. D. Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Vol. 4 (New York: American Historical Society, 1934), pp. 1010-1011; Christie Zimmerman Fant, The State House of South Carolina: An Illustrated Historic Guide (Columbia, S. C.: R. L. Bryan, 1970), p. 32; John E. Wells to Pete Rogers, 23 June 1982, National Register Files, S. C. Department of Archives and History.

¹¹"White Tax Books"; The Georgetown News, 4 and 8 April 1908.

¹²Morgan and Trenholm Collections; The Georgetown News, 4 April 1908.

¹³Taylor, p. 9.

¹⁴The Georgetown News, 4 April 1908.

¹⁵Taylor, p. 9.

¹⁶The Georgetown Times, 19 September 1924.

¹⁷Cornerstone, 1924 high school building.

¹⁸Ibid., 9 November 1923.

¹⁹Ibid., 19 September 1924; Taylor, p. 9.

²⁰The Georgetown Times, 19 September 1924.

²¹Ibid., 16 September 1938.

²²Morgan and Trenholm Collections; and interview with Mrs. Nell Morris Cribb, chairman, National Register Committee for Winyah School - Auditorium Building, Georgetown, S. C., 8 February 1988.

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²³ Walter F. Petty, AIA, Architectural Practice in South Carolina (Columbia, S. C.: The South Carolina Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1963), p. 143.

²⁴ News and Courier (Charleston, S. C.), 20 August 1937; Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel, Architects of Charleston (Charleston, S. C.: Carolina Art Association, 1945), p. 73.

²⁵ News and Courier (Charleston, S. C.), 26 May 1980.

²⁶ The Georgetown News, 4 April 1908; The Georgetown Times, 19 September 1924.

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The Georgetown News. 4 and 8 April 1908.

The Georgetown Times. 9 November 1923, 19 September 1924.

Manufacturers' Record. 27 July 1911.

"Morgan and Trenholm Collections of Georgetown County Photographs". Georgetown County Library, Georgetown, S. C.

Records Designated "White Tax Books" and "Bond Fund". 10 March 1907 - 12 April 1909.

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Wells, John E. to Pete Rogers. 23 June 1982. National Register
Files. S. C. Department of Archives and History. Columbia, S. C.

Withey, Henry F., A.I.A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical
Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles:
Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

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Section number _____ Page 1 Photographs

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Winyah Indigo School
Location of Property: Georgetown County, South Carolina
Photographer: Paige Sawyer, Georgetown, South Carolina
Location of Negative: Paige Sawyer Photographers, Georgetown, S.C.

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Reproduction of c. 1915 photograph from Morgan-Trenholm Collection: 1880-1920, Georgetown County Library
February 2, 1988
View from Southeast with Student Body in Foreground
2. Reproduction of c. 1925 photograph from Morgan-Trenholm Collection: 1880-1920, Georgetown County Library
February 18, 1988
View from Southwest Showing High School Addition at Rear
3. Principal facade (South elevation)
April 27, 1987
4. Southwest oblique
April 27, 1987
5. Southeast oblique
April 27, 1987
6. West elevation
April 27, 1987
7. West elevation: Detail of Auditorium Section
February 2, 1988
8. East elevation: Detail of Auditorium Section
February 2, 1988
9. 1908 Building: Foyer and Stairway
February 2, 1988
10. 1908 Building: Main Hall and Stairway
February 2, 1988

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11. 1908 Building: First Floor Classroom Interior
February 2, 1988
12. 1908 Building: Second Floor Hall and Auditorium Balcony Entrance
February 2, 1988
13. Auditorium from Balcony
February 2, 1988
14. Auditorium from Stage
February 2, 1988
15. Detailed View of Proscenium
February 2, 1988
16. Large Auditorium Windows with Original Wall-Mounted Radiators
February 2, 1988
17. Original Ceiling and Cornice Moulding Seen Through Modern False
Ceiling
February 2, 1988
18. 1924 High School Building from Northeast
April 27, 1987
19. 1924 High School Building from Northwest
April 27, 1987
20. 1924 High School Building: Hallway
February 2, 1988
21. 1924 High School Building: Stairwell
February 2, 1988
22. 1924 High School Building: Restroom with Original Fixtures
February 2, 1988