

Port Royal School
Name of Property

Beaufort County, SC
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION--School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION—School

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE, BRICK, ALUMINUM,
ASPHALT SHINGLE, SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Port Royal School is located at 1214 Paris Avenue in the town of Port Royal, Beaufort County, South Carolina. The school sits on a large block bounded by 14th Street to the north, 12th Street to the south, Paris Avenue to the east, and London Avenue to the west. Constructed in 1911, it is a two-story, Colonial Revival, solid concrete block, gable-on-hipped roof building with prominent exterior chimneys and a four-sided replica cupola whose original may have served at one time as a bell tower.¹ Designed by the noted South Carolina architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac, the Port Royal School has been renovated on two notable occasions. In 1954, school authorities expanded the building to the north with the construction of a one-story, brick, Modern-style addition (hereafter described as the “1954 main building”) by William Harleston, an associate with the Charleston architecture firm of Halsey and Cummings, as well as the addition of a boiler room and a stair tower on the east side and northeast corner of the 1911 building. In 1997 the interiors and the windows of the 1911 and 1954 buildings were renovated to comply with natural disaster mitigation building codes, although their basic design

¹ See “Much Building Now in Beaufort Vicinity,” *Beaufort Gazette*, June 23, 1910. This article indicated that the plans for the school “will call for a two story cement building.” Various members of the Beaufort County School Board and the Port Royal Elementary School staff indicated that the cupola originally housed a bell. Demolition plans from 1952 call only for the removal of the cupola and make no mention of the bell. See William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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footprint was retained. A second fire stair tower was added to the east side of the 1911 building. In 2002, another addition, this time in a Neo-Craftsman style, was completed to the north of the complex, adjoining the north wall of the 1954 building; it resulted in only minimal changes to the 1911 and 1954 buildings.

Narrative Description

Exterior of the 1911 Building

The original Port Royal School building was built in 1911 using funds raised by the Port Royal Civic League and the local school committee trustees, and it was located on land that was purchased by the Town of Port Royal from a local resident, then deeded to the school trustees for a minimal fee. Its design is clearly attributed to the noted South Carolina architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac, who were responsible for a number of school designs throughout the Carolinas between 1910 and 1919.² Built in the Colonial Revival style, the original 1911 Port Royal School was a two-story, painted, solid concrete block, gable-on-hipped roof building with prominent exterior chimneys and a four-sided cupola that may have served at one time as a bell tower.

Today, the 1911 Port Royal School rests on a concrete water table foundation, into the southwest corner of which is set a marble dedicatory tablet that reads, "Erected by the County and Town through the Efforts of the Civic League, 1911." Its façade, or south elevation, is divided into three bays, with the right and left bays on both the first and second stories consisting of symmetrical sets of five side-by-side, double-hung sash windows undergirded by projecting concrete sills. In each case, these window sets retain their original frames, but the windows themselves (along with all of the windows in the original 1911 building) have been replaced with aluminum, double-pane sashes that mimic the appearance of the original windows. These alterations to the windows were made in 1997 to comply with energy efficiency standards of the period.³ At the center of the south elevation on the second floor is the bay of two side-by-side, double-hung sash windows undergirded by a projecting concrete sill. The south elevation's main, first floor entrance, meanwhile, is directly below this center window grouping, although its double doors are a replacement of the original entranceway to the school. An original peaked drip mold with no supporting features—visible in a circa-1911 postcard image of the school—is still present above the main entrance. It is presently covered with asphalt shingles that match those found on the roof of the 1911 building. These shingles, like the roof, are not original (the original appears to have been standing seam tin painted red), but the roof itself retains its original proportions. The main entrance, which also appears to have been a double entry originally, no longer retains its transom of six lights, but it does have a transom made up of double-pane sheet glass that mimics the general appearance of the original. The original concrete entry steps and cheek walls (which rose to the base of the entry stoop) were demolished during the 1997 renovations, but they were replaced with concrete steps that generally mimic the appearance of

² "Much Building Now in Beaufort Vicinity," *Beaufort Gazette*, June 23, 1910.

³ "Townfolk Proud of PRES Legacy," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 15, 1998: 1D; Regina Johnson, personal interview, January 18, 2013.

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the originals and add code-required steel handrails.⁴ At the roofline, meanwhile, the Port Royal School retains its original molded wooden entablature, although the gutters and downspouts along the south elevation appear to be a modern addition. At the apex of the roof and at the center of the building, a prominent, four-sided cupola rests on a squared wooden foundation and contains rounded arch vents on all four sides. The cupola possesses an asphalt-shingled spire but is otherwise unadorned, in that no vane or finial appears at its top. While this cupola appears to mimic the general proportions of the original visible in the circa 1911 postcard of the Port Royal School, there are some variations in the shape of the cupola arch vents, verifying that the cupola was removed in 1954 as described in the plans for that renovation and expansion.⁵ It was restored at an unknown date, but probably before 2002.

The west elevation of the original 1911 building is a painted, concrete block wall that is generally featureless with the exception of the large original exterior end type chimney that rises several feet above the west roofline and finishes in a triple-layer corbel capped by four decorative terra cotta chimney pots. Here, the gable-on-hip configuration of the roof features a small gable with raking cornice and tympanum filled largely with a bifurcated, semi-circular, louvered vent. Below this, a gently sloping roof descends to the west elevation roofline, creating a modified hipped gable effect, the hip being below the gable rather than above it. These general features are repeated on the east elevation of the 1911 building, with the exception that the lower portion of the east elevation is obstructed by a 1954 secondary addition of a one-story brick space designed as a boiler room. The south-facing portion of this 1954 secondary addition is composed of running bond brick culminating in a stunted parapet wall at the roof, while a large, square, four-light fixed window occupies its center, topped by a lintel made up of a brick soldier course. This window, like most in the 1911 main building and 1954 additions, was replaced with energy-efficient windows in 1997, but it retains the general appearance of the original window in the 1954 secondary addition. The east elevation of this 1954 secondary addition, meanwhile, reveals the stunted parapet wall on its north elevation, as well as the running bond brick on its east face with a single, solid metal door near its center and various utility junctions emerging from its surface. A built-up, flat, composite roof lies between the parapet walls, although the original 1911 chimney on this side is still mostly visible. On the north side of this secondary 1954 addition, a two-story, concrete block stairwell tower, providing emergency egress from the second-floor classrooms, juts out from the original 1911 building's east wall, with a stunted parapet wall on its east face and a built-up composite roof behind this. This tower, added in 1997 as part of the renovations that year, necessitated the removal of the 1954 chimney from the boiler room (at which time the space was converted to a supply room and office) and the covering of two windows, one each on the first and second floors, that were installed as part of the 1954 renovations.⁶ This tower features a three-light vertical window with a concrete sill at the center of its east face, as well as a steel portico with built-up roof at the first-floor level that wraps

⁴ FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

⁵ William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District. A copy of the circa 1911 postcard image was provided by the Historic Port Royal Foundation, which maintains the original in its collection.

⁶ William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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around onto the north elevation of this tower addition. Aluminum coping covers the tops of the parapet walls of the secondary 1954 addition, its lower east wall, and all walls of the 1997 two-story stair tower. The north face of this stair tower is otherwise featureless, save for a single, steel door at the east end, providing egress from the stair tower.

The north elevation, or rear, of the original 1911 building is probably the most dramatically altered portion of the building. In 1954, architect Harleston's plans called for the removal of a wide, shallow structure centered along the north elevation, which probably functioned as a wooden covered porch, with steps running off the porch to the north and east.⁷ Harleston's plans also called for the removal of two fire escapes and ladders from the second floor rooms of the 1911 building and located at opposite ends of the north elevation. In their place, Harleston made several dramatic alterations to this elevation, including the addition of an off-center, rectangular, running bond brick, two-story tower intended as an emergency stairwell, as well as the primary 1954 addition whose central hall provided a passageway from the old building into the new.⁸ This 1954 primary addition resulted in the removal of a rear doorway and at least two windows along the north wall of the 1911 building. The upper portion of the two-story section of the 1954 stair tower, meanwhile, retains its stunted parapet walls on its east and west faces, as well as the large, triple-bay grouping of windows located near the east end of the addition. As part of the 1997 renovations, these windows replaced the 1954 glass block window originally in this wall, although the original brick sill remains below.⁹ This two-story portion also features a built-up composite roof between its parapets, with aluminum coping on the tops of all walls. Its east and west walls, meanwhile, include a narrow, three-light window with a brick header sill centered along each wall. On the east side of the 1954 stair tower, a sloped, standing seam metal, shed-style portico covers the fire stairwell entry. The west side of the north elevation of the 1911 building, meanwhile, is covered—as previously described—on the lower floor by the primary 1954 addition. The upper portion retains a grouping of five, side-by-side, double-hung sash windows like those found on the 1911 building's south elevation.

Exterior of the 1954 Primary Addition

The primary 1954 addition to the main 1911 building, which extends north from the 1911 building's north elevation, is, for the most part, a single-story, brick building with a flat, built-up, composite roof behind a stunted parapet wall. Brick here is of running bond, and along the west elevation are several large drain boxes found at intervals about one foot below the parapet, with downspouts extending to the ground. A simple, double-tier corbel sits atop the wall, capped by

⁷ A class photo from 1922 shows the class standing on a wooden porch with a window configuration in the background that matches the known north elevation configuration of the 1911 building at the time of the 1954 renovations. See Wendy Nilsen Pollitzer, *Port Royal* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 25; and William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

⁸ William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District. The changes to the interior necessitated by the demolition and additions will be detailed below.

⁹ FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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aluminum coping. This west elevation, moving from south to north, features a single, narrow, double-hung sash window, followed by a wider, double-hung sash window, then another narrow, double-hung sash window. This grouping is repeated to the north of the recessed double entry leading into the west hallway of the 1954 primary addition. Beyond this second window grouping are two large bays of seven, side-by-side, double-hung sash windows. All of these windows groups feature brick header sills and brick soldier course lintels, and the recessed double entry has a brick soldier course lintel and a ceramic tile stoop. The window elements of this western wall retain the original grouping orientation, but the glass block that originally appeared in the upper portions of these window groupings, as well as the hopper windows that appeared below, were removed as part of the 1997 renovations and replaced with the mostly fixed double-pane windows (some projecting windows are in the bottom sashes) found here now.¹⁰ This western wall terminates in the original 1954 north-facing parapet wall that adjoins the 2002 Neo-Craftsman-style, two-story addition located to the north. A long, covered breezeway, also built in this Neo-Craftsman style in 2002, runs in front of the 1954 western wall, partially obscuring but not completely covering the 1954 primary addition; it terminates before it obscures any portion of the 1911 building's western elevation.

The east elevation of the 1954 primary addition is largely obscured by mechanicals and other infrastructure near its southern end, although the brick, running bond wall does feature two widely spaced double-hung sash windows that correspond to interior bathrooms. Both have soldier course lintels and brick header sills. Near its center, the east elevation also has a single metal door providing egress from the old kitchen, as well as a sliding metal window (a substantial modification of a much taller window originally) with a brick header sill below and the original soldier course lintel a couple of feet above the current opening. Here, the east elevation juts out to the east to accommodate storage space added at an unknown time.¹¹ The south-facing portion of this protrusion is featureless running bond brick, while the east-facing wall is running bond brick with a downspout at its center. Beyond this is the original cafeteria space extending well to the east, with its roofline slightly higher than the rest of the 1954 primary addition, and a stunted parapet at its east end. It features a flat, built-up, composite roof on which a number of mechanicals are visible. Its south-facing wall displays one modified window near its junction with the previously-described storage space, as well as a "ghost" window (bricked over, but soldier course lintel still visible) near its east end. The south wall is of running bond brick with a two-tier corbel and aluminum coping. At the center of this wall is a double entry covered with a shed-style sloping roof shingled with asphalt shingles. At the north end of this east-facing wall, the cafeteria joins the two-story, Neo-Craftsman-style 2002 addition.

Interior of the 1911 Main Building

¹⁰ FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

¹¹ This addition does not appear on the 1997 renovation plans. These plans originally called for a massive addition to the east and south ends of the original cafeteria that would have obscured much of the east elevation of the original 1954 main building. Instead, it appears that some other alternative was selected late in the renovation process. See FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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Despite additions and renovations completed in 1954, 1997, and 2002, some interior plaster walls and the original interior window frames, with their decorative moldings, do survive. The 1911 building also continues to retain its basic interior configuration, with two classrooms on the first floor and a large, partitioned space on the second floor. The most noteworthy alterations occurred in what was originally the central entryway of the Port Royal School. At its southern end, architect Harleston removed the original front doors and created a recessed entry. At its northern end, he cut back the existing northern wall to create a short interior staircase leading from the first floor of the 1911 main building into the ground-level orientation of the 1954 primary addition. This necessitated the removal of the original interior staircase (located along the north wall of the 1911 building and moving up toward the east), which he enclosed as a first floor storage space after moving the staircase for the 1911 building into his 1954 stair tower addition at the northeast end of the building. On the second floor, he enlarged the classroom space where the staircase had been, and he removed several partitions (added at some unknown date prior to 1954 to create two classrooms out of the original auditorium space on the second floor) and instead created a workroom space at the center of the second floor.¹² These changes also necessitated bricking over the second-story bay of five, side-by-side, double-hung sash windows on the east end of the north elevation. The “exterior” ghost images of this window bay as well as the original fire escape exit nearby are still visible along the south wall of the 1954 staircase tower (originally the north exterior wall of the 1911 building).¹³

When the 1997 renovations were completed, many of Harleston’s interior 1954 alterations to the 1911 main building were again changed. The most noteworthy of these were the demolition of the 1954 recessed southern entrance in the 1911 building and the restoration of its original entrance configuration, as well as the demolition of the first floor storage room and interior walls. These were replaced with a single wall down the north-south center of the 1911 building, with a small entryway vestibule leading into each of the classrooms. In addition, the interior stairs from the first floor of the 1911 building to the ground floor of the 1954 primary addition were demolished and replaced with a landing, from which access to each of the first floor classrooms could be gained. Instead, a small staircase was installed at the original 1911 building north wall, leading from the landing to the 1954 ground floor. On the second floor, the central workroom was eliminated, and a single partition wall was added at the north-south center of this space and a small restroom at the southern end of the space, mirroring and located directly above the entryway vestibule on the first floor.¹⁴ This effectively created a two-classroom space on the second floor, although the more open feel of this second floor space still echoes the original design of the 1911 building’s second floor.

Interior of the 1954 Primary Addition

¹² This auditorium is referenced in Wendy Nilsen Pollitzer, *Port Royal* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 57: “Students at Port Royal Elementary School performed two plays every year in the auditorium located upstairs.”

¹³ William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

¹⁴ FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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The 1954 primary addition, meanwhile, originally centered around a central hallway extending from the north entrance to the 1911 building, with classrooms and other relevant spaces on either side of this hallway. On the west side, moving from south to north, were a small space housing the principal's and vice principal's offices (today, Room C111), a wide hallway leading to the west entrance, a teacher's lounge, a large kindergarten classroom (originally the 1954 library), and another classroom of about the same size. The east side of the main hallway, progressing from south to north, included the access to the 1954 stair tower, a boy's restroom, a girl's restroom, a storage area (at one time also used as a teacher's lounge), the kitchen, and the large cafeteria/auditorium space. The recessed, double-door, north entrance was at the end of this hallway.¹⁵

Modifications to the 1954 primary addition in 1997 resulted in similar, functional changes but nevertheless retained the general configuration of this space. The most noteworthy alterations to the 1954 primary addition were the reconfiguration of the principal's and vice principal's offices at Room C111 to create a resource room, the demolition of the interior lounge wall on the opposite side of the west hall to create a larger classroom (although the original clinic restroom in this space was retained), renovation of the restrooms, removal of the storage space door in the central hallway (its "ghost" is still visible), and modifications to the kitchen and cafeteria spaces to make them more modern and functional, including the removal of the original stage in the cafeteria area. The 1997 renovation also included changes to the floor coverings, doors, wall tiles (although original bathroom wall tiles appear to have been retained), light fixtures, and cabinetry throughout the building, although most of its original concrete block interior walls and original interior window ledges were retained. This renovation also included a complete overhaul of the building's HVAC system.¹⁶ In 2002, when the large Neo-Craftsman-style building was completed to the north, officials also removed the recessed north entrance and installed a sloping ramp at the north end of the hallway to provide egress to the 2002 building. Several window openings along the north wall of the cafeteria were also bricked in at this time.¹⁷

Also on the historic school lot are a large playground with modern equipment, a fenced-in tennis court (also modern), and a large, modern picnic shed near the northeast end of the property. All of these features, except for a small portion of the tennis court, are excluded from the nominated area. These features are situated on a parcel owned by the Town of Port Royal.

¹⁵ William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District; FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

¹⁶ FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

¹⁷ Regina Johnson, personal interview, January 18, 2013.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance

1911-1954

Significant Dates

1911, 1954

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wilson and Sompayrac
Harleston, William

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Port Royal School's 1911 building is significant at the local level under Criterion C for its association with Wilson and Sompayrac, which was one of the most significant architectural

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firms operating in South Carolina at the time of the Port Royal School's construction and today widely considered to be architectural masters of the early twentieth century. In addition, both the 1911 and the 1954 buildings at the Port Royal School are significant at the local level under Criterion A for their direct association with Port Royal's uniquely complicated history of racial segregation in the years following the collapse of the Port Royal Experiment during the American Civil War. During the period from 1911 to 1954, the Port Royal School managed to reflect the period's conflicting approaches to school segregation and separate-but-equal funding of education in the state of South Carolina, including as a recipient of Federal Impact Aid construction funds in the early 1950s and as a fixture of white advantage even when Equalization funds were finally expended on behalf of Port Royal's black students in 1954.

Period of Significance Justification

The period of significance for the Port Royal School, 1911-1954, reflects the major architectural high points for this property (construction in 1911 and expansion in 1954) but also includes the vital period during the early 1950s when the availability of Federal Impact Aid construction funding for the all-white Port Royal School, coupled with the use of Equalization funding to construct an educational facility for Port Royal's black students outside the community, underscored the vast discrepancies in educational opportunity along racial lines for Port Royal's young people during the first half of the twentieth century.

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

The Port Royal School possesses multiple areas of significance at the local level, including its importance as a direct reflection of Port Royal's uniquely complicated history of racial segregation in education (Criterion A) and its importance in architecture as a good example (and the only known example in Beaufort County) of a school building by the highly influential South Carolina architectural firm of Wilson and Sompayrac (Criterion C).

Architecture:

The Civic League of Port Royal initiated the construction of the 1911 Port Royal School building by urging the Beaufort County School Board in 1910 to appropriate \$3,000 to cover the cost of a two-story cement building. The Town of Port Royal, who obtained the land from James B. Hull in June 1910, sold the "desirable lot of ample size," consisting of four lots in the block bounded by Paris Avenue, London Avenue, 12th Street, and 14th Street, to the Trustees of School District Number Nine for a mere \$14.00 in September 1910. The deed contained a curious clause attaching restrictions on the use of the lot that were in keeping with the prevailing segregationist outlook of the time: "...Said premises are to be used for and by the White school of said Town of Port Royal, and for no other purpose, and whenever said land and premises shall cease to be used for the White school and the White children of said Town for school purposes, then said property

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shall revert back to and become the property of said Town the same as if this conveyance never had been made.”¹⁸

The contract for the design of the original 1911 Port Royal School was assigned to the highly regarded Columbia, South Carolina, firm of Wilson and Sompayrac.¹⁹ Established in 1907 as Wilson, Sompayrac, and Urquhart, and comprised of Charles Coker Wilson (1864-1933), Edwin Douglas Sompayrac (1868-1935), and James Burwell Urquhart (1876-1961), the firm built on Wilson’s reputation to quickly become one of the most prolific and influential South Carolina architectural firms of the early twentieth century. Urquhart left in 1910 to form his own Columbia firm, but Wilson and Sompayrac continued a robust business, designing dozens of buildings throughout the Carolinas over the next ten years, many of them school buildings. Among those already listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Logan School in Columbia, the First National Bank Building in Gastonia, NC, Memorial Hall at Coker College in Hartsville, Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church in Bishopville, the Latta Library in Latta, and the Bouchier Building in Columbia. Wilson and Sompayrac were also the supervising architects on the Palmetto Building, another Columbia landmark on the NRHP.²⁰

Born in Hartsville, South Carolina, in 1864, Charles Coker Wilson completed his civil engineering education at South Carolina College by 1888, then joined up with the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad Company and the Carolina Southern Railway as a location and construction engineer. By January 1891, Wilson was in Roanoke, Virginia, where he and classmate Henry Hartwell Huggins established their own architectural firm. Four years later, Wilson partnered with the Lynchburg, Virginia, architect Walter P. Tinsley, where he lasted less than a year before partnering with his former draftsman, William Augustus Edwards, and returning to Columbia, South Carolina. Here, the Wilson and Edwards firm proved very successful, leading to many contracts throughout the southeast. Simultaneously, Wilson served as the city engineer for Columbia and superintendent of the city’s water works. After a brief period of professional architectural study from 1899 to 1900 with the Atelier H. Duray at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Wilson returned and dissolved his partnership with Edwards in 1901. At about the same time, he entered but lost a competition to design the completion of the South Carolina State House, which had remained unfinished since the Civil War. When flaws were discovered in the winning design for the dome, Wilson was appointed in 1903 to correct those flaws, complete the dome, and design the north and south porticos. Four years later, he worked with Henry Ten Eyck Wendell to design Allen University’s Coppin Hall, then reorganized his offices to form Wilson, Sompayrac, and Urquhart.²¹

¹⁸ Copy of original deed in the possession of Tom Klein, Council Member, Town of Port Royal. Details on the cost of the building and the participation of the Civic League are from “Much Building Now in Beaufort Vicinity,” *Beaufort Gazette*, June 23, 1910; “Items from Port Royal,” *The State*, February 7, 1910.

¹⁹ “Much Building Now in Beaufort Vicinity,” *Beaufort Gazette*, June 23, 1910. The firm is explicitly identified in this article as preparing plans for the school.

²⁰ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 171, 185-90, 209-19.

²¹ Wells and Dalton, 209-10. Coppin Hall is listed in the NRHP as part of the Allen University Historic District.

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Educated at South Carolina College, West Point, and Cornell, Edwin Douglas Sompayrac was a native of Society Hill, South Carolina. After working at architectural offices in Buffalo and as the chief insurance inspector for the Southern Railway in Washington, DC, Sompayrac moved to Columbia to join forces with Wilson and Urquhart in 1907. When Sompayrac left the firm following World War I to work with the United States Shipping Board, Wilson continued to partner with a variety of other architects, ultimately consolidating his operations to Columbia after 1927. His lasting legacy, however, may lie in his founding of the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects and his service as the inaugural president of that chapter and as the first chairman of the South Carolina Board of Architectural Examiners in 1917. Other architects with the firm during this period included J. Carroll Johnson (chief designer, 1910-1912) and Louis C. Darnett (draftsman 1910-1912, chief draftsman after 1912).²²

The original plans for the Port Royal School do not survive, so direct attribution of the design to a specific architect within the Wilson and Sompayrac firm is not possible, but there is no doubt that the firm designed the building, and there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that Sompayrac was working in the Port Royal vicinity during the construction of the Port Royal School. As work continued on the Port Royal School in January 1911, Sompayrac—the supervising architect on several simultaneous projects in Beaufort—was summoned before the Beaufort Town Council to explain various delays on those Beaufort projects (including the market, firehouse, and a large office building), all of which had been stopped earlier that week by resolution of the Town Council. While the dispute was resolved with Town Council, the event nevertheless suggests that Sompayrac may have also been present in the area to supervise, or at least look in on, the Port Royal School construction.²³ In any event, the Port Royal School was complete by the end of the summer, proving to be “quite an addition to the town.” It opened that fall, with an enrollment of twenty-nine students, about the same as had been present at the previous school.²⁴ While there was a sink and faucet on the back porch of the school, bathrooms were relegated to outdoor latrines, separated by gender and located to the east and north of the building.²⁵

Despite various architectural changes to the original 1911 building (most of them to the interior) as a result of the 1954 additions and the 1997 renovation, the original Port Royal School building nevertheless still reflects the original design and function imagined by Wilson and Sompayrac, and it retains a sufficient level of integrity to convey its significance. It is also believed to be the only Wilson and Sompayrac school building in Beaufort County, and it is the second oldest

²² Wells and Dalton, 84, 171, 210-11; Andrew Chandler to Eric Plaag, private correspondence, September 23, 2013.

²³ Wells and Dalton, 216, and “Town Council Stops Work on New Municipal Buildings,” *Beaufort Gazette*, January 27, 1911: 1.

²⁴ “Port Royal,” *Beaufort County Democrat*, August 11, 1911, 5, and “Port Royal Items,” *Beaufort County Democrat*, November 10, 1911: 1.

²⁵ Wendy Nilsen Pollitzer, *Port Royal* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 25. One of these latrines is visible on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Beaufort, South Carolina, available digitally through the University of South Carolina’s Digital Collection. It is likely that both latrines were removed sometime prior to the 1954 renovations, as no reference to them is made on those plans.

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original elementary school building still in continuous educational use in the state, behind Little Mountain Elementary School (1909), which is not listed on the NRHP.

Education

As has been previously mentioned, the construction of the 1911 Port Royal School building served as exclamation point on the prevailing social divisions in Port Royal during the Jim Crow era. Not only did the deed for the land on which the new school building was built require that the property be used exclusively for the erection of a “white” school and for use by “white” children, but this arrangement also continued the social divisions that had been established in Port Royal for decades. Over the ensuing years, while approximately thirty white students enjoyed the benefits of a brand new school building designed by one of South Carolina’s most prominent architectural firms, Port Royal’s ninety-two black students continued their education in their old, separate schoolhouse, which state statistics from the period suggest was no doubt substantially deficient and overcrowded.²⁶ Such conditions were a remarkable decline from Port Royal’s origins during the American Civil War as a successful experiment in the education of the South’s freed slave children.²⁷ They were also an extension of the social upheaval created locally by antipathy toward the outcomes of the Port Royal Experiment and regionally by the racist backlash among whites to Reconstruction and its attempts at legislating racial justice. In Port Royal, for example, as white landowners returned home after the Civil War, hoping to reclaim their old lands or start fresh, they found that in many cases their land sold to black freedmen had in turn been purchased by northern speculators. The result was a tense standoff among those northern landowners, the returning white southerners, and the freed slaves who resented the antagonism they felt from both groups. Curiously, much of that antagonism was directed at the education the children of freed slaves had received. As one observer noted in those early post-war years, few people in Port Royal spoke “more contemptuously of ‘the nigger and his school-ma’am’” than those speculating northern transplants.²⁸ These and similar animosities throughout the state culminated in the inclusion of a clause in the 1895 South Carolina Constitution that read, “Separate schools shall be provided for the children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race.”²⁹

²⁶ Statistics on Port Royal enrollment are from the Beaufort County, SC, School Census, 1921-22, the originals of which are in possession of the Beaufort County School Board. In 1909, South Carolina spent nearly \$1.6 million on the education of 201,868 white students, but just under \$367,000 on the education of 316,007 black students. Statistics are from W. E. B. DuBois and Augustus Granville Dill, *The Common School and the Negro American* (Atlanta: Atlanta University Press, 1911), 29.

²⁷ Known commonly as the “Port Royal Experiment,” this social engineering project was initiated by Union forces and northern reformers after the capture of the Port Royal area in 1861. By 1863, many former slaves were owners of land in the vicinity, and schools were established for the education of their children. For more on the Port Royal Experiment, see Willie Lee Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964).

²⁸ Rose, 362.

²⁹ The quotation is from Section 7 of Article XI, Education, in *Constitution of the State of South Carolina, Ratified in Convention, December 4, 1895* (Abbeville: Hugh Wilson, printer, 1900), 45.

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That contempt lingered into the twentieth century, evinced in the vast infrastructure differences between the brand new 1911 Port Royal School and its older, overcrowded cousin that served the black community. The distinction in local attitudes toward the two schools is evident in the community events frequently held to raise funds for additional improvements to the Port Royal School. One such event was the “entertainment” given at the school in 1912, in which Mrs. Hull’s Physical Culture Class sang various songs and offered demonstrations under the sponsorship of the Port Royal Civic League, “its object being to raise funds to pay for a piano, which the League has purchased for the [school] auditorium.”³⁰ While the Port Royal Civic League continued to be a sponsor on behalf of the Port Royal School over the next few years, no similar events appear to have been held on behalf of the black school at Port Royal.³¹

The Depression and World War II did little to change the stasis of segregation, either. Even by the early 1950s, when Korean War-related expansion of the Marine training base at nearby Parris Island caused the local resident population of Port Royal to balloon, the divisions and inequalities of school segregation were obvious at Port Royal. The annual Beaufort County Superintendent’s Reports during that period amplify that story. In 1953, the year before the whites-only Port Royal School was expanded with federal funding, the Port Royal School building was valued at \$8,000, with grounds worth \$1,000 and furnishings and fixtures valued at \$1,000. The nearby Port Royal Negro School building, however, was valued at only \$1,000, with grounds worth \$150 and furnishings and fixtures worth \$100. Expenditures per student were similarly skewed along racial lines in Beaufort County. In 1954, the county had 1,067 white elementary students (just over 25% of the population) and 3,068 black elementary students, but spending was allegedly apportioned on a 60/40 basis between blacks and whites, respectively. The actual disbursements tell an even more disproportionate tale; that year, total expenditures on white students were \$58,680, or nearly 45% of the total, in spite of the fact that they accounted for only 25% of the student population. Illustrated in yet another way, per capita expenditures in Beaufort County for 1954 were \$55.00 per white student and \$23.77 per black student.³²

That same year, 1954, the Port Royal School was expanded using \$4,386 in local funds and \$109,140 in federal funds available under Public Law 815, one of the two federal Impact Aid Laws passed in 1950 to provide funding for public education in those areas where federal military operations related to the Korean War were causing a strain on local services but the federal lands associated with those operations were not taxable to pay for those services. In essence, PL 815 was an extension of the Lanham Act, a similar measure passed in 1941 during the ramp-up to World War II. These Impact Aid Laws are regarded as some of the most successful in federal education law.³³ Nevertheless, the effect in the South was that it amplified

³⁰ “Entertainment at Port Royal,” *Beaufort Gazette*, February 23, 1912: 1.

³¹ A search of the *Beaufort Gazette* for the years 1910 to 1914, in fact, finds no mention whatsoever of the black school at Port Royal.

³² State Department of Education, Annual Reports of County Superintendents, 1953 and 1954, Beaufort County, South Carolina State Records, Box S152045, South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The full run of superintendent reports from 1950 to 1958 was examined for this nomination. The figures found in the 1953 and 1954 reports were typical for the entire period.

³³ Sidney W. Tiedt, *The Role of the Federal Government in Education* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966), 25-26. The other Impact Aid Law of 1950—Public Law 874—was designed to cover the operating

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rather than leveled out the effects of school segregation. Because funds under PL 815 were apportioned to the county school district on an annual basis, without any requirement for approval on what building projects would be funded with that aid, local school districts could apply the funds as they saw fit. Frequently, this meant that white schools received preference over black schools when Impact Aid funds were available—a decision clearly evident in Port Royal.³⁴

These decisions regarding the white and black elementary schools in Port Royal were not being made in a vacuum. Simultaneous to these events, South Carolina watched anxiously while the national debate over segregation and school funding heated up over the South Carolina case *Briggs v. Elliott* (Clarendon County) and its now more widely known cousin, *Brown v. Board of Education*. To combat some of the complaints about educational inequality in South Carolina, Governor James F. Byrnes had even encouraged passage of a three-cent sales tax to pay for improvements to black schools and construction of new, “equal” facilities for black students (often called “Byrnes Schools” today). In this context, it is a strange curiosity that the Port Royal Negro School closed (along with several other Beaufort County black primary schools) following the 1953-54 school year, leaving Port Royal’s twenty-four black elementary school students with no public educational facility in their town. While direct evidence of their assignment to a new school could not be found, it appears that Port Royal’s black students were instead transferred to one of two black school projects in distant Beaufort that were funded with both PL 815 funds and Byrnes equalization money.³⁵ As a result, Port Royal’s black students now had to travel at least five miles to Beaufort—presumably either by private vehicle or by county bus—rather than being able to walk to school like the white students of Port Royal School still could.³⁶

costs of school districts. While it is likely that Beaufort County benefited from that law as well, no direct expenditures under PL 874 on behalf of the Port Royal School could be documented. See also Americo D. Lapati, *Education and the Federal Government: A Historical Record* (New York: Mason/Charter, 1975), 20. Statistics on the expenditures for the Port Royal School are from the Beaufort County Superintendent Report for 1954. See also “New Port Royal School, Built with Federal Funds, to Be Dedicated at Exercises Tonight,” *Beaufort Gazette*, May 27, 1954: 1.

³⁴ One scholar has noted that in an era when federal aid to education was almost always blocked (between 1950 and 1965), Impact Aid—which almost always went to school districts in the South—was a “covert version of federal aid” to education. See Diane Ravitch, *The Troubled Crusade: American Education, 1945-1980* (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1983), 41-42.

³⁵ The two schools were the Dale-Lobeco Elementary and High School and the Robert Smalls Elementary and High School. The latter is the closer and therefore most likely candidate for where Port Royal’s black students were sent. For more on equalization, see Rebekah Dobrasko, “Upholding ‘Separate but Equal’: South Carolina’s School Equalization Program, 1951-1955,” Master’s thesis, University of South Carolina, 2005. Dobrasko today maintains an impressive website on South Carolina’s equalization schools, wherein she names the above two schools as recipients of equalization funds. See <http://www.scequalizationschools.org/known-schools.html>. This could not be confirmed in the Superintendent Reports of the period, which list only PL 815 funds and “local funds” as the source for their construction.

³⁶ The disposition of transportation for Port Royal’s black students after 1954 is unclear, as no documentation of whether they were bused or had to rely on private transportation could be found in the Superintendent Reports of the period. Prior to the equalization movement, many South Carolina counties did not provide transportation for black students; *Briggs v. Elliott*, in fact, had its origins in exactly this issue. Dobrasko

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The segregation of the Port Royal School continued well into the 1960s. Indeed, it was not until 1964 that any of Beaufort County's schools permitted the admission of black students to traditionally white schools, and the Port Royal School was not among them.³⁷ The following year, 1965, the rest of Beaufort County's six all-white schools finally enrolled 234 black students, marking the end of Port Royal School's history of racial segregation.³⁸

While the 1997 renovations and 2002 additions have resulted in some changes to the 1911 main building and its 1954 additions, the historic building nevertheless retains integrity sufficient to convey the architectural significance of the school and illustrate the changes taking place to the benefit of Port Royal's white students in an age of aggressive and persistent educational segregation based on race.

Additional Historic Context

William Harleston (1916-2009), an associate with the Charleston architectural firm of Halsey and Cummings, designed the 1954 expansion of the Port Royal School. Educated at the College of Charleston, the University of Virginia, and the Georgia School of Technology (now known as Georgia Tech), Harleston served in World War II before returning to Charleston to work as a draftsman for the Charleston Housing Architects and Harold Tatum's private firm before forming his own firm. In 1953, he joined the Halsey and Cummings practice. His principal works in 1953 and 1954 included a variety of schools, including the Bonds-Wilson High School in Charleston County, the St. Helena Island School in Beaufort County, the Estill Training School in Estill, and Wade Hampton High School in Hampton.³⁹ The Port Royal School addition was designed to increase its capacity to ninety students, and it included five new classrooms, a library, a multipurpose room with kitchen, a principal's office, and a teacher's lounge.⁴⁰

The Port Royal School underwent \$700,000 in renovations again in 1997, when the school was repainted and outfitted with new blue carpet and tiles throughout, as well as the replacement of original windows in both the 1911 main building and the 1954 additions with energy-efficient windows. Bathrooms were remodeled and classrooms were enlarged as well. The various changes to the facility, which were designed and supervised by FMF Architects of Beaufort,

implies that the SC Educational Finance Commission, which was charged with implementing equalization, had authority over regulating transportation services to ensure equality. See Dobrasko, 12-17. The results in practice in Beaufort County are unclear.

³⁷ "White County Schools to Admit 3 Negroes in Fall," *Beaufort Gazette*, July 16, 1964.

³⁸ "Schools Open Here Without Incident," *Beaufort Gazette*, September 2, 1965: 1-A, 2-A.

³⁹ William Harleston obituary, *Charleston Post and Courier*, March 20, 2009; George S. Koyl, ed., "Harleston, William," *American Architects Directory*, First Edition (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1955), 228.

⁴⁰ "New Port Royal School, Built with Federal Funds, to Be Dedicated at Exercises Tonight," *Beaufort Gazette*, May 27, 1954: 1; William Harleston, *Plans of Port Royal School, Port Royal, SC, Project No. SC-52-6C-6D*, December 1, 1952, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

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necessitated the closure of the school for one year, during which Port Royal's students were in attendance at the old Battery Creek School in Beaufort.⁴¹

In 2002, school authorities greatly expanded the Port Royal School, adding a 35,000-square foot, two-story building to the site, connecting to the original complex along the north wall of the 1954 primary addition. The addition included a variety of multipurpose rooms dedicated to science, visual arts, dance, drama, and music, ten multi-age classrooms, two kindergarten classrooms, a pre-kindergarten area, a library, a cafeteria, and additional workspace. This portion of the building was designed to withstand heavy winds and earthquakes, in compliance with International Building Code 2000. Schell Carson of W. Powers McElveen and Associates in Columbia was the architect for this work.⁴²

⁴¹ "Townfolk Proud of PRES Legacy," *Beaufort Gazette*, March 15, 1998: 1D; FMF Architects, *Demolition Floor Plans, Port Royal Elementary School*, February 5, 1997, original plans in possession of Beaufort County School District.

⁴² "Port Royal Elementary Expansion on Schedule," *Beaufort Gazette*, May 31, 2002.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: SC Department of Archives and History; Town of Port Royal; Beaufort County School District

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.377568 Longitude: -80.692322

2. Latitude: Longitude:

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3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The nominated area includes approximately the southern half of a block bounded on the south by 12th Street, on the east by London Avenue, on the north by 14th Street, and on the west by Paris Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area includes the school, its additions, and the immediate surrounding grounds on the parcels owned by the Beaufort County School District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Eric W. Plaag, PhD
organization: _____
street & number: 127 Sun Haven Ln.
city or town: Boone state: NC zip code: 28607

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e-mail ericplaag@gmail.com
telephone: (803) 466-7050
date: June 11, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Current Owner: Beaufort County School District
2900 Mink Point Blvd.
Beaufort, SC 29901-0309

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Port Royal School

City or Vicinity: Port Royal

County: Beaufort County State: South Carolina

Photographer: Eric Plaag

Date Photographed: January 18, 2013, unless otherwise indicated

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

- 1 of 37: 1911 Building, south façade oblique, looking northeast
- 2 of 37: 1911 Building, south façade, looking north
- 3 of 37: Cupola and roof detail, 1911 Building, taken June 22, 2012
- 4 of 37: 1911 Building, southwest corner, looking northeast, taken January 19, 2013
- 5 of 37: 1911 Building, cornerstone detail, taken January 19, 2013
- 6 of 37: 1911 Building, south façade oblique, looking northwest
- 7 of 37: 1911 Building, east side, looking west
- 8 of 37: 1911 Building, northeast corner with 1954 addition, looking west
- 9 of 37: 1911 building north elevation with 1954 additions, looking southwest
- 10 of 37: 1954 main building, west elevation, at center; 1911 building at right; 2002 building at left; looking east
- 11 of 37: 1954 main building, west elevation, looking north toward 2002 building
- 12 of 37: 1954 main building, west elevation, looking south toward 1911 building rear
- 13 of 37: Junction of 1911 building and 1954 main building, west elevation, looking southeast
- 14 of 37: Junction of 1954 main building and 2002 building, west elevation, looking east
- 15 of 37: Junction of 1954 main building and 2002 building, south elevation, looking northwest
- 16 of 37: Center hall, 1954 main building, looking south toward rear (north) entrance to 1911 building
- 17 of 37: Room C112, 1st floor, 1911 building, looking southwest
- 18 of 37: Main (south) entrance foyer, 1911 building, looking southwest from Room C113
- 19 of 37: Room C113, 1st floor, 1911 building, looking southeast
- 20 of 37: Room C113, 1st floor, 1911 building, looking southwest
- 21 of 37: Stairwell, 1954 building, looking west
- 22 of 37: Room C201, 2nd floor, east side, 1911 building, looking southeast
- 23 of 37: Center hallway, 1954 main building, looking north
- 24 of 37: West hallway, 1954 main building, looking west
- 25 of 37: Cafeteria, 1954 main building, looking southeast
- 26 of 37: Cafeteria, 1954 main building, looking northwest
- 27 of 37: North classroom, 1954 main building, looking northwest
- 28 of 37: North classroom, 1954 main building, looking northeast
- 29 of 37: Center classroom, 1954 main building, looking southwest
- 30 of 37: 2002 building, west elevation, looking east, taken June 22, 2012
- 31 of 37: Port Royal School complex, 1911 building in foreground, looking northeast, taken June 22, 2012
- 32 of 37: East wing of 2002 building, west elevation, looking northeast, taken June 22, 2012
- 33 of 37: East wing of 2002 building, south elevation, looking north, taken June 22, 2012
- 34 of 37: East wing of 2002 building, southeast oblique, looking northwest, taken June 22, 2012
- 35 of 37: Port Royal School complex, east elevation, looking west, taken June 22, 2012

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36 of 37: 2002 building, north elevation, looking southwest, taken June 22, 2012

37 of 37: Historic postcard image, circa 1911, Port Royal School, courtesy of Historic Port
Royal Foundation

In addition, photographs of the original architectural plans from 1954 and 1997 (cited supra) may be found on the attached image disk.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.