Sustaining Historic Places in Changing Times

Historic Preservation Plan

for South Carolina

2020 - 2026

State Historic Preservation Office

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

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Appendices

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Introduction

The historic preservation movement in South Carolina is over one hundred years old. Evolving from early efforts in Charleston, it now reaches every county. Citizens across the state have worked diligently to care for their historic properties, both privately and publicly owned. They have also seen historic places be neglected and overlooked.

The preservation of South Carolina's rich and varied historic properties and places is too large a task for one entity. It takes the ongoing efforts of many individuals and organizations to identify and care for these resources. Together, we are stewards of the state's history and historic places, and have both the responsibility to care for, as well as the privilege to learn from, use, and enjoy these special places.

What is Historic Preservation?

The National Park Service (NPS) describes historic preservation as a conversation with our past about our future. It provides us with opportunities to ask, "What is important in our history?" and "What parts of our past can we preserve for the future?" Historic preservation includes activities that identify, evaluate, protect, and use historic places, including buildings, structures, sites, districts, neighborhoods, and landscapes.

What is the Preservation Plan?

This statewide preservation plan and previous plans were developed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 54 U.S.C. § 302303(b)(3). The SHPO was established in 1969, after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. The SHPO is supported in part by the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) administered by the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior. The HPF, established in 1976, is funded by revenue generated from Outer Continental Shelf leases. The SHPO carries out the requirements of the Act as well as programs created by state laws. [Visit the SHPO's Preservation Laws web page for a full listing of state laws and a link to a list of federal laws.] These programs include:

- statewide survey of historic properties
- National Register of Historic Places
- state historical markers
- federal, state, and local tax incentives for rehabilitating historic buildings
- grants to public and non-profit organizations for historic preservation projects
- reviews of federal undertakings for impacts to historic properties
- reviews under several state laws for project impacts to historic properties
- Certified Local Government program

The SHPO also provides information about historic properties including online resources such as the SC Historic Properties Record (SCHPR), SC ArchSite (online GIS), and public programming such as the statewide historic preservation conference. Through these programs and services the SHPO encourages and facilitates the responsible stewardship of South Carolina's irreplaceable historic and prehistoric places. Through these programs and resources the SHPO "***encourages and facilitates the responsible stewardship of South Carolina's irreplaceable historic and prehistoric places."***

This plan follows requirements from Chapter 6 Section G of the *Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual* (June 2007). The *Grants Manual* requires that the State Plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements or sections:

a) a summary of how the State Plan was developed, including a brief description of public participation;
b) a summary assessment of the full range of historic and cultural resources in the State; including current important issues facing historic preservation, threats and opportunities, and the current state of knowledge about historic and cultural resources or classes of historic resources throughout the State;
c) guidance for the management of historic and cultural resources in the State, typically expressed in policies, strategies, goals, and objectives, providing a vision for the State as a whole, and a direction for the SHPO office;
d) the time frame of the State Plan (or "planning cycle"), including the date of the next revision or review; and,
e) a bibliography of documents used in preparing the State Plan.

The state historic preservation plan is used by the SHPO and others throughout the state to guide decision-making on a general level, coordinate statewide preservation activities, and communicate statewide preservation policy, goals, and values to the preservation constituency, decision-makers, and interested and affected parties across the state. It provides direction and guidance for general-level decision-making, rather than serving as a detailed blueprint for making place-specific or resource-specific decisions.

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Planning Process

SHPO staff began the process by reviewing NPS guidance and consulting with NPS staff, and also reviewed other state preservation plans. A timeline for updating the plan was developed, along with a public outreach plan, updated list of stakeholders, and questions to gather public input.

Next SHPO staff reviewed the previous plan, *Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future: A Historic Preservation Plan for South Carolina, 2007-2015,* and assessed what had been achieved. The analysis was both encouraging, as much had been accomplished, as well as sobering, as it also identified areas where progress had been limited. (See Appendix A.) Other preservation-related plans in the state and other state-level plans including transportation, housing and community development, workforce development, hazard mitigation, and outdoor recreation were reviewed.

To gather public input, an online survey was chosen as the most efficient and cost-effective tool with the broadest reach. The survey included questions asked for the previous preservation plan in 2005, as well as several new questions. The survey was open from January to May 2015 and received 455 responses. It was publicized multiple times via the SHPO e-newsletter, agency Twitter and Facebook, staff signature lines, targeted e-mails to local contacts, the statewide preservation conference and in many face to face interactions. (See Appendix C.) A session at the historic preservation conference solicited ideas on the current threats and opportunities for preservation.

The planning process timeline was expanded to allow for further input and analysis as the South Carolina Department of Archives and History went through the House Legislative Oversight Committee review process in 2016 and 2017, resulting in several specific recommendations for the SHPO. NPS granted time extensions for the previous plan to allow for the incorporation of these recommendations, as well the impact of several natural disasters caused by tropical storms and

hurricanes. From this crucial public feedback, along with the research collected on preservation programs and accomplishments, other plans, demographic and economic statistics, goals and objectives emerged.

Past Accomplishments

Preserving Our Past to Build a Healthy Future: A Historic Preservation Plan for South Carolina, 2007-2015, was developed in 2005-2006 to provide a framework for addressing the great potential of historic places to enhance the state's future. The plan had three broad goals with objectives and strategies for each. While much was accomplished, the realities of the Great Recession in the late 2000s and early 2010s created unexpected challenges. As budgets and staffs shrank, organizations and individuals sought creative ways to carry out historic preservation within these new constraints.

Goal I: Educate South Carolinians about our heritage and its value. This goal recognized the fundamental and ongoing need to share the stories and historic places of South Carolina with the state's citizens. It also called for actions to support educators, students, and professionals in preservation-related fields. Organizations around the state promoted history and historic preservation through a wide range of publications, media, and events – from TV, radio, and magazines to websites and social media; from conferences and seminars, to tours, field days, awards programs, and hands on workshops. Resources to reach teachers with information about historic places were developed by both statewide and local organizations. Targeted training for professionals as well as university students helped expand the knowledge base of current and future preservation practitioners.

Goal II: Support private stewardship. This goal focused on assisting key players in preservation - the owners of historic buildings who maintain, repair, and restore them. Finding funding is a perennial preservation challenge, one that was even more acute during the planning cycle. Owners faced shrinking incomes, budget cutbacks, and difficult lending and real estate markets. The state enacted the Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act that can be used in conjunction with historic tax credits to rehabilitate historic buildings, and enhanced existing historic state income tax credits to assist smaller projects. In the last years of the planning cycle, the economic recovery led to a dramatic increase in the number and value of income-producing federal historic income tax credit projects.

Goal III: Integrate historic preservation into public policy and planning. This goal recognized the impact of the public sector on preservation, both through its ownership of historic properties and through its role in project permitting and funding. It also recognized the value of making information about historic properties to aid in planning and decision making easily accessible. Significant progress was made in providing historic property information via the internet, both through digitization projects such as the SC Historic Properties Record, and the implementation of an online GIS system, SC ArchSite, for historic buildings, districts and archaeology sites. Several agreements between the SHPO and federal and state agencies helped improve and streamline the consultation process for projects. Local governments played a key role in preservation through their ability to designate historic zoning overlays and create boards of architectural review. Participation in the Certified Local Government program grew from 25 to 36 local governments.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives outlined in the preservation plan describe a vision for historic preservation in the state as a whole, and outline future directions for the Station Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), based on public input, analyses of historic resources data and demographics, and other related plans. **This vision focuses on increased awareness and appreciation of all the state's historic places and the contributions that they can make to growing South Carolina's economy and to helping citizens learn about and understand the past**. The goals and objectives are designed to be broad and flexible, so that they can be pursued in a range of circumstances at both the local and state level. The SHPO will use the plan to frame annual work plans and prioritize grant funding. Other organizations and individuals with an interest in South Carolina's historic places can incorporate these goals and objectives into their efforts. The legacy of preservation in South Carolina is strong, and striving towards these goals and objectives will help sustain our historic places in changing times.

Goal I. Increase awareness and appreciation of the state's historic and archaeological properties and of the benefits of historic preservation.

A. Develop initiatives that build awareness of the contributions of historic places and historic preservation to our communities.

B. Increase awareness of preservation issues and successes on both statewide and regional levels.

C. Encourage initiatives that engage youth in developing an appreciation for historic places and historic preservation.

D. Increase depth of understanding of preservation practices and policies and the ability to apply to specific projects by providing training and information.

E. Collaborate with related organizations to increase awareness of preservation tools and to build networks.

Goal II. Expand documentation of the full range of the state's historic properties.

A. Encourage the identification and documentation of historic properties and sites that tell the stories of all South Carolinians, including those currently under-represented in inventories of historic properties.

B. Utilize technology to document and improve access to information about historic properties and places.

C. Encourage surveys in both fast-growing regions of the state and rural areas to identify and document historic properties and encourage the development of historic contexts.

Goal III. Support the stewardship of historic properties.

A. Promote awareness and use of grant funding sources and tax incentives, and the development of additional incentives and funding sources to assist preservation-related projects.

B. Encourage the retention of traditional skills needed in the maintenance and repair of historic properties.

C. Seek ways to recognize and celebrate individuals and organizations for their efforts to preserve and protect historic properties and places.

Goal IV. Foster the protection of historic properties.

A. Educate decision makers at the local, state, and federal levels regarding how historic preservation makes communities more attractive, encourages heritage tourism, and leads to downtown revitalization and economic development.

B. Encourage initiatives to protect and preserve historic downtowns, historic African American properties, historic cemeteries, historic rural landscapes, and historic houses.

C. Support existing, as well as new, local, state, and federal policies that encourage retention of historic buildings, sites, districts, landscapes, and communities, including responses to increased flooding events.

D. Promote awareness of historic resources in state, regional, and local disaster responses, and incorporate planning for historic properties in disaster mitigation and response plans.

Acknowledgements

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Deepest thanks also go to current and former SHPO staff members for their dedication and ongoing commitments to carrying out the programs of the office and serving South Carolina's citizens. Finally, many thanks go to Agency Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. W. Eric Emerson for his unwavering commitment to the programs and mission of the Department of Archives and History.

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South Carolina's Historic Places

South Carolina's history is recorded not only in the written records found in archives and libraries, but also in its historic buildings, structures, landscapes, districts, and archaeological sites. These are tangible reminders of the stories that make each of our communities unique. As part of the requirements for the state plan, this chapter provides an overview of the historic and cultural resources in the state, primarily with examples from the 1,500+ listings in the National Register of Historic Places (see side bar). Included are iconic symbols of the Palmetto State such as the South Carolina State House, as well as places of daily life: houses, schools, neighborhoods, farms, textile mills and mill villages, stores, office buildings, and churches. Included are places of struggle, from military conflicts to the Civil Rights movement, and places of innovation and progress. The wide range of historic places help tell the story of South Carolinians from the earliest days of human settlement into the 20th century. [Note: Documentation for each of South Carolina's National Register listings mentioned in this chapter can be found on the SC Historic Properties Record, by searching National Register records.]

What is the National Register of Historic Places? It is a list of properties significant in our nation's past, maintained by the National Park Service. Properties are added by nominations submitted by citizens nationwide to State Historic Preservation Offices. The National Register recognizes places that are important to our local, state, and national heritage and are worthy of preservation. It helps federal, state, and local governments identify those places that should be considered in planning and those whose preservation should be encouraged through economic incentives and technical assistance. Perhaps the most important result of National Register listing is the recognition that it brings. Individuals, organizations, and local governments can use this recognition to raise awareness and encourage historic preservation. The process for listing in South Carolina can be found at https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/national-register.

Pre-Historic Archaeological Sites

For more than 10,000 years, people have occupied the land that is South Carolina. Archaeologists have studied the physical remnants of their existence for more than a century. Some of the earliest efforts were excavations of mound sites such as Little Barnwell Island (38BU23) in Beaufort County, Lawton Mounds (38AL11) in Allendale County, McCollum Mound (38CS2) in Chester County, and the McDowell Site (38KE12) and Belmont Neck Site (38KE06) in Kershaw County. However, pre-historic sites extend much further into the past than mound sites. Shell rings, like the Fig Island Site (38CH42) in Charleston County, are found along the coast from Beaufort to Georgetown counties and date to the late Archaic and early Woodland periods (1,000-2,200 B.C). Other pre-historic sites include quarries that were sources of raw materials for tools or vessels, such as the Chert Quarries Archaeological District in Allendale County and the Pacolet Soapstone Quarries in Cherokee and Spartanburg counties. The Nation Ford Fish Weir in the York County provides evidence of the fishing practices of Native Americans.

European Settlement

Archaeologists have also focused on the sites of European attempts to colonize South Carolina. Charles Forte (Santa Elena; San Felipe; San Marcos; Ribaut Monument) on Parris Island in Beaufort County includes the site of a French fort built in 1562 and Spanish forts and town built and occupied from 1566-1587. Charles Towne Landing near present day Charleston is the location of the first permanent English settlement in South Carolina in 1670. As the English gained a foothold in South Carolina, evidence of interactions with Native Americans is found in archaeological sites. The Yamasee Indian Towns of Pocosabo Town (38BU1279) and Altamaha Town (38BU1206) in Beaufort County provide evidence of indigenous settlements during the decades of proprietary rule. At the Fort Moore-Savano Town Site (38AK4 and 38AK5) in

Aiken County, Savano Indians occupied the bluff prior to the arrival of traders, and remained until shortly after 1716, when a fort was constructed in an attempt to control trade in animal skins and as a military deterrent.

Evidence of early settlement is also found in the Ashley River Historic District (Charleston and Dorchester Counties) and the Cooper River Historic District in Berkeley County. These districts contain some of South Carolina's oldest houses and churches, such as Middleburg, Drayton Hall, Strawberry Chapel, and Pompion Hill Chapel. The historic districts also contain archaeological sites documenting the lives of enslaved workers, early transportation routes such as roads and ferries, and remnants of inland and tidal rice fields. Enslaved Africans provided the primary workforce, and by 1720 the black population of South Carolina was twice that of the white population. The Stono River Slave Rebellion in Charleston County is the site of an attempted effort by more than 80 enslaved persons to escape to Spanish Florida in 1739. The revolt resulted in the adoption of more stringent set of laws governing slavery that were in effect until 1865.

Colonoware and pottery fragments, Ashley River Historic District

Pompion Hill Chapel, Cooper River, in 1940. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,8-HUG.V,2--3

Settlements spread along the coast and into the interior, and towns were established for commerce and trade at Beaufort (1711), Georgetown (1729), and Camden (1733/1758). Historic districts in these towns encompass the core commercial and residential areas and include structures from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. A unique early construction material, tabby, a concrete made from lime, sand and oyster shells, is found in several buildings in and around Beaufort. While these towns survive, other early settlements exist primarily as archaeological sites. For example, Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site is the site of Dorchester, a town established in 1697 but abandoned by 1788. Oconee Station (pre-1760) in Oconee County in the northwestern corner of the state marks the farthest point of European settlement prior to the Revolution. Other early buildings include Thorntree in Kingstree (1749) in Williamsburg County, Pegues Place in Marlboro County (ca. 1770), Saint David's Episcopal Church in Cheraw (ca. 1770-1773), and Walnut Grove Plantation in Spartanburg County (ca. 1765). While settlers relied heavily on rivers for transportation, early roads such as the Kings Highway along the coast allowed limited travel by land.

The Church of England was the official church of the colony but South Carolina tolerated a measure of religious freedom, as shown by several Charleston sacred spaces: Huguenot Church established in 1680s (current building dates to 1845), Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim established in 1749 (current building dates to 1840), and St. Mary's Church, incorporated in 1791 (current building dates to 1839), considered the first Roman Catholic Church in the Carolinas and Georgia. Other early church buildings include St. John's Lutheran Church in Newberry County, Horn Creek Baptist Church in Edgefield County, and the Ebenezer A.R.P. Church in Fairfield County, birthplace of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination in South Carolina.

Charleston was the focus of trade and government, becoming one of the wealthiest colonial cities. While few of the earliest buildings survive (an exception is the 1713 Powder Magazine), recent archaeological excavations located portions of the original city walls and fortifications. Imposing structures from the colonial period include St. Michael's Church, Exchange and Provost Building, Miles Brewton House, and Heyward-Washington House. The Charleston single-house, a unique house form adapted to the city's narrow urban lots and the hot humid climate, emerged by the mid-18th century.

Revolution and Statehood

South Carolina played a critical role in the American Revolution. Ninety Six National Historic Site in Greenwood County preserves the location of the first land battle south of New England (fought in 1775) and the longest field siege of the war (in 1781). The Battle of Camden in Kershaw County was a disastrous Patriot defeat in 1780, while Kings Mountain National Military Park in York County and Cowpens National Battlefield in Cherokee County are sites of important Patriot victories. Fort Motte in Calhoun County was a strategic point on the British supply route between Camden and Charleston, and was the home of Rebecca Motte, who gave consent for the Patriots to burn the house, leading to a British surrender in 1781. Snow's Island in Florence and Marion counties served as the headquarters, supply depot, and retreat for General Francis Marion's partisan forces during the winter of 1780-1781.

McLeod Plantation slave row. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division. HABS SC,10-CHAR.V,10A--1

The flourishing of the South Carolina plantation economy after the Revolutionary War produced grand buildings and transformed the landscape. Numerous examples of 19th century architectural styles such as Federal, Neoclassical, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival are found in Charleston. Imposing antebellum buildings Charleston include Rose Hill in Union County, Milford in Sumter outside of County, Hightower Hall in York County, Redcliffe Plantation in Aiken County, and the Rankin Harwell House in Florence County. The Octagan House in Laurens is a rare example of the 19th century interest in eight-sided buildings. Surviving slave dwellings such as those at McLeod Plantation, Magnolia Plantation, and Boone Hall in Charleston County, and rice fields in the Pee Dee River Rice Planters Historic District in Georgetown County are reminders of the thousands of enslaved individuals who toiled on plantations and whose labor made grand buildings possible. More modest vernacular style homes like the Carolina I-house, two-stories tall and one-room deep are found across the state. While most were of frame construction, some were built of brick.

Williamsburg County Courthouse, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,45-KING,2--1

In Columbia, established as the state capitol in 1786, architect Robert Mills designed the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, one of the earliest mental hospitals in America built with public funds. Mills also designed county courthouses and jails, and the Fireproof Building for local records in Charleston. South Carolina College was established in 1801 in Columbia, and over the next decades buildings were erected providing academic and living spaces for students and teachers. Private institutions such as Wofford College in Spartanburg and Erskine College in Due West were also established.

Historic canals, such as the Santee Canal in Berkeley County, and Landsford Canal along the Catawba River in Chester County highlight efforts to improve transportation networks, as do historic bridges. The Poinsett Bridge in Greenville County, built in 1820 as part of the State Road designed by Joel Poinsett, is perhaps the state's oldest bridge. Campbell's Covered Bridge (1909), also in Greenville County, is the state's only remaining covered bridge. The Gervais Street Bridge in Columbia built in 1928 and Waccamaw River Memorial Bridge built a decade later at Conway, served growing automobile traffic. Efforts to improve maritime navigation include lighthouses like Hunting Island Lighthouse and Cape Romain Lighthouse. Early aviation history is represented by the Curtiss-Wright Hangar built in 1929 at Columbia's Owens Field.

Hunting Island Lighthouse. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,7-HUNTIL,1A--17 (CT)

Railroads appeared in the 1830s and transformed the landscape over the next century. When completed in 1832, the Charleston to Hamburg line was the world's longest. The Stumphouse Tunnel Complex in Oconee County (1856-1859) was an unfinished effort to connect southern rail routes to the Midwest. After the Civil War, railroad networks expanded significantly, resulting in the creation and growth of many towns and cities such as Little Mountain, Johnston, and Florence. Depots such as those in Westminster, Dillon, Belton, and Myrtle Beach, are reminders of the important roles of railroads in moving goods and people.

Evidence of antebellum industries exists primarily in archaeological sites like Pottersville in Edgefield County and early ironworks sites in Cherokee and York counties. The Dorn Gold Mine in McCormick County, mined with enslaved labor, yielded a million dollars in gold before the vein was exhausted.

Civil War, Reconstruction and Industrial Development

South Carolina played a significant role in the Civil War. The Secession Convention in December 1860 began at the First Baptist Church in Columbia before moving to Charleston. The first shots of the Civil War were fired April 12, 1861 on Fort Sumter, now a National Monument. Defensive fortifications remain in the Lowcountry, including the Christ Church lines in Mount Pleasant and batteries and earthworks around Charleston. Sites of armed conflict are commemorated at places like Rivers Bridge State Park in Bamberg County and the Honey Hill-Boyd's Neck Battlefield in Jasper County.

Fort Sumter, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,10-CHAR.V,3--28 HABS SC,10-CHAR.V,3--28

South Carolina Statehouse

Camp Saxton in Beaufort is the location of a camp occupied in 1862-1863 by the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, the first black regiment mustered into regular service in the United States Army during the Civil War. Elaborate ceremonies were held there on New Year's Day 1863 to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. Fort Howell was built by United States Colored Troops on Hilton Head Island in 1864, in part to protect the site of the freedman's town of Mitchelville established in 1862. The Armistead Burt House in Abbeville was the location of Jefferson Davis's last Council of War in May of 1865. The unfinished State House in Columbia burned in February 1865 as Sherman's forces marched through the state, and the building would not be completed until 1907. While the war's effects were felt from Beaufort to Charleston to Columbia, and along the path of Sherman's March, many buildings and landscapes survived. For example, the home of Mary Boykin Chesnut, one of the best known diarists of the Civil War, survived Columbia's burning. National cemeteries at Beaufort and Florence are a tangible reminder of the war's cost, as is the Florence Stockade, site of a large prisoner of war camp where Confederates held Union soldiers during the final months of the war.

South Carolina struggled to recover the destruction from the Civil War and Reconstruction brought economic, political, and cultural changes. Systems of share-cropping and tenant farming emerged in agriculture. The Barber House in Richland County is an example of a home built on land acquired by a freedman a few years after the end of the war. The Gregg-Wallace Farm Tenant House in Florence County is an example of housing for tenant farmers. Gullah islanders living in isolation on the sea islands such as Daufuskie Island built small cottages, schools, and churches. The home of Joseph Hayne Rainey, an African American who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1870 to 1879, still stands in Georgetown, as does the house of Robert Smalls in Beaufort, a slave who rose to fame after capturing the CSS Planter in 1862 in Charleston, and later served in the state legislature and Congress.

Educational institutions for freedmen emerged in the war's aftermath, including Penn School, established in 1862 on St. Helena Island, Avery Normal Institute in Charleston, Claflin College in Orangeburg, and Benedict College in Columbia. Other educational organizations for African Americans were established in later decades including Allen University in Columbia, Bettis Academy in Edgefield County, Immanuel School in Aiken, Goodwill Parochial School in Sumter County, and Voorhees College in Bamberg County. South Carolina State College (now University) was founded in 1896 as the state's sole public college for African American students.

African Americans established independent congregations in rural and urban areas, and within the next few decades many built substantial frame and brick buildings. St. Mark's Episcopal in Charleston organized in 1865 and built an imposing temple form building in 1878. St. Peter's AME Church in Walterboro formed in 1867 and soon built a Gothic Revival frame church. Bethlehem Baptist Church in Barnwell organized ca. 1868, and built its current frame sanctuary ca. 1898. Hermon Presbyterian in Rock Hill was organized in 1869 and built a brick Gothic Revival building in 1903. On the Sea Islands, small praise houses were used for meetings and services on Sunday nights and weeknights. Camp Welfare in Fairfield County, established ca. 1876, is among the state's few surviving campgrounds where annual religious gatherings were held. African Americans also formed lodges such as the Knights of Wise Men Lodge Hall (organized 1870, current building ca. 1940) on St. Helena Island and the Seashore Farmer's Lodge No. 767 (ca. 1915) on James Island.

Many plantations survived, often bought by wealthy Northerners in the decades after 1900 seeking to create rural retreats for hunting. Several former plantations along the Waccamaw River were purchased by Archer and Anna Hyatt Huntington and transformed into Brookgreen Gardens. They also constructed the Moorish style Atalaya, now part of Huntington Beach State Park, as their winter home in the early 1930s. At Gravel Hill in Hampton County, new owners built a hunting retreat in the Adirondack Style. Wealthy Northerners interested in equine sports travelled to Camden and Aiken, where they built large "cottages" and enjoyed pursuits such as court tennis, golf, polo, and horse racing. These early visitors were the first

wave of the 20th century's tourism industry. Myrtle Beach's growth as a tourist destination can be seen in golf courses like Pine Lakes Country Club, mid-century motels like the Waikiki Village Motel, and the downtown commercial historic district.

Graniteville. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HAER SC,2-GRANV,1--26 (CT)

Pacolot Mill Village House

South Carolina experienced increased investment in textile mills after the Civil War and the development of numerous mill villages. The textile industry significantly impacted on the people, economy, and landscape of South Carolina, transforming rural places into towns and towns into cities. The pattern for the mill and village was established at Graniteville, built by William Gregg in the 1840s, with its granite mill and row of carpenter Gothic mill houses. Some mills were built in existing communities such as Spartanburg, Greenville, Newberry, Rock Hill, and Columbia, while the construction of mills spurred development of small towns like Pacolet, Buffalo, Newry, and Great Falls. South Carolina textile mills were among the largest in the world and adopted the most current technology. Expansive multi-story rectangular brick buildings with regularly spaced large windows dotted the Midlands and Upstate. The need for power for the textile mills also led to the construction of dams and early hydroelectric plants.

Smith Tobacco Barn, Dillon County. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,17-DILL.V,1--13

As agriculture prospered towns such as Marion, Mayesville, Clio, Lake City, Winnsboro, Laurens, and Manning grew. Businessmen built one- and two-story buildings for retail, office, and living space. The buildings were typically of masonry construction and ornamented with brick details, pressed metal, cast stone, and/or terra cotta, in styles such as Italianate, Victorian, and Romanesque. Large store front windows invited customers in and provided light in this pre-electric world. Rural crossroads were often the site of country stores, serving as hubs for commerce and communication. Among the earliest examples is the Lenoir Store built prior to 1878 in Sumter County. Tobacco barns and warehouses in Marion and Dillon counties, are reminders of tobacco's impact on the Pee Dee region. The reign of King Cotton can be seen in an early cotton press in Dillon County and the Palmetto Compress in Columbia. At the Coker Experimental Farms in Hartsville scientific research helped develop improved strains of plants. The Earle R. Taylor House and Peach Packing Shed is an example of the development of peach growing in the Greer area in the 1920s and 1930s. The McPhail Angus Farm in Oconee County is an example of the transition in agriculture from growing cotton as a cash crop to raising cattle and fescue grass.

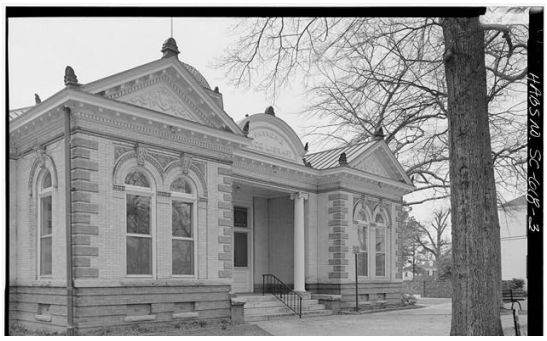
Early 20th Century Expansion

As towns and cities grew, new neighborhoods were built in styles from Victorian to Arts and Crafts, along with Colonial, Neoclassical, Tudor, Spanish/Mission and other revival styles. Several of these areas now nearing or past the century mark are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including Hampton Park Terrace in Charleston, Cashua Street-Spring Street Historic District in Darlington, Pettigru Street Historic District in Greenville, and Converse Heights in Spartanburg. Popular national styles prevailed, but a few "moderne" houses were built such as the George R. Price House in Columbia.

The Waverly neighborhood, adjacent to Allen University and Benedict College, emerged as an early 20th century neighborhood for African American professionals with substantial one and story-houses such as foursquares and bungalows. African American business districts also developed, represented by buildings such as the Afro American Insurance Company Building in Rock Hill, the North Carolina Mutual Building in Columbia and Working Benevolent Temple and Professional Building in Greenville. The Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home in Columbia, listed in *The Green Book,* offered overnight lodging for African Americans who were barred from whites-only accommodations. Hospitals were built to serve African American patients such as the Union Community Hospital in Union. Funeral homes, such as the A.P. Williams Funeral Home in Columbia were also segregated spaces.

Taller buildings rose in the state's larger cities from the 1900s to 1920s. At the time of its construction ca. 1909, the four-story People's National Bank Building in Rock Hill was the city's first speculative office building, the first with a passenger elevator, and the tallest commercial building. Columbia saw a succession of tall buildings including the Barringer Building in 1903 and Palmetto Building in 1912-1913. The 12-story Poinsett Hotel built in 1925 was one of the first skyscrapers to be constructed in Greenville. The 10-story Montgomery Building built in 1924 in Spartanburg also included an elaborate theatre space. New building types such as movie theatres, took their place on Main Streets, along with earlier venues like the opera houses in Newberry and Sumter. While most theaters were segregated spaces, the Carver Theater was one of two exclusively African American theatres in Columbia.

New institutional and educational buildings were also built. Fourteen libraries were built in the first two decades of the 20th century with Carnegie Foundation funds. Many post offices were also built in the early 1900s, including Florence, Aiken, Union, and Orangeburg. County courthouses were built in newly formed counties such as Lee (est. in 1902), Calhoun (1908), Dillon (1910), McCormick (1916) and Allendale (1919).



Carnegie Library, Union. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,44-UNI,1--3

Hope Rosenwald School, Newberry County

From 1917 to 1932, the Julius Rosenwald Fund provided matching grants to build more than 5,300 schools, teachers' homes, and instructional shops for African Americans in 15 southern states. Nearly 500 were located in South Carolina.

Fewer than 40 survive today, among these are the Hope Rosenwald School in Newberry County, Hopewell School in McCormick County, Mt. Zion Rosenwald in Florence County, Gifford School in Hampton County, and Howard Junior High in Prosperity. More substantial school buildings were erected for white students. A few are still currently in use as schools, including Columbia's Logan School, Spartanburg's Pine Street Elementary, and Little Mountain Elementary. The Daughter's of the American Revolution opened the Tamassee D.A.R. School in Oconee County in 1919 to provide educational opportunities for poor rural children and the campus remains in use serving children and families with a variety of needs. Other schools have been adapted for new 21st century uses as offices, apartments, museums, and other community functions, including the Burroughs School in Conway, Springfield High School in Springfield, Summerton High School in Summerton, and Winyah Indigo School in Georgetown.

New institutions of higher learning were established. Founded in 1889 as an agricultural and mechanical school, Clemson College was built on the site of Fort Hill, former plantation home of John C. Calhoun. The campus includes historic educational buildings from the 1890s to 1950s. Winthrop College was chartered in 1887 as the first state-supported college for women, and the historic campus includes buildings constructed from 1894 to 1943. Private colleges for women were also established, including Converse College in Spartanburg in 1889 and Anderson College in Anderson in 1910.

An agricultural depression in South Carolina in the 1920s preceded the Great Depression. New Deal spending can be seen in buildings and landscapes across the state. The Civilian Conservation Corps created 16 state parks between 1934 and 1941, including Oconee State Park, Table Rock State Park, and Paris Mountain State Park. New federal buildings such as the Conway Post Office, Bamberg Post Office, and Haynsworth Federal Building in Greenville, were funded by the Public Works Administration. New Deal dollars also helped build the Lexington County Courthouse and Liberty Colored High School, and Mullins Library. The Ashwood School Gymnasium and Auditorium in Lee County was built in 1938, as part of a New Deal resettlement program. The impact of federal spending also can be seen in the creation and growth of military installations in the first half of the 20th century, including the historic districts at Parris Island (Marine Corps) and the former Naval Yard in North Charleston. State government also expanded, building the John C. Calhoun Office Building in 1926 and Wade Hampton Office Building in 1940.

Paris Mountain State Park. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS SC,23-GRENV.V,2--2

The Postwar Era

After World War II, South Carolinians embraced modern architecture for commercial and institutional buildings. A wave of school construction in the 1950s was the result of the state government's effort to maintain "separate but equal" school systems for black and white children. The typical design of the "Equalization" schools emphasized horizontal lines, sprawling one story wings, banks of windows and flat roofs,. Other sites associated with efforts to end segregation include the home of civil rights leader Modjeska Simkins in Columbia, the Progressive Club

Florence Benson School, Columbia, an Equalization school

on John's Island, and the All Star Bowling Lanes in Orangeburg, significant for its role in "Orangeburg Massacre" at South Carolina State College during February of 1968 that resulted in three deaths.

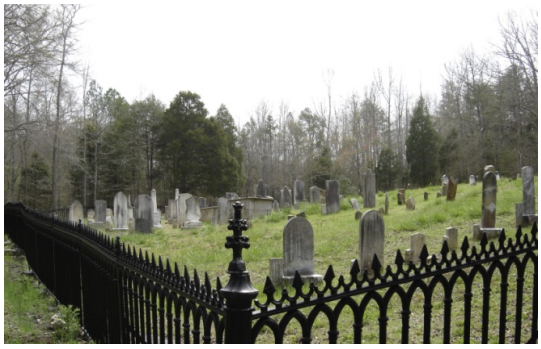
Buildings in the postwar years once again reached for the sky, such as the Schuyler Apartments in Spartanburg. Clemson University taught new architects in the Structural Science Building, an early example of Modern or International style built in 1958. The Strom Thurmond Federal Building (1975-1979) in Columbia was designed by the firm of acclaimed architect Marcel Breuer in the Brutalist style. While most South Carolinians favored traditional styles for their homes, two residences by Frank Lloyd Wright were built in the state, Auldbrass Plantation (1949-1951) in Beaufort County and Broad Margin (1951-1954) in Greenville. New suburbs of minimal traditional houses, ranch houses and split levels soon began to take shape on the outskirts of towns and cities. Sprawling strip shopping centers were built along the roads reaching out to these new suburbs, along with rambling one-story motels, fast food restaurants, and gas stations. Mid-century developments and postwar architecture have only begun to be researched and documented by preservation programs.

Waikiki Village Motel, Myrtle Beach

Broad Margin, Greenville. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division HABS SC,23-GRENV,2--29 (CT)

A Final Note

Historic cemeteries may be the only remaining evidence of early settlements. The Zubly Cemetery in Aiken County, established ca. 1790, is the most important extant historic resource associated with the Swiss settlers of New Windsor Township. Historic cemeteries are found everywhere, some plainly evident such as Laurelwood Cemetery (1872) in Rock Hill, Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston (1850), and Springwood Cemetery (1812) in Greenville, while others are tucked into the landscape with few visible markers. Cemeteries were segregated spaces too. The Aiken Colored Cemetery was established in 1852 as the principal burial ground for African Americans in the City of Aiken. Richland Cemetery (1884) in Greenville, Randolph Cemetery (1872) in Columbia, Orangeburg City Cemetery (1889) and Darlington Memorial (1890) are other examples of historic African American cemeteries.



Lindsay Cemetery, Abbeville County

South Carolina Today

This chapter examines the current status of preservation programs and the current environment for South Carolina's historic places. As one of the requirements for the state plan, it identifies current important issues facing historic preservation, including both threats and opportunities, using recent demographic and economic data, other related state plans, and public input.

Current Status of Preservation Programs

For more information see Appendix B: Selected Preservation Program Statistics by County.

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties: **Over 96,000 properties** have been recorded by surveys of historic properties since the early 1970s. The records are permanently housed in the State Archives, which has also undertaken a project to digitize these records and provide online access through the SC Historic Properties Record (SCHPR). Locational data for about one-third of the sites is in SC ArchSite, the state's online cultural resources information system (GIS). Over the past decade an average of 1,800 sites were added annually to the Statewide Survey. Nearly half (21 of 46) of counties have completed surveys since 1986, including the five fastest growing counties - Dorchester, York, Horry, Beaufort, and Lancaster. Of the 12 counties that lost population from 2000 to 2010, only Laurens, Marion, and Union have completed countywide surveys.

Archaeological Site Inventory: **Nearly 34,000 archaeological sites are in the state site files** maintained by the SC Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Over the past decade, almost 700 new sites were added to the inventory annually, primarily through cultural resources surveys to comply with federal and state laws. Counties with the most recorded sites include Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, and McCormick, each with over 2,000 sites. Archaeological site locations and scanned site file images are available through a password-protected version of SC ArchSite.

National Register of Historic Places: South Carolina has **1,554 listings** in the National Register of Historic Places including **193 historic districts**. Since one listing can include multiple buildings and sites, it is estimated 12,000 to 15,000 properties are included in the National Register. Charleston County has the most listings (197) followed by Richland (172), Greenville (84) Beaufort (75), Spartanburg (74), Lexington (59), York (57), and Darlington (52) counties. Counties with fewer than 10 listings are Barnwell, Chesterfield, Clarendon, and Edgefield. All National Register nominations are available online in SCHPR. The SHPO administers the program in South Carolina for the National Park Service.

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs): **76 properties** are recognized as National Historic Landmarks, including four historic districts-Beaufort, Charleston, Graniteville in Aiken County, and Penn School on St. Helena Island. Of the NHLs, 42 are in Charleston County and the remainder are scattered across the state. Most were designated in the 1970s, with only a handful designated since 2000: Charlesfort/Santa Elena Site (2001) on Parris Island in Beaufort County, Fig Island archaeological site (2007) on Edisto Island in Charleston County, and Mulberry Plantation (2000) in Kershaw County.

Historical Markers: **1,732 historical marker texts** have been approved by the Department of Archives and History since the program's inception in 1936. Approximately 50 marker texts are approved each year. Counties with the most markers include Richland (206), Charleston (103), Darlington (80), Greenville (86), Berkeley (74), York (66), Georgetown (65), Aiken (62) and Beaufort (61). However interest in the program is widespread and nearly all counties had at least one new marker text approved between 2015 and 2018. **Nearly 20% (338)** of the markers focus on African American history.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives: Since 1978, **619 historic income-producing buildings** have been substantially rehabilitated using the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive program. Nearly **$900 million dollars** has been invested in historic properties through this program. While most projects took place in larger cities such as Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg, and Greenville, projects in smaller cities and towns such as Union, Newberry, Mullins, Darlington, Bennettsville, Great Falls, Manning, Florence, Beaufort, Aiken, and Abbeville also benefited. The SHPO assists owners in applying to the program in coordination with the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Tax Incentive: Since the program began in 2003, **178 historic owner-occupied residences** have been rehabilitated using the South Carolina Historic Rehabilitation Incentives Act, representing **$46 million** in qualified rehabilitation expenditures. The state offers several other financial incentives that can also assist historic preservation projects including the Special Local Property Tax Assessments for Rehabilitated Historic Properties ("Bailey Bill"), South Carolina Textiles Communities Revitalization Act, and South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act.

Preservation Grant Funding: **Nearly 680 grants totaling approximately $8.9 million** have been awarded by the SHPO, including federal Historic Preservation Fund sub-grants (1971-2018), Preserve America sub-grants (2007), and state grants (1987-2002). These grants represent $6.3 million in federal funds, and nearly $2.6 million in state funds, with projects in 45 of 46 counties. Grants helped fund historic property surveys, preservation plans, design guidelines, conditions assessments, National Register nominations, and stabilization and weatherization. South Carolina preservation projects have also received direct grant awards from the National Park Service from the American Battlefield Protection Program, African American Civil Rights Grant Program, Save America's Treasures, and Historically Black Colleges & Universities grant programs.

Certified Local Governments (CLGs): **35 municipalities and 1 county government** participate this program, which recognizes local governments that have a historic preservation ordinance, board of architectural review, survey of historic properties, and public participation in the local government's preservation program. Based on recent annual reports, CLGs review between 1,000 and 2,500 total projects each year with a 95% to 97% approval rate.

Section 106 and State Reviews (Mining, State-Owned Historic Properties, DHEC-OCRM): SHPO staff respond to an **average of 1,500 requests each year** for comments on the effects of federally-assisted and some state-assisted projects on historic properties. Most projects have no effect on historic properties or are designed to avoid adverse effects. However when projects have adverse effects on historic properties, agreements are developed outlining steps to minimize and mitigate these effects. These agreements often include opportunities for the public to learn more about the impacted historic properties through documentation, websites, exhibits, archaeological investigations, signage, or educational materials.

State-Owned Historic Properties: State agencies and institutions own dozens of historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, from colleges and universities to the Department of Administration (including the State House, Supreme Court Building, and Governor's Mansion) to the State Parks system and Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust program. Examples include historic buildings, battlefields, bridges, state parks, ands lighthouses.

Covenants/Easements: The SHPO holds nearly 80 covenants on historic buildings or archaeological sites resulting from grants and Section 106 reviews. Other groups around the state hold easements or covenants that protect several hundred properties, including Preservation South Carolina (formerly Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation), South Carolina

Battleground Preservation Trust, Historic Charleston Foundation, Preservation Society of Charleston, Historic Columbia, and Historic Beaufort Foundation. Land trusts may also hold easements on lands that include historic properties.

Preservation Awards: The statewide preservation awards program (sponsored by Preservation South Carolina, the Office of the Governor, and the Department of Archives and History) has recognized **225 projects, individuals, and organizations** in its first 25 years (1995 to 2019). Other groups present awards, including Historic Aiken, Historic Columbia, Historic Charleston Foundation, Historic Rock Hill, Horry County, and the SC African American Heritage Commission. The Preservation Society of Charleston has presented more than 1,300 Carolopolis Awards program since 1953.

Main Street: Since the 1980s Main Street South Carolina has played an important role helping **cities and towns** revitalize their historic downtowns through the four point approach of the National Main Street Center: organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring. **Currently 26 programs** participate in Main Street South Carolina, a program of the Municipal Association of South Carolina.

Demographics and Economics

In the past several decades, population growth in South Carolina has been concentrated in urban and suburban counties and coastal areas, while other counties, typically rural, have lost population. Not surprisingly, poverty rates are higher and median incomes lower in many of those counties, which often have good collections of historic buildings in both historic downtowns and surrounding rural areas. The lack of economic activity and resources in these counties strains the ability of both public and private entities and individuals to care for historic properties. Buildings may suffer from lack of maintenance and are at risk of being abandoned or demolished.

In areas with experiencing growth, expanding economies and populations can drive demand for residential and work space in repurposed historic buildings. Growing populations can provide customers for businesses located in historic downtowns. However, growth can also threaten historic properties, with pressures to replace smaller scale historic buildings with larger new buildings and to build on rural historic landscapes and archaeological sites to provide housing, retail spaces, offices, and roads. After a decrease in building activity during the economic slowdown a decade ago, new construction has rebounded and even expanded in several areas.

Differences resulting from the shifts in population and location of economic activity suggest that local and regional responses to historic preservation issues are needed. Preservation occurs in all areas of the state. But it tends to be focused in areas where economies are stronger – currently cities, larger towns, and coastal areas. Property owners in smaller towns and rural areas with economic challenges can find it more difficult to maintain and preserve historic buildings. Yet even in these communities, citizens have demonstrated a commitment to preserving important historic buildings such as county courthouses.

> *"Rural areas need help to generate realistic preservation/tourism/economic development plans and financial support to preserve, restore, and re-purpose historic buildings. South Carolina has not been very supportive of rural areas that are under financial stress and in dire need of assistance."* (online survey response)

Population Growth

South Carolina's population continued a decades-long pattern of growth. From 1960 to 2010, South Carolina's population increased by 94%, from 2,382,594 to, 4,625,364. South Carolina's 2010 population placed it 24th among the states,

compared to 26th in 2000. The 15.3% growth rate (from 2000 to 2010) was among the highest in the South (the nation's fastest growing region) after North Carolina (18.5%), Georgia (18.3%), and Florida (17.6%). The population of South Carolina is projected to continue increasing to 5,175,800 in 2020, 5,457,700 in 2025, and 5,730,490 in 2030. The highest population growth rates cluster in the state's larger metropolitan areas and in coastal counties. Dorchester (42%), York (37%), Horry (37%), Beaufort (34%), and Lancaster (25%) were the five fastest growing counties from 2000 to 2010.

Two-thirds of the population growth in South Carolina has come from net migration into the state. The percentage of the population residing in the state and born elsewhere has grown to from 27% in 1980 to 41% in 2010. Beaufort County leads the way with 72%, followed by Horry (60%), Aiken (58%), York (57%), and Edgefield (54%) counties. These newcomers provide history and preservation organizations opportunities to engage new residents with the state's history and historic places and to involve them in organizations as members and volunteers.

> *"I believe that South Carolina's historic sites and cultural history are a prime reason for the state's population growth and should be preserved and protected accordingly."* (online survey response)

South Carolina's current long range transportation plan recognizes that growth puts a strain on existing infrastructure. The demand for transportation can impact historic resources as existing roads are widened or new routes are built. These efforts will likely focus in urban areas, since the transportation plan noted that by 2040 "most worsening segments [will be] located in urbanized areas around South Carolina." Given the potential impacts, it is important that one of the transportation plan's six goals is to "Partner to sustain South Carolina's natural and cultural resources by minimizing and mitigating the impacts of state transportation improvements."

> *"South Carolina continues to attract new residents, tourists, and businesses, this growth has a tremendous impact on maintaining the 41,500 miles of state-maintained highways (which places South Carolina fourth in terms of the largest state maintained system) and 8,383 bridges. Growth trends in population, employment, vehicle miles of travel and transit usage indicate a greater demand for future mobility."* (Charting a Course to 2040: South Carolina Multimodal Transportation Plan)

Transition from Rural to Urban

South Carolina also continued its century-long transition from rural to urban. In 1900, 87% of the population was classified as rural. In 1960, 59% of the population was rural. By 2010, only 34% of the population was classified as rural, while 66% (3,067,809) was classified as urban. While the rural population held fairly steady at 1,557,555 (only a 1.7% decrease), the urban population grew by 26.4% between 2000 and 2010. The population density has grown from 78.7 persons per square mile in 1960 to 153.9 persons per square mile in 2010. Counties with the highest urban[1] populations were Richland (91%), Charleston (89%), Greenville (87%), Dorchester (81%), and Beaufort (80%). These counties also tend to have higher per capita incomes. Beaufort County ranked number one in per capita personal income in 2010 at $42,430 (nearly 25% greater than the state's per capita figure of $32,906), followed by Charleston, Georgetown, Greenville, and Richland counties. Interestingly, in 2010 the population of two counties, McCormick and Calhoun, was still classified as 100% rural.

[1] For 2010, "urban" included densely settled areas of places with 2,500 or more person, 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters.

Not all areas experienced growth. From 2010 to 2018, Denmark, McCormick and Ulmer each lost 16% of their population, Fairfax lost 15%, Bishopville and Allendale lost 14%, and Bishopville lost 13%. Twelve counties lost population from 2000 to 2010, ranging from Calhoun County's 0.1% loss to Williamsburg County's 7.5% decline. Other counties that lost population were Abbeville, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Hampton, Laurens, Lee, Marion, and Union. Not surprisingly the poverty rate in many of these counties exceeded the state's poverty rate of 18%, ranging from 40% in Allendale, to 32% in Williamsburg, and 30% in Barnwell.

The *South Carolina Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, Program Years 2011-2015* identified three broad priority needs related to low and moderate income residents: Provide decent housing; Create suitable living environments; and Expand economic opportunities. As described in the plan there was "an overriding need to strengthen communities and help prepare them for a sustainable future." Strategies included "improving existing assets", "adaptively re-using existing facilities" and "invest[ing] in and revitalize[ing] existing neighborhoods in established communities." The "appearance and vitality of the downtown area, business centers and surrounding residential neighborhoods" was noted as important to generating and sustaining economic opportunity.

Other Population Characteristics

In 2010, 66% of the South Carolina population was white and 28% was African American, slightly twice the national average of 13%. In nine counties, Allendale, Williamsburg, Bamberg, Orangeburg, Lee, Fairfield, Marion, Hampton, and Marlboro, more than 50% of the population was African American. From 2000 to 2010 the Hispanic population more than doubled from 95,076 to 235,682, or 5.1% of the state's total population. However, the state's percentage of Hispanic residents was still less than the national average of 17%. The state's Asian population (1.5%) was also less than the national average of 5.3%. Only .5% of the population was classified as American Indian and Alaska native, versus 1.2% nationally. South Carolina also has a smaller percentage of foreign born residents, 5% compared to 13% nationally.

The 2010 census found that South Carolina's population is aging, as the median age increased from 35 to 38. (In 1960 the median age in South Carolina was 23.) The fastest growing age group was older adults (65 and older), which grew by 30%.

South Carolina had a slightly higher homeownership rate (70%) than U.S. average (66%), but the median value was lower: $137,400 vs. $181,400. While the housing stock is relatively new, 28% was built prior to 1970. This box below underscores the need to identify, document, and evaluate the significance of residential developments built in the 1950s and 1960s, which represent 18% of housing units.

Age of Housing Units by Structure Type

	# Structures	% of Total
Built 2005 or later	80,617	4%
Built 2000 to 2004	241,110	12%
Built 1990 to 1999	419,626	21%
Built 1980 to 1989	357,269	18%
Built 1970 to 1979	346,576	17%
Built 1960 to 1969	**209,935**	**10%**
Built 1950 to 1959	**164,471**	**8%**
Built 1940 to 1949	**82,736**	**4%**
Built 1939 or earlier	**116,422**	**6%**
Total Housing Units	2,018,762	100%

Source: U.S. Census, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Economic and Employment Trends

South Carolina is continuing to recover from the effects of the Great Recession. For example, by August 2015, South Carolina's overall unemployment rate had dropped to 6% from a high of 12% in December 2009. By November 2018, the rate had dropped to 3.3%. According to the November 2018 *Economic Outlook* provided by the SC Department of Commerce, the state's major industries by employment were Trade, Transportation and Utilities (18%), Government (16%), Manufacturing (16%), Professional and Business Services (13%) Leisure and Hospitality (11%), Education and Health Services (11%), Financial Services (5%), and Construction (5%). The state continues to actively recruit and attract new manufacturing facilities.

According to the *South Carolina 2018 Economic Analysis Report* provided by the SC Department of Employment and Workforce, in 2017, South Carolina ranked 26th overall among states with a Gross Domestic Product of $219.1 billion, with steady growth over the past four years. The 2017 growth in GDP was slightly higher than the national average. Growth was spread across most sectors of the economy from manufacturing to finance to professional services to education to travel related businesses. While all industries are projected to grow over a ten year period (2016-2026), Healthcare and Social Assistance, Administrative and Support and Waste Management, and Accommodation and Food Services are projected to add the most jobs, while Mining and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting jobs are projected to decline slightly. The report also noted that "[personal] income growth of 3.6 percent outpaced the nation's growth of 3.1 in 2017 and reached $203.1 billion dollars" and that the "per capita personal income in 2017 was $40,421 or 80 percent of the U.S average."

The changing profile of South Carolina's economy impacts historic resources. For example, as textile manufacturing moved overseas, historic textile mill buildings were left vacant. In several communities these buildings have been rehabilitated for other uses including residential and commercial, through the use of federal, state, and local tax incentives. Changes in agriculture can impact historic barns and other outbuildings as changing equipment and crops make these structures obsolete.

Recreation and tourism have an important impact on the state and its historic resources. As described by the *South Carolina State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014,* "Tourism activity has evolved into a major economic asset for the state. South Carolina hosts approximately 29.5 million domestic visitors each year for a total of 107.3 million visitor days….The economic impact of tourism in South Carolina is significant and growing, with travel and tourism expenditures and investments providing $11.1 billion in economic activity in 2012 – a growth of 4.6% from 2011." Among its goals, the recreation plan includes the need to care for existing facilities and to collaborate with public and private partners to protect and conserve natural, cultural and recreational resources.

Natural Hazards

In addition to the impact of population growth and development on historic resources, natural hazards can threaten historic places. The 2018 *South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan* analyzed a range of events including winter storms, drought, tornadoes, coastal events, and severe storms, and noted that "Although they occur infrequently compared to other hazard types, hurricanes/tropical storms and earthquakes have the greatest potential to be disastrous to South Carolina. A singular earthquake or major hurricane could cost over $20 billion in losses, take countless lives, and require years of recovery." Indeed, South Carolina communities have experienced wind and flood damage over the past several years from tropical storms/hurricanes: Joaquin (2015), Matthew (2016), Irma (2017), Florence (2018), and Dorian (2019). Recent Emergency Supplemental Funding awards from the Historic Preservation Fund to the SC SHPO as result of Hurricanes Irma

and Florence may help fund repair of damage to historic properties in affected counties, and can also be used to improve disaster planning for preparedness, response and mitigation.

On the Charleston peninsula, disruptions and damage caused by tidal flooding, along with flooding from major storm events is a growing concern. Property owners, local government, and state and federal agencies are seeking solutions to the flooding that threatens individual buildings and the historic district. The Corps of Engineers is currently undertaking a study and planning process related to coastal flooding on the Charleston Peninsula that is anticipated to be completed in 2021.

The state's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* found that, "At the local level, Charleston County is the most hazardous county in the state. The county is vulnerable to all hazards and is located adjacent to the largest earthquake hazard on the East Coast." It sustained significant damage from Hurricane Hugo in 1989 and the 1886 earthquake, which according to the U.S. Geological Survey was the most damaging earthquake in the Southeast and one of the largest historic shocks in Eastern North America. Charleston County also has a significant collection of historic places that are vulnerable to these hazards. As of 2019, it had the most records (11,089) in the statewide survey, the most listings in the National Register (197, 12% of the state's total), over 2,000 recorded archaeological sites, and more than half of the state's National Historic Landmarks (42 of 76). The 420 completed tax credit projects in Charleston County represent a significant financial investment in historic properties.

The *Hazard Mitigation Plan* noted that "Horry, Georgetown, Berkeley, and Sumter counties round out the top five most hazardous counties." These counties also have significant numbers of historic properties. Fortunately some counties are less threatened, "McCormick County is the least hazardous county in South Carolina, along with Bamberg, Hampton, Barnwell, and Edgefield Counties. Their distance from coastal areas and winter weather-prone Upstate make them less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards."

The *Hazard Mitigation Plan* also discussed potential impacts of sea level rise, acknowledging that "It is difficult to predict the amount of sea level rise along the coast of South Carolina, but there are numerous factors related to this hazard, including land subsidence, groundwater depletion, wave action, hurricanes, and natural climate variation." It found that, "Overall, Beaufort County has the most land area to lose in any of the modeled sea-level rise scenarios. However both Colleton and Georgetown Counties stand to lose substantial land area based on current projections….Horry and Charleston, two of the larger tourist destinations, stand to lose significantly less land area than other coastal counties, but these areas are not immune from the effects of sea-level rise." Further research is needed to determine if and how many historic properties, both archaeological sites and buildings, located in these counties may be affected. For example, Beaufort County has 4,875 entries in the statewide survey, 2,289 recorded archaeological sites, 75 listings in the National Register and five National Historic Landmarks.

Public Participation

This chapter summarizes public input used in the development of the plan, including an online survey, preservation conference, and legislative oversight process. This input was invaluable helping to identify current important issues facing historic preservation, including both threats and opportunities and shaping the resulting goals and objectives.

Online Survey

An online survey was designed as the most cost effective and efficient method to gather information from individuals across the state about historic properties and preservation programs. (See Appendix C.) The results were invaluable in assessing threats to specific types of resources, identifying trends facing preservation, and developing goals and objectives. It was distributed through a variety of electronic means to reach as wide a range of participants including e-mails, electronic newsletters, Facebook and Twitter, links on the SHPO homepage, and through meetings of several statewide organizations and events. The survey gathered 455 responses, far exceeding the initial goal of 200.

Respondent Demographics

Survey participants included a range of important constituencies, from historic property owners (7%), members of architectural review boards (9%), preservation organizations (11%), preservation professionals (11%), college or university students or staff (6%) and government staff (15%). Importantly, nearly a quarter of the respondents (24%) indicated that they were interested private citizens. Each of the ten regions of the state (based on regional councils of government) was well represented, with respondents distributed across the state. During the survey, when several regions had few responses, targeted e-mails to contacts in those regions helped boost response rates. Overall, regions with the highest participation were the Pee Dee (20%), Central Midlands (16%) and Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester (12%).

Only 28% of the respondents reported having read the 2007-2015 state historic preservation plan. While the plan was distributed both in hard copy and always available on the SHPO website, this finding highlights the need for consistent promotion of the 2020 – 2026 plan. Of those who had read the plan, 13% reported referring to it often, and 37% reported using occasionally.

Benefits of Preservation

The 2007-2015 historic preservation plan highlighted seven important benefits of preservation.

> "Historic places give us roots."
> "Historic places enhance community pride."
> "Historic places teach and inspire us."
> "Historic places make our communities more attractive."
> "Historic places encourage travel and tourism."
> "Historic places are assets for downtown revitalization and economic development."
> "Preserving historic places is good for the environment."

The current survey asked respondents to rate levels of agreement with these concepts and to rank which were most important to them. Overall, these concepts resonated with respondents and elicited strong levels of agreement, but there were variations. The benefits of historic places for tourism (90% strongly agree), education of both children and adults

about the past (87% strongly agree) and contributions to community pride and quality of life (87% strongly agree) received the highest levels of agreement, while the environmental benefits received somewhat lower levels (65% strongly agree).

> *"Our history and historic structures are important for the education of our future generations. They give us a reason to be proud of our cities and towns."*

Respondents also ranked these benefits in order of importance, to help discern which of these positive benefits was most important. The role of historic places in educating both children and adults about the past emerged as the benefit most important to the survey respondents (218 rating as first or second in importance), followed by the contributions of historic places to community pride and quality of life (161 rating as first or second). The benefit least important to respondents was "historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment" (60 rating first or second).

Trends Influencing Preservation in Next Ten Years

Respondents were asked about trends that will influence historic preservation in South Carolina over the next ten years. Respondents identified the same trends described in the section above on demographics and economics. The ***economy and economic factors***, ***population growth***, and the resulting ***increase in development*** (both commercial and residential) were identified by the most respondents as having important impacts, both positive and negative, on historic preservation

> *"The upswing in the economy will result in pressure to tear down and build new."*

> *"The economy and the amount of money the citizens have to donate to preservation / restoration projects."*

Related trends observed by respondents were the ***lack of funding,*** *the* ***cost of preservation***, and ***concerns about specific funding mechanisms***, such as tax incentives and revolving funds.

> "*Increased cost of materials to renovate old structures"*

> *"Funding for Government activities…so that development and tourism projects that showcase Our historic properties are not lost."*

> *"Availability of financial incentives for rehab of historic properties (or lack thereof)"*

After population growth and development and economic/funding trends, a wide range of other trends were identified. These included ***increased awareness through media and education*** of preservation and history, ***leadership and government***, ***revitalization of older neighborhoods and downtowns***, the development of ***niche tourism*** (heritage tourism, agri-tourism, and eco-tourism), appeal of preservation for ***younger generations***, and growing interest in a ***wider range of historic sites*** representing a more diverse population.

> *"Tomorrow's leaders must take an interest in our state's rich historic past and take hands-on approach for its preservation."*

> *"I believe that there will be a stronger push to preserve vernacular sites and the cultures related to Native Americans, African Americans, and those of Gullah Geechee heritage especially in those coastal areas pressured by development."*

Other respondents identified trends in ***technology***, along with ***sustainability/ energy efficiency***, and the ***environment***.

"Improvements in materials and energy efficiency."

"…technology will make a much greater impact on everything from apps for heritage tourism to using drone technology for completing building assessments…"

"…if we as preservationists can make it known that reusing historic structures environmentally beneficial, preservation will do well."

Important and Threatened Historic Properties

There was remarkable consistency between the survey responses in 2005 for the previous plan and the 2015 survey responses to the question about important and most threatened historic properties in need of preservation help. In both surveys, downtowns received the most responses (47% in 2015, 41% in 2005) followed closely by cemeteries (46% in 2015, 40% in 2005). Houses, African American buildings and sites, and rural landscapes (farmland, rice fields, plantation lands, mill ponds, orchards, etc.) were also in the top five in both of the surveys. This consistency points to the need to focus specific preservation efforts on these property types. Existing programs, such as Main Street South Carolina, the African American Heritage Commission, and the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor need ongoing support, as do efforts to identify and protect historic cemeteries, houses, and rural landscapes.

Important historic properties most threatened and in need of preservation help (choose up to 5)	2015 Respondents		2005 Respondents	
Downtowns	180	47%	43	41%
Cemeteries	176	46%	42	40%
Houses	166	43%	38	37%
African American buildings and sites	137	36%	40	39%
Rural landscapes (farmland, rice fields, plantation lands, mill ponds, orchards, etc.)	111	29%	32	31%
Small towns	107	28%	25	24%
Archaeological sites	103	27%	20	19%
Crossroads communities (country stores)	84	22%	17	16%
Mid-twentieth-century buildings (1940s-1960s)*	84	22%	24	23%
Textile mills and villages	84	22%	20	19%
Neighborhoods	77	20%	29	28%
Agricultural buildings and structures	73	19%	17	16%
Churches	71	18%	16	15%
Battlefields and other military-associated properties	61	16%	18	17%
Depots, roads, bridges, and other transportation-related resources	44	11%	12	12%
Schools	44	11%	15	14%
Courthouses and city halls	33	9%	7	7%
Grist mills	25	6%	4	4%
Other (please specify)	22	6%		
Maritime resources / lighthouses	16	4%		
Native American sites (from "other" responses)	5	1%		
Total respondents	385		104	

*the 2005-2006 survey asked about twentieth century resources, 1930-1950

A regional analysis revealed differences among regions as well as similarities in properties viewed as most important and threatened.

Downtowns: While downtowns were the top concern overall and in five regions, Catawba (68%), Santee Lynches (64%), Lower Savannah (63%), Pee Dee (60%), and Waccamaw (60%), downtowns received far fewer responses in the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester (14%) and Lowcountry (18%) regions, perhaps because these regions include several vibrant historic downtowns, such as Beaufort, Summerville, and Charleston.

Cemeteries: The concern for cemeteries was consistent across all ten regions of the state, ranking among the top five in each region. Cemeteries received the most responses in the Upper Savannah (78%), Lower Savannah (63%) and Waccamaw (60%) regions.

Houses: The concern for houses was also fairly consistent, ranking among the top five in eight of the ten regions and ranking highest in the Lowcountry (64%). In the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester and Central Midlands regions, houses were not among the top five.

African American buildings and sites: In two regions, Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester (59%) and Central Midlands (52%), African American sites were the top response. Other regions with African American buildings and sites in the top five were Lower Savannah (53%), Lowcountry (50%), Santee Lynches (39%), and Pee Dee (34%).

Rural landscapes: In the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester region, rural landscapes were perceived as most threatened, along with African American buildings and sites (both 59%), followed by archaeological sites (45%). All three are property types at risk from new construction for growing populations. Other rapidly developing regions also identified rural landscapes as among the most threatened, including Catawba (35%), Waccamaw (33%), and Lowcountry (27%), as well as Upper Savannah (30%). Respondents in more rural areas of the state were less likely to mention rural landscapes, including Santee Lynches (14%), Lower Savannah (16%), and Pee Dee (18%).

Archaeological sites: In addition to the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester region (45%), archaeological sites were in the top five responses for the Central Midlands (44%), Lowcountry (36%), and Santee Lynches (36%) regions. Archaeological sites were mentioned by only 10% of respondents in the Appalachian region.

Textile mills and villages: In the Appalachian region, textile mills and villages received the most responses (65%). These properties also were among the top five in the Catawba (55%) and Upper Savannah (41%) regions. These regions were the center of the much of the textile industry. The Appalachian region also identified ***neighborhoods*** (48%) as threatened, the only region with neighborhoods in the top five responses.

Mid-twentieth century buildings: As a "new" type of historic property, mid-twentieth century buildings emerged in the top five responses in both the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester (30%) and Central Midlands (39%) regions. Both regions include visible collections of mid-twentieth buildings, and efforts have begun to identify and adapt these buildings.

Most Important Issues or Problems Facing Preservation

Respondents were asked about the most important issues or problems facing historic preservation in their community or region. Not surprisingly, nearly half of the respondents mentioned ***funding***. While many responses were simply "funding", other answers were more specific, describing the cost (or perceived cost) of preserving a historic building, lack of funding for organizations, and the need for grants or tax incentives.

Also, nearly half of the respondents described ***apathy/lack of involvement or interest*** in history, particularly local history, and a ***lack of education and awareness*** about historic places and the benefits of preservation.

> *"Local residents don't appreciate the rich history that they drive by every day. The Town has buildings dating from the 1700s, and most locals take this for granted."*
>
> *"lack of knowledge of historic preservation and its benefits to the community, EVERYONE needs a refresher is the benefits of preservation…"*

Demolition either through ***development pressure*** or ***neglect and abandonment*** of historic buildings were also noted. Related to these were concerns about the ***lack of proactive measures*** at the local level to protect historic buildings and the ***lack of enforcement*** of mandates and statutes that do exist.

> *"Property owners have not been able to spend money maintaining facilities that are now in disrepair. There is a feeling that demolition, rather than restoration or preservation is the better, cheaper option. Our area needs money to preserve its history."*
>
> *"We do not currently have zoning and codes that really protect our historic district and places."*
>
> *"Lack of enforcement of existing historic district guidelines. Government allowing demolition of historic buildings just for the sake of having something new and modern, rather than preserving existing architecture."*

Other respondents expressed concerns about ***leadership and government***, the challenges facing historic properties in ***rural areas***, and ***poor quality repairs/loss of historic material***, attributed to a lack of understanding, cost, appeal of new materials, and few skilled craftspeople.

> *"The elected officials do not see the benefits of historical preservation. They have no understanding of the economic and cultural rewards that can occur as a result of their economic involvement. They also do not truly understand that once a building is torn down, it is gone forever and the community suffers from that action."*
>
> *"Lack of financial and human resources for small towns in rural areas. Lack of up to date data on historic and cultural resources."*
>
> *"Homeowners have very little information about why and how historic fabric should be repaired and maintained. They do not know to go looking for this information. It needs to be given to them before they go to the big box store looking for the cheapest vinyl replacement windows they can find."*

Actions to Encourage and Support Preservation

The actions suggested most often to encourage and support historic preservation revolved around ***raising awareness and education***, and suggestions related to ***funding***.

Nearly half of the respondents suggested actions related to ***education and awareness***. The frequency of these suggested actions also echoes the high importance respondents placed on the role of historic places in educating both children and adults about the past. A wide range of ideas were offered, and included suggestions on specific target audiences, messages and topics, and methods of communication.

"More training opportunities for local boards of architectural review and their staff. It would be great if there were a network of professionals that could be reached out to for advocacy and insight relating to historic preservation issues. Hands on workshops or programs (with scholarship opportunity) to teach trades like historic window repair, masonry repointing, or the basics of historic homeowner maintenance."

Suggested **target audiences** included K-12 students, the business community, Millennial generation, local boards of architectural review and staff, city residents, historic homeowners, preservation professionals, as well the general public.

"Support through funding for educational programs, beginning at kindergarten level, to instill knowledge and ultimately pride of SC importance in nation's history."

"raising the awareness of the business community of the benefits of preservation for not only commercial districts but also many other building types that can be repurposed"

Suggested **topics** included the economic benefits of preservation, examples of adaptive uses, preservation how-tos (from financial incentive programs to historic trades like window repair and masonry repointing), success stories from smaller and more rural projects, and the impact of historic places on tourism.

"… Encourage kids to look at their schools, neighborhoods and favorite hang outs through a preservation lens. Educate city residents on easements and revolving funds."

"More promotion of positive economic development impact of preserving historic structures, promote adaptive reuse success stories, provide funding for preservation activities, promote positive economic impact of preservation in rural areas, promotion of preservation success stories outside of large urban areas"

"… Citizens are being drawn to "new and shiny". The preservation community has to speak up about lifestyle quality/enhancements. So far, the message I hear from preservationist is about "saving the building". The focus/message should be on how the community will benefit with this item being repurposed. An appreciation for older/established communities is needed. Preservation has to put a focus on people too."

Many suggestions were offered for **how to communicate** the wide range of messages. Suggestions included SCETV programs, traditional and social media outlets, school programming and field trips, marketing funds for historic sites, free workshops, plaques for locally designated historic properties, engaging local groups such as churches and Scouts troops, conferences, tours, lectures, webinars, Preservation Month celebrations, and more educational opportunities for professionals such as Realtors.

While many respondents simply answered "funding", others provided specific details about the ***type of funding*** including: ***tax incentives*** (federal, state and local tax credits), ***grants*** (public and private sources), and ***loans*** (revolving loans and low interest loans). A handful suggested sources of funds such as penny sales taxes for preservation and local government funds and programs. A few also suggested specific categories for funding such as landscape preservation, grants for residential properties, incentives not connected to official historic designation programs like the National Register, funding for marketing and publicity for historic sites, and funding for research and publication. These responses show an ongoing need to provide information about existing financial incentives, as well as the continuing need to strategically seek additional funding opportunities.

"Continued support of federal and state tax incentive programs that aid in rehabilitation of historic properties."

"A well funded state wide program for both bricks and mortar and public programming, advertising. Many other states have state funded revolving funds which enable them to be much more pro active in saving buildings."

"More granting programs. More use of Bailey Bill by cities and counties. Private sponsorship of HP activities."

A range of other actions was suggested, ranging from ***improving new development***, ***engaging more people*** in preservation, ***implementing local ordinances*** (like historic district overlays or minimum maintenance code enforcement), ***encouraging local leaders and elected officials*** to understand the economic importance of historic preservation, ***developing partnerships*** and communication networks, and ***engaging in heritage tourism***.

Communicating About Historic Properties and Preservation

Respondents were asked how they like to receive information about historic properties and historic preservation. Among their top choices, respondents liked not only the "high tech" of websites (70%), e-mail newsletters (46%), and social media-Facebook (38%) but also more traditional "low tech" methods such as tours of historic districts and/or properties (49%), lectures and presentations (34%), conferences (26%), hands-on workshops (26%), and traditional media outlets (47%). The challenge to preservation and history organizations is to use multiple channels to communicate, even as the tools evolve and change, and developing a mix that meets the needs of a specific organization's audience.

Suggestions for the State Historic Preservation Office

Positive responses to the last question of the survey offered both encouragement for the SHPO as well as some challenges. By far, the largest category of responses included expressions of thanks, appreciation, and encouragement. Several respondents noted the limited resources available to the SHPO. A few respondents suggested specific improvements for reviews and response times, as well as the availability of information about historic properties. A few requested assistance for specific projects and properties.

"Keep up the good work, you have a great group of people working there who are doing the jobs of a much bigger staff with too few people and yet they are always helpful and friendly."

"Don't give up! Keep preserving our past to ensure future generations grasp the importance and interplay of the past with our present and our future."

In addition, suggestions to the SHPO echoed responses to previous questions. These included suggestions about providing education and outreach to raise awareness about history and historic preservation. Ideas ranged from travelling the state to make presentations in each county, educating children and youth about history and preservation, providing training for boards of architectural review, and educating contractors about historic buildings. Paralleling these were suggestions for strengthening networks and partnerships with other organizations, such as local historical societies and genealogists, colleges and universities, other state agencies, local governments, and regional councils of government.

"Generally, I think most people want to help and be involved with activities that increase pride in their hometowns and communities. Some are hesitant to just jump in and many simply do not know how or where to start. They need encouragement, information, and guidance to get started."

Preservation Conference Input

At the 2015 statewide preservation conference, a session was held to gather input from conference participants for the preservation plan. Participants were asked to brainstorm and share responses to the following questions:

- What are the **most important issues or problems** facing historic preservation in your community or region? What **actions** by the public or private sectors would **encourage and support** historic preservation in South Carolina?

Responses were grouped broad categories, which were similar to the ones generated by the online survey. The key issues and opportunities (actions) focused on **funding, education and awareness**, **protection for specific resources**, **planning**, and **leadership**. (See Appendix C for specific responses and suggested solutions.)

Legislative Oversight Process

In 2016 and 2017 the SC Department of Archives and History went through the South Carolina Legislature's House Legislative Oversight Committee comprehensive review process, which included lengthy internal studies, opportunities for public comment, and legislative review and recommendations. Included among the recommendations for the agency were specific suggestions involving historic preservation. One focused encouraging local government historic preservation programs by promoting the Certified Local Government Program through increased information and partnership with the Municipal Association. A second focused on the creation of a State Historic Preservation Grant Fund to provide grant funding for historic preservation projects.

Guidance for the Future

The Goals and Objectives outlined in this plan take into consideration issues affecting the broad spectrum of historic and cultural resources within the State, based on the analyses of resource and demographic data and needs identified by the public. These goals also seek to encourage the consideration of historic preservation concerns within the broader context of decision making at the local, state, and federal levels. As such, the plan is not an office management plan for the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), rather it provides direction and guidance for general-level decision-making, and is not a detailed blueprint for making place-specific or resource-specific decisions.

Given the great changes that occurred during the previous planning cycle - economic downturn and recovery, population shifts, availability of funding, technological advances, and emergence of flooding and repeated natural disasters - this plan is designed to be flexible. Knowing that we cannot predict future conditions, it sets forth broad goals and objectives that South Carolinians can strive to meet under a range of circumstances. This flexibility also acknowledges the wide range of issues facing South Carolina's communities and the need to develop programs and policies that address both the challenges in rapidly developing areas, as well as the different challenges faced by rural areas experiencing economic disinvestment. Underlying the goals is the ongoing need to innovate across all programs and activities, including assessing and using new technologies.

The 2020-2026 state historic preservation plan envisions increased awareness and appreciation of historic places and the contribution they can make to growing South Carolina's economy and to helping our citizens learn about and understand the past. Historic places and history-related activities are important components of the state's economic development and livability, from helping attract new industries to sustaining the state's tourism industry, from creating places that attract and keep talented workers to providing spaces for new and existing business to develop and grow. Increased economic opportunities will also help provide South Carolinians with the resources to invest in and sustain historic places. In order for historic preservation to reach this potential, greater awareness of these contributions and the tools available to care for historic places is needed.

The plan's Goals and Objectives also reflect local and regional plans. For example, *The Horry County Preservation Plan* called for efforts to improve public awareness and "build a constituency for historic preservation" using a range of outreach and education activities; to develop high quality, meaningful programs and projects to preserve the county's heritage; to update and improve accessibility to survey information and to continue to designate properties both locally and through the National Register of Historic Places; to assist in efforts to find funding for preservation; to undertake projects that "create sense of pride with owners of historic properties"; and to protect historic resources from manmade and natural disasters. The *Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Management Plan* focused implementation efforts on three interdependent pillars: education, economic development, and documentation and preservation, which were "designed to sustain and preserve the land, language, and cultural assets of the people that make up the Corridor."

The SHPO will begin using the preservation plan in 2020 to frame yearly work plans and to prioritize grant funding. Other organizations and individuals with an interest in South Carolina's historic places are encouraged to consider incorporating one or more of these goals and objectives into their efforts. A list of ideas on how to support historic preservation follows the goals and objectives. These range from small simple actions to long term commitments of time and resources. All can make a difference. Please join in the effort to sustain historic places in South Carolina.

Goals and Objectives

Goal I. Increase awareness and appreciation of the state's historic and archaeological properties and of the benefits of historic preservation.

A. Develop initiatives that build awareness of the contributions of historic places and historic preservation to our communities.
B. Increase awareness of preservation issues and successes on both statewide and regional levels.
C. Encourage initiatives that engage youth in developing an appreciation for historic places and historic preservation.
D. Increase depth of understanding of preservation practices and policies and the ability to apply to specific projects by providing training and information.
E. Collaborate with related organizations to increase awareness of preservation tools and to build networks.

Goal II. Expand documentation of the full range of the state's historic properties.

A. Encourage the identification and documentation of historic properties and sites that tell the stories of all South Carolinians, including those currently under-represented in inventories of historic properties.
B. Utilize technology to document and improve access to information about historic properties and places.
C. Encourage surveys in both fast-growing regions of the state and rural areas to identify and document historic properties and encourage the development of historic contexts.

Goal III. Support the stewardship of historic properties.

A. Promote awareness and use of grant funding sources and tax incentives, and the development of additional incentives and funding sources to assist preservation-related projects.
B. Encourage the retention of traditional skills needed in the maintenance and repair of historic properties.
C. Seek ways to recognize and celebrate individuals and organizations for their efforts to preserve and protect historic properties and places.

Goal IV. Foster the protection of historic properties.

A. Educate decision makers at the local, state, and federal levels regarding how historic preservation makes communities more attractive, encourages heritage tourism, and leads to downtown revitalization and economic development.
B. Encourage initiatives to protect and preserve historic downtowns, historic African American properties, historic cemeteries, historic rural landscapes, and historic houses.
C. Support existing, as well as new, local, state, and federal policies that encourage retention of historic buildings, sites, districts, landscapes, and communities including responses to increased flooding events.
D. Promote awareness of historic resources in state, regional, and local disaster responses, and incorporate planning for historic properties in disaster mitigation and response plans.

Actions to Support Preservation

The decisions and actions by thousands of South Carolinians can help achieve the Goals and Objectives of the state historic preservation plan. Here are some suggestions:

Explore the history of your community. Talk with a long time resident. Attend a lecture series, read a local history book, or explore online digital history exhibits.

Follow history and preservation organizations on social media. Share posts. **Subscribe** to e-newsletters and blogs.

Visit a local historic place, museum, neighborhood, or downtown. Attend events in historic places. **Explore** historic places in other parts of the state.

Stop and read a historical marker or download a marker app on your cell phone. Help an organization sponsor a historical marker.

Share with others—from school children to elected officials—the importance of history and historic places to you.

Research the history of a historic place important to you and share what you have learned. Write a blog, give a presentation, publish an article, or create a website.

Learn more about the benefits of historic preservation for the economy, community, and environment. Attend a preservation conference.

Try it yourself: Sign up for an archaeology field day or a hands-on workshop to learn a historic building repair technique such as repairing historic windows.

Volunteer with a local history or community organization, or a state or national group that promotes appreciation of historic places. All sorts of skills and expertise can help.

Contribute: Resources of all types (funding, time, talent) are needed by history and preservation organizations. **Participate** in fundraising events, such as tours of historic places.

Join a history or preservation organization. (See Appendix D: Partners in Preservation.) Attend meetings and events. Organize if your community doesn't have one.

Learn about local policies, plans, and laws that may impact historic places. Participate in the comprehensive planning process for your local government.

Serve on a board of architectural review or historic preservation commission for your local government.

Spend money at restaurants and businesses located in historic buildings and districts.

Encourage surveys of historic properties and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. **Nominate** a property to the National Register.

Live in a historic building.

Locate your business in a historic building or historic district and help support its ongoing active use. Support efforts of the local Main Street or downtown development organization.

Support local craftsmen who repair historic materials. Choose repair over replacement.

Nominate projects or individuals for awards to thank them for their efforts to support history and preservation.

Own and maintain or restore a historic building. Learn about tax incentives that might be available for your project. Encourage neighbors to care for their historic buildings too. **Place** an easement on your historic property.

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