

2008 South Carolina Historic Preservation Awards

Each year the Office of the Governor, the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History recognize exceptional accomplishments in the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and interpretation of our architectural and cultural heritage. On March 27, 2008, the following individuals and organizations were recognized at the fourteenth annual South Carolina Historic Preservation Awards ceremony in Greenville.

Honor Awards

The Honor Awards celebrate successful and exemplary historic preservation projects in South Carolina.



Cathedral Church of Saint Luke and Saint Paul, Charleston *4SE, Inc.*

The Cathedral Church of Saint Luke and Saint Paul was constructed between 1811 and 1816. Over the next two centuries the heavy brick masonry building settled into the soft soil of the Charleston Peninsula causing structural damage. In 2001 a member of the parish noticed that one of the plinth blocks supporting the interior balcony columns had failed. Emergency stabilization was needed as the columns were barely holding up the church. Following this, extensive structural and soil composition tests led to a solution that transferred the roof load to the outside walls by repairing and strengthening the trusses, and strengthening the balcony columns. The Cathedral was rededicated on September 30, 2007.

10 Storehouse Row, North Charleston

The Noisette Company, LLC



10 Storehouse Row is a 38,400 square foot warehouse building at the former Charleston Navy Yard completed in 1939 as part of the buildup to WWII. The Navy Yard closed in the mid-90s as part of the Base Realignment and Closure Act. Between 2003 and 2006 the Noisette Company



acquired 340 acres of the former base including this building. At the time it was used as a warehouse and suffered from many years of inadequate maintenance. Noisette came up with a plan to convert the building into multi-use space. Revolving around the use of natural light, the design for the re-use of 10 Storehouse Row uses transparent and translucent materials as partitions between spaces. Other materials such as natural wood, and corrugated metal

remind the new users of the building of its former life as a Navy warehouse. The design also incorporates several "green" technologies to reduce water and energy consumption. Today it houses workshop studios for the American College of the Building Arts, professional design offices, artist studios, and restaurant space. The central 5,000 square foot area is used as an event space, hosting an average of four events a week. With these new uses, the building is a catalyst for positive change at the Navy Yard and in North Charleston.



Arcadia Mill #2/Mayfair-Baily Mill, Spartanburg

Campbell Meek and Associates,
Architects, Inc
Mayfair Mill, LLC

Arcadia Mill #2, also known as Mayfair-Baily Mill, was built in 1922 by Dr. Henry Arthur Ligon, Sr. The mill began operation in 1923, but suffered in the early

1930s in the wake of the agricultural depression and the Great Depression, and labor unrest. In 1934, the Arcadia Mills were purchased by Mayfair Mills Inc., a new company organized by Joshua L. Baily, a New York cotton agent. After nearly seventy years under Mayfair operation, the mill closed in 2001. After extensive rehabilitation, the building re-opened in December 2007 as a 111-unit loft apartment complex. Apartment units were inserted into two bays of the mill



floor plan and wide corridors preserve a feel of the original vast floor area. Compatible new windows based on the few remaining original steel windows were installed. The interiors were detailed in a manner to reflect the industrial qualities of the building. The industrial character of the site was also preserved with the retention of the cotton warehouses, fire-sprinkler water tower, and

railroad spur. The mill now provides much-needed housing and is stimulating new investment in the area.



Rock Hill Cotton Factory

Barwick & Associates, LLC
Gary Williams and Bob Perrin, Williams & Fudge, Inc.
McClure Nicholson & Montgomery Architects
Cox Schepp Construction, Inc.



The Rock Hill Cotton Factory built in 1881, is the oldest textile mill in Rock Hill, and the first steam-powered textile mill in South Carolina. After mill operations ceased in 1991, the 90,000 square-foot structure sat vacant. The rehabilitation is an example of the close collaboration of owner, developer, architect, and contractor that ensured a respectful balance between historic preservation and adaptive use. The effort to

convert the mill into 21st century office space included removal of bricks from over 300 window openings, installation of new custom replacement windows, restoration of the clerestory window that runs the length of the building, repair of extensive roof leaks, restoration of 90,000 square feet of wood flooring, and retention of salvageable industrial remnants in the interior. The owners took the extra step of installing museum-quality exhibits in the hallways and lobby areas to interpret the building's industrial heritage to its new occupants. The project has had a very positive impact on the local market with new inquiries being made by developers and investors interested in nearby properties. The City anticipates new mixed-used residential and commercial buildings will be proposed soon, based on the success of this project.



Charleston City Hall

City of Charleston
Evans and Schmidt Architects
NBM Construction Co., Inc.

Built in 1802, the building at the northeast corner of Meeting and Broad Streets originally housed the Bank of the United States. The City acquired the building after the bank failed in 1811, and moved into the building in 1819. The building has survived hurricanes, fires,

the Civil War, tornadoes, numerous renovations, and even calls for demolition in the past 200 years. In 2003, City officials became concerned about high moisture levels and water damage on the ground floor of the structure. A thorough examination of the entire building revealed serious structural problems.

The ensuing project included in depth analysis of the structure, historical research concerning past renovations, the addition of a geothermal water-cooling system, state of the art fire safety system, greater accessibility, and extensive repairs of the exterior and interior. The City also created museum quality exhibits to outline the restoration process, and delineate the history of the building and site to the public. City Hall was rededicated and opened again to the citizens of Charleston in June 2007.

Heritage Tourism Award

The Heritage Tourism Award recognizes the best use of South Carolina's cultural and historic resources in the promotion and development of tourism or use tourism to directly benefit the preservation of our heritage.

Belton Train Depot

Anderson County
Belton Area Partnership
Belton Area Museum Association



The Belton Train Depot was built ca. 1910 and was a combined station for the Southern & Blue Ridge Railroads. The initial restoration of the Belton Train Depot in the early 1980's saved the building from becoming a parking lot. The Depot housed the branch library and two museums, and hosted bluegrass concerts. In 2000, a new library was built and the Depot was abandoned by 2004. The Belton Area Partnership spearheaded the efforts to obtain the structure from Pickens Railroad and began rehabilitation plans. With the help

of the Belton Area Museum Association and Anderson County, the three organizations obtained the building and completed this project to create a multi-use community centerpiece for the Belton Square. After extensive and careful repairs, in March 2007, a grand opening was held attracting more than 500 people. By the end of 2007 over 9,000 visitors had visited the Belton Train Depot to visit the museums (Ruth Drake Museum and South Carolina Tennis Hall of Fame), view one of the exhibits in the exhibition gallery, or attend a performance.

Corporate Stewardship Award

The Corporate Stewardship Award is presented to a corporation in recognition of significant achievements or landmark efforts in the support of historic preservation in South Carolina.

Westinghouse Electric Company, Columbia



In 2003 a group of hunters stumbled across headstones on property owned by Westinghouse Electric Company off Bluff Road near Columbia. Among the hunters was a Westinghouse employee, who quickly brought the discovery to the attention of the management who then immediately investigated the site. The area was overgrown, but at least 12 headstones were present. Westinghouse learned that the cemetery was known locally as Denley Cemetery, and that it originally began as a burial place for slaves but grew to include their descendants. In 2004 Westinghouse began to clear the thick brush away to identify each grave and fence in the site. Death certificates revealed members of the Denley and Washington families of Lower Richland County were buried here. Westinghouse also contacted local community leaders and learned of additional burials. In the end, more than 167 graves were identified. The company had stone markers created for the previously unmarked graves, and erected a large plaque with the names of all known individuals buried in the cemetery at the entrance. In 2007 a dedication service was held to honor those buried in Denley Cemetery.

Archaeological Stewardship Award

The Archaeological Stewardship Award is presented in recognition of significant achievements or landmark efforts in the support of South Carolina's archaeological heritage.

Charleston City Hall

The City of Charleston

During the recent rehabilitation of the Charleston City Hall, the City of Charleston took the opportunity to investigate what archaeological resources might remain within the footprint of the building. It was known that a meat market was present on the property throughout the 1700s, but it was presumed destroyed during the 1802 construction of the building. With the concrete floor removed to make the underlying soils accessible during the rehabilitation project, archaeologists led by Charleston Museum archeologist Martha Zeirden excavated inside City Hall for four weeks. While the team anticipated finding animal bones and other artifacts that would provide information about food in colonial Charleston, they also discovered the foundation of the meat market, a large drain, a central brick well, and evidence of posts that may have supported hooks and pegs for displaying meat and produce. The investigations identified seven different soil layers from the 1690s when people built makeshift stalls, until 1796 when the brick market building burned. The holistic approach to preserving and protecting both above and below ground historic resources makes this project a notable example.



Elected Official Honor Award

The Elected Official Honor Award is presented to an individual elected official in recognition of significant achievements or landmark efforts in the support of historic preservation in South Carolina.

John Douglas, Mayor of Chesterfield



John Douglas has served as mayor of his hometown for 14 years. He recognizes that Chesterfield's historic assets should be cherished and protected—and that they can be used to attract visitors and future residents and help grow the downtown business district. His tenure includes numerous preservation accomplishments. He helped establish the local appearance commission that oversees new construction, demolitions, and exterior alterations within historic districts. He next applied for and received Certified Local Government (CLG) status for the Town of Chesterfield, a program which promotes preservation through partnerships with the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. The town purchased and preserved Craig Park, which features Craig Hut, built by the Works Progress Administration in 1935, and one of the only remaining WPA built log structures in South Carolina. In 2005 he oversaw the restoration of a school built in 1954 that housed the African-American students during the time of segregation. The building now serves as the YMCA for all of the town's citizens. Also in 2005 he began a campaign to save the Old County Courthouse, rebuilt in 1884 after the original was burned by Sherman's troops during the Civil War. The courthouse had been abandoned since the new

courthouse was built in 1977 and was marked for demolition. The town landmark now serves many purposes. Chesterfield was one of the first towns in South Carolina to receive "Preserve America Community" designation, and in 2007 the Town received a Preserve America grant to implement a new tourism strategy. Mayor Douglas recently participated in the S.C. Mayors Institute for Community Design Colloquium to gain further guidance in preserving his hometown.

Governor's Award

The Governor's Award is presented to an individual in recognition of lifetime achievements in the support of historic preservation in South Carolina.



Louise Matheson Bell

Mrs. Louise Matheson Bell, a native of Georgia, has lived in Seneca, South Carolina since the 1930s. Mrs. Bell has used her talents as a professional photographer, journalist, author, publisher, genealogist, and instructor to capture and promote the importance of protecting Oconee County and South Carolina's history, and to engage generations of individuals in similar efforts.

Mrs. Bell has served on numerous boards and commissions devoted to keeping her community's history and its historic buildings alive. She was coordinator of the Oconee County celebration of the South Carolina Tricentennial, and chaired the Seneca Centennial and Historical Commission from 1972-75. She was a founder of the Lunney Museum (pictured at left) in Seneca, a ca.1909 Arts and Crafts house, and served as chair of the museum board from 1970-1978.

She was a central founder of the Oconee Heritage Center (pictured at left), housed in the 1892 Old Walhalla Tobacco Barn, which preserves and promotes the history of the county. She



also helped spearhead the creation of the Oconee County Veteran's Museum, Patriots Hall, which opened in 2007 in a rock building built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. She was a charter member of the Oconee County Historical Society, and was named Seneca historian in 1992, a position she still holds today. She served on the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission from

1997-2007. In 2005 she was named to the Oconee County African American Heritage Committee that worked to erect four state historical markers recognizing African American contributions to local history.

Mrs. Bell has also participated in regional and statewide efforts to preserve, protect, and promote South Carolina's history and historic buildings. In the 1970s she served on the historic preservation committee and Bicentennial task force of the Appalachian Council of Governments, and was a member of the first South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Committee. As a charter member of the Friends of the South Carolina State Museum, she helped lobby the Legislature for the creation of the State Museum, which opened in 1988 in the historic Columbia Mills building. More recently she served on the Region One Board of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor from 1997-2003, and was Region One publicity chair.

Bell has published several books including *Seneca, Visions of Yesterday*, and *The Heritage of Oconee County 1868-1995 Vol. 1*. On a personal level she obtained not only her great grandfather's log cabin, but also the African American Keowee community school, saved them from ruin, and brought them to Seneca to be restored. Her publications and services to her county and state have earned her many honors and much recognition over the years. In 1994 she was honored with the state's highest civilian award, the Order of the Palmetto.