For the next 12 months, the School of Architecture and Clemson Architectural Foundation hope you will join the Spring in Charleston! The program has created a large and growing network of amazing preservation professionals, we hope that this will continue to shape up to be a wonderful experience featuring a reception and discussion of the past MSHP project site locations, and a concluding dinner. With the realization that our life in this community during the Jim Crow and Civil Rights periods. Through hands-on learning, participants will develop skills in historic preservation and management.

We also received a grant from the Vernacular Architecture Forum to support a community-based historic collections management training for community members; conduct conservation assessment and treatment services, educational programs, civic deliberations and celebrations. As a museum, the building now houses a large collection of material culture associated with the history of the lodge and the Sol Legare Lodge in the historic community of Sol Legare. Built by members of the Seashore Farmers Lodge fraternal organization in 1915, this former clubhouse is now a throwback to African-American social life. It is home to a wealth of artifacts and souvenirs of past and present members. The program was also awarded two large grants for community-based preservation projects. The first grant has allowed for a focus on a crescent of historic homes in the neighborhood. The second-year students also got to work on an incredible project with our partners at Drayton Hall (including repairs and alternative uses that will be a valuable guide for the preservation of the structure. Thanks to a grant, the students also documented the historic Evergreen Cemetery in James Island, S.C. This cemetery is an example of a cemetery that was constructed by and for enslaved people. They served as homes for those families as well as for generations of freed slaves. The finished report provided the owners of the property (The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America) with a wealth of information about the cemetery's history and current condition. The students also documented the historic Evergreen Cemetery in James Island, S.C. This cemetery is an example of a cemetery that was constructed by and for enslaved people. They served as homes for those families as well as for generations of freed slaves. The finished report provided the owners of the property (The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America) with a wealth of information about the cemetery's history and current condition. The students also documented the historic Evergreen Cemetery in James Island, S.C. This cemetery is an example of a cemetery that was constructed by and for enslaved people. They served as homes for those families as well as for generations of freed slaves. The finished report provided the owners of the property (The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America) with a wealth of information about the cemetery's history and current condition. The students also documented the historic Evergreen Cemetery in James Island, S.C. This cemetery is an example of a cemetery that was constructed by and for enslaved people. They served as homes for those families as well as for generations of freed slaves. The finished report provided the owners of the property (The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America) with a wealth of information about the cemetery's history and current condition. The students also documented the historic Evergreen Cemetery in James Island, S.C. This cemetery is an example of a cemetery that was constructed by and for enslaved people. They served as homes for those families as well as for generations of freed slaves. The finished report provided the owners of the property (The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America) with a wealth of information about the cemetery's history and current condition.