

TWO-NINETY-TWO PRESERVATION BRIEF

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY / COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION



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VOLUME 4**Dr. Carter L. Hudgins**
Program Director**Kelly Herrick**
Copy Editor**Daniel Watts**
Photo Editor**Kavan Argue/Daniel Watts**
Graphic Design**Will Smith**
Assistant Editor**Feature Writers**Kavan Argue
Emily Ford
Kelly Herrick
Wendy Madill
Neale Nickels
Rebecca Quandt
Leigh Schoberth
Daniel Watts**Explore the Graduate
Program Online @**[http://www.clemson.edu/caah/pdp/
historic-preservation](http://www.clemson.edu/caah/pdp/historic-preservation)www.facebook.com/charlestonmshp**Contact us:**Allisyn K. Miller,
Admin. Coordinator
akmiller1@cofc.edu**292 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401**p: 843.937.9596
f: 843.937.9613**On the Cover:***Photo of Molana Abbey
Courtesy of Allisyn Miller*

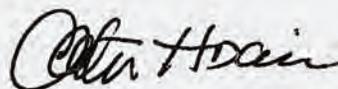
Director's Note

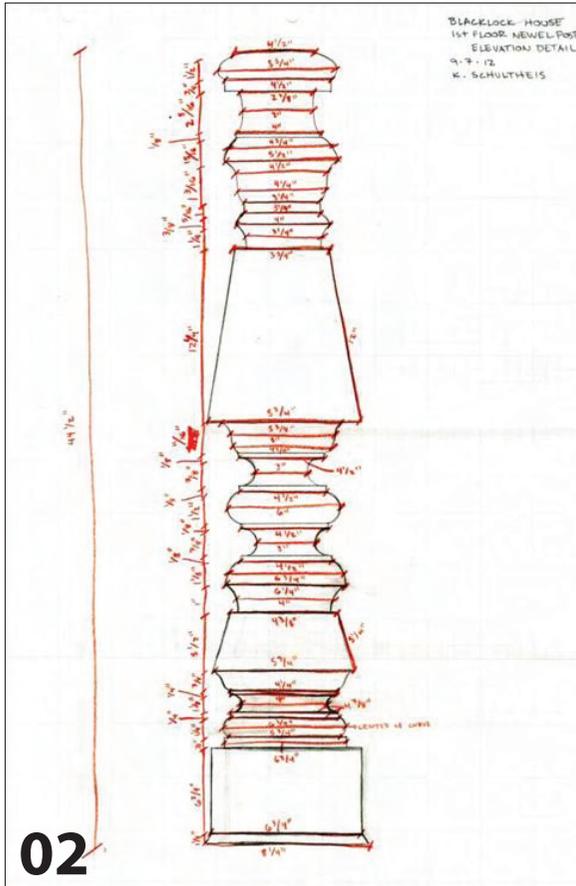
By the time this annual newsletter produced by students enrolled in the graduate program in historic preservation Clemson University and the College of Charleston co-sponsor in Charleston reaches you, we will have said good-bye to the talented students who comprised the class of 2013. They are now fanning out across the country, to California, Kansas, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Washington and elsewhere, to begin careers. They leave behind an impressive record of accomplishments, many of them described in the pages that follow.

You will see in the pages that follow that we spread our wings a little more than in previous years. Some of us spent a portion of last summer in Ireland where we assessed the current conditions of the ruins of eleventh-century Molana Abbey in County Waterford. Closer to home, our now-epic 15-passenger van rides took us to the Santee River delta where our First-Year Students honed their field documentation skills at the ruins of Peachtree Plantation, a once-grand house owned by signer of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Lynch Jr. First-Year students also made two overnight trips to the Upstate with Professor Amalia Leifeste where they completed a mitigation assessment of three mid-twentieth century houses in the Douthit Hills neighborhood for Clemson University's Capital Projects Office. Of course, our courses, seminars, and studios presented other opportunities to address local research questions. Among them was a report which Professor Elizabeth Ryan and her students presented to North Charleston City Council which proposed new uses for Quarters A, the historic commander's residence at the former Charleston Navy Yard.

I am particularly pleased that more of our students presented the results of their research at professional conferences and symposiums this year. Amy Elizabeth Uebel presented a section of her thesis on the conservation of antebellum iron objects at a symposium in Los Angeles convened by the Getty Conservation Institute. Rebecca Quandt won the College of Charleston's Graduate Symposium for her poster *Documenting Ireland's Elizabethan Landscape*. Liz Shaw presented a summary of her analysis of sustainable reuse of historic kitchen buildings in Charleston at the annual conference of US/ICOMOS in Savannah. And Emily Ford, who early in the year published with Professor Barry Stiefel her first book *The Jews of New Orleans and the Mississippi Delta: A History of Life and Community along the Bayou*, will present a portion of her thesis on one of New Orleans' historic cemeteries in Portland, Oregon at the 2013 meeting of the Association for Gravestone Studies.

In short, we enjoyed a busy year. I hope you will enjoy reading about it. Come see us!



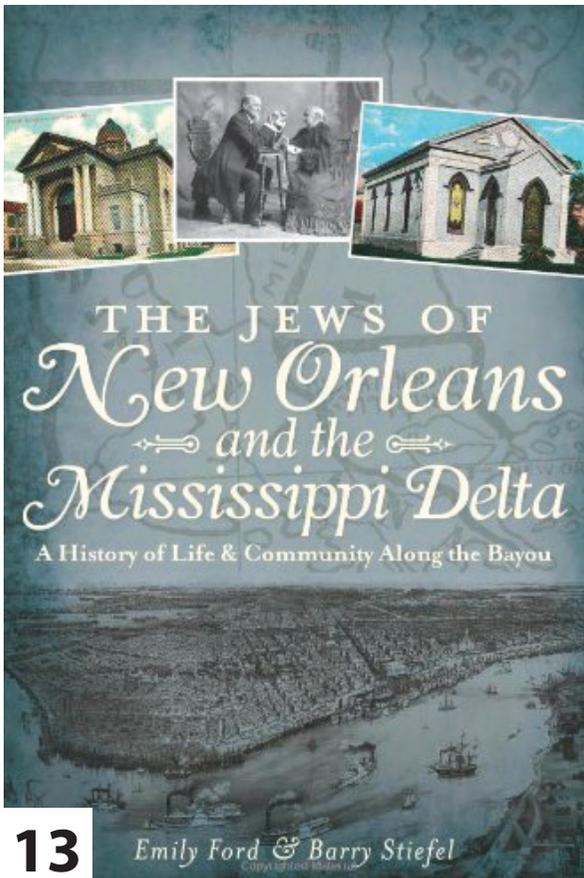
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The William Blacklock House

Discovering A Bull Street Landmark

By: Kavan Argue

When First-Year Students arrived in Charleston to start the MSHP program, they were greeted with an intimidating task. They were charged with documenting the William Blacklock House through measured drawings, paint analysis, and landscape surveying for their class *Investigation, Documentation, and Conservation*. The Blacklock House was built in 1800 for William Blacklock, one of the city's wealthiest British merchants and a member of Charleston's Branch Bank of the United States. Located in Harleston Village, the house was constructed west of the original settlement of Charles Town. The land was divided into lots and sold by 1767.

Property north of the old city was relatively distant from the bustle of the busy downtown neighborhoods and businesses at that time. The boundary of Charles Towne ran parallel to what is known today as Beaufain Street. William Blacklock's house was one of the first residences constructed in the neighborhood which, by the end of the eighteenth century, was known as the village of Harleston.

The architect of the Blacklock House remains unknown. Speculation centers on gentleman architects such as William Drayton and Gabriel Manigault. Manigault was the designer of the Branch Bank of the United States, today's City

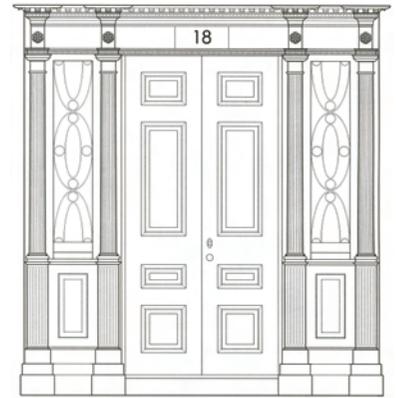
Hall, whose building committee William Blacklock served.

Constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond, the Blacklock House stands two-and-a-half-stories above a high English basement. Exemplary of the Federal aesthetic, the structure is symmetrical in plan and elevation. The roof is a low-pitched hip, covered in slate.

The south façade on Bull Street is five bays. The center three contain a pedimented pavilion with a stoop and double staircase leading to the main entrance on the elevated first floor. The stoop is supported by two stone columns with fluted necks, and the entablature under the landing includes a frieze with rosette motif. The front door features attenuated pilasters flanking sidelights with an elliptical fanlight above. The architrave contains popular motifs characteristic of the Federal style including swags, dentils, and block modillions. The door and windows on each side are enunciated by relieving arches of rubbed brick and marble keystones. Rubbed brick jack arches crown all window openings, all of which contain six-over-six sash, except a tripartite window above the front door and a Palladian window on the rear façade. The rear façade includes French doors and a stoop leading to the back garden and Gothic Revival outbuildings.

The interior is organized around a central hall plan. The cornices, wainscoting, mantels, and window and door architraves are finely executed. The mantels and surrounds feature intricate motifs including egg and dart, bead and reel, and dentils, as well as composite moldings of swags and vases. The chair rails, cornices, and architraves are accentuated by delicate gouge work.

The Blacklock House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1973. The First-Year-students' work created an accurate set of measured



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1. Blacklock House primary entrance detail
2. Class assembled in main stairwell
3. Paint sample stratigraphy
4. Katie Schultheis works with partner to measure the stair

drawings and documentation for this historic Harleston Village house. Surprisingly, this had not been completed before. The documentation drawings will be submitted as an entry in the Peterson Prize competition.



554 Rutledge West Facade

Connecting With Clemson's Past: The Douthit Hills Neighborhood

By: Leigh Schoberth

The MSHP program at Clemson University and the College of Charleston has undertaken many documentation projects, but none of the structures were in such a critical state as three residences in the Douthit Hills neighborhood at Clemson University. The historic neighborhood of Douthit Hills was developed in the early 20th century by Clemson University professors who built homes in the area. Over time, this historic neighborhood evolved as the university grew. Recent plans, however, include the removal of the three remaining neighborhood residences, opening up the north



The Moorman House
A 1935 Craftsman Bungalow

The Moorman House was a craftsman style bungalow located just off of Palmetto Boulevard, in close proximity to the water tower and Clemson House. The structure was constructed in 1935 as a residence for the Moorman family. Mr. Moorman was a member of the first graduating class of Clemson in 1896 and was head of the Cadet Corps in 1934. The Moorman House was a significant part of the early twentieth century residential landscape of the Clemson

1 University North campus.



The W. W. Long House
A 1928 "Kit" House

The W.W. Long residence, also known as the Sears House because it built with numerous parts which were ordered out of a Sears and Roebuck catalog, was located at 168 Barre Street in close proximity to the Roderick House as well as the Daniel Drive entrance of the university campus. It was constructed in 1928 for Clemson University faculty member William Williams Long. Professor Long was director of the agricultural Cooperative Extension Service between 1914 and 1934. The houses location can still be seen by the stone retaining wall which was left after the buildings demolition.



The Roderick House
A 1929 Colonial Revival House

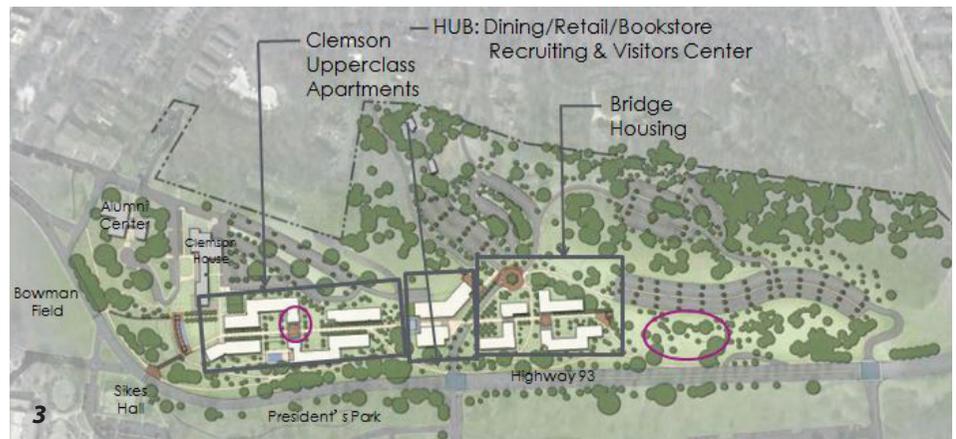
Roderick House was a one story brick colonial revival dwelling located just west of the Sears House on Barre Street. It was constructed as a private residence in 1929. It was notable as the first radio station on campus. The Roderick house was not considered architecturally significant during the architectural survey conducted in support of Clemson's Master Preservation Plan; however it was considered a contributing feature to the historic landscape which was once prevalent along the hillside of the North Campus.



2 campus area for future development.

The three residences under consideration are the W.W. Long residence, the Moorman house (shown above), and the Roderick house. Each of these houses exemplifies unique characteristics of early 20th-century residential design. The W.W. Long residence, locally called "the Sears house," contains many architectural features found in Sears and Roebucks mail order house. The Moorman house is an example of the Craftsman style with brackets and brick corbelling. Finally, the Roderick house, the location of Clemson's first radio station, illustrates the architectural features of the Classical Revival style.

The main components of the project undertaken by First-Year students were on-site documentation and a proposal of a range of treatment options for the houses affected by proposed development. The project presented students the challenge of finding a balance between preservation and new construction. Each house was documented through measured drawings and photography. The proposed treatment options for



1. Example interpretive brochure telling the story of Douthit Hills before the new development
2. Moorman House sketch by Katie Schultheis
3. Proposed development plans impacting three historic structures on Clemson's North Campus

the residences considered a range of possibilities: (1) preserving the homes in place, (2) moving the structures, or (3) demolition. Final recommendations were made by considering significant architectural features, historical significance, current conditions, and the plans of the new development of the north campus.

The final component of the project was the presentation of findings and the final recommendations for the future of the residences to representatives of Clemson University and the architectural firm working on the new development. In accordance

with the development plan, First-Year preservation students proposed moving the Moorman house from its current location to the Cold Springs Neighborhood just north of the main campus. Students proposed to continue the deconstruction of each house, while saving significant architectural fragments and interpreting the historic structures on the new site.

The project provided First-Year students with the valuable opportunity to continue to develop their documentation skills in the context of a real-world mitigation project.



Furnishing Quarters A

By: Wendy Madill

Although sections of Charleston's Naval Yard now resemble a ghost town, it was once the most active industrial district in the area. The base employed thousands of South Carolina workers who built warships and Navy infrastructure throughout the twentieth century. The admiral who presided over this bustling base, lived on Officer's Row at Quarters A. His house was the hub of social life on base, providing a space for military ceremonies, weddings, and public relations visits from celebrities. Charles Lindbergh, Helen Keller, and President FDR were among the notables who visited Quarters A's now silent rooms. Since the Navy decommissioned the base in 1996, Quarters A has suffered neglect and deterioration. Although its exterior is in poor condition, the interior is still remarkably intact. Under the leadership of adjunct professor Elizabeth Ryan, five MSHP students created an historic interior furnishing and interpretive plan for this abandoned building. Historic interior furnishing plans are often used by house museums to restore the interior of their buildings to a specific time period. Our purposes, however, were slightly different. The purpose of this project was to raise awareness for the site by creating a sensitive

interior furnishings and interpretation plan for this architecturally and historically significant space. This document merged several types of research—Navy furniture allotments, historic photographs, paint sample microscopy, archival research, and oral interviews—to create an accurate picture of what the house once was and what it could be. This plan proposes a new use for the building: a public event and reception space that highlights the WWII-era apex of Quarters A and the Navy Yard as a whole. It was our goal to give the house's current owner, The City of North Charleston, inspiration for reestablishing Quarters A as a centerpiece for the community. After poring over the history of the house, students found that most information pertains to the building's role in Charleston during World War II. Student Charlotte Causey tracked down a former resident of Quarters A, Anne James Yellott, daughter of Admiral Jules James. Admiral James lived in the house during WWII, and his daughter Anne shared her memories and her photographs of the house from that historic time. Along with Ms. Yellott's helpful input, the project team relied on early twentieth-century furnishing catalogs and Navy furniture guidelines

Fun with Tax Credits

By: Neale Nickels

The Federal Tax Credit Incentive Program and its use in building rehabilitation were the focus of David Payne's fall Tax Credit Practicum. The class's muse was the former Rutledge Memorial Baptist Church at 554 Rutledge Avenue, just north of the Cross-town in downtown Charleston. Abandoned since the 1990s, the early 20th-century building was the perfect backdrop for exploring the tax credit application and rehabilitation design process. Student groups were tasked with researching the building's history and phases of development, creating rehabilitation proposals with accompanying plans and elevations, as well as completing necessary National Park Service tax credit applications. Working in concert with representatives from the South Carolina SHPO and local preservation professionals, students developed plans for the building's reuse that were in line with the requirements of the federal historic tax credit program. Student designs included Das Brauhaus (a brewery), The Victory Hotel (a boutique hotel and restaurant), and The Sweatshop (a gym). Towards the end of the semester, students presented their proposals to a review board made up of representatives from the South Carolina SHPO, local designers, faculty and peers. Interested in investing in one of these designs? Inquire within 292.

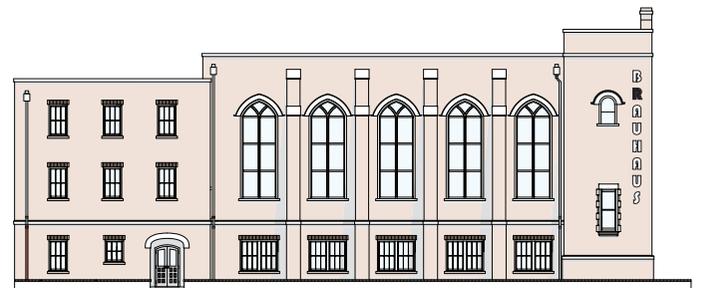


Second-Year Students Mary Margaret Schley, Amy Elizabeth Uebel, Julia Tew, Wendy Madill, and Charlotte Causey present their report

to envision what the interior would look like if restored. After creating a room-by-room furnishing and interpretive plan that included hand-drawn renderings, paint recommendations, and interpretive history panels, our project was complete. While the Historic Interiors class is formally over, the furnishing and interpretive plan still circulates and continues to generate much-needed attention for Quarters A. In March, students presented their plan to the North Charleston City Council where it was warmly received by Mayor Keith Summey. Their report has also garnered the endorsement of the Charleston Preservation Society and the Naval Order of the United States, Charleston Commandery. This experience demonstrates that student work can have a significant impact. This student team hopes the report will inspire others to use historic furnishing plans to generate interest in significant sites that face deterioration and abandonment.



Quarter's A Proposed Interior



554 Rutledge West Facade



A World In

By: Rebecca Quandt

In June 2012, seven students from the Class of 2013 were chosen to document Molana Abbey in County Cork, Ireland. Led by Carter Hudgins and Allisyn Miller and working with archaeologists from University College, Cork and Mercer University in the U.S., these students produced architectural documentation drawings and a conditions assessment report of the abbey. The results of their work are integral in the stabilization and repair process of Molana Abbey which will be carried out by the Irish Ancient Monuments Commission.

Part of the attraction of this project lies in the abbey's ownership. For a brief period in the late sixteenth century, English polymath Thomas Hariot, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's protégés owned this property, the "science officer" of the second failed effort to establish an English Colony on Roanoke Island in what is now North Carolina. The changes Hariot

made to the abbey fit into a broader study of how the English colonization of Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries acted as a kind of dress rehearsal for the seventeenth century colonization of Virginia and New England.

Molana Abbey is located on Ballynatray Estate on the banks of the Blackwater River and is linked to the beginnings of Christianity in Ireland. Founded in 501 AD, the abbey became an important early center of religious learning. The earliest surviving portions of the abbey are said to date to the 11th century.

On the first day of field work, Dr. James Lyttleton joined the group for their first visit to the abbey. He is an expert in post-medieval architecture and provided the team with the historic context of the abbey. The group then divided into measuring, surveying, and photography teams. They had ten days to



Ruins

Documenting a Thousand Years of History

document the entire abbey, create a site plan, and produce full plans and elevation drawings of the ruins.

As they concentrated on smaller sections and details, architectural elements began to reveal themselves. For example, in the north tower room, remnants of the state roof materialized underneath the ivy at the east end of the choir, a window molding was discovered. Both of these discoveries hinted at the previous uses of the structure.

In addition to juggling fieldwork tasks, students explored nearby towns and historic sites, tasted amazing Irish foods, and, of course, sampled the local beer.

The plan and elevation drawings were completed and submitted by team leaders Pam Kendrick and Liz Shaw in December 2012.

Team Members: Carter L. Hudgins, Erik Klingelhofer, Allisyn Miller, Laurel Bartlett, Neale Nickels, Pamela Kendrick, Rebecca Quandt, Mary Margaret Schley, Liz Shaw, and Julia Tew.

For more information regarding the fieldwork and adventures of this trip, visit the program's fieldwork journal at blogs.cofc.edu/hspv.

Rebecca Quandt's poster on research in Ireland entitled *Documenting Ireland's Elizabethan Landscape* won one of three prizes awarded by a team of faculty judges at the College of Charleston's 2013 Graduate Student Research Symposium.

MSHP Ireland fieldwork is featured in the Spring 2013 edition of *Glimpse Magazine* and online at www.clemson.edu/glimpse.

Photo: West end of the nave at Molana Abbey

Molana Abbey In Pictures



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1. First day on site: the team tours the cloister with Dr. James Lyttleton
2. Neale Nickels surveys the abbey from the Blackwater River
3. Students prepare to measure parts of the church by clearing ivy
4. Final day on site: group photo in front of Molana Abbey

A Plantation In Pieces

By: Kelly Herrick

Immediately after their return from Winter Break, the First-Year students were introduced to their next studio project: Peachtree Plantation Ruins in McClellanville, SC. Under the guidance of Professor Amalia Leifeste, with the help of community historian Selden "Bud" Hill, the students were charged with documenting the ruins of Peachtree, interpreting what may have existed on the site, and creating a mitigation plan in order to help protect the ruins from further deterioration.

Located at the northern edge of Charleston County on the South Santee River, Peachtree was once a grand plantation home that belonged to several generations of the prominent Lynch family. Thomas Lynch Sr., the first owner of Peachtree, was one of the most influential men in Charleston and nearby Georgetown. He left Peachtree to his son, Thomas Lynch Jr., as a wedding present in 1772. The Lynch men were also prominent figures in the American Revolution. Both were members of the Continental Congress, and Thomas Lynch Jr. signed the Declaration of Independence.

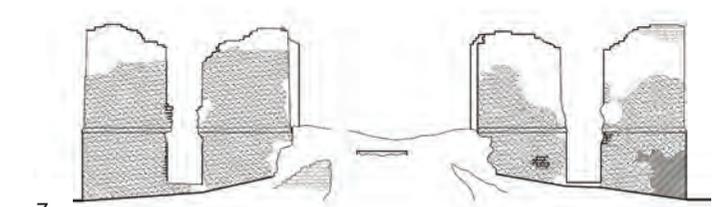
Peachtree Plantation was also where rice production was revolutionized with the use of water-powered mills. Water mills influenced rice production the way the cotton gin changed the cotton production and are significant in the history of rice farming and the economy of the Lowcountry. Only three generations of the Lynch family inhabited Peachtree. Unfortunately, a fire in 1840 destroyed the Lynch residence.

First-Year preservation students spent two full days on site documenting the ruins. The measurements and information gathered in the field were then used to create drawings of existing conditions, an essential step in documenting deterioration as well as recreating the historic plan of the house.

After documenting the existing conditions of Peachtree Plantation, the students divided into two groups to conduct further research on the structure. One group of students hypothesized how the façades and the floor plans of Peachtree Plantation might have been constructed based on similar residences in the areas and created drawings to represent these ideas. The other group examined the current conditions and developed mitigation suggestions to minimize further deterioration of the ruins.

The students presented their research, interpretations, and mitigations for Peachtree Plantation to its current owner, White Oak Forestry Corporation. Not only were the suggestions for further research and mitigation of Peachtree received warmly, but First-Year Student Kendy

Altizer intends to continue research on the site. She plans to conduct summer research at Peachtree Ruins and build on classmates' research in her upcoming thesis.



1. Kendy Altizer assists with survey work
2. East facade of Peachtree
3. Students measure the south facade of Peachtree
4. Taking a break from documenting
5. Sketch of existing conditions by Katie Schultheis
6. Brittany McKee and teaching assistant Pam Kendrick analyze a basement window
7. AutoCAD drawing depicting existing conditions of north facade

Preservation On The Road

By: Daniel Watts

The 2012 annual program-wide historic sites excursion headed to Savannah, Georgia to explore the city's impressive collection of historic buildings and streetscapes. Led by MSHP program director Dr. Carter Hudgins, highlights of the trip included visits to the Davenport House Museum, the Green-Meldrim House, the Owens-Thomas House and Wormsloe Plantation. Students also met with representatives from the Historic Savannah Foundation and were briefed on the current state of preservation activities in Savannah's Historic District.

Historic site visits and meetings with elected officials took center stage as four students from Dr. Carter Hudgins' *Historic Resource Administration and Management* class journeyed to Washington D.C. to take part in Preservation Action's annual Lobby Day. The trip began with visits to historic sites in Virginia including Williamsburg, Jamestown, Westover Plantation and Mount Vernon. Former MSHP professor Ashley Wilson, now with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, led students on a guided tour of Woodlawn Plantation and Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House. After arriving in Washington D.C., the students were given a tour of the U.S. Capitol Building by Mary Oehrlein. Preservation lobbying activities included accompanying South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Eric Emerson and representatives from the Historic Charleston Foundation on visits with a number of South Carolina's elected officials. These meetings focused on building support for continued historic preservation efforts within South Carolina. The trip provided students the opportunity to visit some of the nation's most important historic sites and to gain an understanding of the importance of continued federal involvement within historic preservation.

In early November, historic paint analyst Dr. Susan Buck, and Ed Chappell, architectural historian with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, paid a visit to the program. Ed Chappell led First-Year and Second-Year students through exercises on reading the building histories of Fenwick Hall Plantation and Drayton Hall Plantation. Dr. Buck lectured on the manufacture, makeup, and use of historic paints and guided Second-Year Students on a paint production exercise using traditional materials, methods, and application techniques.



1. Isaiah Davenport House, Savannah, Georgia
2. Students prepare to lobby in support of historic preservation
3. Dr. Carter L. Hudgins with Dr. William J. Murtagh
4. Traditional paint production with Dr. Susan Buck



The Spaulding-Paolozzi Center

Rendering by Allied Works Architecture

By: Daniel Watts

Clemson’s Graduate Program in Historic Preservation needs a new building. Housed since 2008 in a former 1960s-era dialysis clinic, the program has gradually outgrown its current space. As a result, plans have been in development for a number of years to find a new home for both the preservation program and elements of Clemson’s architecture and landscape architecture programs that have a presence in Charleston.

In early 2012, the Portland, Oregon-based architecture firm Allied Works Architecture was selected to work with Charleston firm e.e. fava architects to design a new facility on the site of the grad program building on the northeast corner of Meeting and George Streets.

The preliminary design resulted in a building based on three rectangular masses that resemble a row of Charleston single houses in both orientation and size. Building materials consist primarily of concrete and glass with a focus on maintaining a feeling of openness and accessibility. In consideration of the Lowcountry’s climate, special efforts were made to limit solar gain and reduce interior glare resulting from large window openings. To that end, a series of wave-like concrete screen walls –perforated to allow for day lighting while also blocking direct sunlight– serve as the north and south façades and are meant to evoke the form of sweetgrass baskets or serpentine garden walls. The building’s east and west façades are also screened but are more open to create a welcoming environment for faculty and students entering the building as well as to establish views to proposed green spaces behind the building.

The Spaulding-Paolozzi Center will create an environment that fosters teaching, learning and research. In addition to housing the historic preservation program, the building will also be home to students studying architecture, landscape architecture, city planning and real estate development. With 30,000 square feet of interior space, preliminary designs allow ample space for a mix of classroom, studio and presentation spaces as well as a large materials conservation lab.

Conceptual approval for the building’s design was granted despite some disagreement over form and style at the October 10, 2012 meeting of the Charleston Board of Architectural Review. The project is now undergoing refinements and final designs will be brought before the Board again during the latter half of 2013.



292 Meeting Street today

Class of 2013 Thesis Topics

LAUREL BARTLETT: *Quantifying Visitor Impact and Material Degradation at George Washington's Mount Vernon* analyzes the patterns of abrasion, material build-up, and microclimatic conditions to create standards that quantify the effects of one million visitors on the historic fabric at the nation's preeminent house museum.

CHARLOTTE CAUSEY: *Creating the Memory: Change Ringing and the Myth of the "Holy City"* examines the tradition of change ringing in Charleston, South Carolina, using St. Michael's Church, the Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, and Grace Episcopal Church as case studies. Change ringing was not a historic tradition, emerging after Hurricane Hugo.

EMILY FORD: *The Stonecutters and Tomb Builders of Lafayette Cemetery No. 1, New Orleans, Louisiana* identifies and documents historic craftsmen's signatures in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 (est. 1833) and discovers patterns of construction, style, and materials. The thesis consists of four biographies of craftsmen: Hugh J. McDonald, Gottlieb Huber, James Hagan and H. Lowenstein, as well as a database of 291 tombs and other funerary structures.

JULIANNE JOHNSON: *The Financial Impact of Historic Preservation Easements on Encumbered Property Appreciation Rates in Charleston, SC* compares the annual appreciation rates of easement and covenant encumbered properties to the rates of properties without encumbrances over a 20 year study period to determine the long-term financial impact an easement encumbrance has on a property.

PAMELA KENDRICK: *The Charleston Trussed Roof: A Study of the Development and Implementation of a Structural Solution from 1740-1820* examines the evolution of trussed roof designs constructed to accommodate new architectural styles and increasing building spans.

WENDY MADILL: *Noiseless, Automatic Service: The History of Mechanical Servant Bells in Charleston, South Carolina* explores the cultural and technological history of servant bells. This household communication technology was the precursor of the electric doorbell, household intercoms, and, ultimately, the telephone.

NEALE NICKELS: *The Best Brick House in All the Country: Documenting the Structural Evolution of Medway* combines archival research with architectural investigation and material evidence to present the phase-by-phase developments that took Medway from a simple rectangular farm house to a romanticized country estate, documenting over 300 years of history.

REBECCA QUANDT: *Utilizing Neighborhood Snapshot Inventories in the Cooper River Bridge Neighborhood Tax Increment Financing District* analyzes the Cooper River Bridge neighborhood (CRBN), designated by Charleston, South Carolina as a tax increment financing district in 2008. This designation will increase economic development and radically transform neighborhood conditions, and as a result the existing historic and cultural fabric of the CRBN is threatened. This thesis develops a holistic inventory, termed here a Neighborhood Snapshot Inventory (NSI), of the current condition of the CRBN which will inform decision makers on how to proceed with redevelopment projects; while keeping the socio-cultural and historic fabric of this neighborhood in mind.

MARY MARGARET SCHLEY: *The United Order of Tents and 73 Cannon Street: A Study of Identity and Place* analyzes the connection between the United Order of Tents, a female, African-American secret society, and their historic meeting house at 73 Cannon Street. The United Order of Tents has served the Charleston community for a century. This thesis documents the organization's history and how the house played a role in the organization's local identity.

LIZ SHAW: *Adaptive Use Potential of Kitchen and Carriage Houses toward Smart Growth Goals in Charleston, South Carolina* looks at the existing outbuildings of two Charleston neighborhoods, Ansonborough and Harleston Village. Today these remaining buildings provide an opportunity to support smart growth and sensitive density in the historical context of the peninsula.

KARL SONDERMANN: *Remembering the Legacy of Coastal Defense* is a cultural landscape report of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation (1895-1947), Sullivan's Island, SC that tells the past 120 years of the site's development from its military origins to modern civilian residential reuses. Recommendations for the landscape's future focus on recognizing its importance by preserving remaining significant military features that also follow the island's local planning guidance.

JULIA TEW: *A Study of the Aiken-Rhett Stew Stove* examines the stew stove and kitchen at the Aiken-Rhett Museum to learn more about the origins, design and uses of this artifact and what it reveals about the Aikens and cooking technology in Charleston.

AMY ELIZABETH UEBEL: *Understanding Architectural Iron Conservation: Corrosion Studies at Fort Sumter National Monument* examines antebellum iron, often a difficult and costly material in architectural conservation, at Fort Sumter and utilizes non-invasive analytical methods to measure the corrosion process.

DANIEL WATTS: *The Urban Environment as a Barrier to Historic Preservation: A Mitigation Plan for Falmouth, Jamaica* examines the state of Falmouth, Jamaica's urban environment and its role as a barrier to both economic progress and widespread preservation efforts and recommends a series of solutions designed to mitigate the town's most problematic issues.



The MSHP Class of 2013

2012

KATHERINE FERGUSON: has worked at the Preservation Society of Charleston as the Marketing & Communications Manager since November 2012. In addition to working on projects such as the newsletter *Preservation Progress* and helping to usher in a new brand of the 93-year-old organization in all of our marketing materials, she helps to oversee the Holy City Initiative which is designed to preserve important ecclesiastical structures in Charleston that are threatened by socioeconomic factors, real estate pressures and deferred maintenance.

KELLY FINNIGAN: is a Preservation Specialist and Project Manager for the consulting firm EHT Traceries in Washington, D.C. She provides consultation services on a wide array of preservation issues with a strong interest in conservation and building materials. Her projects are spread across the country, but the majority of her time is spent serving as the Cultural Resource Manager for the Old Soldier's Home in the District.

BRITTANY LAVELLE: works as an architectural historian for the cultural resource management firm Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., located in the Princeton, New Jersey area and has completed diverse projects in the northeast. She also serves as the firm's graphic designer. Her projects have included saving a 1930s gas station from demolition, serving as head architectural historian for a Revolutionary War site, and creating interpretive signage for the Garden State Parkway and New Jersey Turnpike.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS: presented the topic of his thesis, "One Small Step: An Analysis of International Space Law and How It Effects Historic Preservation," at the 2012 Society for American Archeology Conference in Honolulu, HI.

MARIAH SCHWARTZ: obtained a position as Project Manager with Whole Building Systems, LLC, a small energy efficiency and engineering consulting firm in Charleston, South Carolina, which specializes in existing buildings and historic structures. Her main responsibilities include Building Commissioning, Energy Modeling, and LEED Consulting but she is also involved in MEP Design, Energy Audits, Facility Assessments, and other energy efficiency evaluation services for commercial building projects.

DAVID WEIRICK: is currently working for John G. Waite Associates, Architects, an architecture firm specializing in historic preservation. David's current responsibilities include the development of building details and construction drawings for several ongoing projects, among them the restoration of the Parish of All Saints Ashmont in Boston and a landmark restoration of The Rotunda at the University of Virginia.

2011

LORA CUNNINGHAM: returned to Charleston in April 2012 to take a job as a Site Planner at Boeing South Carolina. She is working with the Site Services team on a variety of projects from designing new office space to planning manufacturing expansions.

LAURA BETH INGLE: won the 2012 Leicester Holland prize from HABS for her drawing of the Mt. Cammerer/White Rock Lookout Tower. She did her thesis on the fire towers of the Great Smokey Mountain National Park and created drawings of this tower in coordination with her final thesis. As a result of the prize and her research in the park, Laura Beth also did a presentation as part of a PechaKucha event in Knoxville, TN.

RYAN PIERCE: is working as an architect for the National Park Service Heritage Documentation Programs (HABS/HAER/HALS). Most recently, he completed field work for three projects: the NASA Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Pu'uhonua O Hōnaunau National Historic Park, and Battle Mountain Sanitarium (part of the Veterans Affairs hospital system) in Hot Springs, SD.

2009

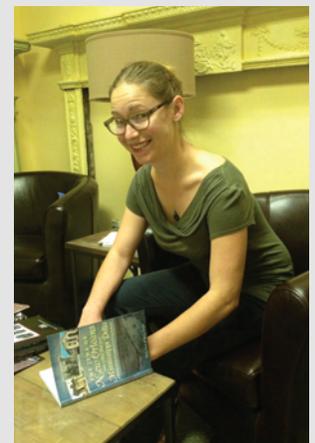
LAURA BURGHARDT: accepted a new position last September as Archeologist at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. She directs archaeological work at the park as well as historic building and ruins conservation projects.

2008

JULIUS RICHARDSON: graduated with his Master's of Architecture from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte this past spring. Upon graduating, he took a job with Kevin Harris Architect, LLC. out of Baton Rouge, LA.

MSHP Student and Professor Collaborate on New Book

In the spring of 2012, Professor Barry Stiefel and student Emily Ford '13 began the research and writing that has resulted in a short but comprehensive history of Jewish communities in New Orleans and along the Mississippi River in Louisiana and Mississippi. The result, *The Jews of New Orleans and the Mississippi Delta: A History of Life and Community along the Bayou*, was published in October 2012 by the History Press. During the summer, Emily visited Baton Rouge, Natchez, and Vicksburg as well as smaller, back-road towns where synagogues, cemeteries, commercial buildings, and residences reveal the location where Jewish communities once thrived. Richly illustrated with her photographs as well as images discovered in local and regional archives, *The Jews of New Orleans and the Mississippi Delta* highlights not only the historical significance of Jewish people in the lower Mississippi region from the eighteenth century to the present, but their impact on the built environment as well.

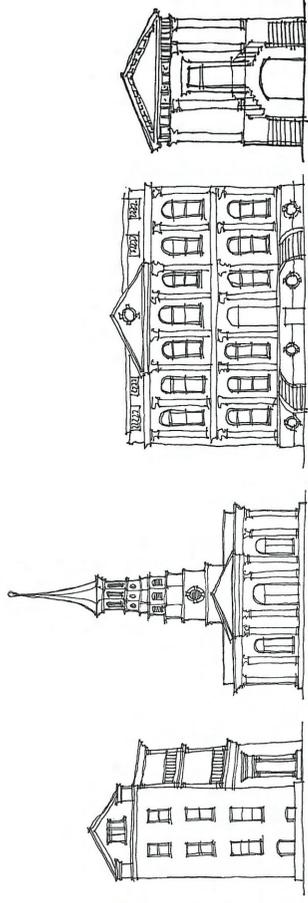


Graduate Program in Historic Preservation

Clemson University & College of Charleston

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Charleston, SC 29401



GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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