

292 PRESERVATION BRIEF

THE CLEMSON UNIVERSITY / COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Volume 2, 2011

IN THIS ISSUE:

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010/2011
STUDENT PROJECTS

INTERVIEW WITH OUR NEW
PROGRAM DIRECTOR

ALUMNI NEWS AND GRADUATE
PROFILES

292 MEETING STREET - CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

editor's note

The Graduate Program in Historic Preservation has been given many gifts this year. In January, our new program director, Dr. Carter L. Hudgins, arrived. The former Director of Historic Charleston Foundation returned to the peninsula

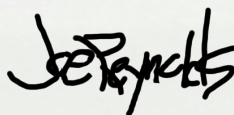
and has brought a wealth of knowledge, a contagious enthusiasm for preservation and an amusing Don Corleone impression. Carter has led us through the process of compiling this newsletter, documenting our adventures in preservation, for which we are incredibly thankful.

We have been given the opportunity to dust the cobwebs off of two fantastic projects, which you can find described in the following pages.

The documentation and conservation of Fenwick Hall are just the tip of the iceberg of our program's involvement at the beautiful, old house. Boat rides across Charleston Harbor took us to the forgotten Castle Pinckney for a week of hands-on work on a Civil War fort that has been neglected for half a century. Both projects are opportunities the students have welcomed with open arms and will hopefully continue to be involved with in the future.

Lastly, we have been given each other. I am continually impressed by the group of people that come and go from 292 Meeting Street. The diverse array of backgrounds in this building means that no matter the task we have been assigned, there is an abundance of experience that is always willing to lend a hand.

I hope you enjoy the work showcased in this brief because we have enjoyed doing it.



Joe Reynolds

292 PRESERVATION BRIEF
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Annual Issue 2011
Volume 2

Carter L. Hudgins
Director and Advising Professor

Joe Reynolds, *Editor*
Kelly Finnigan, *Copy Editor*
Jamie Wiedman, *Copy Editor*
Lauren Golden, *Photo Editor*
Brittany Lavelle, *Graphic Design*
Elyse Harvey, *Asst. Graphic Design*

Contributors
Caglar Aydin
Katherine Ferguson
Elise Haremski
Kristina Lanphear
Rebecca Long
Stefanie Marasco
Mariah Schwartz
Syr Valiente
David Weirick

Explore the Graduate Program Online @
www.clemson.edu/caah/pla/mhp
or
www.facebook.com/charlestonmshp

Contact us:
Allisyn K. Miller, *Administrative Coordinator*
akmiller1@cofc.edu

292 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401
p: 843.937.9596
f: 843.937.9613



Contents

VOLUME 2 > 2011



feature stories

- 5 Meet Dr. Hudgins
- 6 Rediscovering a Lowcountry Landmark
- 10 Investigation Documentation Conservation
- 11 Preservation on the Road
- 12 Uncovering the Past of Charleston's Forgotten Castle

program spotlights

- 4 Director's Note
- 14 Class of 2011
- 15 Alumni News

ON THE COVER: photograph of Castle Pinckney in Charleston, South Carolina

director's note

Dear Friend of Historic Preservation,

This issue of *292 Preservation Brief*, our second issue, will, for readers who do not know us, be an introduction to the Clemson University and the College of Charleston's co-sponsored graduate program in historic preservation. For friends and alumni of the program who know us and have visited us at 292 Meeting Street, we offer our newsletter as a report of what we achieved during the 2010-2011 academic year.



From our laboratories and studios at the edge of Ansonborough, the historic neighborhood that was the focus of the nation's first revolving fund, we have an ideal location from which we can not only learn what historic preservation achieved here in Charleston, but from which we are also engaged in historic preservation as it continues to shape the future of this unique city. Our concerns do not, of course, begin and end here in Charleston. As you will see in the pages that follow, our research and documentation projects regularly lead us away from Charleston. For example, Laura Beth Ingle, one of our second-year students, topped several Smokey Mountain peaks to document Depression-era fire towers that are the subject of her thesis. Lora Cunningham investigated surviving stations along the rail line, the nation's first, that connected Charleston to Augusta, Georgia. And this summer a team of our students led by architectural conservator Frances Ford will conduct a paint

analysis at Clemson's villa in Genoa, Italy.

I am new to the program, writing this near the end of my first semester in Charleston. Already I have come to value the talents and skills that our students bring to their research and the broad range of backgrounds, both academic and personal, that contribute much to our vitality. Our first-year class counts in it students from Turkey and the Philippines and from many states - - Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and, of course, South Carolina. They have been busy since they arrived here in August. They completed the architectural documentation of eighteenth-century Christ Church in the fall and a historic structure conditions assessment for Fenwick Hall, an important mid-eighteenth house on Johns Island in February. Some of them traveled to Washington to meet with preservation leaders during Preservation Action's Lobby Days in March. As a class, they designed in-fill buildings for a block of historic King Street, worked with staff from the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) to complete a digital laser scan of early nineteenth-century Castle Pinckney in Charleston's harbor, and created plans to improve some of Charleston's neglected alleyways and backstreets.

As we celebrate the successes of the class of 2011 and as we gather a new class, I know that the short reports that follow convey some of the energy and enthusiasm our students and faculty invest in each of our research and design projects. Drop by and let us show you more next time you are in the vicinity of 292!

Sincere best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carter L. Hudgins". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light background.

Carter L. Hudgins, Director



We, the students, are very excited to welcome our new Program Director, Dr. Carter Hudgins. The inclusion of a personal interview with this issue of *292 Preservation Brief* was a no brainer, and I was the fortunate one to be assigned the task. Questions were both related to Charleston and phrased in order to get to know our newest director on a personal level. Here are a few highlights:

K: What brought you to 292 Meeting Street?

C: It was time for a change, and it felt right to take on a new challenge.

K: Why Historic Preservation? How did you find this as a career?

C: I was born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, but grew up in a history-minded home in Franklin, Virginia. I received my Bachelor's Degree from the University of Richmond in Sociology, but always wanted to be an archaeologist. I went on to get my Master's from Wake Forest in History because it included archaeology and had a preservation component. From there, I received a Ph.D. from William & Mary and my first job was with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

“It was time for a change, and it felt right to take on a new challenge.”

K: What would you say is your “expertise”?

C: Material culture with the intersection of landscapes and architecture - and preservation policy.

K: What classes do you plan on teaching?

C: My classes will include Historic Resource Administration and Management, History and Theory of Historic Preservation, American Memory and classes on Vernacular Architecture.

K: How long has it been since you last lived in Charleston?

C: Eleven years. We moved to Virginia in 2000.

K: What is the most visible change since the last time you lived here?

C: Definitely the construction of the Ravenel Bridge and the revitalization of upper King Street.

K: Where is your favorite place to eat in Charleston?

C: You have to work hard to find bad food in Charleston! Presently, I have been enjoying all the ‘single worded’ named restaurants such as Husk, Fish and Fuel.

K: Where do you see this program in the next five years?

C: Clemson University has publicly announced the goal to become a top 20 research school. With that, this program should see laboratory

facilities at the cutting edge and can be expected to be a national leader in graduate education for Historic Preservation. Plans for the demolition of 292 Meeting Street are to take place in 2013 for a new facility to be finished by the Summer of 2015. ■

Rediscovering *a Lowcountry* Landmark



Fenwick Hall has provided the students with an unparalleled opportunity to engage in hands on preservation work.

BY DAVID WEIRICK AND
STEFANIE MARASCO



David Weirick measures timbers in the roof of Fenwick Hall.

Fenwick Hall has witnessed a lot of history in its 280 years. From its humble beginning as a log house on the banks of the Stono River, it grew into a sprawling plantation estate, complete with a Georgian mansion, federal style addition, numerous dependencies and out buildings, and one of the most well-known horse breeding operations in the region.

John Fenwick was one of the earliest settlers on Johns Island. The English immigrant to Charleston acquired a large tract of land on the Stono River where, by 1720, he had built a log house to serve as his base of operations for establishing the plantation. The marshes of the Carolina lowcountry were vast and untamed; the laborious process of turning these wild fields into functioning rice plantations was accomplished by the work of hundreds of slaves. Fenwick was the primary benefactor of this work and by the 1730s he had accumulated enough wealth to build the impressive Georgian mansion that exists today.

In 1747, John's son Edward acquired all of his father's lands, including Fenwick. As a result of the burgeoning family fortune, Edward was able to greatly improve the plantation grounds with the addition of several structures.

Edward Fenwick's son, Edward Jr., contributed his own legacy to the property's history. When Edward Jr. heard that the British were coming up the coast to invade Charleston by way of Johns and James Islands, he and his younger brother defected to the British, offering Fenwick Hall as a camp for the Charleston-bound British troops. Shortly afterward, Johns Island became the scene of a bloody skirmish resulting in a loss for the colonies and paving the way for the British occupation of Charleston.

As a consequence for Edward Jr.'s treason, his lands were confiscated after the war and sold to John Gibbes. Finding the sixty-year-old Georgian house to be dated and small, Gibbes added the prominent octagonal Federal style wing while maintaining the property as a functioning plantation. Upon the death of Gibbes in 1803, the property was sold, and after nearly sixty years of changing ownership, the property found itself in the middle of a battle zone once again with the onset of the Civil War.

After use as a field hospital during the war, the rice fields were mostly in ruin and the house was no longer in use. The windows were boarded up and the plantation's buildings sat abandoned for years. In the 1930s, Victor Morawetz, a wealthy New Yorker, and his wife purchased and restored the property. They lived



Historic image of Fenwick Hall, courtesy of the Library of Congress

there part time until 1943 when the property was sold yet again.

By the 1980s, the original plantation land had been sold piecemeal for private development, and the house was being used as a substance abuse clinic.

Today, Fenwick Hall remains something of a mystery. It contains evidence of almost every period of ownership during which changes to the house were made. Original structural timbers are covered by 1930s paneling with holes drilled in 1980 for fire suppression in the clinic. The plantation's original land has almost been completely lost to development. However, there is new hope with the property's current owners. The students and faculty of the Clemson University/ College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation have been invited to document and research the historic plantation. The ongoing project will hopefully shed new light on Fenwick's fascinating story and contribute to the thoughtful restoration of this unique and invaluable historic resource.



With the incorporation of this on-site experience into the 2011 spring semester, both first and second-year students have assisted in the documentation and conditions assessment of this 18th-century building.

The first-year students, led by professor Ashley Wilson, documented the existing conditions of Fenwick Hall. Students were tasked with the documentation of rooms in the house, structural systems, and exterior elements. After taking detailed measurements of the assigned spaces, the students transcribed their field notes into AutoCAD, the computer drafting program. The finished drawings will be turned into a set of Historic American Building Survey drawings to be submitted to the Library of Congress.

Next, the students completed a conditions assessment of their assigned space. This included careful examination of each element for historic integrity, damage, mold growth, and various other types of deterioration. Lauren Golden and David Wei-

rick documented the roof structure, determining that the eastern side of the roof framing system had been rebuilt because of the flawed M-shaped design. The original M-roof had a four sided valley situated in the middle of the roof that fed a cistern, but leaked badly. Careful examination of the framing members, along with the other areas of the house, provided the outcome that Professor Wilson hoped for, an in-depth understanding of the original construction of the house and its evolution over the last three centuries.

While the first-year students concentrated on documentation, the second-year class conducted various assessments of the building materials. Richard Marks and Frances Ford, professors for the Advanced Conservation Lab, structured the class to focus on determining the evolution of building technology as the students examined the timber, masonry, and finishes throughout Fenwick Hall. Analysis of the wood elements was the most time-consuming aspect

of the lab. This was done with a resistance drill, which tested the density of the wood. If hollow regions were found, this was noted for future repairs. Additional assessments included analysis of water drainage by Ryan Pierce and review of roof materials by Rebecca Moffatt. Mortar and paint samples were also taken for lab analysis.

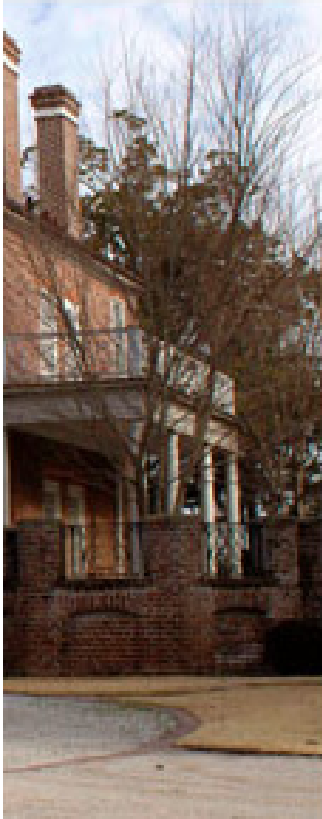
Professor Marks, who has been hired as the contractor to stabilize Fenwick Hall, has reached many conclusions about the property as a result of work submitted by the graduate students.

Perhaps one of the most interesting findings on site was the use of nogging studied by Lauren Cannady. Nogging is brickwork placed between the timber in wood frame construction. Professor Marks stated, "It was intriguing because nogging is found in some houses in Charleston, but is uncommon. It is a technique that goes back to the Medieval times. Its purpose is to act as a fire retardant and for sound proofing." Other

interesting discoveries included a structurally sound summer beam from the first period of the house, the determination that 85% of the roof structure is original, and the unearthing of a drainage tunnel in the basement.

Despite the amount of documentation that has taken place, the students' work at Fenwick Hall is far from over. There are still many questions left unanswered. Is the wood paneling in each room of the building original? Did much of the interior elements of the structure change as a result of the 1930s renovation by architect Albert Simmons?

Future plans at Fenwick Hall include more student involvement and restoration to maintain the building envelope. Next year, Professor Marks hopes to discuss the different types of repair techniques and options with the students. It is his goal to prepare a report for the owners of Fenwick, so that they will have all the information necessary to restore the plantation in the future. ■



Here are a few quotes of what owner Martha Hamilton had to say about her experiences with Fenwick Hall and the Class of 2011:

First encounter with Fenwick Hall: "One Monday...I casually suggested to John that we go take a look, just for an outing because a 'look' is free! I rather think that casual comment somewhat defined my future and knew it as soon as we drove up the alley."

The Purchase: "It simply felt like an opportunity to bring something to life that had not had much care in the recent past and needed some overdue resuscitation."

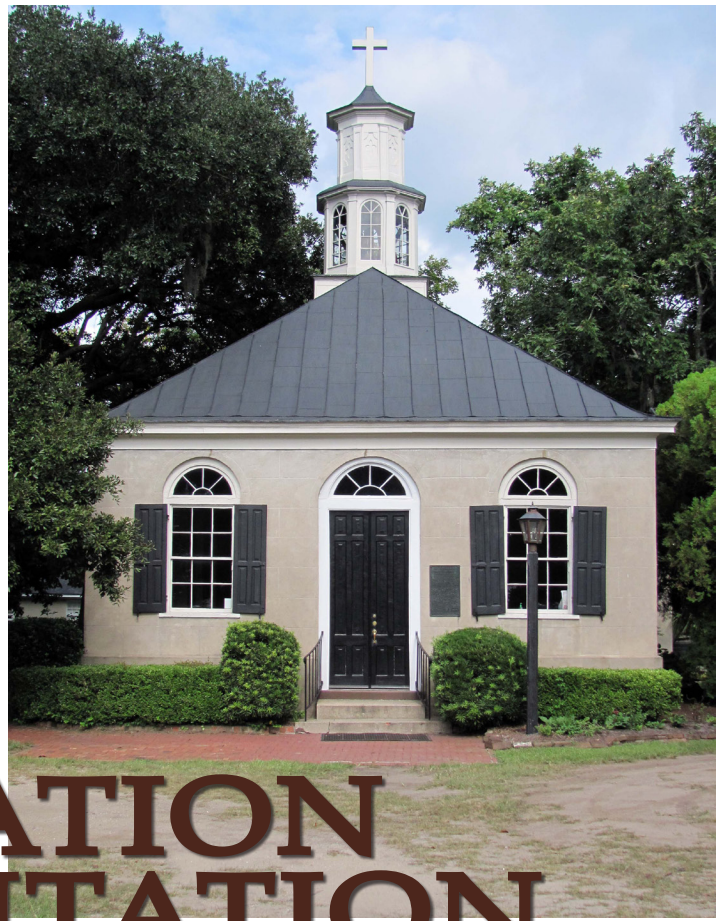
Vision for the future: "We made a decision to begin focusing on the land itself first, which needed much attention and without that health of the property the magnificence of the house is reduced."

Our four-legged friend: "Lulu is a miniature dachshund who nominated herself as mascot of this dear class of 2011, even intending to wear a traditional graduation cap. We'll see how long that lasts!"

Final word: "I would like to say how amazingly impressed we have been with each and every student who has participated in this semester of study, not to mention their instructors. They have approached this with such dedication, enthusiasm and camaraderie and all parents of these young people should be exceedingly proud! ■

During the fall semester, the first-year graduate students of the program had the opportunity to conduct field work on Christ Episcopal Church in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. The work was done for the Investigation, Documentation and Conservation (IDC) class and involved creating Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings of the Church and Vestry House, surveying and mapping the Church cemetery, and analyzing paint samples of the interior and exterior of the Church.

The IDC class was divided into three sections: architectural documentation, landscape documentation and materials conservation. Students started the fall semester with the architectural portion, which required the students to take field notes and measurements of the interior and exterior elevations of Christ Church and its Vestry. The stu-



INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTATION CONSERVATION

BY MARIAH SCHWARTZ

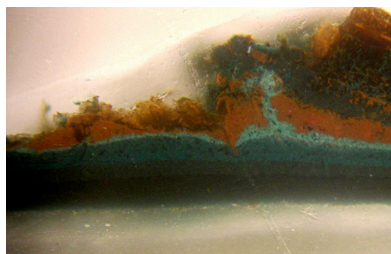
Students Lead Fall Field Work at Christ Church

dents produced final drawings in AutoCAD, which will be submitted to the National Park Service Charles E. Peterson Prize competition in 2011. The landscape section of the class involved using a total station (an electronic surveying instrument) to measure the church yard and adjacent cemetery. The students then input their measurements in Auto-

CAD to create a site landscape drawing. Lastly, in the materials conservation portion of the IDC class, students took paint samples from interior and exterior components of the Church building, including doors, walls, window frames and shutters. The samples are prepared in the school lab, and then examined under a microscope to determine the colors and different layers of paint. All of the work was compiled into a final report and given to Christ Church for their use.

This class is a great experience for students in their first semester. It is a crash course on the basic principles of historic preservation field work and the use of preservation technology such as AutoCAD, surveying equipment and the paint analysis process. ■

History: Christ Episcopal Church was one of the first church parishes established by the South Carolina Church Act in 1706. The building which stands today was originally constructed in 1727, after a wooden structure on the site was destroyed. This newer building was burned during both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, but restored each time. The Vestry House, built in 1751, also suffered the same fate, but was restored to its present condition in 1939.



Students measuring exterior elements of Christ Church. Bottom Right: Paint analysis samples taken by the students were examined to study the history of the interior and exterior walls of the church.

Preservation on the Road

BY KATHERINE FERGUSON
AND ELISE HAREMSKI



Lebeau Plantation

tour through the Garden District. The group was able to join in some traditional New Orleans culture, as well. They attended a reenactment of the skirmish prior to the Battle of New Orleans, indulged in beignets and mingled with locals on secluded Frenchman Street for an evening of dinner and jazz. A small group was even able to snag tickets to the Sugar Bowl to watch the Ohio State Buckeyes defeat the Arkansas Razorbacks.

■ **NEW ORLEANS, LA** During the last week of winter break, seven first-year students of the program joined the Clemson University Wesley Foundation on their annual mission trip to St. Bernard's Parish, just outside of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The students were put in contact with Miss Alberta, a native of St. Bernard's Parish with a wealth of resources in the New Orleans preservation community. For the duration of the trip, Miss Alberta acted as a personal tour guide and took the students to a variety of plantation homes, museums, and restaurants. Students visited Kenilworth, Pecan Grove and Miss Alberta's Sebastopol Plantation. Other visits included Chalmette Battlefield, the Lower Ninth Ward, Lafayette Cemetery No. 1, and an historic architecture trolley



Old Senate Chambers, Capitol Building

at the Capitol and the Library of Congress, students were briefed on prevalent issues before meeting South Carolina's representatives. This year the mission was to ask for level funding from the federal government for preservation, even in this hard economic time. Students accompanied staff from Historic Charleston Foundation in visiting offices of state congressmen and senators and the national headquarters of the National Park Service. ■

■ **WASHINGTON, D.C.** On Saturday, March 5th, six first-year students departed Charleston for Charlottesville, Virginia. The experience began with the architecture of the University of Virginia and ended four days later on Capitol Hill, accompanied by Director Carter Hudgins and Professor Ashley Wilson.

The first few days were spent touring historic sites in Virginia, such as the University of Virginia, Montpelier and Fredericksburg. A private, behind-the-scenes tour of Mount Vernon concluded in the dim light of candles.

On Monday, efforts were joined with Preservation Action, the national lobby organization for historic preservation, in Washington, D.C. Before spending time

uncovering the past of Charleston's Forgotten Castle

BY REBECCA LONG



Charleston, SC is a city that devotes a great deal of time and energy to the celebration of its long and storied past.

However, for many years, Castle Pinckney, one of the oldest remnants, has been sitting vacant and neglected in the middle of the Charleston harbor. The students participated in a project during the early half of the spring semester that may help change Castle Pinckney's current plight.

Completed in 1810, Castle Pinckney served as one of the earliest fortifications for the city. Although early on it was considered to be the most important fortification in the harbor, it was quickly relegated to a standing of secondary importance with the construction of Fort Sumter in 1827. For the first several months of the Civil War, it served as a Confederate prison garrisoned by the Charleston Zouave Cadets. As the war continued, the fort was designated for

defense with the addition of exterior earthworks to aid in its protection from Union bombardments. In 1890, the function of the structure changed once more with its designation as a lighthouse station, during which time the fort was filled with sand and covered with concrete to provide its foundation. In 1917 the lighthouse station was abandoned, and the fort soon became the primary residence for pelicans and snakes.

Since 1917, Castle Pinckney has been owned by several different agencies, each with initial intentions of interpreting the historical importance of the site. In 1924, it was designated as a National Monument by President Calvin Coolidge, and in 1933 it was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service along with all other National Monuments. In the mid 1950s, it was declassified as a National Monument and placed in the hands of the General Services Administration. The GSA then sold the site to the South Carolina State Ports

Authority in 1958, under whose control it has remained.

Recognizing the continuing deterioration of the site, the Ports Authority solicited the aid of the National Park Service to record the fort's current condition. In response, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) department of the NPS was called upon to document the site using a 3D laser scanning process.

At the time of this decision, the current conditions of Castle Pinckney posed a significant roadblock in the scanning process, as the structure was overgrown with foliage completely obscuring it from view. It was decided that under the direction of the Department of Natural Resources, the vegetation along the exterior and interior walls of the structure would be cleared and the refuse burned to allow the scanners a clear view of the fort. In response, the graduate students volunteered their landscaping skills and departed from the docks eager to cut down trees and start a bonfire. The second-year students were the first crew that tackled this formidable task. Student Ryan Pierce recalls, "It looked so wild, but when you got up right to the island you realized there is a fort under there and you see the brick walls coming out of all of the sea grass and trees. It's kind of amazing to take it from where it was to where we got to in the end." The first-year students came out the following week to finish the job and light the fire. First-year student, Joe Reynolds, quickly took over fire duties and braved several hours of frigid temperatures as he diligently worked to start and maintain the stubborn flames.

A week and a half later, the HABS team of Mark Schara and Paul Davidson set about scanning the fort while the first-year students each documented an exter-

"It looked so wild, but when you got up right next to the island you realized there's a fort under there, and you see the brick walls coming out of all the sea grass and trees."



Top: Students listen as representatives from the National Park Service explain the surveying equipment. Bottom Left: Katherine Ferguson assists Brittany Lavelle in measuring the rear wall of the fort. Bottom Right: Kelly Finnigan confirms wall opening dimensions.

ior section for their studio course. All of the measured drawings will be utilized by the HABS team to further aid in the fort's documentation. This project will lead to the graduate program's future involvement with HABS. According to studio professor Ashley Wilson, "This summer we will have one or two students working in the HABS office in Washington D.C., doing both the research and the translation of the laser drawings into AutoCAD drawings."

The prospect of future collaborations with HABS, as well as the opportunity to work and bring attention to a forgotten cultural resource such as Castle Pinckney, has given the students invaluable, hands-on experience. ■

CLASS OF 2011 THESES TOPICS



LAUREN CANNADY: *For Those Who Live in the Sun: Holocaust Commemoration in the Southeastern United States* analyzes the evolution of Holocaust commemoration and the emergence of physical structures—monuments, memorials, and museums.

SHELTON CONVERSE: *St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish: An Anglo-Franco Alliance in the Lowcountry* is an historic structures report of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish Church in the Cainhoj vicinity of Berkeley County, SC discussing the materials and architecture of the present structures.

LORA CUNNINGHAM: *A Forgotten Typology: The Rediscovery of the Train Stations on the Oldest Railroad in the Country* explores the built form of the train stations on the original Charleston and Hamburg Railroad in South Carolina, completed in 1833 as the first steam-powered railroad in America.

LAURA BETH INGLE: *Every Day is Fire Day: A study of the Historic Fire Towers and Lookout Life in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park* researches and documents the four remaining fire towers and lookout cabins constructed in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park between 1932 and 1941.

ALISSA KELLER: *Turning Shambles into Showcases: Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr. and the Ansonborough Rehabilitation Project* tells the story of a third generation African-American contractor who specialized in the restoration of historic structures. A native of Charleston, he worked throughout the city and the region to promote the preservation in the 1960s and 1970s.

KRISTINA LANPHEAR: *Profile of an Origin: A Chemical and Physical Characterization Study of Historic Brick and Clay from the Ashley River, South Carolina* combined the study of historic preservation and material science to create a method of identifying brick and clay from their source location, the Ashley River.

CHRISTINE MATHIESON: *Ambition's Apex; The Private Art Gallery of the Aiken-Rhett House* examines the gallery's rationale, inspiration, provenance, and effect in the context of its era and its New York counterparts.

REBECCA MOFFATT: *An Architectural Analysis of Charleston's Fire Houses 1881-1943* compiles and studies all available resources pertaining to the buildings of the Charleston Fire Department, from its organization in 1881 to present.

RYAN PIERCE: *404 King Street: The Charleston County Library and Modern Architecture in Charleston* addresses the Modern architectural movement in Charleston by examining its introduction with the Charleston County Library at 404 King Street, the first prominent Modern structure in downtown Charleston.

GRACE WASHAM: *In the Fork of the Road: The Burt-Stark House, a Historic Structure Report* studies the Greek Revival Burt-Stark house in Abbeville, SC and the history of the house's owners, its origins and inspiration, construction, materials, and usage.

CONGRATULATIONS CLASS OF 2011 ON ALL OF YOUR HARD WORK!

ALUMNI BY KRISTINA LANPHEAR news

Meagan Baco ('09) works as the Historic Preservation Project Assistant for Clinton Brown Company Architects in Buffalo, New York. She has recently worked on securing NY State and Federal Tax Credits for Genesee Gateway, a rare, intact row of mid-19th century commercial buildings that since rehabilitation now serve as a welcoming gateway into downtown Buffalo. The project includes a ca. 1895 photography studio with a two-story, waterfall window for maximum light exposure.

Jeremy Bradham ('09) is a carriage driver and tour guide for Palmetto Carriage Works in Charleston with a focus on Historic Preservation. He also assists David Hoffman, of Edgewood builders, in various preservation projects throughout the Charleston area.

Kelly Ciociola ('10) works as an architectural and sculptural conservator for Kreilick Conservation, LLC, based outside of Philadelphia. Currently, she is working on the Prudential Lions, two limestone sculptures crafted by Karl Bitter for the Prudential Building in Newark, NJ.

Rebecca Cybularz ('10) works for the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Training Center in Frederick, MD as a Historical Architect. She spends most of her time working with the Department of Veterans Affairs' National Cemetery Administration in the assessment of cemetery superintendent lodges throughout the country.

Jessica Golebiowski ('09) is the Certified Local Government Coordinator and Tax Credit Reviewer for the Louisiana SHPO. She gets to work with local historic preservation commissions at the grassroots level to help preserve the resources within their communities including shotgun houses in New Orleans and warehouses and factories throughout the state.

Jason Grismore ('10) works on the Gulf Coast for URS Corporation as an architectural historian and as an archaeology field director/supervisor. Since August 2008, he has worked mostly on Hurricanes Katrina and Rita relief in conjunction with the Mississippi Development Authority, Housing and Urban Development and FEMA.

Eileen Grogan ('10) has started working as an Artist and Historic Preservation Specialist for Conrad Schmitt Studios Inc. in New Berlin, WI. Her work entails creating and conserving stained glass and interior decoration. Projects she has worked on include the Federal Building in Milwaukee, WI, St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, WI, and the Maryland State House in Annapolis.

Kimberly Martin ('10) is working at TEC Inc in Annapolis, MD as a junior architectural historian. She focuses most of her time on section 106, 110 and NEPA compliance. Currently she is working on a project at a NASA facility and an Air National Guard installation.

Rachel Rice: ('10) is working for the Georgia SHPO in the tax incentives program. A neat project she has been a part of is the rehabilitation of the Sears and Roebuck building in Atlanta. The 250,000 square feet space rehab will cost over \$100 million.

Trish Lowe Smith ('10) has continued to work with Drayton Hall Plantation as their project assistant for the site's base line master plan. She will also carry out the structural assessment of the portico in spring 2011.

Alumni Spotlight: Bridget O'Brien

This past year, Bridget O'Brien ('09) received second place in the Peterson Prize competition for her measured drawings of the MacColl House in Bennettsville, South Carolina. We sat down with Bridget to ask her a few questions about the process.

Interview conducted by Joe Reynolds



J: What is the Peterson Prize?

B: A competition for measured drawings of historic buildings that are entered into the Library of Congress. It is run by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and the American Institute of Architects.

J: What was your project?

B: The MacColl house, a farmhouse built by Scottish immigrants, that was originally located in Dillon, South Carolina and was moved by Catherine Rodgers to Bennettsville, South Carolina. The house was one of Catherine's ancestors' home and she relocated it to her family's active farm land so that it could undergo a complete restoration

J: What part did you have in this?

B: The house was a component of my thesis which I did on the assimilation of Scottish immigrants to the vernacular architecture of the Lowcountry. I measured and documented the entire building, Professor Wilson reviewed my drawings and the ICOMOS summer interns helped me with the cover page.

J: Why do you think you won?

B: I think I won because, as a vernacular building, this style is very important to the Lowcountry. There are not many extant buildings of this type in South Carolina, as most have been dismantled or left to deteriorate.

J: What set you apart?

B: I believe that one of the most important aspects of my submission was that I made sure to follow the rules. The Peterson Prize has a very specific set of guidelines attached to a point system. The system awards points based on layout and consistency, as well as other criteria and I really paid attention to it. Other entries included a Frank Lloyd Wright building and the Shoreland Arcade, an early 20th century arcade in Miami. I believe my drawings won because of my attention to detail. A new aspect of the competition, the written history, allowed me to showcase the farmsteads historical significance within the context of local and national architecture and probably helped bring it to the forefront of the other submissions.

J: Any advice for those submitting this year?

B: Don't wait, no matter how well you think you did your measurements and drawings something always comes up. Give yourself time to revise and fix things.

J: What was the award ceremony like?

B: Really interesting, very fun, and a lot of people were there. Professor Wilson came; my mom flew to Denver to watch me receive the award. I was just surprised to know that Catherine's austere vernacular farm house won.

Kate Stamps ('10) works as the Architectural Historian for Redstone Arsenal (RSA), Madison County, Alabama. She has completed an architectural survey of Cold War era properties, and researched historic properties off the arsenal to determine adverse effects from a new RSA development.