

292 PRESERVATION BRIEF



IN THIS ISSUE:

CHARLESTON BURNING

INTERVIEW WITH
ASHLEY WILSON

ALUMNI NEWS AND
GRADUATE PROFILES





292 PRESERVATION BRIEF

Volume Three, 2012

FEATURE STORIES

8 Drawing the Past

11 Staff Spotlight:
Ashley Wilson

14 The Burning of
Charleston

18 Pointing towards
Preservation

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHTS

5 The Future of 292

6 Experts in Residence

22 Students in Action

24 Thesis Topics

26 Alumni News

292 PRESERVATION BRIEF

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ANNUAL ISSUE 2012

VOLUME 3

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On the Cover:

Photo of Meeting Street 1865
Courtesy of Library of Congress

Director's Note

AWARD WINNING YEAR

The 2012 edition of our newsletter 292 Preservation Brief offers clear proof of why I am very proud to be a part of the graduate program in historic preservation that Clemson University and the College of Charleston sponsor here in Charleston. Like its predecessors, 292 Preservation Brief was designed, written and produced by first-year students as an exercise woven into a seminar which explores the administration and management of cultural resources organizations. Also like its predecessors, 292 Preservation Brief reports what our students and faculty accomplished during the 2011-2012 academic year. We have been busy.

We will soon celebrate the graduation of the exceptional class of 2012. As a class, they achieved a coveted distinction, first prize in the 2011 Peterson Prize competition, for their documentation drawings of historic Christ Church in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Their course projects laid the groundwork for several important preservation projects, among them Castle Pinckney, an early nineteenth-century fort in Charleston harbor, and Fenwick Hall, an eighteenth-century house located south of Charleston on John's Island. The class of 2012 embraced a wide range of topics that make their thesis research the most wide-ranging, by far, of any MSHP class. For example, Rebecca Long explored the historical and cultural meaning of iconic Tiger Stadium in Detroit where local citizens cling to memory by maintaining a baseball diamond on the original site. Kelly Finnigan's thesis began as a summer internship with the National Park Service and will draw new attention to Fort Drive, a proposed but never-built parkway that would have linked Civil War-era forts around Washington, DC. Joe Reynold's evaluation of the need for a preservation policy for the Apollo 11 landing site moon takes him, at least in terms of preservation policy, where no man has gone before. And Caglar Aydin's innovative reconstruction of the buildings that once occupied the intersection of Meeting and George Streets has helped all of us engage the emerging field of digital heritage.

Our first-year students, members of the class of 2013, have already made their mark on Charleston. They helped complete the architectural documentation of Fenwick Hall and took on the ambitious challenge of documenting two historic churches in Berkeley County: Taveau and Pineville. Weekly van trips into rural South Carolina and the Santee River basin will result in sets of documentation drawings that can guide much-needed stabilization work at Taveau and future maintenance at Pineville. In December, on the 150th anniversary of the most destructive catastrophe to befall Charleston, the class sponsored in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History a symposium of the Fire of 1861, a conflagration that swept across the peninsula over the course of almost two days and whose effects are still evident in the architectural and social fabric of the city.

You will also see that our program has entered a period of architectural transition. The building that is now our happy home will give way between the summer 2013 and the summer of 2015 to a new structure that will house our program and Clemson's Charleston Architecture Center, one node of the "dispersed campus" which includes the villa in Genoa at which MSHP conducted interior architectural finish analysis last summer. Allied Works Architects, working in collaboration with e.e.fava inc., are now at work designing a new facility that will support our teaching and our research here at the intersection of historic Meeting and George Streets for decades to come.

Come see us!



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carter L. Hudgins". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

The Future of 292

By Charlotte Causey



The MSHP program has had many homes over its seven year existence, ranging from a small structure on Calhoun Street to a former dialysis clinic at the corner of Meeting and George Streets. Not only has it provided a space for the students of the program to learn the ins and outs of preservation, it has also been the center of the growing Clemson/ College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. As the program continues to grow, so does its need for a more adequate structure to house the students, classes and professors. Plans are in the works to create a new, more permanent location for the program that would also incorporate a faction of the Clemson architecture program that is located in Charleston.

Previous efforts for a new building date back five years to an unsuccessful attempt just down George Street. While that space eventually became a parking lot, this new plan for 292 Meeting Street is on

the right course. The construction of the new building has been made possible by a generous gift from the Countess Alicia Spaulding Paolozzi Foundation. Allied Works, located in Portland, and Charleston's e.e. fava architects, inc. were chosen by Clemson to design the new building. Their design will accommodate 100 students per semester and brings the Clemson/CofC graduate program in historic preservation and the Clemson Architecture Center at Charleston (CAC.C) program under one roof. Plans for the new building, which will be named the Spaulding Paolozzi Center, will be presented to the Charleston Board of Architectural Review later this year. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2013 with completion expected in 2015.

The new 292 building indicates that the program is ever growing and becoming more prominent not only in the Charleston community, but to the entire preservation community as a whole.



EXPERTS IN RESIDENCE

By Emily Ford

Over the 2011-2012 school year, 292 Meeting Street became the temporary “home away from home” for several highly-regarded professionals in the field of historic preservation. The MSHP “Experts-in-Residence” program, introduced this year, proved to be a valuable experience for all students. Along with the honor of hosting the 2011 Conference of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians (SESAH), both first and second year students learned technical skills from visiting professionals including paint mixing, historic structure analysis and GIS mapping.



Dr. Carl R. Lounsbury & Willie Graham, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

October:

Visiting professionals Carl Lounsbury and Willie Graham of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, well-known architectural historians, led students on informative and fascinating walk-throughs of the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston and Fenwick Hall on John’s Island. Along with fellow architectural historian Orlando Ridout V, Lounsbury and Graham conducted a historic site survey of the Aiken-Rhett House which has resulted in new revelations regarding the structure. Their completed work was presented as a lecture on February 29th to a full house, an event which numerous professionals and local citizens attended.

Deidre McCarthy *National Park Service, Cultural Resources: GIS Specialist*

February:

Deidre McCarthy has worked on numerous projects with the National Park Service in the capacity of preserving cultural resources through geographic imaging systems (GIS) mapping technology. GIS utilizes maps, databases, documents and other resources to merge information into interactive programs. In her work, Deidre McCarthy has helped NPS units manage their cultural resources. Using this expertise, she conducted a three-day workshop with first-year students in which they learned to operate ArcGIS programs which can be used to analyze historic districts, archaeological sites, historic battlefields and collections inventories.





Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians (SESAH)

October:

The MSHP hosted the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians. As organizers and hosts, MSHP staff organized and executed all aspects of the conference, including guided tours of Charleston led by MSHP professors, behind-the-scenes walks through historic house museums, and a gala reception held on the piazza of the Aiken-Rhett House. Students acted as ambassadors, aiding presenters during lecture segments and guiding conference attendees between events. The three-day conference was highlighted by a keynote speech from published author and urban planner Witold Rybczynski, held at the Sottile Theatre where MSHP professors Richard Marks and Frances Ford also made a brief presentation of their restoration work on this opulent theatre's interior.



Dr. Susan Buck
Paint Analyst

November:

In the late fall of 2011, students had the chance to hear paint analyst and conservator Susan Buck present her recent work in some of the most treasured historic sites in the country – and the world. Considered a leader in the field of microscopic analysis of historic wall finishes, Buck conducted studies at Mount Vernon and Monticello which guided historic site managers to interpret these treasures more accurately. Buck also presented on her recent work for the World Monuments Fund in the Forbidden City, Beijing, China, where she helped restore delicate paint and wallpaper finishes. After her presentation, Susan Buck led second-year students in a lab exercise in which they hand ground pigments to tint paint.





DRAWING THE PAST:

By Emily Ford

MSH professor Ashley Wilson once told me that, “to know a building, you must ‘hug’ a building.” During the spring semester of 2012, first-year MSHP students embraced two historic churches in Berkeley County by documenting them. The process of documentation gave students the opportunity to understand historic construction techniques and design as well as begin compilation of two Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) submissions. Each church was measured from foundation to steeple and subsequently drawn in AutoCAD. Further study was accomplished by study in to each building’s history, map

Documentation Fieldwork at Taveau Church and Pineville Chapel

research, photographs and perspective sketches of architectural elements.

Students first focused their efforts on Taveau Church, located on State Road 44 near Moncks Corner, SC. Historically, the area was home to plantations along the Cooper River. Numerous Episcopal churches were built in the early 19th Century to accommodate the residents of those plantations. Taveau is an unusual exception among other historic Cooper River churches in that it was a Presbyterian Church surrounded by Episcopal houses of worship. Con-

structed of wood on low brick piers and clad in clapboards, its gable roof supports a small wooden bell tower.

The primary façade of the church exhibits a Greek-revival portico with Doric columns. Built in 1825 under of Martha Caroline Swinton Ball on the property of Clermont Plantation, the church was named after her son Augustus Taveau. In 1847, the church became home to an African American Methodist congregation. Although not currently used for services, the church remains the property of the United Methodist Church.

Taveau Church was severely damaged by Hurricane Hugo in 1989 and required numerous repairs, among them metal sheathing to protect delicate original roof shingles. The interior of the church has fallen victim to vandalism. Damage from insects, water intrusion and neglect left the interior of the church in a state of disrepair. On her first visit to Taveau, student Amy Elizabeth Uebel remarked, "It's still standing, but barely!"

Taveau's state made documentation crucial. Students divided into groups, each dedicated to a particular wall or façade of the building. This approach allowed every surface of Taveau to be measured carefully and documented in sketches and diagrams. Students crawled under the church to study its floor joists and climbed ladders to measure its roof pitch. Inside, each window, floorboard, column and door element was measured and documented by hand.

Back in studio, each student entered measurements into AutoCAD, creating a detailed set of drawings useful for future research. Documentation of buildings like Taveau Church accomplishes numerous preservation goals. The drawings will provide a record of Taveau in case further damage to the building occurs. They will also guide repairs and restoration attempts in the future. Measured drawings can also be utilized to apply for preservation grants, advertise the building for fund-raising events, and to provide comparative architectural and historic data for research of the area or other comparable buildings.

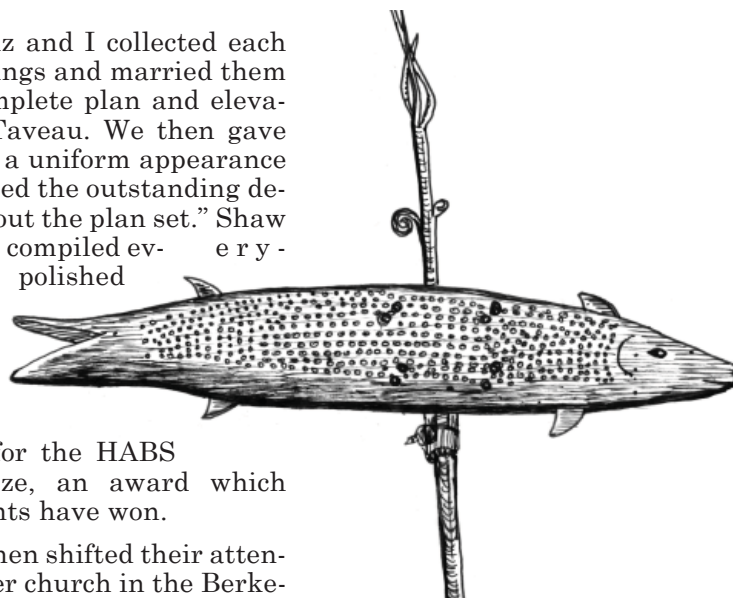
Once each individual element of the church was completed in AutoCAD, Liz Shaw and Pam Kendrick took each student's work and composed the drawings into a streamlined document. Kendrick explained,

Above: One of the more distinctive features of Pineville Church is the fish weathervane that graces the apse of the chapel. Shown here in an artistic rendering by first-year student Wendy Madill, little is known about it, but it is considered original to the structure.

Right: The unusual portico of Taveau Church is another feature that makes it unique among the 19th-century Cooper River churches.

"Basically, Liz and I collected each group's drawings and married them to form a complete plan and elevation set for Taveau. We then gave the drawings a uniform appearance and highlighted the outstanding details throughout the plan set." Shaw and Kendrick compiled everything into a polished collection of drawings that will be entered into the 2012 competition for the HABS Peterson Prize, an award which MSHP students have won.

Students then shifted their attention to another church in the Berke-



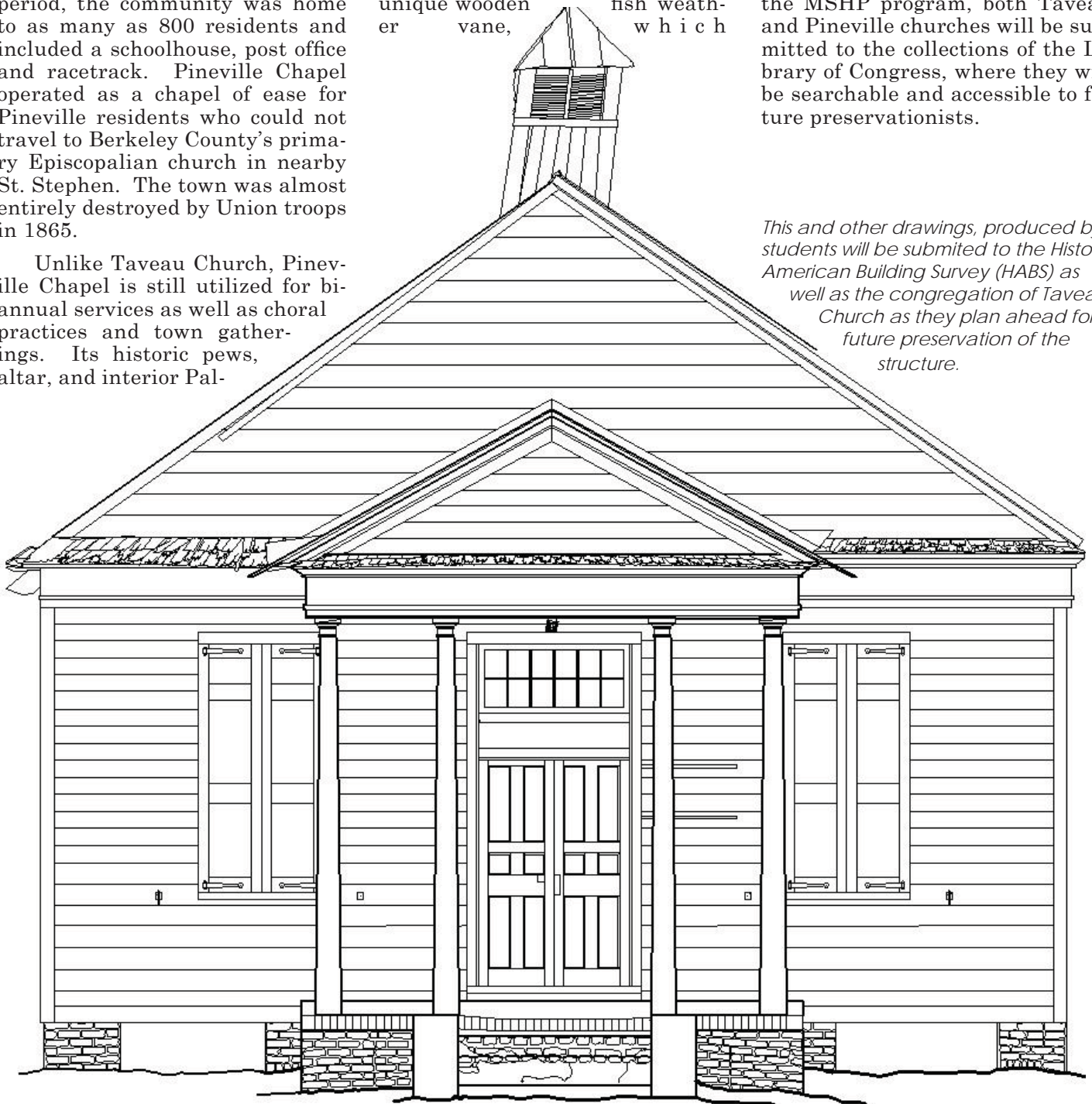
ley County area, Pineville, located on SC Highway 45 in the Pineville Historic District, listed in 1992 to the National Register of Historic Places. Built around 1810, the church is an impressive wood frame structure with a steeple that rises above its gabled roof. Pineville Chapel is one of the few remaining structures that were once part of the township of Pineville, established in the early 19th Century by plantation owners who wished to escape the dangers of malaria and sweltering summer conditions of the Lowcountry. During this period, the community was home to as many as 800 residents and included a schoolhouse, post office and racetrack. Pineville Chapel operated as a chapel of ease for Pineville residents who could not travel to Berkeley County's primary Episcopalian church in nearby St. Stephen. The town was almost entirely destroyed by Union troops in 1865.

Unlike Taveau Church, Pineville Chapel is still utilized for bi-annual services as well as choral practices and town gatherings. Its historic pews, altar, and interior Pal-

ladian window are remarkably intact, as well as its bell, which was originally used on a ship, the *Benson*. With the help of local preservation architect David Hoffman, students researched the Pineville community and learned the historic landscape of the district. The documentation of Pineville Chapel was delegated to students who worked in pairs to measure roof trusses, windows, pews, and unusual octagonal apse. First-year student Wendy Madill, in addition to her other measuring duties, documented the chapel's unique wooden fish weather vane, which

is thought to be original to the 1810 structure. The primary elevation documentation completed by Dan Watts and Neale Nickels, interior sections measured by Pam Kendrick and Liz Shaw, and artistic rendering of the chapel sketched by Rebecca Quandt. Documentation work for Pineville Chapel will continue through the summer of 2012 when student interns will finish measuring details of the structure and compile them into a set of AutoCAD drawings to be submitted to the Historic American Building Survey. Thanks to the efforts of the MSHP program, both Taveau and Pineville churches will be submitted to the collections of the Library of Congress, where they will be searchable and accessible to future preservationists.

This and other drawings, produced by students will be submitted to the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) as well as the congregation of Taveau Church as they plan ahead for future preservation of the structure.



Preservation on the Road

By Laurel Bartlett

Genoa, Italy

Last May, seven MSHP students and Professor Frances Ford traveled to Genoa, Italy as part of a field school program offered by Clemson University. The students conducted paint analysis at Clemson University's Charles E. Daniel Center for Building Research and Urban Studies. In addition to their conservation efforts, the students also completed measured drawings of the property. In their off hours, the students explored local cities such as Portofino and Pisa. Several students traveled to Germany and Switzerland prior to their arrival in Genoa.



Buffalo, NY

In October, the second-year MSHP class traveled to Buffalo, NY to attend the annual National Preservation Conference hosted by the National Trust. The multi-day conference included afternoon field sessions. The students had the opportunity to visit various examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture as well as adaptive reuse projects around the city.



Beaufort, SC

Evan Thompson, the Executive Director of the Preservation Society of Charleston, led the November trip to Beaufort, S.C. Stops included Nieuport Plantation's historic rice fields and slave houses, and a tour through the Edward Barnwell House in Beaufort, which is currently owned by Mr. Geddes Dowling. While in Beaufort, the students studied the city's history including its occupation by Union forces during the Civil War. The students also learned how the city is dealing with modern issues such as sprawl.



Washington, DC

Politics and preservation merged when eight students from Dr. Carter L. Hudgins' Historic Resource Administration and Management class traveled to Washington, D.C. to participate in Preservation Action's Lobby Day. The trip started with a tour through Virginia with stops at Kenmore, Gunston Hall, and Mt. Vernon. Once in Washington, D.C., the students received a private tour of the Capitol building from Mary Oehrlein. The students then accompanied South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Eric Emerson along with representatives from the Historic Charleston Foundation and Main Street South Carolina to the offices of Senators and Congressmen from South Carolina. The purpose of the visit was to advocate for continued funding of historic preservation activities. The trip provided the opportunity to witness ongoing preservation and restoration efforts at some of the nation's most revered sites as well as support for the future of preservation.

Staff Spotlight: Ashley Wilson

By Mary Margaret Schley

Seven years ago, Ashley Robbins stepped in as director of the new Clemson/College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. Previously employed with the preservation firm Oehrlein and Associates Architects based in Washington, D.C., Ashley was ready for a new challenge and the unique opportunity to be a part of the preservation movement at its origin. Through her passion and devotion to the theories and methods of historic preservation, the MSHP program has evolved into a highly competitive graduate program attracting students from all over the world, literally. Ashley has been a part of the program since its genesis and frankly, it is hard to imagine the MSHP program without her.

During her time with the program, Ashley collaborated with students on an abundance of preservation endeavors, most recently a project documenting two Lowcountry churches. Through similar ventures, Ashley has cultivated seven different classes of individuals from varied academic backgrounds into historic preservationists. She has now moved on to serve the country's historic preservation efforts as lead architect of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. As a way of commemorating Ashley's career with the program, we asked her to share her story of her time spent with us.

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How did you hear about the Clemson University/ CofC MSHP program and what convinced you to take on this new job?

In the winter of 2005, the position for an assistant professor was advertised in PreserveNet for the collaborative MSHP program based in Charleston, expected to launch in the Fall of 2006. I interviewed at the main Clemson campus and then came to Charleston to meet other preservationists that were recruited to teach. That group of people, Richard Marks, Katherine Saunders, Ralph Muldrow, Kris King, Jonathan Poston, and the Hunley lab engineers still create the core of our MSHP program. It was a fabulous opportunity to join an academic program before it started as all of us could influence the direction as it grew. It could be whatever we imagined. We envisioned the ideal academic environment and worked to create that type of place. Specifically, a program where the students were considered young colleagues, that was 'hands-on', project-based, friendly and instilled high academic research standards.

Has the program developed in the way you initially planned?

We hoped, but could not have possibly envisioned that the program would unfold successfully in such a short amount of time. This is credited to the high caliber and work products produced by the students and the participation of preservation partners in the community.



Do you have a favorite project you worked on with MSHP students?

I am particularly fond of Castle Pinckney, Fenwick Hall, Magnolia Cemetery and the churches we documented. Our work at Castle Pinckney, including the HABS drawings and David Weirick's Thesis is being utilized for an international preservation ideas competition sponsored by the Historic Resources Committee of the AIA and the American Collegiate Schools of Architecture. This project, which started from simply wondering about the ruin in the harbor, illustrates how grassroots preservation can make a difference. We partnered with HABS, the State Ports Authority, the Department of Natural Resources, the Sons of the Confederate and now the AIA is raising money for national preservation sponsors to fund the competition. The jury of eminent preservation architects will convene in Charleston next summer, and most important-

ly, thousands of architecture, planning, landscape architecture, engineering and preservation students will study the problem to propose low impact, environmentally sustainable, solutions that will demonstrate the next frontier of the preservation movement – one that celebrates the age and importance of the historic structure yet allows room for creativity and innovation.

What have been the main accomplishments or the milestones of the program thus far?

We have honed our reputation as a program that ‘gets buildings’. We focus on the built world and conservation yet our students are well-rounded, understanding the philosophical underpinnings of the movement. Our run at placing in the Peterson Prize Competition has helped to establish our national reputation, but so has the placement of alumni in preservation offices around the country. The leadership provided by Carter Hudgins continues to position us nationally. His launching of local and national advisory boards will help to achieve our goals even quicker.

What do you see as the future for this program?

I fully expect the Clemson/CofC program to be ranked in the top three in the country relatively soon. The collaborations with local historic sites and the SHPO office should be a model for all preservation programs as we have improved the preservation efforts in the state, tremendously. Now that we are planning a new building with Clemson Architecture Center Charleston, my wish is to create the first MARCH designed specifically for preservation architects as there is not a program in the country with that specialty, yet many students desire exactly that type of training.



We have honed our reputation as a program that ‘gets buildings’. - Ashley Wilson

What are you going to miss the most?

The enthusiasm and energy of the students and the remarkable ability we had to complete large-scale preservation projects quickly.

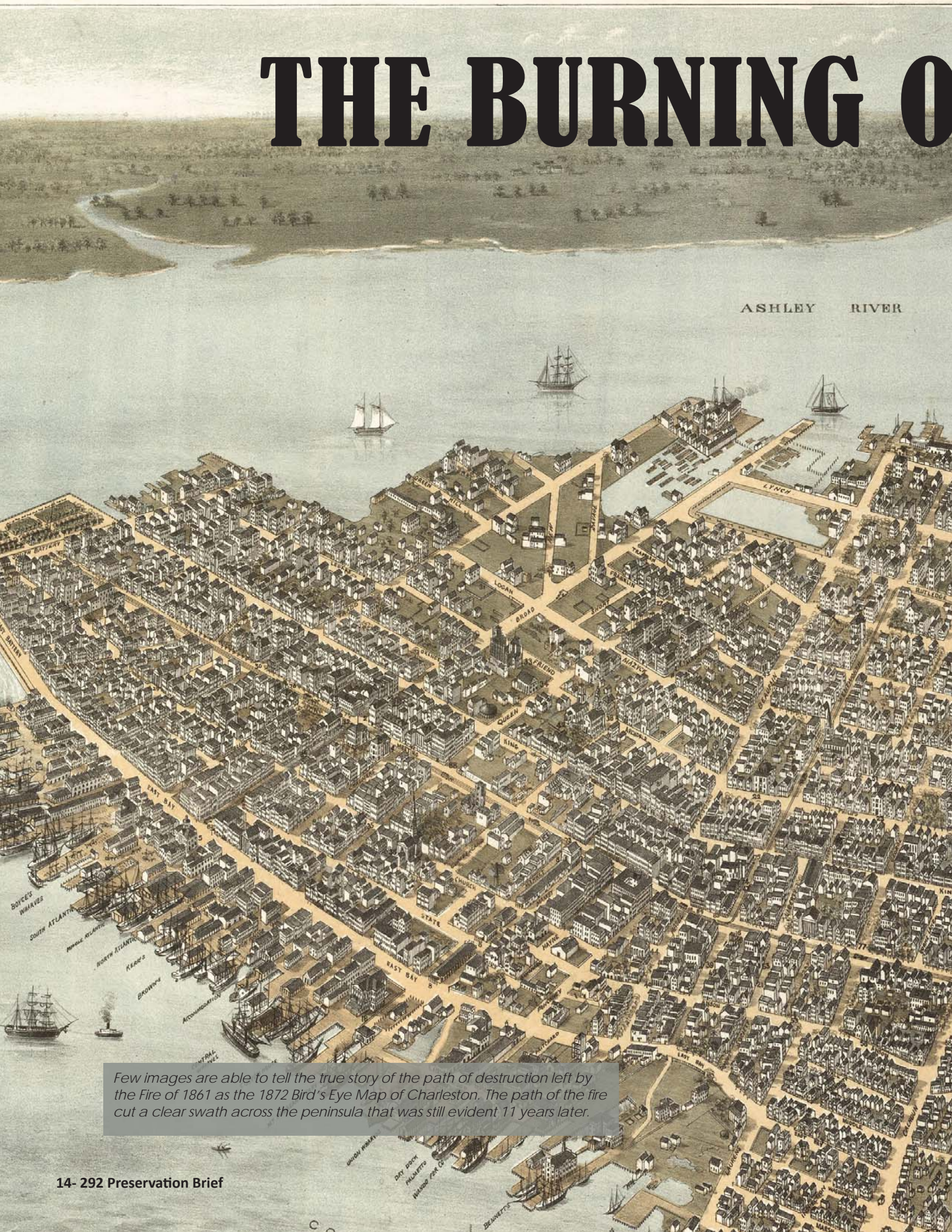
What are you most excited about in your new job?

At first blush, it’s thrilling to travel to so many fabulous sites, learn about their issues and try to help them expedite informed architectural decisions regarding maintenance, planning and design. Professionally, I have the opportunity to work with high caliber preservation design teams and long-term I hope to strengthen the Trust’s relationships with preservation programs and preservation architects. It’s an exciting time to join the Trust as they have re-imagined their mission with a focus on stewardship and historic sites.

Thank you Ashley for the knowledge and enthusiasm you have passed on to us. Your presence will be missed at 292 Meeting Street and you are always welcome back!



THE BURNING 0

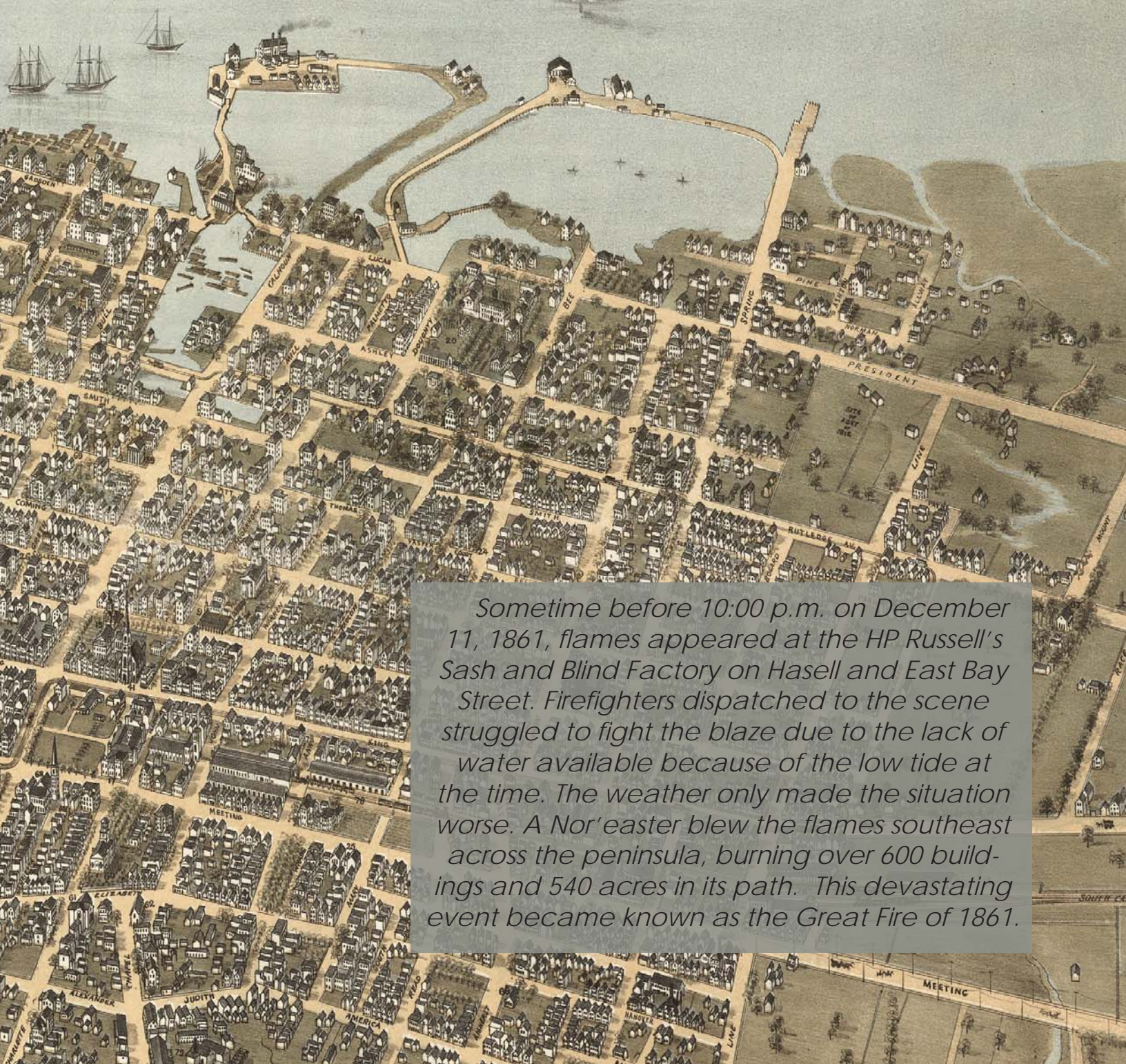


ASHLEY RIVER

Few images are able to tell the true story of the path of destruction left by the Fire of 1861 as the 1872 Bird's Eye Map of Charleston. The path of the fire cut a clear swath across the peninsula that was still evident 11 years later.

OF CHARLESTON!

By Rebecca Quandt &
Karl Sonderrmann



Sometime before 10:00 p.m. on December 11, 1861, flames appeared at the HP Russell's Sash and Blind Factory on Hasell and East Bay Street. Firefighters dispatched to the scene struggled to fight the blaze due to the lack of water available because of the low tide at the time. The weather only made the situation worse. A Nor'easter blew the flames southeast across the peninsula, burning over 600 buildings and 540 acres in its path. This devastating event became known as the Great Fire of 1861.

The Burning of Charleston!

December 2011 marked the 150th anniversary of the Great Fire of December 1861. To commemorate the event, 15 first-year students from the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation (MSHP) along with Historic Charleston Foundation (HCF) held a public symposium on December 8th, 2011. South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Eric Emerson and HCF's Associate Director of Preservation Katherine Saunders both wanted to present the multiple effects (This landmark event in Charleston's history) that the fire had not only on its citizens, but on the city as a whole.

Katherine Saunders made this project the focal point of her Fall Research Methods class for the first-year MSHP class. When Katherine was asked to comment on her expectations for the symposium and the research course she replied, "I really wanted to be able to assign an under-researched Charleston property to each student in the Research Methods class. I also wanted a broader topic for the class to research as a whole so that they could work collaboratively."

When Dr. Eric Emerson reminded her about the sesquicentennial of the Great Fire. "It all fell into place," Saunders continued. "We planned from the outset to do our research and present our findings to the larger community through a symposium.

I envisioned a little symposium that would be attended by a small group of interested people. I knew this would mean a lot of extra work for the class but everyone rose to the occasion and the end product and the overwhelming interest and turnout far exceeded my expectations."

Each student researched an individual property that was located along the path of the 1861 Fire. These properties ranged from the northeast section of the city near Market and East Bay, moving progressively southwest near the intersection of Tradd and Logan. Students produced extensive documentation and a complete history on each of fifteen properties. Information came from deed books, ward books, the

est in historic property research at the December public symposium.

On the evening, five different presentations were made to over 150 Charleston citizens gathered for the three-hour symposium at historic Circular Church on Meeting Street, a building heavily damaged by the Great Fire of 1861. The first presentation mapped the fire's timeline and how it destroyed different areas of cities. This presentation was led by half of the MSHP first-year students utilizing their extensive historic building research to identify the owners and structures that were destroyed and their attempts to stop the blaze.

Grant Mishoe, a veteran city firefighter and historian expanded

I envisioned a little symposium that would be attended by a small group of interested people...the end product and the overwhelming interest and turnout far exceeded my expectations."

- Katherine Saunders

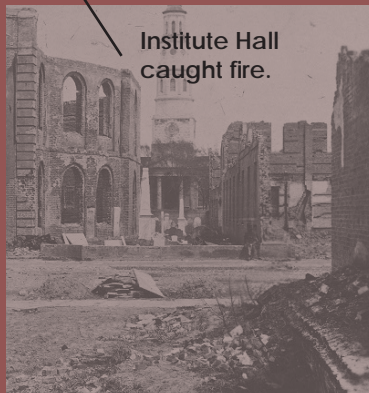
Charleston City Directories, historic newspapers, history books, personal diaries, damage assessment reports, historic maps and plats, and photographs. The purpose of this research was to provide information on each property before and after the fire. The findings provided intriguing evidence that encouraged public inter-

on firefighting methods in Charleston. He focused on early firefighting methods and details about the valiant but limited attempts to control the 1861 blaze.

The third presentation was an examination of the three sections of the city, the Industrial Cooper River district, the commercial

10:00 p.m.

Reports indicated that the fire began at the Russell & Co.'s Sash and Blind Company.



Institute Hall caught fire.

11:00 p.m.

12:00 a.m.

A mass of flame enveloped blocks from Market to Queen Streets on Meeting Street.

1:00 a.m.



The fire steadily moved southwest towards the corner of Archdale and Queen Streets.

2:00 a.m.



Community members gathered at Lance Hall for the December 8th Symposium on the Fire of 1861.



First-year students, Mary Margaret Schley, Emily Ford, Amy Elizabeth Uebel, Dan Watts and Karl Sondermann lectured on the economic impact and rebuilding of Charleston.

King/Meeting Street corridor, and the newly residential Ashley River/Broad Street community by the other half of the class. Combined, the individual property histories showed patterns of how the fire affected the owners and how these individual industrial, commercial and residential sections of the city were rebuilt.

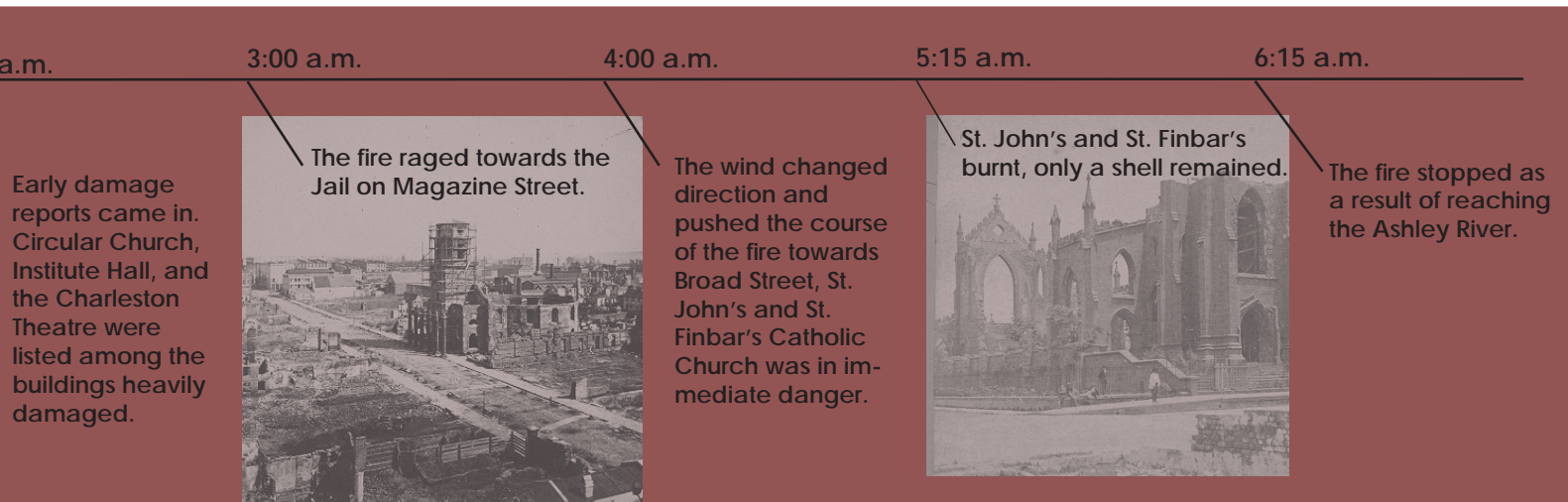
The fourth presenter Rebecca Moffatt, a 2011 MSHP graduate, exhibited her thesis expertise in the architectural details and histories of Charleston's firefighting stations. Highlighted throughout Rebecca's lecture was her confidence to clearly explain her graduate study research and apply it broadly to how the 1861 Charleston Fire affected the city's fire departments into a

more professional combined force.

Concluding the symposium was an enlightening examination by Dr. Eric Emerson into the state and local political ramifications of the South Carolina government's reactions to the destruction of the fire. These failures in preparedness for the possibility of such a disaster and the lack of executive support during the stressful events at the start of the Civil War have resulted in checks and balances inside South Carolina's governmental policies that are still in effect today.

The public symposium gave a wonderful opportunity for the MSHP students to apply their research in a practical manner that provided valuable information to the people of Charleston about a less recognized event in their city's history.

Katherine Saunders sums up this significant event perfectly, "The Great Fire of 1861 was a seminal event in the history of Charleston. In the span of a few hours, it fundamentally changed the face of the city destroying over 500 buildings leaving a path of destruction from the Cooper River waterfront to the western edge of the city in the Ashley River marsh. The devastation was so great that photographs showing the fire damage are often confused with damage caused by the Civil War itself. Rebuilding efforts were slowed by the war and reconstruction. Certainly, the Fire had a profound impact on the buildings and areas of the city. I felt that the Fire deserved some attention amidst the all the Civil War anniversaries of 2011."





A Hands-On Education at 85 East Bay

By Rebecca Quandt

The rear backyard of the house at 85 East Bay Street is closed by a historic deteriorating brick wall that is in dire need of conservation. This wall provided the perfect opportunity for the second-year MSHP students to gain hands-on experience for their fall semester conservation class taught by Frances Ford and Richard Marks. This project developed directly from the relationship between the owner of 85 East Bay Street, Suzanne Polla, and Trish Smith, currently the House Manager and Preservation Technician at Drayton Hall. Ms. Smith is a recent graduate from the MSHP program and has developed a rapport with Ms. Polla, a member of the Drayton Hall Board.

The original house located on this site was destroyed in the fire of 1778. The present four-story dwelling with a low hipped roof was built in 1785 by a prominent English merchant. Shortly after the Civil War, the property was conveyed to Luder Sahlmann, who used it as a storage warehouse for his feed-and-grain business next door. A small

gauge railway ran through the present entry door to a covered passage through the building. Years later the house was acquired by Louise Graves, a founder of the Slave Mart Museum who restored one house to its original use as a residence.

The interior of 85 East Bay Street is largely intact and contains decorative woodwork, particularly on the second story, with transitional Georgian and Neoclassical moldings. In 1997, Suzanne Polla complet-



ed a full restoration on this house to use as their own residence. The deteriorating brick wall in the backyard was the next project for this couple to tackle, and that's when Ms. Smith was called for referrals. Soon thereafter, Frances Ford, Richard Marks, and fourteen MSHP students began repairing this wall.

MSHP students began work at 85 East Bay on September 7, 2011. Mr. Marks and his crew mixed mortar in front of the house on East Bay Street. Since the house has no side access to the backyard, all equipment, materials, and buckets of mortar had to be carried directly through the house. MSHP students had the task of pointing the brick wall on the north side of the property, originally the interior wall of a historic kitchen house. Historical accuracy is an essential element



Above: The Fall 2012 Conservation class poses in front of the wall that the students worked on.

Left: Second-year Jamie Wiedman uses masonry tools to fill in lost mortar.



"This project really could not have happened without Trish. She was able to make the contact between the homeowner and the program. This was a great first project for the conservation class since the wall was never meant to be seen." - Frances Ford

taught in the MSHP program and since the interior wall was never meant to be seen publicly there was no need to create decorative mortar joints. While this would have been an attractive detail to incorporate, the MSHP team decided to retain the history of the brick wall with a plain and historically accurate pointing technique. Even though the process is quite straightforward, pointing requires skilled hands. The first task is to scrape out all the old and loose mortar in the joints between the bricks. Masonry tools were used to push the mortar in-between the brick. Each of the fourteen students had a section of their own to work on during this all-day project.

This was the first of many conservation projects that the MSHP students participated in during their semester-long conservation lab class. These projects have provided unique yet practical experiences that have forged relationships between MSHP students and the local community.

Students In Action

By Mary Margaret Schley



Peterson Prize

The MSHP program won first and second place in the National Park Service's 2011 Peterson Prize. The Second Year class took first place for their documentation of Christ Church in Mount Pleasant, SC. The second place prize went to Grace Washam, class of 2011, for her drawing of the Burk-Stark House in Abbeville, SC. This Greek Revival house was the subject of her summer internship and later, her thesis. For 2012, the second-year and first-year classes will work together to submit measured drawings as well as a landscape survey of Fenwick Hall on John's Island. The first-year students, independently, have also completed sets of drawings for two nineteenth-century Lowcountry churches, Taveau Church in Berkley County and Pineville Church in Pineville, SC.



Fort Sumter/ Fort Moultrie

First-year student Karl Sondermann has been spending his free hours outside of the program interning at the NPS Resource Management Division at Fort Sumter. A Major in the United States Army, battlefield preservation is Karl's passion and this opportunity has granted him first-hand experience with the complexities of his special interest. His work assisting NPS staff with the metal and brick preservation have allowed him to work with specialists at Clemson Conservation Laboratory.



Walled City

In March, contractor Richard Marks found a section of Charles Towne's legendary seventeenth century city wall at 43 East Bay. Katherine Saunders, Historic Charleston Foundation's Associate Director of Preservation, recruited the MSHP program to conduct archaeological test excavations at the site. This project gave students an opportunity to get their hands dirty while learning about an elusive part of Charleston's early history.



Woodworking

Students from both the first and second-year classes elected to take a woodworking and design class offered by the Clemson Architecture Center in Charleston (CAC.C) during the spring. The CAC.C professors Thomas Sweeney and David Pastre introduced design process as well as the basic skills of woodworking. One of the many projects the students have worked on this semester includes the design and construction of an unconventional box. Their final projects involved design and the fabrication of furniture.



Charleston Towne Archaeology Conference

On February 18, 2012, Brittany Lavelle, presented at the Charles Towne Archaeology Conference. The Conference focused on the history of marginalized groups in history such as women, children, immigrants, servants, and the enslaved. Brittany focused her talk on historic colonial women in a lecture titled, "Ann Drayton: The Study of a Widow's Influence on the Development of the Eighteenth Century Drayton Estate and the Landscape of the American South."

At Work & Play





CLASS OF 2012

THESIS TOPICS

Çağlar Aydin: *The Potential of Virtual Heritage Reconstruction in Ansonborough*

The main focus is to construct a digital model of the Radcliffe-King mansion and Gabriel Manigault house at the intersection of George and Meeting streets. The buildings were reconstructed based on photographs. Dimensions were taken from salvaged materials, plan drawings and maps on order to create precise models.

Katherine Ferguson: *The Making of a Movement: A Qualitative Content Analysis of the National Trust for Historic Preservation Magazine from 1949 to 2010.*

This study analyzes the trends of reporting styles and themes of magazine articles in order to develop a narrative of the preservation movement as it was marketed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the past 60 years. It is an examination of the influence that special interest organizations have on the development of a movement and the motivations behind their messaging.

Kelly Finnigan: *Fort Drive: Reestablishing Its Significance within Washington, D.C.'s Park System*

This thesis is an in-depth examination of Fort Drive, a 20th century proposed parkway connecting the principal Union Army fortifications which encircled Washington, D.C. The goal of the work is to determine if the landscapes acquired for Fort Drive are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This paper is an effort to answer two questions: What role did Fort Drive play in establishing the Nation's Capital's park system? Are the project's remnants significant? Drawing from over sixty years of primary sources, this thesis defines Fort Drive as a crown to Washington, D.C.'s parklands.

Lauren Golden: *Unlocking Drayton Hall: A Survey and Analysis of Hardware at a Southern Plantation House*

This thesis delves into the mundane in order to find the exquisite. A record was made (more than 1200 items) by number, type, age, and condition of all of the hardware in the house, including the ghost mark of hardware no longer existent. The house has a very broad, diverse collection of hardware dating to all periods of its 273-year history and tell stories of fashion, finances, destruction, abandonment, reconstruction, and preservation.

Elise Haremski: *Little Houses, Big Expenses: A Financial Study of Small House Museums in New England*

This thesis examines the finances of house museums in New England with annual receipts under \$250,000. It analyzes income and expense categories as they have been reported to the Internal Revenue Service for the fil-

ing years 2000 through 2009. It discusses the need to compile and evaluate data of this nature and the steps that were taken to obtain and present that data. It also presents recommendations for practices that can be implemented to either drive revenue up or costs down.

Elyse Harvey: *Dendrochronology: a status report for the eastern United States*

This thesis focuses on the current status of the field of dendrochronology, using tree-rings to determine the date of construction for a building. Where dendroarchaeology has been used and how it is applied is the goal of this thesis.

Brittany Lavelle: *The Making of a Legacy: The Drayton Family Women and Their Influences on the Landscape of the Lowcountry and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Charleston*

Although researchers and scholars have explored the powerful influence of the 18th century Drayton patriarchs on the landscape of the South Carolina, the influence of their wives, mothers and daughters has been overlooked. Charleston history reveals the influence of the Drayton women, as newspaper articles, city records and family papers do tell a story of their fiscal involvement and unrelenting force in the development of the Drayton estate and wealth. However, no study has ever qualified their accomplishments in property management and estate development. The study will explore the actions and resulting influences of three generations of women that ultimately helped define the Drayton family legacy in the American South through an analysis of landscape and property management.

Rebecca Long: *The Grassroots Preservation of Tiger Stadium, Detroit, Michigan*

This thesis details the history of the corner of Michigan and Trumbull Avenues, a site where baseball has been played since 1896. It explores how this history may have affected the preservation of the stadium and now its field, and chronicles the now three decades of grassroots organizations that have fought for that preservation. Finally, it examines how the actions of these grassroots organizations represent a reversion back to the origins of historic preservation, and the role 'power of place' plays at the site. For even though the stadium may be gone, the field, a reliquary of memories, remains.

Stephanie Marasco: *"The Garden Spot of the Earth": A Town History and a Historic Resource Survey of Reevesville, South Carolina*

This thesis includes a comprehensive history and a historic resource survey of the small agrarian town of Reevesville, South Carolina. Chapters highlight the his-



tory of the churches, schools, banks, postal history and overall development of the community. The survey identified 28 historic properties and will aid future preservation efforts by the town.

Joseph Reynolds: *One Small Step: An Analysis of the framework governing the Apollo Lunar Landing Sites*

This thesis analyzes and interprets the international legal framework that governs outer space and celestial bodies to see if it allows for the protection of the Apollo Lunar Landing Sites.

Mariah Schwartz: *The Evolving Philosophy of Climate Control Systems for Historic House Museums in Subtropical Climates: Recommendations for the Aiken-Rhett House, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Because a majority of the Aiken-Rhett House (1820-22) is not climate-controlled, the building and its finishes are subjected to high heat and humidity; therefore accelerating the deterioration of the historic building fabric. Historic Charleston Foundation, the current owner of the property, is seeking new ideas for a climate control system to better protect the building. Collections that are exhibited inside. This study aims to find the most appropriate interior climate control system for the building and its finishes, while collections and visitor comfort are treated as secondary priorities. The final recommendations will respect the historic fabric of the house while providing economical and sustainable solutions.

Syra Valiente: *Slave Housing: In search of Endangered Architecture*

This research reviewed the emergence, development, and decline of slave architecture. It also presents ways the public may benefit from the history these structures convey a systematic way to document them.

David Weirick: *Castle Pickney: Past, Present, Future*

A thesis about Castle Pinckney as an innovation in early American military architecture, its role in the social and political tensions of the mid-19th century, its importance today, and a vision for its future.

Jamie Wiedman: *Ties That Bind: The Emergence of Iron Tie Rod Reinforcement in Load Bearing Masonry Buildings of Charleston, SC*

Often associated with the earthquake of 1886 and subsequently deemed 'earthquake bolts', the tie rod is a structural reinforcement technique that has been incorporated into buildings in Charleston and elsewhere long before the earthquake, and well before the emergence of seismic requirements in building codes. This thesis presents an overview of iron tie rod form and function in Europe and America. It compiles information focusing specifically on the use of tie rods and 'earthquake bolts' in Charleston. Its findings establish a solid foundation for a movement towards a better understanding of iron tie rods, their tradition in Charleston, and the universal preservation of wrought iron tie rod reinforcement in North America.



Alumni News

2007

Kate Joseph

After graduating from the MSHP program, Kate became an Architectural Historian for a historic preservation consulting firm in central Kentucky. As an Architectural Historian, Kate gaining valuable experience in researching and documenting historic properties by conducting archival research and field surveys, evaluating the significance of historic properties, and preparing written reports that provided summary findings and recommendations for various types of cultural historic projects. Since 2010, Kate has been employed at a nonprofit, educational organization, Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, the largest restored Shaker community in America and a National Historic Landmark in central Kentucky. Working under the Marketing and Development department, Kate is involved with fundraising and outreach efforts, assists in grant writing and research projects, and provides support for a wide range of marketing projects and numerous annual events on the property.

Kate Stojavljevic

Kate is currently working for FEMA's Mid-Atlantic Regional office in Philadelphia as Environmental Protection Specialist. Her regional office responds to disasters in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Her role is to determine if all disaster mitigation projects funded through FEMA are in compliance with federal environmental and historic preservation laws—which involves a lot of NEPA and Section 106. Her office works in conjunction with state SHPOs, as well as municipalities and individual building owners. Given all of the activity in the mid-Atlantic area at the end of last summer (the DC/Virginia area earthquake, Tropical Storms Irene and Lee) there has been plenty of field work to process, so Kate has been sent to both Harrisburg, PA and Richmond, VA to help with the flood/earthquake disaster damages throughout those states.

2009

Meagan Baco

Meagan is a Preservation Specialist and Tax Credit Coordinator at Clinton Brown Company Architecture in Buffalo, NY. She is managing the creation of the largest National Register district in Western New York and is preparing the application of the first historic condominium using the NY Rehabilitation Tax Credit for Homeowners for exterior and interior improvements. In October, Meagan and Laura Burghardt '09, co-founders of HISTPRES, presented at the National Preservation Conference on the state of preservation employment including a summary of

the field's most and least sought-after skills, the geographic concentration of opportunities, and a survey of the duties of current professionals. They are collaborating with the Trust on a session for young preservationists at this year's conference in Spokane, WA. Meagan is a founding member of Buffalo's Young Preservationists and is currently creating a reuse report for the Trico Building, significant as the birthplace of modern windshield wiper manufacturing. She is also leading the research component of Painting for Preservation, a group of artists and preservationists that she co-founded, who gather monthly to make art on-site at historic places. Contact Meagan at meagan@histpres.com for a full recording of the Conference session, about contributing to HISTPRES, or about any other her other preservation projects and organizations.



Meagan Baco-Photo of Painting for Preservation with The Buffalo Young Preservationists. (Credited to David Torke, fixBuffalo)

Laura Burghardt

After working as a Preservation Specialist in North Carolina for almost two years, Laura Burghardt returned to school to pursue a second master's, in applied archaeology. Her research at the University of Arizona centers on the use of archaeological evidence to interpret historic structures and ruins, aid in the technical aspects of preservation, and supplement the promotion of historic structures and ruins for cultural tourism. In addition to her schoolwork, Laura works as Archeological Technician at Tumacácori National Historical Park, a National Park Service unit that protects three Spanish colonial mission ruins. Recently, she has been leading an archaeological testing project prior to the installation of a new ruins trail. During excavation, she uncovered a section of a river cobble foundation, which originally supported a 4 to 5 foot high adobe wall, enclosing the mission's 4-acre orchard. Her knowledge of construction techniques, gained in the MSHP program, has been important in her interpretation of architectural features found archaeologically. Soon Laura will be working on conditions assessment drawings for the Tumacácori mission ruins prior to the summer monsoon rains. Laura expects to graduate from the University of Arizona in 2013.



Jessica G. Richardson

Jessica is the certified local government coordinator and tax incentives reviewer with the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. As the CLG coordinator, she works with 45 communities throughout the state and their local historic districts. As a tax incentives reviewer, she works closely with the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program as well as two state tax credit programs. Working with both of these programs has allowed her to witness firsthand the economic impact of rehabilitation and preservation on a local, state-wide, and national level. Currently she is reviewing many rehabilitation projects throughout the state including abandoned school buildings, shotgun houses, multi-story skyscrapers, and warehouse style buildings. Jessica is also working with six CLG communities on completing survey and planning grant projects. This May, Jessica will be participating in a conference in Lyon, France, presenting a paper based on her thesis- rammed earth architecture. The conference is centered around Francois Cointeraux- whose ideas and techniques concerning rammed earth were translated and disseminated from France to the United States during the early 19th century. Only a few buildings built of rammed earth remain, including two in Stateburg, South Carolina. Her paper focuses on tracing how Cointeraux's ideas arrived in America and showcase rammed earth buildings which illustrate his influence.

2010

Trish Lowe Smith

Trish Smith is currently employed as the House Manager and Preservation Technician at Drayton Hall, a historic site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In the past year, she has been involved with several exciting projects including the structural assessment of Drayton Hall's iconic portico, conservation of the main house and privy, and the digital reconstruction of Drayton Hall as it appeared in a 1765 watercolor to aid the creation of a new scale model. Trish also consulted on the documentation of a plantation on the Santee River and teamed up with the second-year students for a re-pointing project at a house on Charleston's Rainbow Row. Trish lives in Charleston with her husband, Adam, and their dog Cali.

Katie Stamps

Katie Stamps is currently living in Huntsville, AL and working as the Architectural Historian for Redstone Arsenal, a contract position through Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. She has become very involved in volunteering for local preservation organizations. Katie serves on the board of directors for Historic Huntsville Foundation and recently designed a new website and manages its content for the non-profit. Katie also serves on the Madison Station Historic Preservation Commission. As a side business, Katie started a consulting firm to work on small preservation projects in her community. Her first project involved conducting paint analysis on a 1835 Greek Revival bank building on Huntsville's downtown square. Katie was pleased to hear that her master's thesis was recently uploaded onto the South Carolina SHPO's website as part of their educational resources for teachers.

2011

Lauren Cannady

Lauren Cannady is now participating in The Versailles Fellowship exchange between the College of Charleston and the Universite de Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines. She teaches English full time to college-level students from Freshmen Computer Science to Master level English Education students. In addition to teaching, she is researching Holocaust memorials in Paris as an extension of her thesis. Aside from that, she is learning French and enjoying Paris with her new French family!

Shelton Converse

Shelton is a residential real estate broker at Prudential York Simpson Underwood Realty in Raleigh, NC. PruYSU is known for its presence Inside the Beltline, which includes downtown, NC State University, Historic Oakwood (a nineteenth-century neighborhood with plenty of Victorian architecture), and Raleigh's earliest suburbs, like Hayes Barton (an historic district that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 and where I grew up). I would eventually like to get into custom residential building, renovations, and restorations.

Ryan Pierce

Ryan currently works in Washington D.C. as a contractor with Heritage Documentation Programs (HABS/HAER/HALS) working on documentation for a variety of sites, including a collection of Grand Canyon river boats, the Statue of Liberty, and, most recently, a series of National Cemetery rostrums.

Grace Washam

Grace is an intern with the SC State Parks, at Rose Hill in Union County, SC. A current project is the documentation of the Gist Cemetery where William H. Gist, South Carolina's secession governor, is buried. The documentation primarily involves measuring and drawing stones and walls in AutoCAD with research and writing as well. She is also helping with a faux bois restoration.

2011 Graduate Class at Fenwick Hall



Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Clemson University/College of Charleston
292 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401

16th Annual International Preservation Trades Workshop- 2012
Cornerstones: Collaborative Approaches to Preservation
Parallel Conference of APT and PTN
September 29-October 4, 2012 Charleston, SC 29401
<http://www.apti.org/conferences/conference-current.cfm>

