

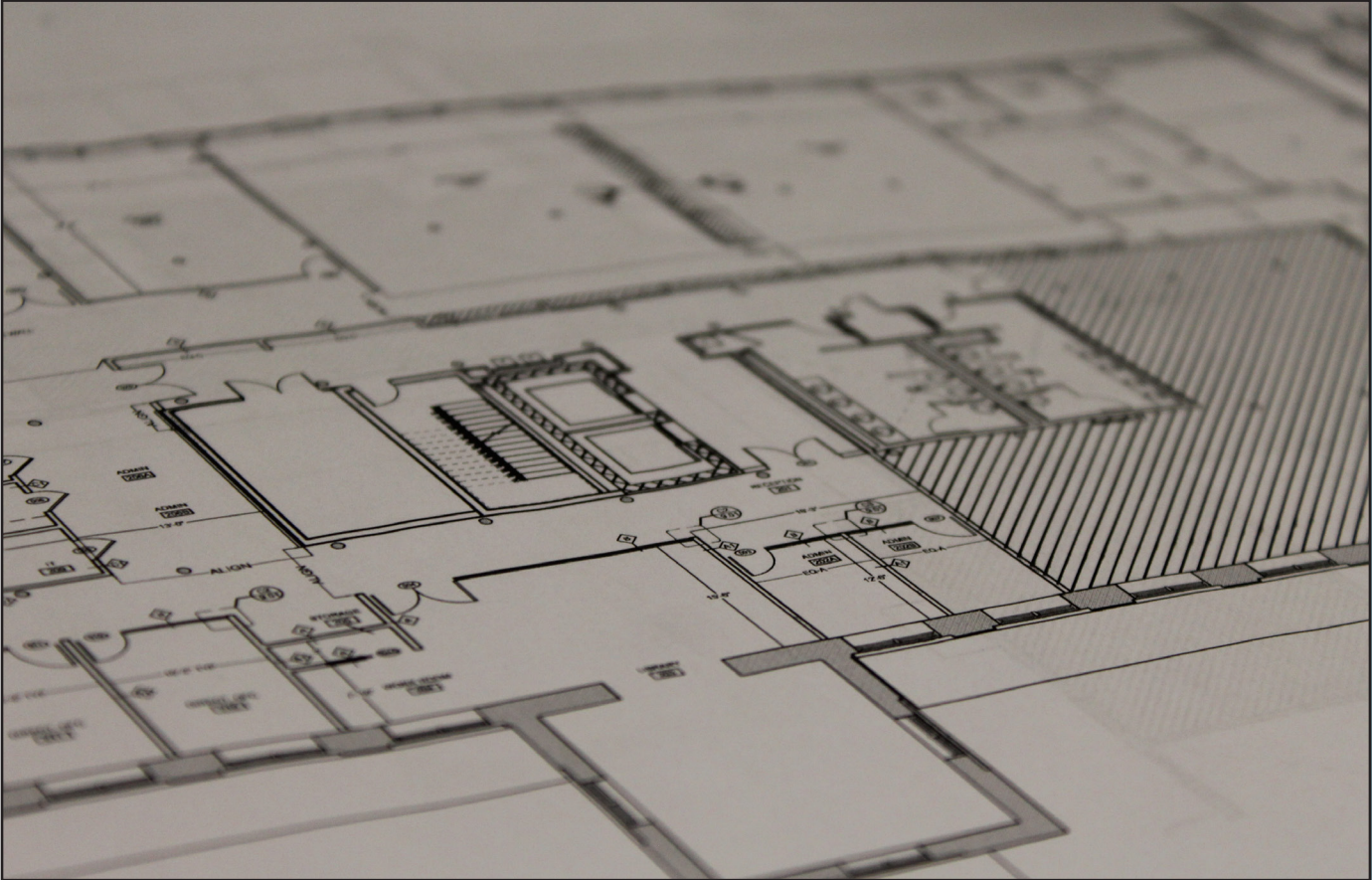


292
Preservation Brief

We are *Moving!*
See Page 5

Volume 7 Spring 2016

Clemson University and the College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation



The floor plans for the second floor of the Cigar Factory to be occupied by the MSHP program in the fall of 2016.

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Front Cover:

The Cigar Factory, built in 1882, is located in Charleston, SC.
Image: Jane Ashburn.

A Note From The Director



Dear Friends of the MSHP Program,

We're moving. As the cover of the 2016 edition of *292 Preservation Brief* announces, we will be packing up here at 292 Meeting Street sometime in July and moving to new facilities in the Cigar Factory at 701 East Bay Street in time for the start of the fall semester. 292 Meeting has been a snug and effective location for us, and we'll do our best to pack up our shared memories of the place and lay them out in the new studios, labs, offices, and seminar rooms that will greet our incoming First Year students and our rising Second Years as they return from summer internships. We hope that you will come see our new facilities too!

The 2016 edition of *292 Preservation Brief* contains reports about the application of familiar methods at new places, the application of new methods at familiar places, and new projects and new possibilities at places we are just getting to know. Our long-standing commitment to architectural field documentation is a consistent thread through most of the projects we tackled this year. A historic structures report on the Wideman-Hanvey House near Troy, assessment of the ruins of Biggin Chapel near Monks Corner, and documentation of Sheldon Church ruins near Beaufort took us further away from 292 than most projects we pursue. We also started an historic structures assessment of CCC-era buildings at Kings Mountain National Military Park. Work on this project, spear-headed this year by First Year Students in our cultural landscapes course, is well underway. Each of these projects provided opportunities for us to broaden our documentation abilities as we added laser scanning and XRF analysis to our methods toolkit, technologies that were used in our assessment of Sheldon Church and in a spring semester course led by our colleagues at Warran Lasch Conservation Center. Our students took on a long list of significant projects this year as they do every year, and I am pleased to direct your attention to some of them here.

Summer is upon us and that means that our First Years students are departing for Genoa to work with conservator Frances Ford at Clemson's villa and for summer internships and our graduating class departs soon for new jobs and the challenges that come as they start their careers. The close of the spring semester, always hectic, is a season for well-deserved congratulations. You will see why in the pages that follow.

Follow us on Facebook and share your news with Mary Margaret!

Come see us!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. H. H. H." or similar, written in a cursive style.

Charleston Strong

Written by Rachael Freels



Drawn by Jane Ashburn.

First-year student Rachael Freels worked through the year alongside archivist Karen Emmons of Historic Charleston Foundation as part of a team of volunteers who recorded letters, notes, and remembrances delivered to “Mother Emanuel” AME Church following the tragedy there in June 2015. Emmons and Freels entered each piece of correspondence into an archive that grew to thousands of letters and many Bibles donated in honor of the each victim, most proclaiming that the gifts were sent in tribute of the “nine martyrs.” They were moved by the outpouring of sympathy and humbled as they compiled a permanent record of letters and notes that came from nationalities, races, and faiths of all kinds. Letters written by children streamed in by the hundreds which like all the letters sought to extend reassurance, support, and peace to the congregation and the families of the victims.

Journey to Cuba

Written by Brent Fortenberry

In the winter of 2015, MSHP professors Carter Hudgins and Amalia Leifeste and Warren Lasch Conservation Center researchers Stéphanie Cretté, Amy Elizabeth Uebel, and Brent Fortenberry, along with MSHP graduate student Jane Ashburn, traveled to Cuba as a part of a Clemson University delegation. The trip was a fact-finding mission to explore Cuba’s rich cultural heritage and the ways that the Cuban people have worked to conserve and protect their past. The week-long trip took the team to three Cuba cities – Havana, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

In Havana the team visited various heritage sites and engaged with the local trade schools who train the next generations of heritage professionals. Visits to both the city’s historic colonial core and the mid-century modern neighborhood El Vedado demonstrated the diversity of Cuba’s cultural heritage and the challenges that the island faces with respect to both its colonial and Revolutionary heritage.

In Cienfuegos the team visited the southern port city’s plaza and historic core. There they toured the 19th-century theater as well as the Spanish colonial market. Traveling further east to Trinidad the team visited the World Heritage Town’s Office of the Conservator to discuss the holistic conservation strategy for its built environment. The team then traveled to the “Valley of Sugar” where they toured several eighteenth century plantations that are a part of Trinidad’s World Heritage listing. The trip was a success and the team looks forward to future collaborative efforts between Clemson and their Cuban counterparts.



Valley of Sugar. Image: Brent Fortenberry.



Residential Street, Trinidad. Image: Jane Ashburn.

The Wideman-Hanvey Homestead

Written by Amanda Brown & Anna Simpkins



The Wideman-Hanvey Homestead farmhouse in fall of 2015.

Historic homestead owners Clay and Mollie Duckworth of Austin, Texas approached the MSHP program for preservation assistance with the Wideman-Hanvey Homestead. The Duckworths are sixth-generation owners of the late-eighteenth century homestead located near rural Troy, South Carolina. While the house is not occupied full time, the family is interested in making preservation-minded improvements to it.

The Duckworth family sought assistance with preservation strategies to protect the layers of family history found in the

house while making the building a comfortable modern home. Professor Amalia Leifeste led a group of nine Second Year students to complete a historic structures report for the main house and surrounding property in the fall of 2015.

The Wideman-Hanvey Homestead is located three and a half hours from Charleston. The class spent two full weekends on site with Clay Duckworth and other family members learning the history of both the homestead and its previous occupants. Site work involved the creation of a landscape plan and the documentation of seven outbuildings as well as an analysis of the structural evolution of the main house. The main house is a circa 1780 log cabin that has evolved into the current two story farmhouse over the last 200 years. Through the investigation of framing and materials used in both the attic and crawl space, the students identified building campaigns.

The class also visited nearby churches and houses that had Wideman-Hanvey associations and spent time interviewing family members who had owned and lived at the property. After thorough investigation of the building, finish materials, and surrounding landscape, the students compiled a historic structures report of the homestead.

The finished document presents a history of the property and its owners as well as an evaluation of the current condition of the buildings. The report will help direct future repairs and alterations so members of the Hanvey-Duckworth family can continue to enjoy the property for years to come.



From left: John W. Evangelist, Rachel Walling, Amanda Brown, Jessica Fortney, Michelle Thompson, Anna Simpkins, Haley Schriber, Naomi Doddington, Jean Stoll

A New Home

Written by Meredith Wilson

Soon the MSHP program will no longer call 292 Meeting Street home. When students return in August, classes will be held in the newly renovated Cigar Factory on East Bay Street. While we are all very excited for the long-anticipated move, it is appropriate to take a moment to say goodbye to our humble studio at 292 Meeting Street that stood as our home for seven years.

As early as 1788, there was a structure on the northeast corner of George and Meeting Streets. By 1888 a modest, two-story single house had replaced this earlier building. Sometime before 1902, an impressive Italianate mansion was built at 292 Meeting Street.

Known as the John T. Leonard House, this dwelling was unique by Charleston standards. With a mansard roof and Romanesque, semicircular front porch, the Italianate mansion was a far cry from the typical Charleston single house and an architectural oddity at the time of its construction. Additionally, a house



The John T. Leonard House. Image: Historic Charleston Foundation.



292 Meeting Street, the current residence of the program. Image: Jane Ashburn.

of that scale would have stood out in the general poverty and shabbiness of a city still recovering from the Civil War.

John T. Leonard, the original owner, died sometime before 1936. An article in the *Charleston News and Courier* announced the transfer of thirty-four acres of his estate to the South Carolina National Bank. This property passed through several owners in the next thirty years. In 1962, the house was still standing and appeared to be in good condition; however, that year it was slated for demolition.

A *Charleston Evening Post* article dated December 15, 1961, announced that the John T. Leonard House and the John White House (c. 1823) on George Street would be demolished to make way for a “fire proof building of colonial design to house the branch office of a national insurance company.” In February of 1962, Charles L. Tice, a resident of Williamsburg, VA visiting Charleston, wrote an impassioned plea to save the John T. Leonard house. He called on Charleston to “keep (its) valuable homes, no matter how much it may cost.” Both buildings, however, were razed soon

*"Mavin' on up....
to the East Side..."*
-Ja'net Dubois

thereafter. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company opened its new building at the corner of Meeting and George Streets in July 1962.

Over the next four decades the one-story brick structure served as both an insurance office and a dialysis clinic. Clemson University acquired the building and moved in the year 2009. For seven years 292 Meeting, with its leaky drop-tile ceilings and avocado green-colored bathroom tiles, has been our home. In July, the program will move into new facilities on the second floor of the Charleston Cigar Factory at 701 East Bay Street.

The move to the Cigar Factory begins an exciting new chapter in the life of the MSHP program. An updated laboratory will strengthen the program's conservation capabilities. Students will be able to better utilize the program's printed resources in a larger library located in the tower of the Factory. The program's extensive

architectural fragment collection will be incorporated into the space in a museum-style exhibit. The program will gain new technology, a larger space, and will also be able to develop closer ties to Clemson's built environment programs, which will share the second floor space. The late nineteenth-century textile mill with its soaring ceilings and beautiful segmental arch windows seems a most appropriate location for a historic preservation department.

We will miss the unassuming building at the corner of Meeting and George. On some days, if we are honest, it may even be possible to miss the leaks in the drop-tile ceilings and the avocado green tiles in the bathrooms. While it has been a good run at 292 Meeting Street, we look forward to the next seven or more years at the Cigar Factory.



The future home of the program, the Cigar Factory will soon house several Clemson programs. Image: The Post and Courier.

Documenting Sheldon Church

Written by Rachel Walling & John W. Evangelist

Located in Beaufort County and managed by St. Helena Parish, Old Sheldon Church was built as Prince William Parish Church between 1745 and 1753. With a history that includes burning by British troops in 1779, rebuilding, burning again in 1865, and looting for building materials, Old Sheldon Church has been in a ruinous state since the Civil War. After a cleanup effort in 1925 the site has become better known to the public. Today vandalism, unauthorized use, and safety issues are a concern for the stewards of the ruin. Due to unease over its increasingly vulnerable state, local residents formed the Friends of Sheldon Church Road and contacted The Preservation Society of Charleston for assistance. Preservation Society Director and adjunct professor in the MSHP program, Kristopher King assembled a team to fully document existing conditions. The MSHP program was able to assist through the Advanced Conservation class led by Frances Ford in the fall of 2015. Students provided the team with assistance through research, documentation and recommendations for the site.

The class objectives included condition assessments and identification of mortar campaigns of the ruins. MSHP students collaborated with the Warren Lasch Conservation Center to utilize digital technology for documentation. Warren Lasch used laser scanning technology to create a color 3D model that is accurate within two millimeters. The MSHP students were then able to overlay the observed conditions and the locations of various mortar campaigns on to the digital model. Documentation provided the client with mortar analysis, condition assessments, and recommendations for the future protection and stewardship of the site.



Historic Image of Old Sheldon Church. Image: Library of Congress.

The class submitted an abstract of their documentation and technology used at Old Sheldon to the 4th Historic Mortars Conference (HMC 2016), which will take place in Santorini, Greece. The abstract was accepted, and Professor Frances Ford and Brent Fortenberry from Warren Lasch collaborated on a paper that will be presented at the conference in October of this year.



From left: John W. Evangelist, Anna Simpkins, Jessica Fortney, Frances Ford, and Jane Ashburn take samples as the FARO Laser Scanner collects data.

Kings Mountain

A Historic Structures Report

Written by Rachael Freels & Morgan Granger

In 1936, young men employed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began construction of an earth and concrete dam across Clarks Fork Creek to create Lake York, one of two lakes around which they later built extensive recreational facilities. Organized under the New Deal-era Emergency Conservation Work programs, the CCC built thousands of buildings for national, state and local parks, the facilities at Kings Mountain National Military Park and what became Kings Mountain State Park among them. The project at Kings Mountain raised buildings for the National Park Service that supported commemoration and interpretation of the American Patriot victory in 1780 over British Loyalist forces. At the same time, CCC crews created much-needed recreational facilities for the residents of the textile mill towns that dotted the western Carolina piedmont.

The National Park Service contracted the MSHP program to complete a historic structures report for CCC-era buildings and structures at Kings Mountain. To document recreational campsites, administrative buildings, landscape improvements and erosion control structures, MSHP faculty members Carter Hudgins and Amalia Leifeste assembled a research team of alumni Justin Schwebler and Brittany Lavelle and current First Year class members Rachael Freels and Morgan Granger to carry out field documentation and historical research needed to accomplish this assignment. Fieldwork started in January and will continue into the fall of 2017.

In early April, the First Year class Cultural and Historical Landscapes traveled to Kings Mountain to spend two days participating in the documentation of portions of the park's

recreational landscape. Students photographed and completed field documentation drawings of a bathhouse constructed at Lake Crawford, its surrounding stone landscape features, the stone Lake Crawford Dam, swales (rock drainage systems constructed along roadways) and culverts constructed around the perimeter of the bathhouse parking lots and along and under the park access road. Students also assisted Justin Schwebler complete field documentation drawings of the buildings at Camp Cherokee, the second of the two camps built at Kings Mountain.

After completion of the Lake York Dam and park access roads, CCC workmen went to work building facilities at Camp York, one of two group camps constructed at Kings Mountain. Camp York is comprised of three clusters of cabins each with its own latrine, administrative buildings, a craft shop, a central mess hall, and an infirmary. The cabins follow one of four floor plan types and like the other buildings at Camp York exhibit great craftsmanship. Work began on Camp Cherokee in 1938. Not completed until after World War II, the buildings at Camp Cherokee are simpler in framing details, joinery, and overall craftsmanship, a reflection of the end of CCC programs in 1942 as the nation went to war.

A final report that contains a management summary, a history of CCC activities at Kings Mountain that pays particular attention to the chronology of the development of the park, measured drawings to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards of major CCC-era buildings, assessment of the condition and evolution of CCC-era buildings, and recommendations for conservation and use will be presented to the park in the fall. MSHP students are excited to see what stories the CCC-era buildings and structure at Kings Mountain can still tell.



The dining hall at Camp Cherokee. Image: Rachael Freels.



MSHP students at Biggin Church Ruins with Professor Amalia Leifeste.

Documenting Biggin Church

Written by Alena Franco & Haley Schriber

During the first weeks of the spring semester First Years worked to document Biggin Church Ruins in Moncks Corner, SC. This was a joint project between the Preservation Studio and the Cultural & Historical Landscape classes. The original structure was completed about 1711 as St. John's Parish Church. Over the course of its history, the church endured multiple fires, the last in the late nineteenth century. Following this fire, the church was not rebuilt. Two masonry walls and the foundations of the other two walls remain. The ruins were a local source of brick until the late twentieth century when the surrounding graveyard was put back into active use.

The Jackson Street Cottages

Written by Clayton Johnson & Amanda Brown

In the fall of 2015 as a core component of the Investigation, Documentation and Conservation class, First Years documented and evaluated four cottages located on Charleston's Jackson Street. The Jackson Street cottages were named to the Preservation Society's Seven to Save list, an outreach program designed to bring awareness to vulnerable historic and cultural resources in the Charleston area. These small dwellings were slated for rehabilitation as commercial space. It was important to document the four houses to provide a record of the architectural features and conditions before the rehab.

The Jackson Street cottages were constructed about 1890 as rental units. The buildings are "single cottages", a unique vernacular type in the Charleston area. The need for affordable housing during the early twentieth century fueled the creation of this smaller iteration of the Charleston single house. These single cottages were traditionally two rooms deep and one room wide with a fireplace or flue located between the two rooms. These cottages, like Charleston single houses, have a street-facing gable and entrance to a side piazza. The Jackson Street cottages are a modification of this form. Each house is three rooms deep with a brick flue located between the back two rooms.

On site, the class was divided into four documentation teams. The students recorded the buildings through measured drawings according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards. The field drawings were then transferred into AutoCAD, resulting in full digital renditions of the cottages. The students also documented the conditions of the cottages and created a brief assessment to further substantiate the significance of rehabilitation.



Cassie Cline, Clayton Johnson, Rachael Freels, and Jen Leeds compare notes while documenting the Jackson Street cottages.

For the class conservation component, students took paint samples and completed an analysis of the interior and exterior finishes, noting paint campaigns and color schemes.

The Jackson Street cottages are a significant landmark in Charleston as the most intact structures of their type on the peninsula that retain much of their historic integrity in their original grouping. The cottages are also notable for their exceptional construction quality. The timber braced framing used for the cottages is unusual for their time period.

Today, the site is maintained by the Stewards of Biggin Church Ruins. The goal of this project was to investigate and document the ruins, conduct conditions assessment and remediation, and propose potential interpretations of the landscape.

The class documented the structure according to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards to produce field drawings and AutoCAD digital renderings. The class then performed a conditions assessment that documented deterioration and provided recommendations for remediation treatments. The assessment consisted of repointing, crack monitoring, notating walls out-of-plumb, documenting mortar campaigns, and identifying building phases. The most pressing conservation concern was mortar loss.

The class also focused on the surrounding landscape. Using a Total Station, the class produced a site plan that documented the location of the ruin, mature trees, and grave markers. The measurements were transferred into AutoCAD to create drawings showing the relationship between the ruins and the landscape.

Students from the class presented their findings and recommendations to the stewards and members of the parish. A class of Second Years led by Warren Lasch Conversation Center scientists Amy Elizabeth Uebel and Stéphanie Cretté investigated the brick campaigns through X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) technology. This study shed light on the origins of the bricks and how bricks were reused in successive building campaigns.

Analyzing Bricks

Written by Michelle Thompson & Haley Schriber

In the spring of 2016 four Second Year students, Haley Schriber, Jean Stoll, Michelle Thompson, and Meghan White, worked with staff at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center to conduct innovative research to determine brick provenance utilizing X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) technology. XRF emits fluorescent, or secondary, X-rays from a material that has been excited by high energy X-rays. Led by Warren Lasch staff members Amy Elizabeth Uebel and Stéphanie Cretté, the students attempted to determine whether or not bricks used in buildings in and around Charleston were sourced locally, and if so, from which river regions they were sourced - Ashley, Cooper, Wando, ACE Basin, or Pee Dee River. Students used provenance studies to help determine the origin of sample bricks through the application of non-destructive analytical techniques, a key concept to the practice of historic preservation.

The Lowcountry has a long history of brick manufacturing. Taking advantage of the orange-red clay just underneath the surface, more than eighty brickyards operated along the Wando and Cooper Rivers during the 18th and 19th centuries. The region's brick-making industry can be attributed to a series of devastating fires in Charlestown which in turn led to laws requiring buildings be constructed of brick, a relatively fire-proof material in comparison to fast-burning wood. Between 1745 and 1860, upwards of fifty brickyards operated in the East Cooper River area and more than thirty along the Wando River and its tributaries.

Working first to devise a precise methodology for the testing process, students then put their methodology into practice. The class determined the potential locations of historic brickyards as well as factors that would aid in sample identification unique to these individual sites. Students also utilized their knowledge of the material composition of



Meghan White and Jean Stoll assist Haley Schriber as she takes XRF reading in the Aiken-Rhett House cellar.

Portland cement, natural cement, limestone, and the regional chemical make-up in bricks to help them in this process. Beyond brick samples taken from various buildings in the South Carolina Lowcountry, other samples were collected from Virginia, Florida, and abroad.

Although students and staff at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center are still in the process of determining whether or not specific bricks can be traced to their original manufacturing brickyards in the Lowcountry, their research has already yielded some promising results. Bricks known to have been produced in the Lowcountry do in fact show meaningful similarities to one another as well as clear dissimilarities to samples gathered in other regions. Stay tuned as exciting developments continue to emerge.

Preservation Field Studies

Written by Michelle Thompson

In November, the Second Years attended the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual PastForward Conference in Washington, D.C. Students and faculty engaged in various activities the conference had to offer such as the popular in-depth Learning Labs and the quick, but impactful Power Sessions. The MSHP program had a booth in the exhibit hall for the first time where students displayed their work and engaged with professionals and prospective students.

Later that month, the MSHP program traveled with Director Carter Hudgins and Professor Amalia Leifeste to historic Georgetown County. The day-trip led students on to some of the most important historic sites in the area. Beginning with a quick stop at circa 1768 St. James-Santee Parish Church located along the historic Kings Highway, the day's itinerary included circa 1740s Hopsewee Plantation and historic Georgetown where students lunched on the lawn of the historic Kaminski House with Georgetown's Mayor. The last stop of the day was the 16,000 acre preserve Hobcaw Barony.

In March, Carter Hudgins and nine of his Second Year students headed back to D.C. The purpose of this trip was to lobby for historic preservation on Capitol Hill. The class elected to make the most of the long drive north making pitstops at a number of historic sites. The first was Bacon's Castle. Built in 1665, it is the oldest documented house in Virginia. Next on the agenda was a stop at Historic Jamestowne and a moonlight walking tour of Colonial Williamsburg with Carl Lounsbury and Susan Kern. Once in D.C., students joined forces with other local Charleston preservationists to meet with South Carolina congressional members to advocate for preservation. Other highlights from the trip included a private after-hours tour of George Washington's Mount Vernon and a visit to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello.



On the Hill, the Second Years met with South Carolina Senator Tim Scott in his office.



MSHP students and professors pose outside of St. James- Santee Parish Episcopal Church on the 2015 fall trip.



MSHP students at Hobcaw-Boroney Fairfield Village on the 2015 fall trip.



Second Years accompany Carter Hudgins and Colonial Williamsburg conservator Matt Webster down Duke of Gloucester Street in March.

Explorations Near and Far



Clockwise from left: First Years stand along the parapet of the 1808 Nathaniel Russell House, a house museum owned by the Historic Charleston Foundation, for their Cultural and Historical Landscapes class.



First Years and Carter Hudgins visit McLeod Plantation, an antebellum cotton plantation reimaged in the 1930s, for their Historical and Cultural Landscapes class

Second Years visited George Washington's Mount Vernon in March and received a tour by Luke Pecoraro, Director of Archaeology.

First Years got a briefing on an archaeological investigation of the Miles Brewton garden.

Second Years in Elizabeth Ryan's Historic Interiors class explored the Roper House, a Greek Revival house on East Bay that is decorated with an unrivaled collection of Regency and Neoclassical furnishings.



Summer Internships

Jennifer Baehr: Weese Langley Weese Architects LTD, Chicago, IL

Jessica Cantrell: Historic Vehicles Association; The Oaklands Mansion, Murfreesboro, TN

Cassie Cline: Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, SC

Caroline Darnell: National Park Service, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, CA

Alena Franco: Warren Lasch Conservation Center, Charleston, SC

Rachael Freels: Clemson University, Charleston, SC

Kirsten Freeman: Lyndhurst, National Trust Site, Tarrytown, NY

Morgan Granger: Richard Marks Restoration, Charleston, SC

Clayton Johnson: Edgewood Builders, Inc., Charleston, SC

Jen Leeds: National Parks Service, Historic Preservation Training Center, Frederick, Maryland

Kymerly Mattern: United Building Envelope Restoration, Manassas Park, VA

Meg Olson: Richard Marks Restoration, Charleston, SC

Benjamin Walker: Bennett Preservation Engineering, Inc., Charleston, SC

Alumni News

Kendy Altizer ('14) is finishing up coursework this semester for a Ph.D. in Anthropology with a concentration in Historical Archaeology. She has been a Teaching Assistant for the Department of Anthropology and has conducted architectural assessments for the Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Tennessee. Altizer continues to work on her thesis project researching Peachtree Plantation in South Carolina and the Lynch Family. She and a team of undergraduates excavated two dependencies of the main house to determine building function and use over time. She is currently putting together a dissertation research proposal, of which Peachtree will be a small component.

Amber Anderson ('15) moved to Albany, NY in August to work as an architectural historian for Louis Berger. The company does Section 106 compliance projects and survey works that range drastically in size from one property to five states. Anderson recently completed the Pilot Survey for a project that focused on the City of Long Beach. She is also working on a National Register Nomination for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Laurel Bartlett ('13) begins Clemson's Ph.D. program in Planning, Design, and the Built Environment in the fall of 2016. She will build upon her graduate research to assess visitor impact at historic sites using 3D scanning, infrared thermography, materials analysis, and predictive modeling with ArcGIS. The main goal of her research is to understand the relationship between material degradation and visitor interaction with sites by looking at the impact on building materials, visitation patterns, site usage, and planning.

Lindsay Lanois Crockett ('14) recently started a job as Historic Preservation and Housing Planner for the East Tennessee Development District, which is a local government organization that provides development services for sixteen counties in East Tennessee. She and her new husband recently bought a c.1940 house in Knoxville.

Lora Cunningham ('11) moved in March from Charleston, SC to Albuquerque, NM to continue to work for Boeing in a new role as Business Process Analyst for Laser & Electro-Optical Systems. If anyone is wondering, she does miss the humidity.

Alison Dunleavy ('15) moved to Kansas City, MO in November to work for Rosin Preservation as a Historic Preservation Specialist. She works on historic tax credit applications, large-scale surveys for National Register Nominations, and National Register Nominations for historic districts and individual buildings.

Kelly Finnigan ('12) has been working at Episcopal High School in Alexandria, VA as a social studies teacher and experiential education program administrator. This June she transitioned to a new job as the Executive Director of the Northern Virginia Fine Arts Association. She continues to serve on the City's Board of Architectural Review: Old and Historic District. Kelly recently married Andrew David Mechling, Jr.

Jessica Golebowski ('09) has been the National Register Coordinator for the Louisiana Division Historic Preservation for the last 3 years and has been with the division since 2009.

Elise Haremski ('12) is currently working for FEMA as a Historic Preservation Specialist on Hurricane Sandy disaster recovery where she is reviewing recovery and disaster mitigation projects in the state of New Jersey. Haremski also serves as the Treasurer for both the Trent House Association and the newly formed Friends of New Jersey Heritage. She lives in Trenton in an historic district with great neighbors and an even better book club.

Pam Kendrick ('13) is still the Historic Preservation Specialist at Bernardo Wills Architects in Spokane, WA. She and her husband Logan welcomed a beautiful baby girl, Emelyn, to their family on January 3, 2016.

Thesis Topics

Jane Ashburn: *From Parlor to Laboratory: A Study of the Methodology of Architectural Paint Analysis*

Amanda Brown: *City-Scaled Digital Documentation: A Comparative Analysis for Digital Documentation Technologies for Recording Architectural Heritage*

Naomi Doddington: *Historic Preservation as Social Justice: Analyzing Historic Charleston Foundation's Elliottborough Neighborhood Impact Initiative*

John Evangelist: *A Comparative Analysis of the Twenty Percent Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit in Tennessee and South Carolina*

Brent Fortenberry: *Framing the Lowcountry: The Evolution of the Region's Vernacular Tradition*

Jessica Fortney: *Rub some Dirt in it: Reconstructing Great Plains Nineteenth Century Sod Structures*

Haley Schriber: *Tucked Away: An Analysis of Charleston's Courts and Alleys*

Anna Simpkins: *Mothballing Vacant Buildings in the Pacific Northwest: The Engle Farm, Coupeville, Washington*

Jean Stoll: *Well Lit: Exploring Light's Transformative Potential through a Study of the Exterior Illumination of Charleston, South Carolina Movie Theaters*

Michelle Thompson: *Probing the Probates: A Study of Drawing Rooms and Parlors in Charleston 1728-1866*

Rachel Walling: *The Preservation of Tabby Ruins: Suggestions for the Future of Chocolate Plantation*

Meghan White: *George Washington's Mount Vernon Stable in Context: A Comparative Analysis of Early American Stables*

Meredith Wilson: *Can the Center Hold?: Grappling with the decline of a small-city downtown, in Meridian, Mississippi*

Lindsey Lee ('14), along with her fiancé Erik, moved from Charleston to Raleigh, NC in June 2015 and works as an interior designer for a small firm. Erik and Lindsey were married in Asheville on June 25, 2016.

Brittany McKee ('14) is an Architectural Historian with Thomason and Associates in Nashville. She is currently working on a county-wide survey for a previously unsurveyed county in East Tennessee and updating the City of Knoxville's survey with midcentury resources. She and her fiancé recently moved into a c. 1940 house in East Nashville and will be getting married in October.

Erin Morton ('14) began a new job at the end of January as a historic rehabilitation designer with Belk Architecture in Durham, NC. The firm specializes in historic mill and downtown commercial building rehabilitation. Her current project focus is Drayton Mill in Spartanburg, SC.

Julianne Johnson Patterson ('13) is working in development at the Washington Trust, serving on the Seattle Landmarks Preservation board, and doing paint analysis on the side.

Kristina Ravenel ('11) lives in Charleston with her husband James Ravenel IV and two new additions to their family: Luella and Olivia Ravenel (born fall 2015). She has started a new job at MUSC as the Facilities Compliance Coordinator. Kristina works with the Fire & Life Safety Coordinator to ensure the hospital maintains Joint Commission standards with fire and smoke walls and doors and means of egress.

Julius Richardson ('08) recently went to work for the architecture firm Meyer Greeson Paullin Benson in Charlotte and moved back to the Carolinas from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Soon after he completed all requirements for licensure and became a Licensed Architect in North Carolina. Currently he is a Project Manager working on projects from the Carolinas to upstate New York.

Rebecca Quandt ('13) was promoted to Executive Director of the McMinnville Downtown Association. She was also elected to the Historic Landmarks Commission for the McMinnville City Council and awarded the 2015 Emerging Leader of the Year for Yamhill County, Oregon.

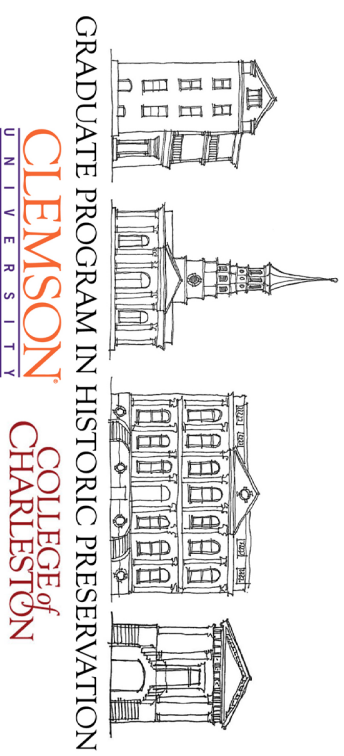
Leigh Schoberth ('14) moved to San Francisco to work as a preservation professional at Knapp Architects. Her office is located in the historic Hearst Building. She works on a variety of projects ranging from property research to historic structures reports to rehabilitation projects.

Justin Schwebler ('15) and **Brittany Lavelle Tulla ('12)** are assisting the MSHP Second Year students in an historic structures report of Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park in Cherokee and York Counties, South Carolina. They are conducting a thorough research investigation and conditions assessment on the World War II-era structures constructed by CCC workers within both parks. Schwebler is serving as the project's architectural historian, while Lavelle Tulla is the project's historic researcher.

Kate Stamps ('10) lives in Huntsville, Alabama and works as the Architectural Historian for Redstone Arsenal. She recently coordinated the salvage and donation of structural items from a c.1835 plantation house to a local preservation non-profit and is currently working on a Vietnam War-era architectural survey. In addition to her work on the arsenal, Kate also serves on the Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission and volunteers with the Historic Huntsville Foundation. She is on a team of local preservationists working to get Alabama's first mid-century neighborhood listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Daniel Watts ('13) is a data and mapping administrator at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. In 2015, he passed the American Planning Association's Comprehensive Planning Examination and is now a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP).

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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