

Historic Preservation

at University of Mary Washington

Winter 2008

Historic Preservation Class of 2008



The Historic Preservation Department said their goodbyes to the Graduating Class of 2008 this May at the University of Mary Washington Commencement Ceremony. We wish the graduates the best of luck in the future.

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"Brief" News from the Chair

The Department's Changing Faculty Scene:

Please Welcome Professors Smith and Sommer

Professor Doug Sanford

In a never ending effort to make our majors' lives simpler, sufficient, and scintillating, the department now requires that all faculty members have a last name that begins with the letter "S." In this regard, professors Stanton and Sanford find it a pleasure to welcome two new members, professors Andr  a Smith and Elisabeth Sommer. Seriously, the last name thing is pure coincidence, but we are excited to have these new faculty members join our program and bring different expertise and interests to the mix.

Andr  a (Andi) Livi Smith comes into a tenure-track position as our assistant professor of preservation planning, with responsibility for such courses as HISP 209, 405, and 469. As with other faculty, she will teach the HISP 101 and 102 introductory course sequence. We also look forward to Prof. Smith developing new electives in planning, and she already has discussions underway with the Department of Geography to increase our interaction and cooperation with that program's activities for planning, urban studies, transportation, and GIS-based research.

Prof. Smith obtained her undergraduate degree in architectural studies and comparative literature (a perfect blend from our department's interdisciplinary perspective)

from Brown University, with her honor's thesis addressing bridges that carry the Metro within Paris. Her master of science degree in historic preservation comes from the University of Vermont, and she recently (2008) obtained her doctorate in planning from the University of Maryland, College Park. At Maryland Prof. Smith taught undergraduate and graduate courses in architectural

history and planning. During her time at that institution she conducted grant-based research and gained professional experience in transportation planning, which complemented her dissertation studies regarding pedestrian and neighborhood environments. Her professional employment includes work with the National Center for Smart Growth at the University of Maryland and the National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse in Washington, D.C.

Prof. Smith does embody our department's new "French connection," as she is from Paris, France,

while she has arrived here by way of New York, two cities apparently larger and more cosmopolitan than Fredericksburg, as difficult as that is to believe. She maintains strong interests in industrial structures and sites, including a passion for bridges. Apparently, bad 1980s music defines another love, but we will not hold that against her.



Prof. Sommer with the unofficial Department mascot, Juno.

Elisabeth Sommer, who holds a one-year faculty position in museum studies, has come our way from North Carolina, although her recent professional employ had her located in New York City as well. This semester Prof. Sommer is responsible for our introductory museum course (HISP 200) and the material culture course (HISP 320). Next semester, besides learning the pleasures of HISP 102, she will teach the museum

laboratory methods class and introduce a new special topics course on museum education. We have long awaited such a development in our museum studies course offerings.

Prof. Sommer, who is a native North Carolinian, received her bachelor's degree in history, with a minor in world literature, from the University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Both her master's degree and doctorate are from the University of Virginia, where she focused on early modern European history. Her career as a historian involved teaching at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Following a path common to the world of historic preservation, Prof. Sommer branched out into public history and museum work as her professional career developed. She served as the director of research and interpretation at a public museum facility on Staten Island known as Historic Richmondtown. More recently she acted as manager of education and interpretation at Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo, North Carolina.

Prof. Sommer's interests range from crafts, art, and textiles (dress, fashion), to social and cultural history. She would love to return to East Germany, where she conducted her dissertation research, but New York holds a strong attraction as well, given the excitement, fast-paced life, and cultural mix of that metropolitan location. Last but not least, she remains a steadfast cat lover, including of her own cat Clio, named after the muse of history.

A Little Numeric History

for the Department of Historic Preservation

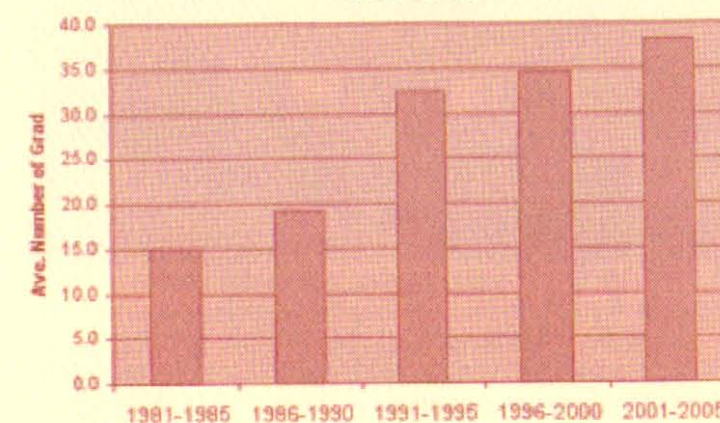
Professor Doug Sanford

As our department matures and experiences changes in faculty, it's instructive to look back and examine "our numbers." Keep in mind that while the first tracking of historic preservation majors took place in 1981, we did not become a separate department until 1984. With the appreciated assistance of Prof. Gary Stanton and student aide Ana Henson, we recently compiled a list of the 28 graduating classes between 1981 and 2008, a period with an impressive total of 803 graduates. This information allows us to review some of our program's history, with both our department and the University's administration finding such figures enlightening. Students who know me from the archaeology lab methods class will not be surprised to see me talking in statistical terms, but as I stress in class, the numbers allow us to talk about people – in this case, people we know and of whom we feel justifiably proud.

Between 1981 and 2008 we have sent out an average of 28.7 graduates per year. The range has stretched from a mere six graduates in the augural year of 1981, to an extraordinary high of 59 in 2004 (a study for another time to explain that "blip"). Arranging the graduating classes into five-year periods with corresponding average numbers of students, produces the bar chart (above right). A clear pattern of growth emerges from reviewing these figures, with understandably small groups in the program's initial five years (an average of 15), followed by a moderate increase during the 1986-1990 period, wherein we averaged 19.2 graduates per year. The year 1990 marked a new and defining trend in the program to have about 30 seniors. Our average number of graduates steadily has increased over the years, but we remain fairly constant as we turn out about 35 graduates per year.

At an initial level, these figures supply "hard data" for our program's success. We remain the oldest undergraduate historic preservation program in the nation and amongst our peers; we usually rank at the top with respect to the number of majors. Translating the average numbers of seniors discussed above into department totals, we usually are ranging somewhere between 105 and 120 majors per year. As department chair I will be quick to add that we have sustained these numbers with relatively few faculty members compared to other departments at Mary Washington. In the past, often only three full-time faculty members carried the program, whereas more recently the number of faculty has centered around five. While the energy, expertise, and commitment of the faculty mutually define one key to our success, another derives from the contributions of our majors and our graduates. As many of our alumni have come to recognize, our program does

Historic Preservation Graduates, 1981-2005



have a national reputation, and with good reason. While the department's faculty obviously forms part of that status, it's our students and graduates who comprise the other significant component. They go out, do well in the realms of employment and graduate programs, and carry on the department's name and reputation, acting as our calling cards.

On a personal note, I greatly enjoyed reviewing the names of past graduates, one way of bringing back a flood of memories and associations. I encourage alumni to contact me if they want to know the names of fellow graduates from their year of graduation or of other years. By the way, we are looking forward to having another 35 historic preservation majors graduate this spring, with that number representing the senior class of 2009.

Meet the New Drafting Studio

Professor Gary Stanton



Our new Drafting Studio!

Through the generosity of Acting Dean Rosemary Barra, this past summer the drafting studio was completely reconfigured and re-equipped for the emerging skills of digital documentation. The room change completed a goal of the Preservation Department since our move to Combs Hall. The faculty, responding to student requests, has envisioned a laboratory environment in which the full range of presentation quality materials of pictures, maps, and line art would be available to students, both to learn the skills and to use the equipment in their learning and practice. The drafting tables that had served students so well since 1991 but whose parallel bars and surfaces were less than true have all been replaced with new tables from the Green Manufacturing firm in Ohio. These tables have a tilt-top drafting surface that can accommodate an 18" x 24" sheet as well as a swivel-arm for the computer monitor and a slide out tray for the keyboard.

This fall the Documentation and Fieldwork students are gathering the measurements, making scaled plans and sections in pencil, and then creating CAD drawings of their scaled field notes. The computers also have the latest version of Adobe InDesign Suite, with Photoshop CS3 to adjust and convert digital images from color to black-and-white. As you can see from the accompanying picture the lab now has 14 stations, two fewer than the previous configuration. That makes the documentation teams and the individual instruction on the computers a bit more manageable. But we are also hosting an unusually large and bright group of transfer students. In order to accommodate their needs we added a third section of Documentation and Fieldwork this fall – 40 students are using the new space and equipment just in that one class. Other classes also are settling into the new space and using the new opportunities that the equipment provides. Next time you are in town, come by the department and see how things are changing – even as they stay the same.

Another Summer at Stratford: The 2008 Field School Season

Professor Doug Sanford

Between May and August of this past summer, the 14th archaeological field school at Stratford Hall



Field School in front of Stratford.

Plantation took place. This year's efforts marked the fifth season at the "Oval site," a mid-18th-century farming complex that once stood in front of the Lee family mansion complex in Westmoreland County. As in past episodes, the field

school class (HISP 467: Field Methods in Archaeology) comprised the first five weeks, followed by a month-long period of excavation supported by the "crew," consisting of field school staff members and students selected from the earlier course. The entire process blends education, hands-on training, research, and the public outreach missions mutually supported by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, owners and operators of Stratford, and the Center for and the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington. Students and staff live on the plantation, coming to know each other and this rural part of the "Northern Neck" (the peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers) quite well.

Participants this summer first included five students: preservation majors Elaine Bryant '10 and Liz Fedowitz '10; along with Matt Greer (history) '09 and two anthropology majors Andrew Uychara '08 and Audrey Westmoreland '10. Veterans of previous field schools and crews, Kelly McCauley '08 and Sarah Gardner '09, capably served as field assistants, while Katie Hummelt (from last year's field school) joined the crew once she returned from Scotland. Laine and Matt joined the staff during the crew phase. Altogether, significant archaeological progress was made, especially as to understanding a 20-by-40-foot earthfast building, likely a tobacco house or barn, and its immediate landscape. We also spent time uncovering more of a brick-lined basement, a large (8-by-16-foot) feature partially excavated in previous seasons that formed an addition to another earthfast building, probably an overseer's house.

Once again, students and staff undertook the pleasures of the cabin life on the plantation, learning to live without some modern amenities and coming into closer contact with the natural world that abounds at Stratford. After

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Summer at Stratford continued from page 3

long, hot, and dirty days in the field, students found ways to pass the time and entertain themselves with cookouts, Tuesday night pizza in downtown Montross, swims in the Rappahannock River, and an added attraction this year, a short river cruise on Prof. Sanford's boat. Other highlights centered on this season's field trips, which included day-long visits to Monticello and the "Lost Towns" projects in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. In the latter instance we benefited from the assistance of Katie Kosack '08, a veteran of last year's field school who interned with the Lost Towns staff before heading off to graduate school at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. We also took in the local sites of Menokin, a late 18th-century plantation house in Richmond County; and of Mount Airy, a mid-18th-century mansion home that is still occupied by descendants of the original residents, the Tayloe family. Liz Fedowitz, a Tayloe descendant herself, arranged our visit – a special treat since few people are allowed to view the house's interior, let alone to have such an extensive look at the house, grounds, and outbuildings as we did.

On the serious archaeological side, we devoted most of our attention to the above-noted earthfast building situated within the area known as the "triangle." Named because of its shape as formed by historic and modern roads, the triangle forms one part of the Oval site, which as a whole was occupied between the 1730s and the 1780s. The farm complex consisted of at least three buildings and after its demolition in the late 18th century; the area was plowed for agricultural purposes until the 1930s. In earlier seasons we initially had interpreted the 20-by-40-foot building within the triangle as a slave quarter, but this season we did not find sufficient evidence of hearths, chimneys, or storage features to confirm that hypothesis. Instead, its large posts and relatively undivided interior likely allowed for the storage of crops, agricultural equipment, and livestock.

We returned to the basement addition of the overseer's house, located about 80 feet north of the building within the triangle, where greater artifact preservation exists. Surviving within high amounts of dense brick and mortar rubble were many animal bones, including a skull; brass straight pins; a bone-handled knife; the handle of a pewter spoon; and larger fragments of ceramics. We also found further evidence of the basement's exterior bulkhead entrance – wherein the builders had cut into the natural clay to form descending steps. Most likely wood or brick treads would have completed the steps, while the bulkhead's sides survived in partial form as brick foundations. Next year we plan to complete the basement's excavation, especially by looking at the feature's floor, which should contain evidence for how this space was divided and used for storage and other purposes.

Additional findings from the Oval site during the 2008 season first involved more definitive evidence for brick making, an activity that preceded the area's use a



Students Matt Greer and Sarah Gardner work on an animal skull in the basement of an earthfast building.

farm or quartering complex. In past seasons we regularly had recovered numerous small fragments of unmortared brick, a standard waste product of brick kilns. This year we uncovered fire-reddened and heat-affected areas, further evidence of the kilns, as these features' high firing temperatures for brick manufacture would have discolored and hardened the soil beneath. We also may have discovered the beginnings of a "borrow pit," namely a large hole dug to extract clay for making brick. In past seasons students and staff discovered other borrow pits at a number of other locations at Stratford. Second and as in past years, we continued to find consistent but light amounts of prehistoric artifacts, especially flakes from cobbles and stone tool production. The Native American component of the Oval site neither is intensive nor represents a large-scale settlement, but it does correspond to the repeated use of the area on a small-scale basis over an extended period of time. Project points from the site date from around 3,000 years ago, while Native American pottery points to short-term occupations at about 1,000 years ago.

We look forward to the 15th field school at Stratford in the summer of 2009. Besides more study of the earthfast buildings and the basement, excavations will examine a likely third building situated in a pasture across a road to the west. Students interested in participating should contact Prof. Sanford.

My "Planned" Summer!

Julia Munzert '09

This past summer, the Prince William County Planning Office agreed to provide an internship for me in the interest of archaeology and historic preservation. Under the guidance of county archaeologist Justin Patton, I observed many different aspects of planning and learned some of the GIS program ArcMap. My primary task was to draw and edit polygons of archaeology survey areas on an active map of Prince William County and link that information to a survey area database. I enjoyed seeing how the planning office worked and the issues that staff members faced day-to-day. By the end of the summer it seemed to me that planners really are mediators seeking solutions for developers, politicians, citizens, and preservationists. It is exciting to think about how this encounter with planning will benefit my future in preservation!

Genealogy as Part of Preservation

John Pearce, Director of the James Monroe Museum and Memorial Library

Genealogical interest often plays a role in individual and familial involvement in historic preservation projects. That was certainly the case in the creation of one of our UMW "museum laboratories," the James Monroe Museum. As U.S. Route 1 was being connected through Princess Anne Street in the 1920s, a number of automobile-related developments were taking place. This included the planned demolition of the old buildings on James Monroe's lot, one block west of Princess Anne Street/Route 1, to allow the building of an automobile service station. At that point, family interest – what I think of as "the power of genealogy" – intervened: Monroe's great-granddaughter Rose deChine Gouverneur Hoes came to town, bought the building, and in 1927 she and other family members began bringing Monroe objects and books and papers, and opened the James Monroe Museum – open in all the 81 years since. In a further remarkable development of filial piety – "genealogy power" – Mrs. Hoes' younger son, Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, then directed the museum for the next 50 years, including supervising the donation of the site and the collections to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1964. Subsequent generations have continued their support, including further gifts of objects, books, papers, and money. (And, as the 1927 photograph (above right) by Theodor Horydczak shows, the "James Monroe Service Station" also was created next to the museum.)

But to return to more specifics of genealogy, James Monroe remarked on his Celtic connections – Scots through his father (Monroe, Munro) and Welsh through his mother, Elizabeth Jones, daughter of a Welsh immigrant man of many trades – brick maker, designer, builder. With the Scots connection, Monroe corresponded with the head of the Clan Munro, who invited Monroe to visit his ancestral home, Foulis Castle. So far as we know, Monroe did not visit, but there remains a very active exchange of information today with Clan Munro and also through the American organization Clan Munro USA. A Scottish tone is part of our annual April celebration of Monroe's birthday – and, with the Welsh Society of Fredericksburg, we jointly sponsor the annual Fredericksburg Welsh Festival each fall as part of UMW Family Weekend.

"Dutch-American" is one angle I have wondered about; it's interesting to reflect also on Mrs. Monroe's Dutch-American heritage, and to follow the suggestion of "increasing Americanization" through the names of her ancestors, especially in the long-continued uses of – and changes to – the "son of" forms:

- her great-great-great-grandfather – the immigrant –



The James Monroe Museum and the entrance to the James Monroe Service Station, photographed in 1927 by Theodor Horydczak.

Jan Bastiaensen [i.e., son of Bastiaen] van Kortrijk, of Leerdam, South Holland (he immigrated on a ship with the wonderfully Dutch name of *t Bonte Koe* [The Spotted Cow])

- his son, Mrs. Monroe's great-great-grandfather, Cornelis Jansen [son of Jan] van Kortryk
- his son, her great-grandfather, Laurens Cornelissen Kortright
- his son, her grandfather, Cornelis Cornelissen Kortright
- his son, her father, Lawrence Cornelius Kortright

The deep Dutch cultural penetration into New York (and America) has been the subject of a number of recent books, including Russell Shorto's *The Island at the Center of the World: The Epic Story of Dutch Manhattan and the Forgotten Colony That Shaped America* (New York: Doubleday, 2004). Dutch-American mercantile life was part of the background of Lawrence Kortright as merchant, perhaps background to the several items of rich fabrics in our collection (being conserved, as noted elsewhere). And the greater freedom of Dutch New York may be part of the background to the Kortright's' thinking: "...the Dutch colony...set Manhattan on course as a place of openness and free trade," writes Shorto. That mixing of ancestries was later remarked by Crèvecoeur, "What then is the American, this new man? . . . I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman. . . ."

Thus did Elizabeth Kortright Monroe and her Dutch-American forebears enrich the Monroes – and us all.

Note: In addition to genealogical data gathered in our files, I acknowledge information from John Camp, "New Netherland Notables," on the Web at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nnnotables> (accessed 17 July 2008).

Preservation Students at Work: Summer Internships and Jobs

Maddie Lyerly '09

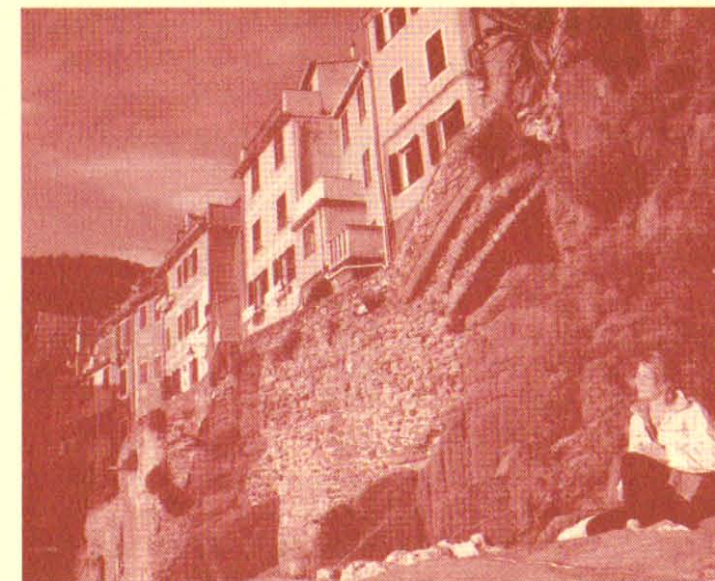
Preservation in Translation

It is difficult to put this past summer's experience into a "short newsletter article." It is sometimes hard just to remember the summer; it felt like a dream, or someone else's life. I grew up and discovered so much about myself. Most importantly I gained a new outlook on preservation and how it can be so different in method, yet so similar in purpose.

During the eight hour train ride from Florence to Altamura, I was able to get a taste of true southern Italian hospitality. I was planning to sleep and journal during the three weeks abroad, but when I finally found my way to the correct car I was greeted by a family of Italians traveling to a First Communion celebration. The conversation that ensued was primarily held in sign language and gestures, but I was able to get an idea of the passion Italians have for their land and the history it bares. Their stop was about an hour before mine and I was sad to say goodbye; practically all of my "goodbyes" in Italy were emotional, even over the telephone, and this one was no exception. I sat in an empty car as the train approached Bari, the city where my professor was picking me up, out my window the landscape was turning more arid and hues of greens slowly faded into hues of tans and yellows. I was growing increasingly anxious to arrive and began to wonder how such a seemingly desolate place was so important to the history of civilization.

The following morning I learned how to make espresso the "proper way" before going on a guided tour around Altamura. My professor, Tonio, explained the brief history of the small town inland of Bari in the Puglia region (right at the heel of the boot). The term Puglia historically means "land without water," though about 50 percent of the time I was there it rained. The original walls fortressing the ancient city are still visible and in some cases are built into the later architecture. The town was in close proximity to the major trade route of Roman times known as the Via Appia, or Appian Way, creating an area thick in cultural resources. The town was later abandoned until Emperor Frederick II re-founded the city in the 13th century.

My class focused on assisting a group of local preservationists with their latest task. A farmer at a small masseria, Carpentino, about a half a mile outside of the city, discovered fresco paintings on the interior walls of a cave on his property. The cave was believed to have been used by the people of the surrounding masserias as a place of worship. The paintings were in danger because the cave flooded during rain storms and the porous nature of the limestone allowed the ground water to create efflorescence on the paintings. My class was able to assist



Maddie Lyerly reflecting on her time in Italy. Her conclusion, "crazy in love."

the preservationists in removing the layer of topsoil above the cave and placing a layer of bentonite, which would expand when it was wet and seal the cracks of the limestone, creating an impermeable surface. We also were working inside the cave, removing moss and algae that was growing on early-15th-century paintings of Christ, Mary, and possibly John the Baptist.

Needless to say I was in preservation heaven and you may now understand why the summer felt like a dream. As the days progressed, I slowly climbed out of my preservation coma and I began to question several aspects of the project. Of course I was thrilled to be working on a fresco painting from the 15th century, but I have to admit that I was a bit uncomfortable. I was not a qualified conservator and these paintings were older than any buildings I had ever dealt with in any of my HISP classes. Tonio and his assistants assured me that it was "okay" and that as long as I followed the process exactly how they did, I would not damage the art work. So I continued to work in the damp cave, along with the many friends I made, including thousands of creepy spiders hanging from the walls, mold, mildew, and a big stair-climbing black snake.

We had been working off and on for about 10 days at Carpentino, as we had lectures and field trips regularly, when a student discovered human remains above the cave while working on clearing the ground in preparation for the bentonite. I was excited about the discovery and what it might tell us about the people who used the cave as a church. I am not positive how the following events transpired, probably because I have completely cut it out of memory, but next my classmates were throwing the bones of two different burials in the same bag. I asked the professor what we were doing and he explained that it would take years to get a permit from the local municipality in order to remove the bones. He added, "besides they have already been looted." Well, I didn't take warmly to this explanation and there was no need for my emotions to be

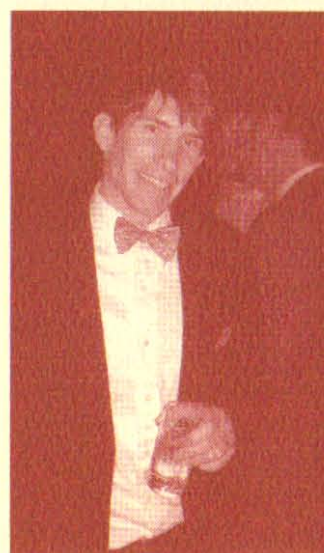
translated because my feelings were evident. It was difficult for me to see the site through an Italian's eyes; I only saw the potential for the bones to be older than the discovery of America and to further the explanation of the area. After a large pranzo (lunch) and siesta, Tonio drove a handful of volunteers back out to Carpentino and we mapped out the site.

For the next couple of days I felt like a guilty preservationist; I had learned better in my classes than to allow or take part in an illegal dig. I began to think about my expectations of the course and the assumptions that I had made before taking the KLM flight from Dulles Airport. What did I expect to learn? How would the class compare to the preservation courses at Mary Washington? I really had not thought about these issues. Selfishly, the only thing I cared about was studying abroad and that the credits transferred. Of course, I thought preservation in Italy would be fun and exciting, but I didn't consider how it would be different. I compare it now to the previous summer when I took a ceramics course at William and Mary. As there is only one ceramics professor at UMW, I had learned ceramics a certain way, using certain techniques; I even began to critique art with a mindset my professor had molded. The class at William and Mary was rough, I felt like a beginner all over again. However, I soon found my place and when I started ceramics back up at UMW in the fall I felt more confident and well grounded in my art. So, even though I knew it was wrong, I could begin to see preservation through the eyes of Italians, understanding that it would make my education in preservation more complete.

The methods and techniques are different, but the ideas behind preservation I found to be universal. The professionals that I met would not sit around for hours after dinner drinking wine and discussing new preservation projects if they did not love and understand the importance of protecting history. Preservation was the language spoken in the monastery we stayed in while working at Carpentino, not English, nor Italian. Through this common denominator we were able to learn so much about preservation. When I was able to open my mind to new ideas and theories I was able to see why preservation is so vital to humanity. It connects us down to the core; we are all creatures of the earth no matter what affiliation we may have and that is something to be respected and celebrated. Preservation can seem to be lost in translation at times, but in fact it is the very opposite, it can be our one commonality.

Preservation Spotlight

Andy Fitch interviewed by Andy Fitch '09



Andy Fitch. Renaissance Man.

"Agile. Preservation. Renaissance." This was the response that Andy Fitch gave when asked to share about his summer employment experience. Puzzled, I politely noted that his answer made no sense grammatically. Andy finished his full cobra sun salutation unfazed and returned to downward facing dog. Andy, an ardent yoga-ist, believes that "preservation of the body is as important as preservation of the built environment."

After his session, he invited me to sit and decompress with him. I took the opportunity to delve deeper into the mind of a man with so many metaphors.

"Sometimes I feel like I'm turning the page – and it's blank," he responds when probed about the future of preservation, "I feel like the world is our canvas and we're just an oyster." An oyster indeed.

Andy is attempting to crack the old stereotypes about preservation goals and he may have paired with just the right man to help him do that. Andy is an employee of Habalis Inc., which is run by fellow preservationist and contractor Jay Holloway. Jay has instilled a somewhat progressive mindset in his business model and linking the future with the present makes perfect sense to Andy.

"Modernity is not something that we are necessarily at odds with. In the business of renovations and additions we are constantly evaluating historic fabric and deciding what we can keep and what we can't. By having a preservation background we can emphasize certain goals in the early planning stages. This approach is more efficient than retroactive input and generally breeds better results."

Whether it's restoring a window on a church built in 1757 or framing a new addition on a 20th-century house, Andy's work serves as a preservation field school of sorts. It is this experience coupled with more traditional academia that has led him to make some inferences about the tools



Andy taking time to pose for the camera.

available to those choosing this career.

"Embodied energy is a biggie. I think that embodied energy is kind of like chemistry in that more people are beginning to talk about it but nobody really understands it yet. More quantifiable preservation data could only help with the sometimes 'hard sell' of preservation to localities, developers and homeowners."

Andy is in his last year of the program at Mary Washington and is "trying to soak up as much as he can before entering the world of a full time career." Truly, an education in historic preservation is never complete. For this self-proclaimed Renaissance man, however, it more of a lifestyle.

Interpretive Internship at Manassas National Battlefield Park

Melissa Carll '09

This past summer I spent three months working at Manassas National Battlefield Park in northern Virginia. The internship was sponsored by the Student Conservation Association (SCA). As part of the interpretation staff at the Civil War battlefield, I had hands-on experience dealing with the public – from the moderately interested families, to the Civil War buffs, to the Civil War reenactors (yes, trust me folks, they are their own category). What was most surprising to me was that many of the visitors with an interest in the battle were not from the United States, but from other countries like Great Britain, Germany, and Australia.

My daily routine at Manassas consisted of assisting the visitors at the information desk and "patiently" answering their questions, explaining the purpose and layout of the park, and most importantly, giving daily tours of the First Manassas battlefield site. The latter was the most difficult; ultimately, though, I ended up enjoying this part the most. Having to learn the intricacies, terms, and techniques of the battles at Manassas and for the American Civil War in general was only one component of the job. The other major aspect was interpreting this information to a tour group upwards of 50 people for nearly an hour at a time.

However, by the end of the summer, I felt as though I conquered the task, and the summer heat, to provide my groups with an educational and entertaining tour. If nothing else, they walked away with some trivia of how "Stonewall" Jackson earned his nickname, but more importantly, I hope that they left with some understanding of the significance of preserving historical sites so that everyone can learn about our country's past.

Preservation at 7,000 feet

David Stubbs '09



White Grass Ranger Station following restoration.

This summer I lived and worked in Grand Teton National Park located in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. I traveled to Wyoming after receiving a paid internship through the National Council for Preservation Education, to work for the newly

formed Western Center for Historic Preservation. Located in Moose, Wyoming, the WCHP is charged with the preservation efforts of the Inter-Mountain Region of the National Park Service. Working under the guidance of Bob Williams and along side Hank McCurdy, I worked on a wide range of tasks throughout the summer. Until the snow melted in June, I primarily worked on repairing casement windows for the Chapel of Transfiguration.

Eight out of 14 weeks were spent restoring the White Grass Ranger Station, a 1930s backcountry patrol cabin. This log cabin had to be lifted off its foundation while the floors and a new dry stack foundation were installed. Also, at this time the sill logs were replaced, in addition to the half log porch and new support posts. Prior to returning to school, efforts were undertaken to repair the log railings and stairs at the Brinkerhoff Lodge along the shores of Jackson Lake.

Alumni Advances

Elyse Gerstenecker '06 graduated from the Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the decorative arts, Design, and culture with her thesis on women's residence halls that may be published in the near future. Her current job is at the William King Regional Arts Center as a Curatorial Intern of Decorative and Folk Art, and she is working on her first exhibition on basketry in Virginia.

Courtney St. John '06 completed her master's degree in city and regional planning at Clemson University in May. She focused on environmental and coastal planning, completed her thesis on shoreline change policy options in the U.S. as a part of a larger project for the state of South Carolina. Courtney also received the Knauss Marine and Coastal Policy fellowship sponsored by the national Sea Grant Office + NOAA, to begin in January in D.C. She's really looking forward to it, and eventually hopes to intertwine historic and coastal resource management.

Preservation Club Update



Preservation students with professor Morton at last years end of the year picnic.

Hello everyone!

The Preservation Club was sad to see so many seniors go last May after our closing department picnic, but we are certain they are all doing well. It has been very busy this semester with many meetings, trips, activities, and fundraising, a part of the usual routine that proves to be both invigorating and exhausting. We began the year with a strong group of new and returning members who have continued to stay involved with all that we do throughout the semester. Several students traveled to the Waterford Homes and Craft Fair in October while others attended the APVA conference in Richmond; still others participated in the NACE Corrosion Symposium in Maryland. Our members were also extremely dedicated in making this year's Ghost Walk haunted tours of downtown Fredericksburg a huge success. The University and Fredericksburg communities are always very supportive and contributed to this spectacular annual event.

Upcoming Events:

- Day trips to local historic battlefields
- Victorian Ball
- Spring Break Service Trip to New Orleans
- Spring Event – a week of fun preservation activities
- Volunteer projects in the Fredericksburg area

Look to our new website, www.presclub.umwblogs.org, or email hispclub@umw.edu to get on our mailing list. We'll keep you informed about all that the Preservation Club is up to!

Student Aides for 2008 – 2009

Department of Historic Preservation

Lauren Souza
Julia Munzert

Department Newsletter Editor

Ana Henson

Archaeology Lab

Arianna Drumond
Katie Hummelt

Center of Historic Preservation Research Assistant

Lindsay McClelland

2008 – 2009 Historic Preservation Club Officers

Faculty Sponsor: Professor Doug Sanford

President

Jackie Wright

Vice President

Laura Heemer

Secretary

Katherine Stinson

Treasurer

Tara Lescault

Publicity

Amy Benjamin

Historian

Erin Glennon

Ghost Walk

Michelle Swagler, Rebecca Pomerantz,
and Hillary Gatlin

Victorian Ball

Katie Hummelt and Bill Backus

Spring Event

Kerry Mitchell and Rebecca Pomerantz

Scholarship Recipients for 2008

Congratulation to the following students who received scholarships for the 2008 – 2009 academic year.

Aggregate Industries Scholarship

Kathleen Franke

Albert J. Bowley Scholarship

Arianna Drumond
Rebecca Pomerantz
Ana Henson (summer)

The Garland Gray Foundation

Marianna Vonder Born

Kathleen M. and Everett M. Geno, Jr. Scholarship

Julia Munzert

The Knight Family Scholarship

Lindsay McClelland

The Katherine Skinner Leu Memorial Scholarship

Jacqueline Wright

Mansheim Scholarship in Historic Preservation

Katherine Hummelt

The Charles S. and Camilla Moody Payne Scholarship

Laura Hemmer
Allison Luthern

The Annie Flemming Smith Scholarship

Marion Carr
Madeline Lyerly
Kari VanKommer (summer)

The Senior Scholarship in Historic Preservation

Rebecca Gall

The Ardiana Ann Tromley Scholarship in Archaeology

Alessandra Naich

Senior 2008 Awards

The Department of Historic Preservation Prince B. Woodard:
Carol Roth

The Governor Alexander Spotswood:
Kate Egner

The Grace Wadsworth:
Kelly McCauley

The Department of Historic Preservation Achievement:
Katie Kosack

2008 – 2009 Student Department Class Representatives

Senior: Maddie Lyerly

Junior: Laura Heemer

Take time to visit the Department on the Web!

www.umw.edu/historicpreservation

Also be sure to check out the Department's job site at www.umw.edu/cas/historicpreservation/jobs_in_preservation for jobs, internships, and more.

Remember to keep the department updated with your information!

Phone: (540) 654-1041

Email Sharon Hale at shale@umw.edu