

Historic Preservation

at University of Mary Washington

Fall 2005

Historic Preservation Class of 2005



The Historic Preservation Department bid farewell to the Graduating Class of 2005 this May at the University of Mary Washington Commencement Ceremony. The graduates and professors are pictured above as follows:

Back Row: Professor Price, Jocelyn Mitchell, Michelle Heimiller, Richard Waldrop, Professor Sanford, Robert Taylor, and Professor Stanton; *third row:* Justine Posluszny, Stephanie Sayko, Emily Brackbill, Amy Creech, Emily Brandon, Kristen Sorrell, Erin Porter, Diane Williams; *second Row:* Sarah Pennock, Victoria Stauffenberg, Leslie Leffke, Jennifer Pudelko, Emily Smith, Helen "Ashley" Miller, April Wold; *First Row:* Sarah Heffner, Sylvia Dove, Professor Pearce, Katherine McQueen, Suzanne Segur, Bonnie Alberts.

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Change, Change, and More Change

Professor Doug Sanford

A regular refrain in our classes is how to describe and understand change—be it in architectural styles, the manner of cultural evolution, or the altered circumstances for historic fabric, a museum, or a community. Speaking in puns that we find useful and personally relevant, we refer to change as a constant and observe how the more things change, the more they stay the same. Yet, it is obvious that several changes have come to historic preservation at Mary Washington and will continue to do so for the next few years in important ways.

Within the Department, the faculty has changed. After nine years (1996-2005) of teaching, with three of those as department chair, Professor Wendy Price resigned from the University at the end of the Spring 2005 semester to take a position with Historic New England, formerly known as the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Prof. Price moved our program significantly forward in the area of preservation planning and law, with a regular number of our graduates headed toward graduate programs in planning. Several of those students have their graduate degrees and work in a variety of government and professional settings. Now we find ourselves in the midst of a search for Prof. Price's replacement. By the time this newsletter edition reaches you, we should be interviewing candidates for the position and considering how someone new will further change our program while continuing its now familiar emphasis on preservation planning.

One result of Prof. Price's departure is my becoming chair. Talk about change! While I have long-term familiarity with our Department and major, having to administer both represents a challenge of a different order. As you'll read below, just the changes confronting our program this semester have been considerable and more loom on the near horizon.

Last year our program obtained a new faculty position because of the University's "15-to-1" plan, a process wherein nearly 40 faculty positions were added in order to decrease the current student-to-faculty ratio towards the 15-to-1 figure. We decided to focus our position on object conservation wherein the analysis and treatment of all kinds of materials—whether archaeological, architectural, of museum origin,

or from the decorative arts—would be addressed. Evelyne Godfrey, a Canadian by birth but a long-term English resident who completed her graduate studies at Bradford University in archaeological materials science, has joined our faculty. Professor Godfrey has faced formidable challenges of her own in a short period—establishing new classes in conservation and material science, becoming accustomed to our Department and teaching Historic Preservation 101 on the fly, and learning about life in Fredericksburg, while living out of suitcases and finding an apartment.

We look forward to Prof. Godfrey's integration into our program and to her courses becoming regular offerings. For several years we've wanted to provide our students with a head start in conservation for career and graduate school purposes, so it is satisfying to see this process begin. Since few other undergraduate programs address object conservation, we hope this new direction will continue our traditional strength of offering a multi-disciplinary approach to historic preservation that sets us apart. At present Prof. Godfrey is teaching introductory courses in material culture and in the principles and ethics of conservation, while anticipating next semester's laboratory course in material science. In the next couple of years these classes will receive regular course numbers and we expect to establish an advanced laboratory methods course in object conservation. And then there's the small (not!) matter of developing a conservation laboratory facility in the spaces of the archaeological lab. Recently purchased equipment, moved shelves and furniture, and utility work all form part of the ongoing changes in the basement of Combs. Oh yes, we'll have to change our curriculum and its requirements to add conservation to the mix. As we contemplate this development we'll look to present and past students to contribute to the discussion and the ultimate decision about changing to "the new major" in historic preservation.

In shifting our teaching responsibilities to cover for Prof. Price's departure and to accommodate Prof. Godfrey's arrival, we found three adjunct faculty members who graciously agreed to help. We're pleased to welcome first, Donald Craib, an attorney

from Northern Virginia who has performed legal counsel and lobbying duties for the Archaeological Conservancy and the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Craib has stepped in to teach the preservation law class. Second, Eleanor Breen, part of the archaeological staff at George Washington's Mount Vernon, has taken on responsibility for the archaeology lab methods class. We're pleased to have Ms. Breen back this fall semester, as she's a veteran adjunct who taught a section of the introductory archaeology class last spring. Last but not least, Kerri Barile, a 1994 alum of our program, responded to our entreaties to teach an evening section of HISP 101. Kerri, or correctly, Dr. Barile, recently received her PhD in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin, with her dissertation addressing the archaeology and architecture of the Enchanted Castle site at Germanna. Also, Kerri has established her own cultural resource management firm, Dovetail CRG, in Fredericksburg.

In less positive fashion, a dramatic change we've had to confront is the departure earlier this semester of Prof. Brown Morton for medical reasons. Prof. Morton's right leg, injured many years ago and subsequently "repaired" at different points in the last couple of decades, took a turn for the worse, ultimately requiring a complete hip replacement—an operation just accomplished (late October). This surgery will require a considerable period of recovery and rehabilitation, and we all wish Brown the best. Thankfully Prof. Morton already had arranged a period of sabbatical research for the upcoming spring semester to work on his book about Robert E. Lee as an engineer. This time will allow Prof. Morton to further rest and recuperate.

It's never fun to end on a negative note, so I won't. I'm pleased to report that the Department's faculty admirably stayed true to the stereotype of "stepping up to the plate" in a time of adversity. With Prof. Morton gone by early October, we had to scramble to cover his classes, particularly the challenging field and drafting stages of HISP 205 and the lab methods course in architectural conservation. Professors Stanton and Hudgins rode to the rescue in the HISP 205 sections, taking on overloads for the semester. Another alum of our program, Matt Webster, who now acts as the head of restoration for Kenmore (George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc.), jumped into the architectural conservation class at nearly a moment's notice. The on-going restoration activities at Kenmore, already the basis for many an intern from our department, has literally become "the lab" for the conservation class—much to

our pleasure. Life is full of surprises and challenges, but such changes usually bring about successful adaptations. Stay tuned, because more of the same is on the way.

Check out the HISPAA Online Forum:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/hispalum/>.

Take time to visit the Department on the Web!

<http://www.umw.edu/historicpreservation/>

Also be sure to check out the Department's job site at

<http://www.umw.edu/historicpreservation/>

[jobs_in_preservation/](http://www.umw.edu/historicpreservation/jobs_in_preservation/) for jobs, internships, and more!

"Back to the Future"

Gary Stanton

The Center for Historic Preservation has stepped back into a role that is very familiar—bringing students and the community together with professionals in preservation to talk about emerging issues through a focused lecture series.

This Fall semester, the topic was the emerging documentation changes wrought by the digital revolution. As Martin Perschler of the Historic American Building survey remarked, "We used to see the computer as a tool for creating paper documentation, but now it is clear that the files of digital machines are the primary documents and the pictures and drawings are selective products of this work." Considering the document changes since the 1930's, our lecture series began with discussion of the original goals and documentation standards of HABS led by their Senior Historian, Catherine Lavoie. It was a much more ambitious agenda than is apparent from the products that we see displayed on the Library of Congress, American Memory, website because the integration into a complete story of the history of American buildings was cut short by the entry into World War II.

Our lecture series continued with Willie Graham of the Architectural Research Department at Colonial Williamsburg, who spoke without slides in order to draw us into a discussion

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The Waltz You Saved For Me

Professor Gary Stanton

I'll stop writing about digital research when the opportunities are no longer exciting. This third revolution of computer resources—as the 21st century reinvents the 20th century—has brought many older resources into the new medium with all its searchable character. The Library of Congress has become a serious player in providing digital resources from its own massive collections and by linking with other major archival resources. It is now profitable to search the American Memory collections for every project of documentation, no matter how local. Conversely, when researching in these large on-line collections the rewards for typing in Fredericksburg or even the name of local figures in history can be quite astonishing.

Recently while pursuing information about the earliest published examples of traditional fiddle tunes in Virginia, I was looking for the libraries that might have copies of the 1839 publication, *Virginia Reels*, by George Knauff. I was pleasantly surprised that the American Memory website had most of the publication available on-line, so I could see in high resolution the tunes as they had been submitted for copyright in the U.S. District Court in Baltimore, by the printer, George Willig, Junior. Just on a whim, I typed in Fredericksburg, and the website gave me "The Fredericksburg Serenading Waltz" by Joseph Nax. Who was Joseph Nax, I asked?

Well! Through on-line resources, I found that he was a German immigrant who had been trained in Europe and who came to the United States and supported himself as a teacher of musical instruments, guitar, violin, and piano-forte. He is a professor of music in Cleveland in 1837, he is listed in the 1842 *Matchett's Baltimore Directory* as a Professor of Music on New Church Street, and in 1847 in *Fredericksburg News* he advertises his services as a "Professor of Music" who has been in town for two years. Along with this waltz were seven other tunes he had published while living in Fredericksburg, including two marches and a quick step. Almost as informative is that each tune was dedicated to different individuals, who were daughters of prominent families of the region. "Fredericksburg

Serenading Waltz," for example, was dedicated to Miss Virginia Knox, daughter of Thomas F. Knox—merchant, miller, and city councilman. These tunes, and others by Charles H. Kehr,

Willard J. Adams, and others in Fredericksburg give a view of the parlor in the mid-century quite distinct from the ribald forms of minstrelsy described in stage performances of the day. Furthermore, because the tunes were intended for amateur performers, the noting of the tunes reflects what the composer believed the student would play. In this way it is possible, even today, to play these tunes and to hear parlor music of Fredericksburg from 150 years ago as it reasonably would have sounded. I'm hoping that we can create a series of recordings using a piano-forte from that period to cast a bit of the sounds long past in this community.

The resources leading to this historical tidbit are stimulating because of the tremendous net that the search engines of research can now cast. Where once research was narrow and focused, involving travel to archives and hours with microfilm and finder's guides, the digital world opens up larger questions and yields data to develop topics that would have been beyond the hope of earlier researchers. A caution to this exciting new world is that often what lies hidden is the extent to which the full scope of the resources have been made available. In this specific case, the Library of Congress chose to digitize the copyrighted music in its collection, but only those holdings that were already filmed upon microfilm. To insure that all the waltzes, polkas, quick-steps, marches, and gavottes copyrighted by Joseph Nax, or other composers from Fredericksburg were collected for study, it would still be necessary to personally visit the holdings in the Madison Building of the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. Still, the World Wide Web has already rescued a place and time from the obscurity of past and made it possible to reconnect the sound and the people in the parlors of this place. Here then to American Memory project, for helping us to recall "those old-familiar numbers we forgot to remember" (quoted from Doc Scanlon).



"The Fredericksburg Serenading Waltz" Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by G. Willig jr. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maryland.

James Monroe Museum and Memorial Library:

Director's Den

With James Monroe, looking west . . . to 2008

Professor John Pearce

As we look toward the 250th anniversary of Monroe's birth in 2008, I hope you'll join me in looking at Monroe's life through its many intersections with a variety of themes in our history—for this issue, "looking West."

Monroe looked west in Virginia not only in political terms, but also in his personal preferences by moving his residence and his election to the House of Delegates from King George County, then later from Spotsylvania County and eventually from Albemarle County.

He looked west in land ownership with his 100,000 acres in Kentucky and his projected (but not completed) investment in part ownership of some 20,000 acres in New York state.

He looked west in his vision toward a continental republic, in his work toward the Northwest Ordinance in the Continental Congress, and in his personal travels to the western part of New York state. (Historian Howard Lamar has said that Monroe was one of those who "invented the American West.") Monroe's westward vision is also suggested by his negotiations in Paris (with Robert Livingston) which resulted in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and in his administration's negotiations to settle important US northwest boundary issues with Britain and Russia.

And he looked west in his administration's creation of the Long Expedition—Major Stephen Long's 1819-1820 expedition to the central Plains as far as the Rocky Mountains. This was the subject of a portion of a recent television program in the "History Detectives" series which referred to an archaeological dig of an encampment from that expedition, near Omaha, Nebraska. The WGBH web site for that program commented, "Some historians consider Long's expedition to have been more significant than Lewis & Clark's."

The expedition is also the subject of an exhibition at the Kansas State Historical Society (Topeka, Kansas), "Beyond Lewis & Clark: The Army Explores the West." On their website, the society notes, "Long was the first Army explorer to include

professional scientists on his survey team." (Titian Ramsey Peale, one of the multi talented sons of Charles Willson Peale, was an assistant naturalist and artist on the team.) The society also comments, "[Long] was the first to use a steamboat for exploration purposes." That steamboat, the *Western Engineer*, built by the Corps of Engineers specifically for the exploration, was "the first steamboat to successfully venture up the Missouri River to the Omaha-Council Bluffs area." (I suspect Monroe was particularly interested in this use of a steamboat, since they fascinated him—one of his biographers, Noble Cunningham, has said that "Monroe never passed up the opportunity to take a steamboat.")

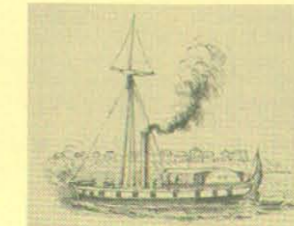
Dan Preston, editor of the University of Mary Washington publishing project, "The Papers of James Monroe," notes that Monroe's southern travels of 1819 directly intersected one aspect of supply for the expedition—when Monroe was in Kentucky Senator Richard M. Johnson brought to the president's attention a problem in payment for an expedition supply contract (held by the senator's brother) and Monroe wrote from Kentucky back to Washington that payment should proceed.

Professor Jeremy Dillon of the University of Nebraska at Kearney recently reported on the discovery of the site of the winter quarters of the Long expedition just north of Omaha, Nebraska. The webpage notes "The site is the earliest documented Euro-American settlement in Nebraska."

Please join me in enjoying these and many other "intersections" in the life of Monroe, as we move toward celebrating his 250th birthday in 2008.



Map of the Long Expedition, 1819-1820. From the website of the exhibit, "Beyond Lewis & Clark: The Army Explores the West," Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.



The steamboat *Western Engineer* built for the Long expedition, 1819. Drawing by Titian Ramsay Peale. Collection of American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Used with permission

For more reading about the Long Expedition, in addition to the television program and websites referred to above, a recent publication is Howard Ensign Evans, *The Natural History of the Long Expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-1820)*, published by Oxford University Press in 1997. A digitized version of an 1823 publication is available online as part of "American Journeys": Edwin James, *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, Performed in the Years 1819, 1820*, published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown in 1823.

Non-invasive technological study of archaeological iron objects

Professor Evelyn Godfrey

Museum curators are understandably reluctant to allow samples to be cut from metal artifacts. This has limited the amount of information that can potentially be extracted from the objects, and is a particular problem with early iron and steel artifacts. Practically all of the technical details of how an iron object was made and what it's composed of can only be determined by microscopic examination of a cut and polished internal section. This summer I carried out some pilot experiments to develop a new, completely non-invasive, non-destructive method of microstructural and compositional analysis of archaeological & historic iron objects, using the ISIS neutron diffraction facility at the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory near Oxford in England. I'm working with a team of three scientists from the Rutherford Lab, and a Dutch field archaeologist colleague from Amsterdam.

Samples

Neutron diffraction analyses were conducted on three sets of material: a) a series of modern carbon steel standards with carbon contents of 0.1wt% C to 2.1wt% C, b) archaeological iron and steel artifacts of known microstructure and composition from the Roman-Iron Age site of Heeten (4th/5th centuries AD) in the Netherlands, and c) previously unanalyzed Merovingian iron and steel spearheads and single-edged swords, known as 'seaxes', from the site of Rhenen (6th/7th centuries AD) in the Netherlands. The Heeten artifacts were well preserved; they were excavated in the early 1990's and had one episode of conservation treatment, when bulky corrosion was mechanically removed. The Rhenen artifacts, excavated in the 1950's, were also well preserved. They were subjected to several campaigns of conservation over the years, and extensively restored.

Method

The neutron beam for the analysis is generated by a giant circular particle accelerator, similar to the famous one at CERN in Switzerland. The newest version of the technology is currently being brought on-line at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, which was one of the original Manhattan Project sites. There are very few such facilities in the world, and when Oak Ridge is completed, it will be far and away the most advanced source. At the moment, the Rutherford Lab is the world's leading neutron facility.

Entire artifacts were placed on the sample stage in front of the focused neutron beam and analysed in air. No sample preparation was necessary. Diffraction measurements were initially made at a volume of 10x10x10mm into the metal. Average crystallographic phase fractions were determined by Rietveld analysis, giving d-spacing values. Carbon contents were derived by calculation from the quantity of Fe₃C detected.

Carbon contents calculated from the analysis of the modern steel standards were consistently slightly lower than those estimated by metallography. The phases identified in the standards were ferrite and Fe₃C. In the archaeological objects, ferrite and Fe₃C were identified, along with outer corrosion layers, mainly Fe₃O₄ and FeOOH. The method again slightly underestimated carbon contents.

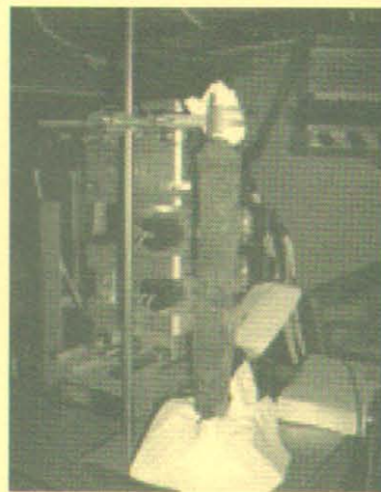


Figure 2. (above) one of the Rhenen Swords set up for analysis.



Figure 3. (above) One of the Rhenen spearheads, with analysis points marked as dots.

Results

We analyzed around 30 artifacts this summer. None of the objects retained radiation for more than four hours; all were cleared to be returned to the museums immediately after the experiments. One of the Rhenen seaxes was shown to have a 2cm wide high-carbon steel back, welded on to a 2cm wide ferritic iron blade; diffraction measurement were taken along the length of the blade, from hilt to tip, to establish whether any traces of carburization remained on the cutting edge. High resolution diffraction volume scans of 2x2x10mm, and 4x4x20mm were made across the breadth of the Rhenen spearheads, from edge to edge. Texture goniometry of one of the Heeten artifacts demonstrated extreme cold-working of phosphoric iron conclusively disproving the widely held view that it is not possible to cold-work phosphoric iron.

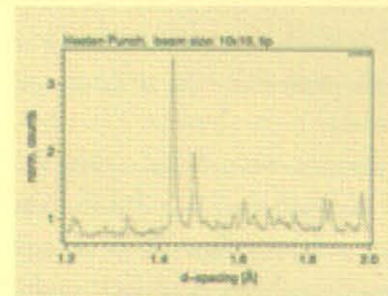


Figure 4. (above) The data from one point analysis on one of the Heeten artifacts.

Conclusions

Neutron diffraction analysis was shown to be a viable, totally non-invasive, method of characterizing ancient iron artifacts. A high through-put of samples is possible, compared to, for example, metallographic

sample preparation time.

Although the method involves nuclear particles, it does not leave the objects radioactive. Neutrons are more penetrating than x-rays, and thus provide a more effective means of assessing preserved metal under corrosion layers than x-ray diffraction. However, due to the extreme microstructural heterogeneity of archaeological iron artifacts, further work is necessary to optimize the resolution of the method. A combination of neutron methods, e.g. diffraction, tomography, and chemical analysis by prompt-gamma activation analysis, could in future provide much more comprehensive non-destructive characterization of iron objects. Further experiments are planned for the Spring Break 2006!

Future - from page 3

of dendrochronology. He explained not only the standards for its use in dating individual buildings, but also the evolution of forms and techniques of construction. Dendro is an expensive and destructive process that demands a teamwork approach to documentation and an openness about both the techniques and manipulation of the results so that the samples help build the larger picture of building in the past.

Peter Aaslestad, with Frazier and Associates of Staunton, Virginia, brought the discussion of documentation to the automation of the on-site recording process. Using digital photogrammetry and converting images to vector line drawings allows for greater accuracy in recording and can be integrated easily into larger projects of restoration and rehabilitation. In projects like the on-going Montpelier restoration, digital photogrammetry provided an unprecedented level of accurate representation in line work that was the foundation for destructive testing to find evidence of earlier fabric.

The last lecture was Martin Perschler who is the archivist of the HABS, HAER, HALS collection. As digital formats assume a greater role in recording and interpretative documentation, historic preservation as a profession must reconsider how it manages and preserves the documentation insuring that future research will be able to find and use the products of our time. Rapid evolution of digital standards and equipment requires that efforts to archive and catalog materials be constantly and consistently reviewed. As always, the National Park Service is a foremost participant in discussions about how to undertake documentation and how to preserve it.

For more information about the topics of these lectures contact us here at the Center for Historic Preservation and we'll help you get the information you need.

Take time to visit the Department on the Web!

<http://www.umw.edu/historicpreservation/>

Also be sure to check out the Department's job site at

http://www.umw.edu/historicpreservation/jobs_in_preservation/ for jobs, internships, and more!

Back to the Past at Stratford Hall Plantation

Professor Doug Sanford

After a two-year hiatus the archaeological field school supported by the Department of and the Center for Historic Preservation, together with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, returned to Stratford for the 11th summer since the program began back in 1993. Excavations resumed at the "Oval site," a mid-to-late eighteenth-century domestic complex situated at the outer edge of the oval-shaped field that fronts the Lee-family mansion. Previous field schools in 2001 and 2002 had sampled a large portion of the site and initially examined a building measuring approximately eight by sixteen feet that has a brick-lined cellar. The Oval site's study formed the latest chapter in the overall archaeological research program at Stratford to understand the plantation's evolving landscape and its resident workers, whether free or enslaved.

In returning to Stratford, a new group of students had the opportunity to experience Stratford's many rewards—furnished cabins with decks framed by large trees; 1700 acres of trails, woods, and fields; a private beach with sharks' teeth and other fossils along the Potomac River; and, spectacular views of the river and bald eagles from Stratford's cliffs. Nearby on the Northern Neck, students learned to compare and contrast the commercial and entertainment resources of Montross, Colonial Beach, Warsaw, and faraway, exotic Tappahannock. We discovered that good times could be had in the nearby hamlets of Kinsale and Hague. So pizza at Angelo's, death wings at The Backdraft, and Northern Neck ginger ale are the preferred eatables, in case you needed to know. For those seeking the simpler pleasures of life, fishing in Stratford's millpond proved that the big ones don't always get away.

Oh yes, we even did some archaeological field work and learned a thing or two about site formation processes and the nature of the archaeological record—to use some hackneyed professorial lines. Students became overnight professionals on the transit (and the LASER transit), realized why Ivor Noel Hume's *Guide to Colonial American Artifacts* is "the bible," grew closer to their trowels, and learned how to adapt to "drive-by" tourism. Cooler and wetter conditions at first gave way to a mild summer, although a few hot days intervened—contributing to some farmers' tans and other cases of sunburn, peeling skin, and a diverse and changing array of site fashion. As much as I tried to remain the harsh taskmaster, Stratford's research director, Judy Hynson, completely spoiled the students with regular Friday doses of cake, cookies, ice cream, and eventually—snow

cones. No wonder we're called the country club field school!

Who were these neophyte archaeologists in action? The academic assemblage for summer 2005 included Carolyn Diehl, Kate Egner, Erin Evans, Irene Frankofsky, Theresa Hicks, Joe Stepongzi, and Andrew Wilkins. Assisting the class was Brad Hatch, a veteran of archaeological field schools at Ferry Farm and that taught by Prof. Mike Klein back in 2004. For five weeks this wild bunch troweled, shoveled, screened, bagged, and recorded. The discussion of weekly readings on Friday mornings broke the rhythm of fieldwork, as did the field trips to Gloucester County, Jamestown, and St. Mary's City, Maryland. Thanks to the financial support of Stratford, the Center hired Erin, Irene, and Andrew to stay on as "the crew" with Brad and myself for another four to five weeks, allowing us to further explore the Oval site, particularly the architectural features of the main building.

A significant portion of our time was spent sampling the building's yards for artifacts that will facilitate distribution studies to interpret these spaces' uses and nature. The building's occupation area now stretches a couple hundred feet north-south, further delineating how this domestic complex fronted the plantation's main road and in turn, was divided by a subsidiary farm road. Closer to the building students uncovered postholes that separated front and side yards and with further work, will define livestock and garden enclosures. Large postholes for structural posts adjacent to the building likely represent a major addition accomplished in earthfast construction. Finally, we sampled another portion of the building's main feature—a deep, brick-lined cellar filled with brick, mortar, and plaster rubble, along with well-preserved artifacts such as bone-handled forks, brass pins, animal bones, and larger ceramic fragments that escaped the destructive plowing found across the site. We determined that the brick lining extends the full length of building and given its four-foot depth, is better understood as a basement rather than as a cellar.

Major architectural issues remain to be resolved such as the location of the building's chimney, the nature of the earthfast addition, and if a projecting feature of rubble represents the infilling for a former basement entrance. These issues form goals for the next summer season together with an initial look at the domestic complex's second structure, a smaller earthfast building across the farm road. For those interested in joining the 12th field school at Stratford, please contact Prof. Sanford during the Spring 2006 semester.

International News Summer Scotland Trip of 2005 with Professor Brown Morton

Kerri Vautrot and Allison Ris

This May, nine Mary Washington preservation students journeyed to Scotland to participate in the three week *Historic Preservation in Scotland* experience. We use the term 'experience' because this course was not your textbook college class; instead the course was composed of visits to historic sites punctuated with fieldwork. Led by Mary Washington's own Professor W. Brown Morton III and the Scott Sutherland School of Robert Gordon University's William A. Brogden and Jonathan Scott, the students explored some of Scotland's most famous sites, and even off-roaded to some of its hidden properties. The student attendees included: Brian Craddock, Trillian Hosticka, Leslie Lefke, Frank Messina, Amy Miller, Alison Ris, Elizabeth Russell, Kerry Vautrot and Jessica Wise.

We spent the majority of our time in Cromarty, a small town overlooking the North Sea, which served not only as our base but also as our fieldwork site. This summer's project, entitled, "Gables, Gates and Gutters: An Architectural



Members of the
Summer Scotland School 2005

Survey on Church Street, Cromarty" was an exercise in documentation to record the essence of the streetscape. Much of our time there was spent on Church Street, where we not only conducted fieldwork, but cast off our proverbial crutches, and had a slapping good time at our favorite pub. Soon we departed for Aberdeen, where we took part in the international "Crisis in Conservation: No Skills, No Future" conference and visited multiple adaptive re-use sites. Our final stop in Scotland was Edinburgh, where we attended lectures, visited Glasgow, and even dropped in on Dolly the Sheep. It's hard to pinpoint the most important thing we learned on this trip, but be sure to ask the students for their opinions. What else can we say, we had a heck of a time, and we certainly will "GOOOOO BAAACCKKKKKKKK."

A Spooky Night to Remember—Ghostwalk 2005 Preservation Club Fall Event

Irene Frankofsky, Ghostwalk Co-Chair

This year's Ghostwalk was held on October 28th and October 29th. The tours of haunted downtown Fredericksburg left every fifteen minutes from Market Square, and were a huge success. Approximately two thousand people came out in the cold to support the Preservation Club and to have a bit of fun during the Halloween weekend.

The changes made to the Ghostwalk this year were a huge success as well. The route was switched around to facilitate a better traffic flow and to help with the interpretation of the sites. The Art and Architecture tours implemented this year were quite popular, giving patrons more options as to which type of tour they would want to take. The club also offered period children's games, such as hoops and graces and hopscotch to children before, during, and after the children's tours to help engage the kids in the event. The children all came in costume and could trick or treat at the sites.

The sites this year were wonderful, and the actors and participants really put in a lot of time and effort to make the tours a success. The Preservation Club thanks the actors, tour guides, followers, and all other helpers for their time, effort, and enthusiasm for the event. The tour could not have happened without you all! Thanks also are due to the Historic Sites' owners that allow us access to their properties for this event, thanks for your support! Finally, thanks are also due to those who came out to see the tours. Your support will enable the Preservation Club to learn more about preservation resources and will help club members put in action what they have been learning in class. Thanks so much for your support and we hope to see you next year!

HISP Alumni Association News

Historic Preservation department graduates work in a variety of professions, advocate preservation in their local communities, and remain interested in preservation issues no matter where they are. It is important and beneficial for alumni to share their knowledge and experiences with one another as well as with current preservation students. It is for these reasons that the Historic Preservation Alumni Association (HISPAA) at Mary Washington was originally established in 1993.

There is currently an effort underway to re-energize the activities of the HISPAA. During homecoming weekend this fall, a group of alumni met with professors and current students to discuss activities and set goals for the HISPAA in the coming months and years. All involved agreed that increasing active participation in the Association is essential to expanding its activities. As a first step, an online forum through *Yahoo!* has been established for Historic Preservation alumni. This site, listed below, provides an opportunity for alumni to read the latest preservation news, post jobs and other messages, update their contact information, and catch up with friends and classmates. It is also a useful resource for current students who can benefit from networking with department alumni.

The Historic Preservation Department celebrated its 20th Anniversary last year, and Mary Washington is preparing to celebrate its Centennial in 2008; these two landmark events provide an excellent opportunity for alumni to re-unite and to contribute to future years of superior preservation education at Mary Washington. Involved in recent efforts, these alumni are eager to make this association into one that will have a lasting legacy at Mary Washington and in the preservation community.

Be on the lookout for more news and events from HISPAA in the next few months. For more information on the online forum, the Homecoming alumni meeting, and other recent activities of the HISPAA, please contact Andrew Kohr ('02), at adkohr@gmail.com or (765) 212-0852.

Alumni – Check out the HISPAA Online Forum: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/hispalum>

**Remember to keep the Department
updated with your information!
You can contact the Department at:
Phone (540) 654-1041
or email Sharon Hale at shale@umw.edu**

Alumni Advances

Jessica Brandes ('04) is an employer for Christ House Inc, assisting in grant writing, compiling statistics, and marketing.

Claire Burke ('04) is working for the Municipal Art Society of New York and is involved in membership cultivation and renewal, event coordination and planning, and foundation research and grant writing.

Amanda Davis ('04) is an employer for Design Works Interiors working in interior design-space planning for upper-end residential and commercial projects.

Caroline Ellis ('04) is a graduate student at the Georgia Institute of Technology and is completing her masters in City and Regional Planning.

Margaret Foster ('04) is an employer for the PA Historical and Museum Commission in Washington.

Kimberly Geyer ('04) manages her own private business, Victorian Terrace on the Prom, which includes three turn of the century Victorian buildings that house thirteen fully furnished apartments.

Robert Hale ('04) is the New Construction Supervisor for the City of Williamsburg.

Sarah Heffner ('05) is a graduate student at The University of Idaho at Moscow and is volunteering at the archaeology lab.

Kristina Harps ('04) is a graduate student at Texas A&M University and is working to complete her masters in Urban Planning.

Elizabeth Keller ('04) is studying law at Oklahoma City University.

Elizabeth Klingaman ('04) is a graduate student at Loyola College of Maryland, working to complete her masters in Clinical Psychology.

Andrew Kohr ('02) just recently graduated with a masters in landscape architecture from Ball State University in Indiana. He now works at Robert and Company and engineering and planning firm in Atlanta as the Landscape Architect/Planner.

Brian Marks ('04) is a Public Works Director for the Town of Louisa. He is responsible for the maintenance, repair, and construction of water and waste water infrastructure. He is also working to complete his MBA here at the University of Mary Washington.

Kate Maxey ('97) was hired as the Curator for Education at the Biedenharn Museum and Gardens in Monroe, Louisiana.

Alexis McCullough-Tinker ('04) is a research assistant for a cultural resource consulting group as well as a graduate student at Arcadia University where she is working on a masters of Education.

Heather McDonald ('04) is the Historic Preservation Specialist for Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, conducting research for National Register nominations and participating in the Section 106 review process.

Sara Parr ('04) is a site manager for Perquimans County Restoration Association.

Justine Poslunszny ('04) was accepted to the Columbia University Historic Preservation Program and will complete her Master of Science degree in May of 2007.

Brandi Rapalee ('04) is an employee of the U.S. Coast Guard, where she works as a marine science technician.

David Rickey ('04) is a Historic Preservation graduate student at Savannah College of Art and Design and is working on his masters in Education.

Erica Rozek ('04) is a tour guide for the Historic Tours of America/Old Town Trolley.

Catherine Shiflet ('04) is a graduate student in the University of Maryland's Urban Studies and Planning program, working to complete her masters in Community Planning.

Vickie Stanley ('04) is a museum curator for the George Washington Fredericksburg's Foundation.