

Historic Preservation

at University of Mary Washington

Spring 2010

"Brief" News from the Chair

University of Mary Washington alumni participation at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology

Professor Doug Sanford

It is a pleasure and a proud moment to note the significant participation of several historic preservation graduates and another UMW alumnus at the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) conference in January 2010, near Jacksonville, Fla. The SHA conference is a national gathering of historical and underwater archaeologists.

I presented a paper stemming largely from our recent National Endowment for the Humanities grant project on slave housing in Virginia. In a session entitled "Contributions to New World African Diaspora Archaeology," the paper presented before mine was by **Brad Hatch '07**, who discussed an interpretation of storage pits within slave quarter sites. This research originated from Brad's master's thesis at the College of William and Mary. Currently, Brad is a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Tennessee.

Earlier in the conference, **Hope Smith '05** presented a paper on the Mt. Pleasant site at Montpelier, President James Madison's plantation home in Orange County. Hope, who's employed with Montpelier's archaeological staff, is applying to graduate programs in anthropology. **Lauren McMillan '08**, who is in the master's program in anthropology at East Carolina University, presented a paper on her thesis research concerning the use of a key dating technique common to historic period sites. **Kerri Barile '94** presented a paper on African American households in a session honoring Dr. Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina. A leading figure within American historical archaeology, Ferguson recently retired from his academic position. Kerri obtained her master's degree at

the University of South Carolina, followed by the completion of a PhD in anthropology at the University of Texas-Austin. Since then, Dr. Barile has owned and operated her own cultural resource management business, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, here in Fredericksburg.

On the conference's last day, **Andrew Wilkins '06** presented a paper on soil chemistry applications for a site at Stratford Hall Plantation, the focus of our department's archaeological field school in recent years. This study developed out of Andrew's master's thesis at the University of Massachusetts-Boston. Andrew joined Brad Hatch this past fall as a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Tennessee. **Sarah Heffner '05** presented both a poster on evidence for Chinese folk medicine on archaeological sites in the American West and a paper addressing female fashion and personal adornment in the same region. Sarah, who completed her master's in anthropology at the University of Idaho-Moscow, is a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Nevada-Reno.

Finally, attending the SHA conference were **Theresa Hicks '07** and **Kira Runkle '09**. Teresa is a master's candidate in history (underwater archaeology and conservation) at East Carolina University. Kira was an anthropology major who took the archaeological field school this past summer at Stratford and then served on our research project at the Walnut Valley Plantation site, part of Chippokes State Park. Kira currently works for the archaeological staff at Mount Vernon, the home of President George Washington.

2

Ciao
Fredericksburg!

3

New Equipment,
New Possibilities

4

11 Most
Endangered
Historic Places
of 2009

6

Cowboys and
Indians

Ciao Fredericksburg!

Greggory DiSalvo

Rome: the Eternal City, and my temporary home while study abroad. As an art history and historic preservation-minded student, studying in Rome was an easy decision, for it is a city where one cannot walk five minutes without stumbling upon world-class museums or remnants of past civilizations.

This semester, I am enrolled in numerous on-site art history courses where I have the opportunity to visit many of Rome's museums. I decided to visit a more modern museum, one I have felt a certain affinity towards ever since I first visited in 2006 – the Museo dell'Ara Pacis.

The Ara Pacis, or Altar of Peace, is a classical style altar constructed for Augustus in 13 B.C. to celebrate the peace that his wars had brought to the Roman Empire. Over the years, it was buried by tidal silt and was not uncovered until the 14th-century. The fragments were later reconstructed and the whole altar was moved to the center of Rome under the Fascist rule of Benito Mussolini. Mussolini had a building constructed to protect the Ara Pacis, but as time progressed, the building proved to be susceptible to the corrosive powers of the city, including increasing automobile traffic, gases, overheating heat, rising humidity, and acidic rain. American architect Richard Meier designed the new museum, which would be the first modern architectural work to be built in the historic part of Rome since the fall of Fascism.

Although Richard Meier's architecture was designed and planned with the primary focus on preservation and conservation of the monument, the new museum's debut ushered in much negative debate. Many felt that the museum's modern white, window-filled façade provided too stark of a contrast to the overwhelmingly baroque style of the surrounding region. The Roman mayor was even contemplating demolishing Meier's museum. I can happily say that popular support kept the museum standing.

Upon first glance of the architecture, my original feelings were relatively negative and directly correlated with most of the common concerns of the Roman public. Upon further study, however, I realized that the design actually worked. I thought the museum's windowed façades stood stark and odd

in their relation to the historic environment, but as I entered the building, I realized the natural light and the modern architecture acted as a powerful link, uniting the old and the new.

As far as Roman museums go, there is nothing quite like the Museo dell'Ara Pacis. If you are ever in Rome, it is a must see. Ciao a tutti!



Ara Pacis, Rome, Italy

Naw'lin's Revisited: Historic Preservation in Post-Katrina New Orleans

Laura Heemer



Our team on the steps of our house in the upper Ninth Ward.

Last spring, Jackie Wright, Erin Glennon and myself were part of a group of UMW students (including Dan Marsh, Ainsley Hilburn, Ian Pope, Cat Cox and Amanda Shumaker) and community members who spent spring break working on a Katrina devastated home in the Upper Ninth Ward. Our trip occurred four years after the storm, but the part of the city that we spent a week in still looked like a ghost town, in which time had stopped in August 2005. The house we worked on was a beautiful early 1900's double shotgun home that had been completely gutted per regulation for any building affected by the toxic flood water (which was all of them). Everyday from 8 AM to 3:30 PM our team scrapped paint, cut and installed new siding, caulked window and door frames, primed the exterior and prepared the interior for the next stage in the rehabilitation process. It was hard work, but a lot of fun.

Working on that home gave me a whole new view of historic preservation; we were doing more than giving Miss Shannon (the homeowner) her life back, we were rehabbing a historic vernacular structure that could have been torn down, and we were helping to keep the traditions and character of a historic city alive. Never have I seen historic preservation in action like I did that week in the Crescent City. New Orleans is one of the most culturally vibrant cities in the United States; its history, architectural traditions, folklore and culture run deeper than the Mississippi, and the preservation and rebuilding efforts are enabling everything distinctively New Orleans to carry on into the future. Rebuilding New Orleans is no longer front page news, but the need for help is still there. As preservationists, it is our duty to protect, rebuild and preserve the built environment and its cultural heritage; what we do is in our name. New Orleans still needs our help, so step up to the plate Preservationists and put your passion into action. After all, historic preservation is more than column hugging.

For information on how you can help, visit The Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans online at www.prcno.org/supportjoin/volunteer.php, or check out the group we used, EDOLA Community Services, at <http://ecs.edola.org/volunteer/volunteer.html>.

New Equipment, New Possibilities

Professor Michael Spencer



Results of a resistance drill reading. The low spots indicate decay.

With my first semester here at the University of Mary Washington now safely behind me I can begin to look towards the future and the resources that students heading into the field of building forensics might require. Like many of the disciplines within historic preservation, change is coming, and with the support of my colleagues in the Department and the University, strides have been made to face these changes with the purchase of new equipment. This equipment, not just for conservation purposes, includes an infrared camera, reflectorless total station, rectification software, microsecond timer, and resistance drill. While the infrared camera was obtained early enough for use in the, fall 2009, HISP 461 "Building Forensics" class, the other equipment will see its debut this spring in HISP 345, "Computer Applications in Historic Preservation", and in the fall, 2010, "Building Forensics" class.

Infrared images provide the user with the ability to see different temperature variations on a given surface. This can be helpful to historic preservation, especially building forensics, as it can often allude to subsurface features such as framing systems, hidden doorways, moisture issues, and even concrete de-lamination as students in the recent "Building Forensics" class discovered.

Both the microsecond timer and the resistance drill also offer new ways to investigate buildings and their materials. The microsecond timer employs sound waves, and the time it takes them to travel from point A to point B as a means to assess the condition of wood framing members. The basic premise is that sound waves travel faster through solid wood and slower through areas of decay or deterioration. The resistance drill, or micro drill as it's sometimes referred, gives even a more detailed look at deterioration in wood by using a very sensitive, 3 mm drill bit to measure the wood's density. When wood is solid the drill bit turns at a normal pace and this registers on a wax sheet, similar to what you might see on a seismograph. However, when decayed material is encountered, the drill turns faster, translating to a "dip" on the wax paper. The drill is so sensitive that even growth rings can be determined in certain types of wood. Additionally, this device provides an easy to read, one to one, scaled chart of the deteriorated area so that the user knows precisely the size, and depth of deterioration within the wood member.

Lastly, with the procurement of a new Leica, reflectorless total station and Kubit rectification software, students will now have the ability to accurately create site plans and measure traditionally inaccessible locations such as roofs and dormers. This equipment uses laser technology to provide the user with accurate measurements, in three dimensions, and all from a single fixed surveying point.

While new to the Department, and for the most part, the field of historic preservation, these technologies are meant to enhance the students understanding of, and ability to, accurately read historic structures. However, caution should be taken by both professionals and students that there is no substitute for laying ones' own eyes on the structure and material under investigation. It is with a firm understanding of the building through traditional observations and a good knowledge base that these technologies will be most beneficial.



Picture of the UMW amphitheatre taken by Liz Fedowitz, Erin Glennon, and Katie Hummelt. The number one arrows point to bright spots that show delamination occurring in the cement. The number two arrow shows the outline of the steps that were attached at one point but since removed.

11 Most Endangered Historic Places of 2009

Melissa Ford

Annually, the National Trust for Historic Preservation releases their eleven most endangered historic places of the year. For 2009, many of the sites listed were able to receive help because of their inclusion, while others are still in serious need of support. It is always important to preserve our nation's historical sites. In order to do this, we must stay updated with the latest news. For more information, visit www.preservationnation.org (all information was taken from this site).

Century Plaza Hotel (Los Angeles, California)

This 19 story hotel opened in 1966 as the centerpiece of Century City and has been a prominent Los Angeles landmark ever since. Over the years, it has housed celebrities, politicians, and world dignitaries, including both Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan.

Updates: Next Century Associates purchased the building in May of 2008. Despite a \$36 million facelift and newly renovated meeting and conference areas, which are amongst the most desirable convention spaces in the city, the owner wants to demolish the building and replace it with two towers.

Miami Marine Stadium (Key Biscayne, Miami, Florida)

The stadium, built in 1963, was constructed entirely from poured concrete and features a cantilevered folded-plate roof. A favorite among the locals for everything from rock concerts, to political rallies, to water competitions, the stadium was damaged by Hurricane Andrew and closed. Despite plans for repair, the stadium fell into deterioration and neglect and became a prime target for development.

Updates: Though the City of Miami first questioned the stadium as a practical performing arts venue, the new Miami Mayor has promised to save it.

Dorchester Academy (Midway, Georgia)

Founded in 1871, the academy became one of the earliest schools for African Americans in Georgia. It was also the site of African-American voter registrations and hosted workshops during the civil rights movement.

Updates: Only one building remains on the campus and it is structurally compromised. The community and state have been able to repair some parts of the structure, but about \$1-1.5 million is needed to completely restore the building. The community vision is to make it a museum and community facility.

L na'i City (L na'I City, Hawaii)

The city itself is basically an intact plantation town, complete with hundreds of plantation-style homes, a Laundromat, jail, courthouse, and police station. The city looks as it did in the 1920s and has no traffic lights, no malls, and no public transportation.

Updates: Castle & Cooke owns nearly the entire island and recently submitted a plan to destroy or alter 15-20 historic buildings in the city to make way for large-scale commercial development. Local preservationists are hoping to convince the company that the city draws in heritage tourists.

Unity Temple (Oak Park, Illinois)

The only surviving public structure from Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie period, this building, constructed between 1905 and 1908, was one of the first to break with traditional Western religious architecture. It is recognized as one of the world's most inspiring sacred spaces and attracts hundreds of tourists each year. Water infiltration has caused structural damage and requires a multi-million-dollar rescue effort.

Updates: The Unity Temple Foundation Fund raised enough money to begin the stabilization of the roof, which began Fall of 2009. However, the art glass windows and floor are cracking and in serious need of professional conservation. The complete cost of the project is estimated at \$20 to \$25 million.

Ames Shovel Shops (Easton, Massachusetts)

The shops sit on eight-acres and include 15 worker housing and civic buildings dating from 1852 to 1928. Here, the Ames family created iron-bladed shovels that were critical elements of the California Gold Rush, the Civil War, and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. The new owners want to tear down some of the buildings and alter others to prepare the area for mixed-use development.

Updates: Beacon Communities Development of Boston has a tentative agreement to buy the shop and transform it into 119 apartments, a museum, a self-guided walking tour, and a 1.5-acre public park.

Memorial Bridge (Kittery, Maine & Portsmouth, New Hampshire)

The first major "vertical lift" bridge in the eastern US, this landmark spans the Piscataqua River, economically connecting the historic coastal towns of Portsmouth, NH and Kittery, ME. Dating back to the 1920s, it became the official state memorial to World War I servicemen and was later used for the prototype of metal truss bridges. Lack of maintenance and preference for replacement has led to the destruction of a historic bridge every two or three days.

Updates: Maine and New Hampshire agreed to full rehabilitation of the bridge, but disagreed on how to pay for the repairs. Due to advocacy from communities in both states, Maine decided to join New Hampshire in applying for federal stimulus funding. The bridge is scheduled to be closed for repairs as of October 16, 2009.

Mount Taylor (Grants, New Mexico)

This mountain has been a pilgrimage site for as many as 30 Native American tribes. Unfortunately, it also sits atop one of the richest reserves of uranium ore in the country. High demand for the ore has resulted in an interest in mining the deposits, an action that would threaten the mountain itself, and also could contaminate the Rio San Jose, the Acoma tribe's primary water source.

Updates: The New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee has voted to list Mount Taylor on the State Register of Cultural Properties.

Human Services Center (Yankton, South Dakota)

Formerly the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane, the center is the oldest public institution in the state. It was originally created by Dr. Leonard Mead with his new idea to construct homes that would be therapeutically beneficial for patients, instead of the sterile asylums used at that time. It consists of a 65-acre campus built between 1882 and 1942, and features neoclassical, Art Deco, Italianate, Prairie, and Neo-Renaissance design.

Committee approved funds to begin the demolition of selected historic buildings in 2007, and then again in 2008. The state determined that these historic buildings were no longer needed and built a new mental health facility on the site. Many buildings were left, however, and despite no utility service or routine maintenance, they have endured.

Cast-Iron Architecture of Galveston (Texas)

Galveston's 12-block Strand, which consists of late-19th-century Greek Revival and Italianate buildings with cast-iron storefronts, is one of the largest collections of historic commercial buildings in the country. In 2008, the buildings were considerably damaged by Hurricane Ike and suffer structural problems and demolition by neglect.

Updates: The Galveston City Council has given \$775K in non-Housing Community Development Block Grant Disaster Funding to help fund restoration.

The Manhattan Project's Enola Gay Hangar (Wendover, Utah)

First built in 1940, it was here, at the Wendover Air Force Base that the Army Air Force assembled prototype atomic weapons and conducted aircraft training as part of the Manhattan Project (the program to develop a nuclear bomb). The Enola Gay has been restored and put on display in Washington D.C., but the hangar that stored it is in a critical state of disrepair. It requires between \$5 and \$6 million to transform it into a public museum.

Updates: The Department of Energy designated eight sites as "Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project" to be included in a Manhattan Project National Historical Park. Only one site has been restored. The others are now threatened with demolition.

An Alum Interns at the Holocaust Museum

Alessandra Naich

This semester I was awarded an opportunity to intern at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, with the Teacher Education department. I had worked in the Archives department over the summer and learned a great deal about oral histories so I was very excited about my new position. I have attended several lectures and presentations about Jewish, Holocaust and Genocide studies and prepared teaching materials for educators and students. I took a field trip with my colleges to Linthicum, Maryland where the Museum stores ALL of the collection materials not currently on display in a huge warehouse.

As a preservation major, I was absolutely amazed. I almost forgot to mention that I even have my own windowless cubical, one of the perks of working in an office! As part of my work here I wanted to ensure that I would have opportunities to interact with the public, so I took a few training classes and now I am certified to give tours of the temporary exhibits!

For several of us who have worked at history or art museums we often place emphasis on the correct interpretation of the objects that we showcase. But here at the Holocaust Museum so much of the interpretation comes from our living collection, the survivors of the Holocaust and other genocides. I have been able to interact with colleagues from the Exhibition Design department, who shared with me how they seek to incorporate survivor's voices when developing new exhibits. This is something that I have not dealt with when interning at American history museums.

Working full time (for free) at the Holocaust Museum does have its challenges though. Since it's a very large institution there are several interns, which means that there are few opportunities to tackle large projects individually. Often times I find myself doing administrative work. Additionally, since my supervisor is not directly involved with public programming, there are very few chances for me to observe how a federal museum operates. Overall, I have had a great experience at the Holocaust Museum and I recommend this internship to anybody interested in education or museum studies.

What the Historic Preservation Student Aides Have Learned From their Jobs

Melissa Ford, Chris Young, and Emily Morton

The moment you hear the crinkle of the candy bag, run for the dish as fast as you can, especially if you want a Werthers. If historic preservation doesn't work out, Melissa can always join culinary school. Advanced Seminar in Sauce, here she comes! Colorado Mountain College offers a degree in outdoor recreation leadership with a certificate in professional fly fishing. Chris hates it when the flyer hangs by one piece of tape.

It takes two student aides to figure out how to attach a roof to a Lincoln Log building, and their solution will be to cheat (no, that's not tape holding those pieces on...).

The scanner sounds like a dying animal.

How to use the frightening database computer without breaking it/erasing all the files.

Emily loves the smell of Ms. Hale's office.

Chris thinks it feels good to get up before noon... sometimes.

How to give directions to any place in Combs in less than 30 seconds.

Where the professors are every minute of the day. Bom, bom, BOM!

You can make a conversation about weather last for an hour.

Everybody's face, but nobody's name.

Cowboys and Indians

Lauren Trice



During an evening class of International Preservation, W. Brown Morton III told us that whenever he stepped off the plane in a new country, to a new culture, to start a project, the first question that he asked was, "What is it that you want to keep?" At the

time, I was unaware that this simple question would prove to be crucial to my post-Mary Washington career. I didn't realize it then, but Professor Morton was talking about keeping much more than monuments and buildings. In the two years since my last semester at Mary Washington, I have been in, as my mother describes, my "Cowboys and Indians" phase. I have stepped into communities and cultures that were foreign to me in the name of preservation.

My first step was to Denver to work with Colorado Preservation on two survey projects in the rural plains of Colorado. One project was doing a county-wide survey of Baca County in the southeastern corner of the state. Part of the area was badly damaged by the dustbowls and the Great Depression. The other project was inspired by the threat of the military expanding its Pinon Canyon Manuever site. I went out with ranchers on their land to survey early homesteads, Native American sites and landscapes. It was clear from the beginning that what the ranchers wanted to keep was their land. Even signs by the highway said "Not for Sale: No Pinon Canyon Expansion". By going to cattle auctions, eating breakfast at the local Campo Café, and attending public meetings, I discovered that the land was more to them than it was to me. To the people of southeast Colorado the land was the story of how they got here, the sign of their determination to stay through drought and depression, and the future for their children. For many ranchers, all of the subtle landscape changes in their piece of the land were burned in to their mind. How could they exist anywhere else? In order to feel whole, they had to keep their land.

The second step that I took was back to Washington, DC to work as a National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) intern for the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (or NAGPRA) Program. My 400 hour internship has turned into a year long adventure working on several outreach projects, including a publication that tells the story of projects funded by NAGPRA grants and a training video series. NAGPRA is legislation that sets up a process for the return of Native American human remains and cultural objects to lineal descendants, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Native Americans want to keep, or in this case have returned, their ancestors and objects. Even after researching 15 years of grant-funded stories of repatriation; conducting over 31 interviews of tribal leaders, museum professionals and

Federal agency representatives; editing and archiving video footage from around the country; and setting up a blog about the day to day efforts of a NAGPRA coordinator in Michigan, I am still moved and amazed by the power of bringing something or someone that was always yours home.

Working with tribes across the country as they make their way through the NAGPRA process, the answer to "What is it that you want to keep?" has a deeper spiritual meaning. I realized that when Professor Morton was working on a Buddhist monument, he didn't have to completely understand the belief system that created the monument. All that he needed to know was that it was important to that group of people. I have discovered that the question "What is it that you want to keep?" can open up a deeper more meaningful part of preservation. Historic Preservation is about helping people to hang on to their way of life, their land, their ancestors, and their story. As preservationists, we are armed with the planning tools, the documentation skills, the ability to listen, and the knowledge that a community needs to understand its cultural heritage.

I am not a cowboy or a Native American, but I have learned to be an advocate for helping people keep the things that are most important to them.

For more information about the NAGPRA, visit www.nps.gov/history/nagpra. Also, check out Eric Hemenway's blog at www.repatriationspecialist.wordpress.com.



Department Student Workers 2009-2010

Senior Representative
Laura Heemer

Junior Representative
Adriana Lesiuk

Archaeology Lab Aides
Elizabeth Fedowitz
Katherine Hummelt

Department Student Aides
Melissa Ford
Emily Morton
Chris Young

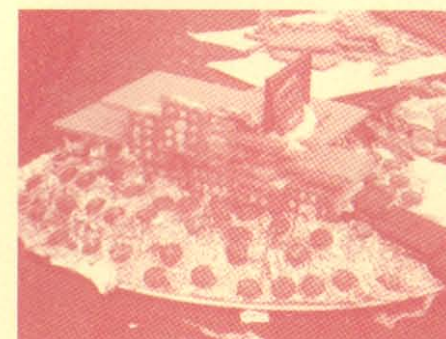
Newsletter Editor
Melissa Ford

Historic Preservation Club News

Laura Heemer

Historic Preservation Club has had a busy Spring! We kicked off the semester with the Victorian Ball themed "A Royal Affair: Celebrating the Life of Queen Victoria". We danced the night away to all the traditional dances including "Soldier's Joy", the "Virginia Reel" and...the "Macarena"? Regardless of how that 20th-century dance found its way into the evening, it was tons of fun and Allison Godart did a wonderful job organizing it! Our first day trip to Old Town Alexandria got snowed out in January, but we were able to reschedule and had a fantastic time! We also visited the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and headed west to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia! For spring trip, we drove to North Carolina to spend the weekend visiting historic sites, tracking down pirates, and taking a polar plunge at the Outer Banks. Spring Event was a little different this year with a geo-caching scavenger hunt of downtown Fredericksburg and other fun preservation activities. Over the course of the semester we had a game night, a bad preservation movie night and many other fun themed meetings that made this spring semester one to remember.

I'd like to thank all of the wonderful Preservation Club officers who did a fantastic job running the club this year. I could not have done it without all of you! I'd also like to say thank you to all of the club members for coming out to of the meetings, trips and events; we always had such great turnouts, so thanks to you too! Lastly, congratulations to Drew Radtke and Rachel Frederick who won first place in the Gingerbread House Contest in December with their graham cracker rendition of Frank Lloyd Wright's "Falling Water". It was fantastic!



Graham cracker rendition of "Falling Water"

**Congratulations
to the 2010
Scholarship Winners!**

HISP Alumni Updates

Dean Doerrfeld '91 continues his CRM work for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in Frederick, Md. Of late, Dean has been involved with projects that relate to the Cold War Era for the Department of Defense

Kristine Chase '06 recently completed her master's degree in historic preservation at the Savannah College of Art and Design. While working part time, she's seeking a "real job" in the field.

Irene Frankofsky '07 finished her MSc in Archaeological Science at Bradford University in the United Kingdom. She hopes to continue for a doctorate, but she is currently job hunting there in the British Isles.

Kaitlin OShea '06 has moved from North Carolina to the master's program in historic preservation at the University of Vermont. She still continues to edit and produce her online preservation newsletter "Preservation in Pink," so check it out online.

Katherine "KD" Klepper '06 has finished her graduate work at the University of Virginia, obtaining both a master's degree in architectural history and in urban and environmental planning. She now serves as a cultural resources manager for J.M. Waller Associates, Inc., with her current work focused on Fort Monroe, Va.

Leslie Leffke '05 has a new last name, Brians, reflecting her marital status as of this past September. In May 2009, she obtained a master of architecture degree from Texas A&M University, along with a certificate in historic preservation. She worked at Fort Monroe as well, and she recently moved to New Orleans, where her husband is stationed with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Historic Preservation Club Officers 2010

President: Laura Heemer

Vice President: Erin Glennon

Secretary: Katherine Stinson

Treasurer: Tara Lescault

Publicity Chair: Cameron Henry

Ghost Walk Chairs: Rebecca Pomerantz, Katie Hummelt, Ginger Brothers

Victorian Ball Chair: Allison Godart

Spring Event Chairs: Jessica Focht, Hannah Ridenor