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Two winters ago, heavy snowfalls blanketed Vermont. Under the weight of the snow, barns began to collapse across the state, drawing media attention that asked how many barns were lost over the winter, how many barns remained in the state, how many were in peril, and at what percentage was Vermont losing its treasured barns.

Unfortunately, no one could answer that question. A statewide survey had not been completed since the 1970s, at a time when documentation was spotty and not as elaborate as preservationists’ methods today. The historic preservation community realized that something needed to be done in order to first, gather the data of existing barns, and second, to conceive ways to preserve the barns. The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, the Preservation Trust of Vermont, the University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program, Historic Windsor’s Preservation Institute, and the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, along with many preservation experts, convened to decide how to solve the problem.

Mount Holly and Woodbury, Vermont are two towns that had previously initiated a barn inventory.

continued on page 6
**Greetings from Wheeler House**

Welcome to the annual newsletter produced by the graduate students in the University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program.

As you will see from their biographies, these students bring a wide range of academic backgrounds, work experiences, and preservation interests. Examples of various student projects are also described in the articles.

This year, we are especially grateful for the support being provided by Vermont’s state historic preservation office to help enable the first year graduate students to participate in the Vermont Barn Census research project.

We also appreciate the willingness of the many practicing professional preservationists with the state historic preservation office and other state and federal agencies and nonprofit organizations to share their knowledge and experience with our students as guest speakers, project advisors and information resources.

With Prof. Robert McCullough away on sabbatical this fall semester, we are especially pleased that three graduates of the UVM Historic Preservation Program, Liisa Riemann, Suzanne Jamele, and James Duggan, are serving as adjunct instructors.

We would take this opportunity to thank the UVM College of Arts and Sciences for recently updating the Historic Preservation Computer Lab with the latest generation of iMac computers.

We would also like to thank the many contributors the UVM Historic Preservation Fund, whose generous gifts help make possible the printing and distribution of this newsletter. These donations also support our ongoing investments in software, conservation laboratory equipment, and other instructional support for our historic preservation students.

If you would like to join with other alumni and friends in providing gift support, contributions may be sent to the UVM Historic Preservation Program Fund, Wheeler House, University of Vermont, 133 South Prospect Street, Burlington, VT 05405. We would be most grateful.

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Prof. Thomas Visser, Director, Historic Preservation Program
PROPOSED CHANGES TO VERMONT’S ACT 250

By Andrea Glenn

Act 250, also known as the Vermont State Land Use and Development Act, was enacted nearly forty years ago and is up for review with several important changes proposed. The law has proven a powerful tool for protecting the character of Vermont’s towns and landscape when large developments are proposed. Nine District Environmental Commissions around the state have power under the law to issue or deny permits for real estate developers with large-scale projects using ten criteria in order to protect the environment, small communities, and the aesthetic makeup of Vermont.

Several public meetings have been held around the state over the summer in order to gather public opinion on the proposed changes. The information gathered is now being discussed among policy makers, with a second round of public meetings and an official proposal expected later this fall.

Currently, real estate developers must notify the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation about new proposed large scale developments. The Division then investigates any known historic sites in the area and, in the case of archaeological sites, runs a predictive model to determine the likelihood of finding significant sites in the area. Should an archaeological site be likely, the current law requires the developer to make room in the project’s schedule and budget for necessary archaeological excavations.

One of the proposed changes to Act 250 is to set up a fee-based system to help developers pay for the unpredictable and sometimes significant expense of conducting archaeological surveys and excavations. Details on the fund are still being discussed: who would administer it? How much are the fees? How will they be disbursed?

This effort to simplify the rules and clarify the roles of interested parties by a change in the language of the law has set off sharp debates among lawmakers, developers, historic resource advocates, and archaeologists.

Perhaps the most contentious proposed change to Act 250 involves the elimination from the threshold of the act’s review the phrase “potentially significant property or resource.” Instead, the proposed changes would rely solely on the definition of “historic site” already included in the current language of Act 250, which includes:

“any historic site, structure, district or archaeological landmark which has been officially included in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the state register of historic places or which is established by the testimony of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as being historically significant.

As very few archaeological sites are currently listed in either the Vermont state register or the National Register, many archaeologists are concerned that this proposed change could eliminate much archaeological work, potentially ignoring and destroying significant sites.

Lawmakers counter that the definition of historic site includes testimony on historic significance from the Vermont Advisory Council that would take into account potential archaeological sites. According to lawmakers, the proposed change is only a simplification of the language of the law and will not change in any significant way the amount of archaeological sites destroyed by development.

The proposed changes are still very much in a negotiating phase; your views could make an impact. If you have views you would like to share regarding these proposed changes, please keep an eye out for notices and attend the public meetings this fall to share your thoughts with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, lawmakers and other interested parties.

SAVE THE DATE!

Modernist Architecture Comes of Age: Preservation Meets Sustainability Symposium

The University of Vermont Campus

June 25, 2010

For more information: http://www.uvm.edu/~modern
By Johnny Holdsworth

“Are you afraid of rattlesnakes?” The interviewer asked over the phone. Having never really encountered, let alone seen a rattlesnake in the wild, I wasn’t really sure if I would be afraid of them or not. So I answered what any graduate student looking for a summer internship would answer: “no.” The first few interview questions sounded more like warnings. A slew of other hazards were presented: mountain lions, bears, tarantulas, the bubonic plague, hanta virus, and high altitude, all of which I answered confidently I could handle. The rest of my interview with the National Park Service went well and only a few days later, I was offered a position as a summer intern as a ruins conservator at Bandelier National Monument in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Having never been west of Pennsylvania, I knew I was in for an adventure.

I elected to drive cross country and despite the long days spent in my terribly underpowered compact sedan, it was a decision I do not regret. Seeing the country from that vantage point is an experience in itself. When I arrived in New Mexico, I was stunned by the stark contrast that the landscape had with the places I was familiar with in the Northeast. Bandelier National Monument is set in the high desert of the Pajarito Plateau, nearly 30 miles north of Santa Fe. The Monument is separated into two separate units, one centered in Frijoles Canyon, and the other located at Tsankawi Mesa. Between 1300 and 1500, the Ancestral Pueblo people migrated to the Pajarito Plateau from places like Mesa Verde in Colorado and built their homes into the cliffs and at the bottoms of the canyons of the Plateau. By 1550, many of the homes built in Bandelier were abandoned by the Pueblo peoples who migrated south, closer to the Rio Grande. The site was rediscovered in the 1880s by Adolph Bandelier and later excavated in 1909. The most significant finding was the 400 room village of Tyuonyi, buried at the bottom of Frijoles Canyon. Shortly after the site was uncovered, many of the walls in Tyuonyi were left exposed to the elements and quickly deteriorated. In 1916, the village of Tyuonyi and the cavates at Tsankawi mesa were designated a National Monument and various preservation efforts to stabilize the sites began. At Tsankawi, a stroll across the mesa today gives one a sense of what archeologists found on the Pajarito Plateau a hundred years earlier. Inside the cavates, human carved dwellings in the cliff walls, plastered walls still cover the stone surfaces, wooden anchors for ancient looms sit intact ready for use and shards of pottery are scattered everywhere on the desert floor —many with vibrantly painted patterns still visible even after 500 years of being abandoned. At Tsankawi, I had the opportunity to photo-document several cavates and map the architectural features of a room with loom anchors and plastered floors, surrounded by walls carved with petroglyphs of serpents and masked figures. The preservation efforts at Tsankawi aim to document the existing conditions. The nature of the soft stone means that eventually, these spaces will erode away, so every effort is made to slow this process and document what remains.

By mid summer, I joined the crew working at Tyuonyi completing a masonry stabilization project that aims to rectify some of the work undertaken by earlier preservation efforts. Extensive preservation of the 400 room village of Tyuonyi has taken place over the course of the 20th century, but like so many of masonry stabilization projects done in the name of preservation, were executed using incompatible cements. The village was constructed of blocks comprised of “tuff,” a soft rock
made of volcanic ash, that have suffered damage from the combination of the harsh weather conditions in the canyon and the inflexibility of the cement mortar. Many stones have broken in half as a result of the use of these cements in the village. The Vanishing Treasures masonry crew that I was a part of at Tyuonyi removed the cement in the walls and replaced it with a traditional mud mortar. The stark visual contrast between the walls that we had repaired, versus the ones that had yet to be repaired, was striking. Being able to see this contrast and the final product made our efforts all the more satisfying.

This internship was easily one of the best experiences I have ever had. I completed the last leg of my cross country road trip by driving the additional 900 miles to the Pacific Ocean and visited at least a dozen National Park Service sites during the summer. By the time I had returned to Vermont, I had logged 12,000 miles on my car in just three months travelling around the southwest. From the outset, I knew I wanted to do an internship that took me to exciting places and see exciting things. Quite simply, I wanted an adventure. Whether it was hiking through the arroyos at Tsankawi, scaling the cliffs at North Mesa or corralling an angry three foot rattlesnake at Tyuonyi, I couldn’t have asked for more. For me, every day felt like an adventure.

“Are you afraid of rattlesnakes?” the interviewer asked Johnny during his interview. Johnny replied that he was not.

Photo by Johnny Holdsworth.

By Andrea Glenn

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation and the Vermont Agency of Transportation have teamed up to create the Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center (AHC). The Center, currently located in an unassuming warehouse in South Burlington, carries a heavy weight of responsibility and lofty goals: the Center aims to be a caretaker and manager of Vermont’s archaeological resources.

Andrea Glenn, in her second year of the UVM Historic Preservation program, worked with Giovanna Peebles, Vermont State Archaeologist, over the summer to help set up and formalize the operations of the Center. Her primary tasks included creating and populating a digital database to track all of the AHC’s collections, as well as creating a policy manual for the Center and emergency response plan for the building.

The Center’s collections include artifacts from all phases of Vermont’s history: from Paleo-Indian spear points to Woodland pottery, pieces of steamboat machinery to the tools of early settlers.

The Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center promises to provide a safe home for artifacts of Vermont’s history, as well as an accessible place for education and sharing of such important elements of Vermont’s cultural heritage.

ANNOUNCING THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGY HERITAGE CENTER
UVM HP and the Vermont Barn Census

The preservation organizations realized that a statewide survey would be the only accurate way to determine the number of extant barns; however, at the rate that these organizations could complete the small surveys a statewide survey would require 200 years of manpower. Due to labor costs, it would not be feasible to hire consultants or other professionals. Instead, the group decided to engage volunteers with a simple, straightforward, easily accessible method for completing a census.

Naming it the Vermont Barn Census, Nancy Boone, Vermont Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and the staff at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation applied for a Preserve America grant to fund the project. The Vermont Barn Census was awarded a $150,000 matching grant from Preserve America, funded through the National Park Service.

The project got off the ground in the summer of 2008 when the Vermont Agency of Transportation offered a summer internship with the task of putting together the materials on the website. Mike Plummer, a UVM HP graduate student, organized and created content for the volunteers and developed the Barn Census website. A pictorial glossary, a history of barns and agriculture in Vermont, a dashboard sign for volunteers, and many helpful resources are found on the website.

This fall, Tom Visser’s graduate students in the HP 206: Researching Historic Structures and Sites class are participating in the project. The thirteen first-year students will each survey a town of their own by conducting a reconnaissance windshield survey. Towns include: Grafton, Townshend, Manchester, Dorset, Isle La Motte, Franklin, Hinesburg, Richmond, Huntington, Hartford, Norwich, Derby, and Brownington. Visser and Boone selected adjacent towns that had exhibited interest in the barn survey; but also in these towns, very few barns had been surveyed.

In addition to submitting this documentation to the Barn Census, students will also be conducting historical research for individual reports on each town. The reports will include historic maps, images, and an agricultural history. Professor Visser hopes that the project will “provide each student with an opportunity to learn how the Vermont Barn Census may serve as a model initiative to help engage the public in meaningful roles to identify important local heritage resources.” Students’ findings will be published online in mid-December of this year.

According the Nancy Boone, the Vermont Barn Census is more than just a statewide inventory; its information will be almost immediately available to the public. The volunteer surveyors are tasked with uploading their collected information (facts and photographs) to the Barn Census website, where it becomes part of a public database. From there, anyone interested in Vermont barns can browse the collection.

Perhaps it is Mike Plummer’s comment that most accurately captures the spirit of the project: “I think the inspiration for the Census is rooted in the fact that Vermont strongly identifies with its agricultural heritage and many feel that the visible evidence of that heritage is slowly fading away. The barn is perhaps the most visible and recognizable symbol of the state’s agricultural past, and the fact that many or most could one day be gone is certainly a cause for concern.”

In the end, the goal of the Vermont Barn Census is to have a thorough understanding of the barns standing. Boone hopes to have all of the project participants together so everyone can devise solutions for the preservation of the barns. Often finding solutions is just a matter of connecting people in neighboring towns and starting conversations. The project should round up in fall 2011.

If interested in participating in the Vermont Barn Census, a project run by the State of Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, please visit www.uvm.edu/~barn for more details.
A l u m n i  N o t e s

C o m p i l e d  a n d  E d i t e d  B y  A d r i a n a  J .  C a m p a n y

Elizabeth Andre (’06) and Gregory Tisher (’08) wed in fall 2008 in Isle of Wight County, VA, at the early seventeenth century St. Luke’s Church, the oldest Anglican Church in North America. In winter 2009, they moved from Williamsburg, VA, where Elizabeth was Senior Architectural Historian with the College of William & Mary’s Center for Archaeological Research, to Oberlin, Ohio, where Gregory took the position of executive director of Main Street Oberlin, Inc., a national and state accredited “Main Street” organization. Elizabeth continues telecommuting work with the University of Vermont Landscape Change Program and does private preservation consulting.

After three years spent traveling the country following disasters and karaoke tournaments, Amanda Ciampolillo (’08), has taken the Deputy Regional Environmental Officer position at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region III. She serves as a senior technical advisor to all of FEMA’s grant programs, helping to insure projects comply with environmental and historic preservation laws. She is responsible for PA, VA, WY, MD, DE, DC, and MS. Ciampolillo is in close proximity to many of her interests, including industrial structures and philly cheesesteaks. She also spends a good deal of time thankful she kept all her HP law material and gets nostalgic at the smell of damp basements.

Devin Colman (’06) is a Historic Buildings Specialist at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and administers the Division’s Historic Preservation Grant Program. He is also the President of the Recent Past Preservation Network (RPPN), an international, grassroots coalition working to develop greater public appreciation for historic buildings and sites of the recent past, particularly those built during the last fifty years. For more information about RPPN, please visit www.recentpast.org.

Caitlin Corkins (’03) has been working with Historic New England as the Historic Preservation Assistant for almost two years. The Historic Preservation Team at Historic New England oversees a Stewardship (easement) Program with over 70 properties and a Historic Homeowner Membership, which provides advice and assistance to owners of old/historic homes.

Laura Butler-Need (’09) entered the HP program in the Fall of 2004. After a ‘brief’ hiatus to have a baby, she finally completed the program this past spring. While completing her studies Laura worked for Preservation Burlington as a Special Events Coordinator. Most recently she was employed as the Interim Executive Director of The Ethan Allen Homestead in Burlington. Currently she is considering returning to school at Johnson State to pursue a second master’s in education.

Major Todd Goff (’09) is serving as Deputy Defense Coordination Officer in Skopje, Macedonia working with the VT National Guard’s State Partnership Program. In addition to his work on defense issues, he is overseeing project contracting on Humanitarian Assistance projects funding the rehabilitation of some schools across Macedonia.

Sara Gredler (’06) is working in Austin, Texas for Mead & Hunt, Inc., an architecture and engineering firm based in Madison, Wis. She is currently working on multiple state bridge survey projects, from Texas, West Virginia, and Minnesota. In the past year she has completed community survey projects in Texas and field work in multiple states. She is also the primary developer of a number of Microsoft Access databases for bridge survey work. Gredler is currently a board member of the Austin Genealogical Society and works on the Programming and Education portions of the Society. Her spare time is spent researching genealogy, reading, and traveling.

Sara Jamison (’06) works at Neighborhood Housing Services of New Haven in the rehab department where they acquire foreclosed or abandoned homes in the city, and rehabilitate them, in many cases using state HP tax credits to sell to first time home buyers. In doing so, they comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation in order to maintain the historic character of the house itself and of the neighborhoods. Sara is also the education coordinator, planning and implementing home maintenance classes for homeowners to learn how to properly care for, and maintain their homes.
By Heather Cox

With Professor Robert McCullough on sabbatical from the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Vermont, former Vermont Division for Historic Preservation official Sue Jamele has taken on teaching responsibilities during the Fall 2009 semester for the Community Preservation Project class, which is offered to second year graduate students. As the newest member of the Historic Preservation staff, Jamele took some time to answer questions and offer advice to students in the program.

Where are you originally from and where do you live now?
I was born right here in Burlington and my parents lived in Shelburne. It was the late 1950s and like today, it was hard to find work in Vermont. My parents moved to a small town in Central Massachusetts when I was a toddler, where I grew up. My father’s family had lived in Montpelier since the mid-nineteenth century and growing up we made trips to see them. Ever since I was a small child I knew I wanted to end up living in Vermont. I have lived in Plainfield, 10 miles from Montpelier, since 1985.

What other college(s) did you attend before enrolling in the University of Vermont’s Historic Preservation program and what did you study?
I attended UVM from 1974-78 as an undergrad and graduated with a BA. I had a double major in Anthropology and also in Canadian Area Studies. This was my first step in getting back to Vermont to live.

What year did you graduate from the program here at UVM and why did you decide to attend?
I graduated in 1990. I have always had a love for history and old buildings—even as a child. I had thought about attending when I first graduated in 1978 but was told I needed to strengthen my architectural background. I wasn’t really ready to go back to school yet. My husband then went to law school and I had two kids but still thought about HP as a career. I took a few courses in the program at night in 1987 and decided it was all I hoped it would be and applied and was accepted.

What is your background in the historic preservation field as a professional?
I was the Environmental Review Coordinator at the VT Division for Historic Preservation for 10 years and the National Register Specialist there for eight years. I have worked as a consultant for almost a year. I have been involved in a number of local history/historic preservation initiatives as a volunteer in my community.

What was the most important thing you learned while working at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation?
How to work with other state agencies and private organizations. How to work together with groups with different agendas to reach common goals. Sort of the nonacademic aspect of preservation work.

What is your favorite aspect of the field of historic preservation?
The opportunity to go to fascinating places, learn the history of interesting buildings, and work with great people to help keep these special places a part of our environment.

Continued on page 14
Meghan Bezio, a native of upstate New York, spent most of her life along the New Jersey shore. She earned her B.A. in Art History from The College of New Jersey in 2007 and has a background in Italian Renaissance Art. A seasonal position at the Monmouth County Park System in New Jersey sparked an interest in Historic Preservation during her undergraduate career. For three years Meghan worked as a Research Assistant to Monmouth County’s Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist and was exposed to a wide range of preservation procedures and concerns. Her principal project at the MCPS was updating the field survey of 1900+ properties listed on the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory and entering the new data into electronic form. Eventually Meghan’s work on the HSI will be available for the public to search online. She has also worked for the City of Plainfield in Union County, NJ, preparing the initial survey of the city’s fifth proposed historic district.

Adriana J. Campany is originally from the northern Adirondack region in New York State. She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 2009 from Adelphi University in Long Island, NY, with a major in Anthropology and a minor in Environmental Studies. In the summer of 2007, she attended the University of Alaska Anchorage for an archaeological and cultural field school in the Yukon Territory, excavating a prehistoric site and working with the First Nation peoples in Canada. She has worked on several projects documenting and researching landmarks in the foothills of the Adirondacks. In addition, she has assisted in the research and excavation of Leeds Pond site in Manhasset Bay, NY for Adelphi University’s ongoing study. Her interest in historic preservation has stemmed from her work in archaeology and her involvement in the preservation field. Outside of school, she is a competitive archer and loves collecting old books, antiques, and Victorian style gowns.
Scott Derkacz is originally from Huguenot, New York and currently resides in Colchester, Vermont. He completed his undergraduate work at Elizabethtown College in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in History and a Bachelor of Arts in Religious Studies with a concentration in Asian Religions. While at Elizabethtown College he was a member of the Men’s Cross Country and Men’s Indoor and Outdoor Track and Field teams. He was led to the University of Vermont’s Historic Preservation Program while applying to graduate programs with specialized Master’s degrees in History and looks forward to studying the methods of historic preservation as well as conducting work in the field.

Brennan Gauthier was born and raised in Southbridge, Massachusetts, where he forged a strong interest in history and archaeology. He attended the Pomfret School in Connecticut where he focused his studies on Geology and History. Brennan attended college at the University of Vermont where he studied Anthropology, Archaeology, and History. After graduating in 2008 he worked with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Federal Census Bureau. Brennan enjoys collecting antique photographs, furniture, and books. He is excited to integrate his background in archaeology with his future degree in historic preservation.

Kristen Gillott grew up in Sayre, Pennsylvania. She graduated from the University of Scranton in 2007 with a B.A. in History and a minor in Art History. Upon graduation, Kristen became involved in her hometown’s Tioga Point Museum, where she organized and researched artifacts and historical documents of the artist George Catlin. She had the opportunity to work closely with local artists and historians on the design and construction of the exhibit, “George Catlin and Native American Indians.” In the fall of 2007, Kristen enrolled in courses in American History at Binghamton University. There she had the opportunity to engage in the “Living U.S. Women’s History Project.” This project allowed Kristen to recognize the need to preserve history in all of its forms, and led Kristen to the University of Vermont to explore historic preservation.

Lucas Harmon grew up in Shaftsbury, Vermont. He attended the University of Vermont, graduating in May, 2008 with a B.A. in History. Taking a year off before graduate school, Lucas worked for Liszt Historical Restoration, a Hinesburg, Vermont company specializing in historic masonry repair and restoration. Through his job he had the opportunity to work on many historic buildings in Vermont including the Vermont State House in Montpelier and the College Street Congressional Church in Burlington.

Adam Krakowski enters the graduate program with a background in conservation and restoration. He graduated from Hartwick College in 2005 with a B.A. in Art History and a minor in Museum Studies. During his undergraduate studies, he spent a summer interning with the conservation firm Curry & Hovis, Inc., in Pound Ridge, NY, conserving and restoring antique furniture. The following summer was spent with the Nantucket Historical Association. These two summers of work helped develop a deep interest in both New England history and the preservation of that history. Upon graduating, Adam returned to work for Curry & Hovis for two years as a conservator. There, an interest in Early New England crafts and art led him to serving as an apprentice for over two years with Pamela Stevenson, an award-winning seat weaver and seating conservator in Roxbury, CT. The built environment and crafts of the Shakers, and early coastal New England are of great interest, and he hopes to pursue a career focusing on New England history and preservation.

Katie Miller received her B.A. in Cultural and Historic Preservation from Salve Regina University in 2007. While earning her degree in Newport, RI, Katie interned with the City of Newport Planning and Zoning Department identifying discrepancies between HDC approved plans and finished construction projects. After graduation, she worked for the Waterfront Historic Area League (WHALE) in New Bedford, MA as a Neighborhood Plan Coordinator on a revitalization project for the historically and architecturally significant Washington Square neighborhood. Before entering the Historic Preservation Graduate Program at UVM, Katie interned with Mount Auburn Cemetery’s Preservation Services, surveying historic monuments for an ongoing preservation plan. She also interned with the Cape
Cod National Seashore’s Cultural Resources Department, assisting in the development of a proposal for an Arcadia Publishing book, *Images of America: 50 Years of the Cape Cod National Seashore*. She surveyed a smallpox cemetery for the Massachusetts Historical Commission, as well. Most recently, Katie interned with Yosemite National Park’s Archives processing, cataloguing and applying conservation methods to several of the park’s collections.

Emily Morgan graduated from Lake Forest College in 2006 with a double Bachelor’s degree in History, and Sociology and Anthropology. At Lake Forest, she studied abroad in Greece and worked for the Chicago Historical Society, where she gave tours of Chicago neighborhoods. After graduation, she lived in historic Charleston, South Carolina, and worked as a licensed carriage tour guide, driving tourists through the streets of the historic district on horse drawn carriages. In Charleston, she was inspired to begin her master’s degree at UVM in order to help save the buildings she has driven tourists by for three years. Emily is busy outside of the classroom playing ice hockey and soccer, and recently joined the Burlington Women’s Rugby team. She is also extremely excited to have organized the HP Rockstars, the Historic Preservation Program’s first intramural broomball team.

Kaitlin O’Shea, originally from Port Jefferson Station, NY, earned her B.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, VA. After graduating in 2006, Kaitlin worked as a NCPE intern in the National Park Service Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, NE. Later, she moved to North Carolina to work as the Project Manager of the Overhills Oral History Project at Fort Bragg, a U.S. Army post. Overhills, a 10,500 acre estate owned by Rockefeller family until 1997, now owned by the federal government, has a complex, significant history involving fox hunting, horseback riding, tenant farms, the railroad, a post office, family members, and employees. Kaitlin interviewed the people who lived and worked at Overhills, as well as Rockefeller family members. The project resulted in a written collection, titled “Overhills Oral History,” as well as an interactive, multimedia CD-ROM. In addition, Kaitlin co-authored *Overhills* for the Images of America series (Arcadia Publishing, 2008).

Aside from her studies, Kaitlin enjoys running, writing, cross-country road trips, and maintaining her Preservation in Pink blog (www.preservationinpink.com).

 Jen Parsons comes to historic preservation with diverse experiences. After graduating from the Newhouse School of Public Communications at Syracuse University, she went with the throngs of her classmates to Hollywood and worked on the sets of many unmemorable straight-to-video films. A New Hampshire native, she returned home and used her interest in film history to write copy for the Telluride Film Festival, then operating out of NH. This led her to Telluride, Colorado, a historic mining community at 9000 feet in the San Juan Mountains. There, she was the book buyer at the lone independent bookstore, Between the Covers. This cultivated an interest in historic downtowns and localization of business. In addition, she and her husband renovated a 1930s Dutch Colonial Revival style home in the town of Sawpit, CO, population 50. Preservation interest was furthered when she conducted private historical research regarding ranch families on the Hastings Mesa. She is currently renovating a post-war ranch modular in South Burlington. Her garden contains many hit-or-miss heirloom vegetable varieties, her garage contains too many old bicycles, and she’s always on the lookout for a good “canned ham” camper to remodel.

Sebastian Renfield was raised in Durham, North Carolina before emigrating to the Northeast. He studied sculpture and typesetting before settling on furniture, and graduated from the New England School of Architectural Woodworking in 2006. Since then he has worked as a cabinetmaker, and hopes to continue to use his woodworking skills in the field of Historic Preservation. In addition, he would like to pursue his fascination with maps, both old and new. In his free time, he enjoys hiking the Adirondack High Peaks, growing vegetables, backcountry skiing, and learning to play the historically accurate Appalachian fretless banjo he built from scratch.

Paul Wackrow grew up in Hingham, Massachusetts and graduated from Providence College with a B.A. in History in 2007. As an undergraduate, Paul had an...
Heather Cox, a native of Perkinsville, Vermont, completed her undergraduate work at the Orono campus of the University of Maine where she studied history and anthropology. Heather spent her summer interning at Historic Windsor, Inc./Preservation Education Institute in Windsor, Vermont under the supervision of director Judy Hayward. Through the opportunities presented during this internship, Heather was able to gain valuable experience in a variety of applications, including in-depth research, structures documentation, and architectural analysis. She is currently still working with the organization to complete a National Register or National Historic Landmark nomination for the Jacob House, which Historic Windsor purchased in November of 2008. Heather is especially interested in historic interiors and conservation; especially of textiles and objects found within the home.

Chris Dooley comes to the Historic Preservation program with a wide and varied background. After graduating from college with a B.A. in American History from Westfield State College, he spent several years travelling and working in the Western US. Chris has lived in Burlington for 10 years and recently spent the summer of 2009 working on the formal garden restoration project at Shelburne Farms, a National Historic Landmark, in Shelburne, VT. He was employed as a conservator repairing the cast stone elements of the garden walls. This semester, Chris will be working on projects exploring energy efficiency and the use of replacement materials in historic buildings.

Britta Fenniman brings to her preservation studies a background in art history and elementary education. Although a Vermonter now by heart (she graduated from Middlebury College in 2002 and moved...
back to Vermont five years ago), she spent the summer in her native New York City working for the New York Landmarks Conservancy’s Sacred Sites program. During this internship, she completed a survey of 200 historic religious buildings in the Bronx, 125 of which she visited in the field. In addition, she researched and wrote about 75 of the Bronx’s historic synagogues, finding at least five that will be listed on the National Register. While in New York, Britta also worked for a preservation architect, researching the history of clients’ buildings and learning to use CAD software. She maintains her interest in education by leading school tours at the Fleming museum and walking tours of Montpelier’s downtown through the Montpelier Heritage Group. She juggles school with many other interests, including playing and teaching classical piano and serving German food in a dirndl.

Andrea Glenn grew up in Oak Ridge, Tennessee where she developed an appreciation for the town’s WWII-era suburbs built as part of the Manhattan Project. As an undergraduate at Warren Wilson College she also developed interests in archaeology and historic preservation that she brought with her to the University of Vermont. She hopes to bring a more visible archaeological presence to the field of historic preservation. To this end, Andrea worked with Giovanna Peebles, the Vermont State Archaeologist, for her UVM HP program internship. There, she developed databases and curation guidelines for the Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center, a joint project between the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation and the Vermont Agency of Transportation. The Center aims to establish a central and accessible home for Vermont’s archaeological collections. Through the internship, she gained valuable experience in the workings of a State Historic Preservation Office and the processes of preservation-related public policy. In her free time, Andrea enjoys many outdoor activities, checking out neat old buildings, and playing lots of board games.

Lauren Hummer, a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, first developed an interest in historic preservation while attending college in Charleston, South Carolina, a city famous for its well-preserved stock of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architecture. After receiving her B.A. in Historic Preservation and Community Planning from the College of Charleston in 2007, she continued to serve as a docent and research assistant at various historic sites in the Charleston area before working as an architectural field surveyor for the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Most recently, Lauren completed an internship at the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, where she worked with the National Historic Landmarks Program. Her work at the SERO included monitoring and assessing threats to the 400 National Historic Landmarks in the region, evaluating the eligibility of potential Landmarks, and assisting with the nomination of the St. Charles Avenue Streetcar Line in New Orleans. Lauren is excited to return to Vermont for her final semester at UVM and to continue exploring the built landscape of New England in her free time.

Abby Muse, a Massachusetts native, attended Salve Regina University in Newport, Rhode Island for her undergraduate degree. She graduated as an honors scholar with degrees in American History and Cultural and Historic Preservation in 2008. This summer she completed her internship at Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, in Stratford, Virginia. As the Preservation Intern, she did hands-on preservation work on one of the original late eighteenth-century outbuildings. One of her projects involved the removal, repair, and reglazing of an original 16/16 window, a task that included paint removal and repainting of the frames and the sashes. Other projects included plaster demolition, replastering, removal of efflorescence from the fireplaces, and poulticing (the fine art of sticking wet toilet paper to bricks). In her final semester, Abby is working on a conditions assessment of one of the admissions buildings on campus and is also working to catalogue and archive the architectural drawings and plans of Julian Goodrich, an influential Vermont architect. Outside of class, she enjoys sports and tries to find time to skate or play pickup hockey.

Laura Sadowsky holds undergraduate degrees in English literature from Cornell College and anthropology/archaeology from Iowa State University. After being a stay-at-home mom in Iowa for nearly ten years, she decided to explore a career in historic preservation and moved her family to Vermont to begin the master’s degree program in Historic Preservation at UVM. With a focus on architectural conservation, she interned with the cast stone conservation crew working
Coming back to the historic preservation program at UVM after a number of years in the field, what has changed?

Certainly the role of technology in all aspects of our lives. When I was here computers were quite new and we were all learning how to work with them. Now we use them in the field to collect survey data, we share information on web sites, images are all digital, databases provide all kinds of information, etc. Post WWII resources have become significant and the whole concept of “Green Building” has arrived. The constantly evolving universe of what is historic is part of what makes the field so fascinating.

In terms of the program, many of the professors who taught core courses in the HP Program are no longer here. The program used to be heavy on group activity-projects and field trips. I think there is a stronger focus on individual initiatives now.

What do you think is one of the most important issues facing the historic preservation field at this time?

Probably the challenges of energy and technology. How do we incorporate alternative energy solutions and communications infrastructure into our historic landscapes? How do we counter the daily barrage of ads and news stories about the opportunities to replace windows, doors, etc. to improve energy efficiency and get tax credits?

What do you know now that you wish you knew when you were in the program?

How important it is to have strong computer skills and get training in applications such as GIS, web development, data bases, etc.

Why do you think historic preservation is so important?

The tangible link to our past is critical for people to understand our culture and to give a sense of place. For many people it is the only connection they have to history. Our built environment is our heritage and is in our hands for a short time. We have a responsibility to the people who came before and after us to care for it.

Sue Jamelé
Continued from page 8

Johny Holdsworth is a 2006 graduate of Saint Michaels College in Colchester Vermont. Johnny has been completing his degree part-time and working full time for the University of Vermont as a Student Service Representative with the College of Arts & Sciences since 2006. A native of Bow, New Hampshire, he has recently finished a town-wide barn survey for the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance, documenting all of Bow’s historic barns. This past summer, he completed his internship with the National Park Service at Bandelier National Monument in Los Alamos, New Mexico. As a ruins conservator, Johnny worked with park staff on masonry stabilization of the park’s 500 year old pueblo ruins and photographing cave dwellings at Tsankawi Mesa.

Laura interned with the cast stone conservation crew working on the restoration of the formal garden at the Shelburne Farms National Historic Landmark in Shelburne, VT. Headed by Douglas Porter and Angelyn Bass Rivera of Conservation Associates, the crew began repairing the nearly century-old cast stone in May 2009 using a grouting technique originally developed by Angelyn Bass Rivera for repairing historic plaster. As an intern, Laura was responsible for repairing cracks and losses in the cast stone, maintaining the database of garden elements, and preparing written descriptions of the treatments for use in the projects final report. Outside of her studies, Laura is interested in archaeology, art, food, and wine.

Following graduation from Iowa State University and a career in social services and education, returning part-time student Mary “Layne” Tharp, earned an associate’s degree in horticulture and garden design from Vermont Technical College. Since 1996, she has been active in Green Works/Vermont Nursery and Landscape Association and owned a garden design and installation business, Layne’s Garden Design. While serving as garden consultant to Goddard College, the historic gardens were recognized by the Cultural Landscape Foundation’s “Spotlight on the Garden” program. Layne participated in the 2006 Historic Landscape Institute sponsored by Mary Hughes of the University of Virginia and Peter Hatch of Monticello. Layne’s preservation interests are focused on cultural landscapes.

Johnny Holdsworth
Jamie Duggan (’08) was recently elected to the Board of Directors for the Preservation Trades Network, a non-profit membership organization founded to provide education, networking and outreach for the traditional building trades. The International Preservation Trades Workshop is the only annual event in North America that brings the foremost practitioners of the traditional trades together in a single venue dedicated to sharing the skills and knowledge of all of the trades employed in conservation of the built environment. Duggan co-presented a masonry cleaning workshop as part of IPTW 2009 in Leadville, CO. During the fall of 2009, he is collaborating with Liisa Reimann (’07) to co-teach History of American Architecture in the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Vermont while Prof. McCullough is on sabbatical leave. Duggan is a preservation contractor, consultant and educator based in Montpelier, VT, where he serves as a Historic Preservation Commissioner and Vice Chair of the Design Review Committee in our nation’s smallest capital city. He has over twenty years experience in the building trades, a number of which he spent training with a wide variety of preservation craftspeople.

Class of 2011 - Paul Wackrow

Continued from page 11

internship with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission working on a project to digitalize the state’s National Register of Historic Places records. Following graduation, he spent one year serving as an AmeriCorps VISTA member in Boston with a local non-profit organization providing low-income individuals and families with financial services. Last year, he interned with the Historical Society of Old Yarmouth, documenting maritime records dating back to the late eighteenth century. Most recently, Paul worked as a Preservation Planner Intern at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, contributing to an ongoing historical monument survey.

Wheeler Plays!

At the urging of first year Emily Morgan, both first and second year Historic Preservation students have banded together to form the HP Rockstars. The Rockstars, an intramural sports team, hopes to hold its own in the arena and connect as a group outside of the classroom. As our first season, we will compete in broomball, a casual game played on an ice hockey rink. The intent of broomball is to score in a net similar to a hockey net as players run and slide across the ice in tennis shoes. Feel free to ask us about our injuries.
This timber-framed barn, c. 1840, stood in the town center of Richmond, Vermont, until September of this year, when it was completely dismantled and put up for sale. At one time it may have served as the livery stable for the adjacent store on Bridge Street. It had been in a state of disrepair for some time, and a later addition had already been demolished. Photo by Sebastian Renfield.