

Historic Preservation Program

Newsletter

University of Vermont * History Department
Wheeler House * Burlington, Vermont 05405

Fall 2004

<http://www.uvm.edu/histpres>

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*National Clothespin Factory, Montpelier, Vermont, built 1918:
The last manufacturer of wooden spring clothespins in the nation*

National Clothespin Factory and National Council for Preservation Education Executive Committee

In May 2004, the annual spring meeting of the National Council for Preservation Education Executive Committee was hosted by the University of Vermont's Historic Preservation Department. Professor Thomas Visser and Professor Robert McCullough led the committee members on a tour of the greater Burlington area, which included a stop at the National Clothespin Company in Montpelier, VT. The factory, owned by Peter Merrill, is the last operating manufacturing facility of clothespins in the country and it has recently been faced with cutbacks in production due to a rise in global competition. Currently, the building is producing a limited quantity of clothespins, and one art studio has been incorporated into the factory space for extra income. In the spring semester of 2003, Peter Merrill worked with historic preservation graduate students enrolled HP 305, Historic Preservation Practice Methods, to list the property on the National Register of Historic Places and, in 2004, prepare a Rehabilitation Incentive Tax Credit application in the hopes of sympathetically converting more areas of the building into art studios.

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Greetings from Wheeler House

Welcome to the eleventh annual edition of the UVM Historic Preservation Program Newsletter—written, designed and produced by first- and second-year HP graduate students working as a team on a very tight deadline at the start of the fall semester.

We very excited about this year's incoming class—one of the largest in the program's history. As you will see from their biographies, this is an especially strong group with a wide range of academic backgrounds, work experiences and preservation interests. We are also quite pleased with the academic achievements of our second year students, as well as to hear news of important career advancements of many of our alumni.

To help accommodate our recent growth we have made a number of improvements this year to the facilities in Wheeler House, the 1842 home of the Historic Preservation Program and the History Department at the University of Vermont. These include renovations to the seminar rooms, computer lab, and storage areas used by the Historic Preservation Program, as well as adding new computers, printers and networking. We have also developed a new microscopy lab space.

Support for these improvements has come from the UVM Historic Preservation Program Endowment Fund, the College of Arts and Sciences, the History Department, the UVM Center for Teaching and Learning, and the Physical Plant Department. By expanding the computer lab, we have also been able to add new CAD drawing and GIS mapping capabilities.

As in previous years, the printing and distribution costs for this newsletter are funded through gifts by alumni and friends. This generosity has made these newsletters possible as well as helping us enrich the educational opportunities for our students.

If you would like to join with other alumni and friends in making a tax-deductible gift this year, your contribution may be sent to the UVM Historic Preservation Program Fund, Wheeler House, University of Vermont, 133 South Prospect Street, Burlington, VT 05405.

We hope you enjoy this academic year 2004-2005 edition of the UVM Historic Preservation Program Newsletter.



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Students Collaborate on Conservation at Round Pond



Students in Conservation Leadership visit South Hero site. From left: Stephanie Gordin, Elizabeth Andre, Nicole Janton, Sara Jamison, Eileen Heideman and Prof. Thomas Visser.

During the spring semester of 2004, students in the UVM Historic Preservation Program enrolled in HP 395B, Conservation Leadership Field Practicum taught by Professor Thomas Visser. The course met in conjunction with graduate students in Botany 295, Landscape Inventory and Assessment, taught by Walter Poleman. The field project that took place in South Hero, Vermont involved several layers of study in collaboration with several nonprofit organizations including the South Hero Land Trust, the Lake Champlain Land Trust, and Vermont Agency of Natural Resources of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

Prof. Poleman's Botany class was asked to produce a land management plan for an area now known as Round Pond State Park, which includes agricultural property that was once farmed by the Landon family. The entire Round Pond State Park property of 292 acres was purchased jointly by the Lake Champlain Land Trust and the Vermont Land Trust. Preservation students were involved in two parts of the conservation project. First, they made an inventory of natural and cultural resources on the property, which included evidence of sheep and dairy farming, and apple orchards. Preservation students then applied these findings to produce an interpretation of the cultural and natural features of the South Hero landscape from its prehistoric origins to its current uses.

Students researched town records for information on the Landon family, early railroad and causeway planning, and they also found information on the town creamery and canneries. Students also conducted informal interviews with town residents at the historical society. Research findings were presented to the South Hero Land Trust in a joint report to assist them in planning for a sustainable future for the property. Information on the project in South Hero can be found at http://www.uvm.edu/~clpp/south_hero/site/

Students Welcomed to New Computer Lab at Wheeler House

The University of Vermont Historic Preservation computer lab, microscopy lab and seminar room on the lower level of the historic Wheeler House (1842) have received extensive upgrades and preservation work with funding support from the University of Vermont Physical Plant Department, College of Arts and Sciences, Center for Teaching and Learning, History Department, Historic Preservation Program and from gift donations to the UVM Historic Preservation Program Fund. In preparation for the installation of the new equipment and furnishings, the basement of Wheeler House has undergone a major repair and renovation project to address a variety of deferred maintenance needs.

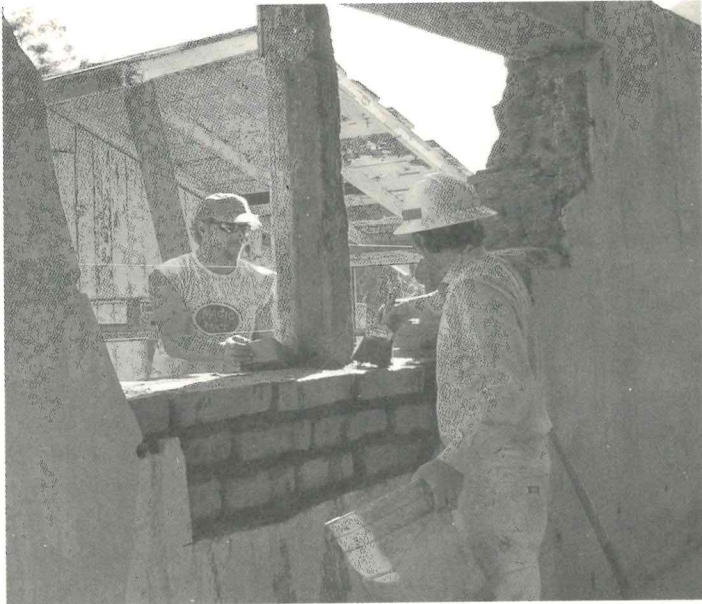
Room 103 has been transformed into a state-of-the-art preservation computer lab with new Macintosh and Windows-based computers, a large format printer for CAD and GIS drawings, new high speed internet networking and new furnishings. Designed for up to 24 users, in addition to the new Macintosh and Windows-based computers, the lab provides workspaces equipped with power outlets and high speed internet network jacks for students to use their personal laptop computers. Wireless networking is also available in the lab, seminar room and other areas in Wheeler House.

The Historic Preservation Program also has a new microscopy laboratory in room 100 in Wheeler House. It features a variety of microscopes with analog video and digital imaging capabilities, as well as new high speed internet networking, lighting and electrical supplies. *



Elizabeth Andre explores the new equipment in the HP computer lab.

UVM Students Continue Preservation Work at Las Flores in Southern California



Intern Jamie Duggan (left) and Jake Barrow (right) of the National Park Service work to repair the south facade adobe wall of the carriage barn.

From May to July this past summer, a crew of student interns, alumni and volunteers from the UVM HP program worked on the Las Flores Adobe National Historic Landmark located within Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base just north of Oceanside, CA. This was the fourth summer members of the UVM community were involved in the preservation of this national historic resource. Doug Porter '02, project coordinator organized this year's effort in collaboration with Jake Barrow from the National Park Service, Intermountain Regional Support Office in Santa Fe, NM, and Stan Berryman, Base Archaeologist at Camp Pendleton, USMCB. Student interns Elizabeth Andre '05 and Jamie Duggan '06, as well as alumni Sabrina Carlson '04 and Jeff Fellingner '04, joined them for the entire seven weeks. Noah Soltan, an undergrad from the University of Georgia, Pietro Mangerella, a conservator in private practice and alumni Rebecca Williams '04 and Eliot Lothrop '03, were employed for the NPS at Las Flores, joining volunteers Kim Balserus '04 and Sarah Vukovich '04 to complete the 2004 crew.

Don Forster built the ranch house in 1868, on lands that had once belonged to his brother-in-law, Pio Pico, Alta California's last Mexican Governor. The ranch house

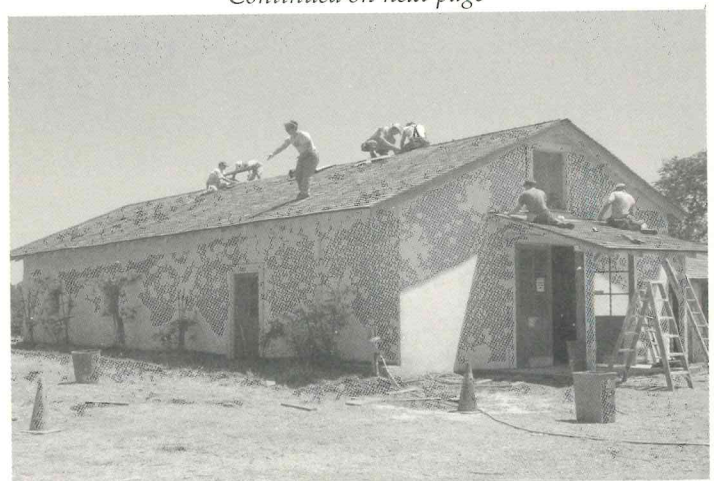
At right: Workers replace asphalt shingles on the carriage barn with cedar shingles.

features a two-story, high style, mid-nineteenth century Monterey block adjoining an older, and more traditional, one-story hacienda wing. Las Flores is one of a few authentic nineteenth-century, two-story, adobe ranch houses combining this significant pairing of two styles unique to California, the hacienda and the Monterey style. The hacienda section is a 100' long, one-story segment of rooms engaged in a row with doors opening to a covered patio or portal along a courtyard. This axial, utilitarian sector runs north south, retains two of the earliest constructed rooms of the home and ends in the more elegant, two-story Monterey section on its south end. The ground level of the house is built of 24" thick adobe walls and the second level is of 18" thick adobe, with a second-level porch facing the Pacific Ocean. With the carriage house on the north end, the buildings form a large "U" around a central courtyard. A large hallway, or zaguán runs through the center of the Monterey block into the portal of the hacienda wing. This porch runs the length of the hacienda wing and terminates perpendicular to a portal along the south wall of the carriage house. Lime plaster covers the exterior, and earthen plaster covers the interior walls of the adobe. Both surfaces have traditional lime-wash finishes.

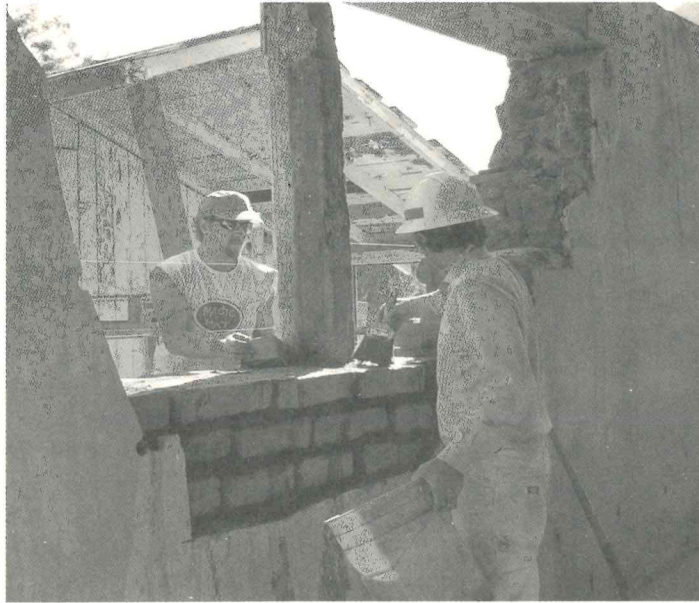
Due to the site location several miles east of a major fault running along the coastline of Southern California, along with the ranch house and adjacent buildings being in an advanced state of disrepair, a Stabilization and Restoration Program was begun in 2001, focusing on the adobe ranch house. Work involving research, documentation of existing fabric, preparation of conditions assessments, development of treatment recommendations, and hands-on restoration were completed on the ranch house last year.

During the summer of 2004, the structural and seismic

Continued on next page



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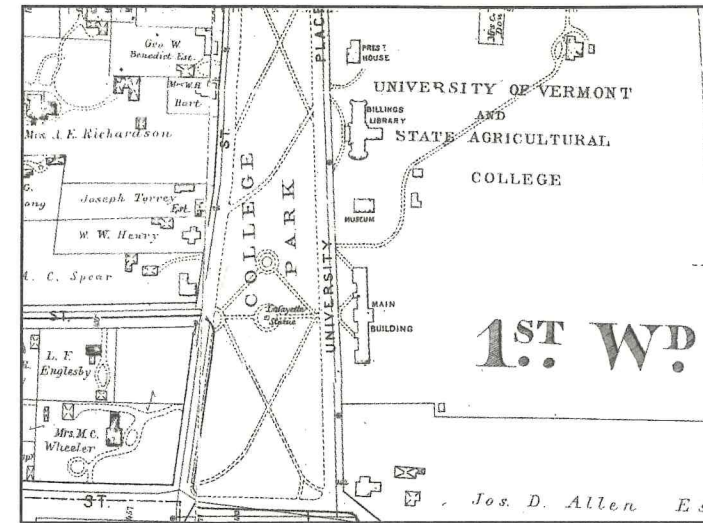
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Detail of Hopkins 1890 Map of Burlington, 1877

Growth of a City: Burlington 1877-1890

This year's new graduate students enrolled in HP 206, Researching Historic Sites and Structures, will continue to study the growth of Burlington neighborhoods. Building upon the work the previous four classes, students will document existing structures built between 1877 and 1890. Each student will be assigned one neighborhood to research, and the class will use the 1890 G.M. Hopkins map in conjunction with the 1877 Bird's Eye View map to create a list of all of the buildings constructed in that period. Physical evidence gleaned from subsequent sidewalk surveys, along with library research using UVM's Special Collections, will provide information for the students to narrow their lists and compose concise histories of the buildings in their neighborhoods. The project will culminate in a class website, which will be published, along with previous projects, at <http://www.uvm.edu/histpres/HPJ/>. *

Las Flores

Continued from last page

concerns of the carriage house were addressed including the removal of incompatible materials from past repairs, adobe repairs to the south wall, plaster repairs, the installation of seismic protection, rafter repairs, reconstruction of the portal roof connection between the north wall of the Hacienda wing and the south wall of the carriage house, as well as the installation of cedar roofing which created continuity between the ranch house and carriage house. The ultimate goal of this stabilization project is to ensure that architectural integrity and historic fabric are preserved while structural components are adequately strengthened. *

Liebs Recipient of NCPE Lifetime Achievement Award

The National Council for Preservation Education has announced the recipient of their 2004 James Marston Fitch Preservation Education Lifetime Achievement Award to be Chester H. Liebs, Professor Emeritus and founder of the University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program. After retiring from the University of Vermont in 1996, Professor Liebs worked in international conservation education in Japan and Taiwan. He is now living in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is serving as an Adjunct Professor in the Graduate Certificate Program in Historic Preservation & Regionalism, School of Architecture & Planning, at the University of New Mexico. *

Alumni Updates

The University of Vermont Historic Preservation Department is proud to announce the recent accomplishments of some of its graduates:

Congratulations are extended to Emily Wadhams '90 of Burlington, Vermont, who has recently been appointed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to serve as Vice President of Public Policy. Emily served as the State Historic Preservation Officer for Vermont and as an adjunct faculty member for the UVM Historic Preservation Program.

Josh Phillips '04 has been hired to be the new director of Preservation Services at Preservation Maryland in Baltimore. The executive director is Tyler Gearhart '94.

Gene F. Barfield '92 has been awarded the Richard C. Simnton Literary Prize from the Theatre Organ Society. This prestigious prize is awarded in an annual competition for essays on original research, scholarship, and writing in the areas of theatre pipe organ history, restoration, and conservation. *

Follow the news and events of the UVM Historic Preservation Program at its home on the World Wide Web. Visit www.uvm.edu/histpres. Included on the site are links to student and alumni projects, course information, the Preservation Web Journal, and historic preservation sites around the world.

Covered Bridge Presentation Activities Continue

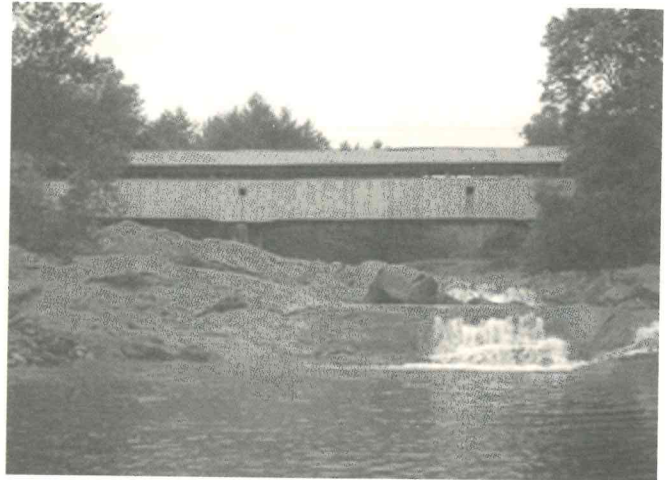
During the summer of 2004, under the direction of Tom Vitanza, Senior Historical Architect at the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Training Center in Frederick, Maryland, two interns, Roger Ciuffo of the University of Vermont and Holly Beach of Ball State University, took the first step in the process of adapting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to historic covered bridges.

Roger and Holly spent most of this past summer visiting covered bridges around the country that were in various stages of disrepair. They documented each site with photographs, illustrations, and accumulated historical information on the bridges from a variety of sources, including archives, engineering firms, and other interested parties. The outcome of their work was the creation of a set of guidelines that will become the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Covered Bridges.

The project was underwritten by the Federal Highway Administration, in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS) and the Historic American Engineering Record. Along with the UVM's Historic Preservation Program, these agencies also sponsored the original conference in June, 2003. The document is currently being circulated and undergoing review and editing. Final approval by the NPS is expected by the end of the year and a published edition will soon become available depending on funding.

The first National Historic Covered Bridge Best Practices Conference was held at the University of Vermont on June 5-7, 2003. Participants represented a wide variety of professions from around the country, and included state and local highway engineers, covered bridge maintenance personnel, volunteers fundraisers, local and national covered bridge preservation organizations, historic preservationists, general contractors, structural engineers, covered bridge historians, and the interested public.

The objective of the conference was to collect and catalog the vast array of information that currently exists on covered bridges. This ambitious project was the first time for such an undertaking. An outgrowth of the conference was the idea to develop a set of guidelines for the treatment of historic covered bridges since none existed. An internship sponsored by the National Council of Preservation Education, the National Park Service, and the Historic Preservation Training Center was established as the first step to meet that objective. *



Swiftwater covered bridge in Bath, New Hampshire: One of the last surviving examples of a Paddleford truss with added arches (National Park Service project)

Nursing Walking Tour

During the spring semester of 2004, a project involving the Snelling Center for Government and the Nightingale Institute for Health and the Environment was presented to Professor Thomas Visser. This project involved designing a tour of Chittenden County that would trace the history of nursing in the area. The project director, Hollie Shaner, hoped to find a research assistant to investigate the history of nursing and document the historic buildings still remaining today.

Stephanie Gordin, a Historic Preservation student in her second semester of the program, expressed an interest in the research project. She met with Hollie Shaner to learn more about the project and what her expectations would be. After hearing a brief history about the idea behind the tour, Stephanie began a semester long research project.

Nursing in Vermont was largely influenced by the influx of the Roman Catholic's Order of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph's to North America. Founded in France, their mission was to care for the sick and provide passionate healing for those in need. Frances Allen, a native of Vermont, joined the order, thus becoming the first New England born woman to become a nun. She left Vermont to follow God's will and died before returning. Some of the nuns from the order immigrated to Burlington from Montreal in order provide care to those in need. In 1894, the order had spread to Winooski and opened the Fanny Allen Hospital in her honor. This hospital still stands and provides the starting point for the tour. This building and others on the tour provide visitors and residents a better understanding of the history of health care in Chittenden County. *

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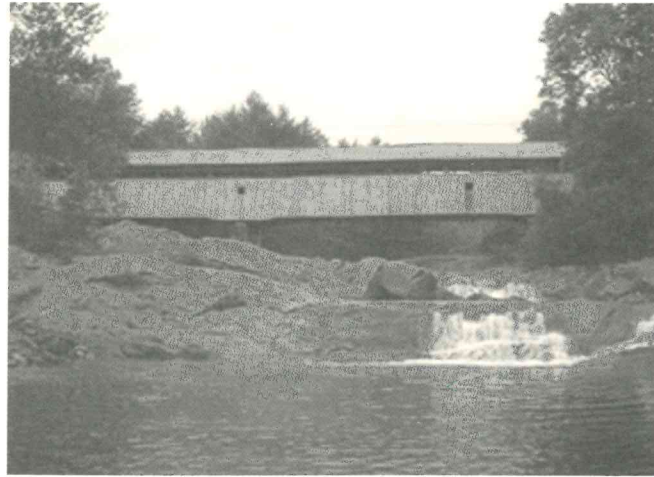
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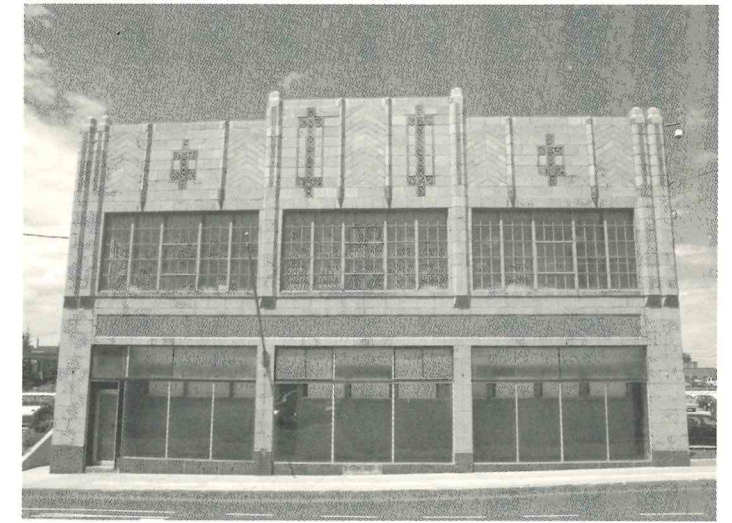
Creating Historic Context for Auto Dealerships in Vermont

As partial mitigation for the loss of the Lakeside Garage in Morrisville, Vermont, the Division for Historic Preservation required the Vermont Agency of Transportation to complete the written historic context for automobile showrooms in Vermont. This document describes the history and architectural development of automobile showrooms in the state and explains the historical significance of these buildings. This work, completed in the summer of 2004, involved a representative survey of existing showrooms in the state, a project that yielded many interesting results. For example, the former John Cootey Auto Sales building in Rutland, VT displays a well-preserved Art Deco façade, the best remaining example of its type in the state. Other buildings, such as the Penrose Garage in Burlington have undergone dramatic changes and are unrecognizable today as former automobile showrooms.

Automobile showrooms in Vermont generally followed the patterns of dealerships across the country; dealerships in Vermont were generally smaller and less ornate than those in large cities across the country and were built a few years after the architectural trends that started in larger cities. Most small communities in the state never had an automobile showroom; if the village contained an agency, it often started as a side business of a service station or an auto parts store. While early automobile agencies in Vermont often sold vehicles out of existing Main Street buildings, by 1910 many agents were successful enough to build their first showrooms. These buildings are easily identifiable today as two-story brick and concrete buildings with large plate-glass windows flanking a center garage door.



Penrose Garage, 1947, Burlington, Vermont (photograph courtesy UVM Library Special Collections)



John Cootey Auto Sales, Rutland, Vermont, circa 1925 (photograph by Eileen Heideman)

Like any commercial building of the early twentieth century, the early automobile showrooms used architecture to demonstrate stability and success and to showcase the automobiles behind their plate glass windows. By the 1940s and 1950s, this emphasis on architecture had switched to an emphasis on functionality; the automobiles themselves, rather than the buildings drew attention to the dealership. The general pattern of these automobile agencies was to expand in size and scale over time, moving further to the outskirts of town by the 1950s to allow sufficient space for their growing inventory.

Like many historic buildings that have outlived their original use, many remaining showrooms today are under threat of demolition or significant alteration; however, the

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Penrose Garage building pictured 2004 (photograph by Eileen Heideman)

Graduating Class of 2005



From left to right: (top row) Philip Barlow, Roger Ciuffo, Eileen Heideman, Elizabeth Andre, (bottom row) Mary Stadalnick, Stephanie Gordin, Nicole Kathleen Janton

Elizabeth Andre, a Chicago native, received her B.A. in Art History from Michigan State University. Interest in Historic Preservation was kindled by a lifelong love of old buildings and fascination with the great architecture of Chicago, and Elizabeth chose UVM for its diverse program and to experience the beauty and history of New England. This past summer, she interned in Oceanside, California, working on the restoration and stabilization of the Las Flores Adobe Ranch House, a National Historic Landmark. During the coming year, she will begin work on a master's thesis involving the preservation of fire escapes on historic buildings.

Phillip Barlow comes to UVM with a BA in Anthropology from Eckerd College of St. Petersburg, FL. A native of the beautiful, historic town of Abingdon, Virginia, his interest in preservation has grown from involvement as a volunteer at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum Archaeological Conservation lab and a lifelong interest in old homes. In conjunction with his thesis, "The Current State of Historic Structure Survey Methodology and the Incorporation

of Digital Technology", Phillip has been working with the Burlington, Vermont Department of Planning and Zoning conducting a survey of the homes in the area historically known as Prospect Park. This fall, Phillip will be working with Historic Harrisville to establish an archive of their digital records, and finishing his thesis.

Roger Ciuffo graduated with a bachelor's degree in American Studies from The Pennsylvania State University in 1999. After graduation, he worked in various positions and locales ranging from a manager of a French restaurant in Bethesda, MD, to a hotel in Reno, NV. These experiences, in what he believes are the two worst examples of urban sprawl and planning, led him to graduate studies at the University of Vermont. Since joining the program in the Spring of 2003, Roger has worked on several internships including designing and constructing an exhibit at the St. Alban's Historical Museum highlighting the role firemen played in the development of St. Albans, Vermont. He also worked in association with the UVM Natural Resource Management program for six weeks in the summer of 2004 conducting a

Graduating Class of 2005



From left to right: (top row) Philip Barlow, Roger Ciuffo, Eileen Heideman, Elizabeth Andre, (bottom row) Mary Stadalnick, Stephanie Gordin, Nicole Kathleen Janton

Elizabeth Andre, a Chicago native, received her B.A. in Art History from Michigan State University. Interest in Historic Preservation was kindled by a lifelong love of old buildings and fascination with the great architecture of Chicago, and Elizabeth chose UVM for its diverse program and to experience the beauty and history of New England. This past summer, she interned in Oceanside, California, working on the restoration and stabilization of the Las Flores Adobe Ranch House, a National Historic Landmark. During the coming year, she will begin work on a master's thesis involving the preservation of fire escapes on historic buildings.

Phillip Barlow comes to UVM with a BA in Anthropology from Eckerd College of St. Petersburg, FL. A native of the beautiful, historic town of Abingdon, Virginia, his interest in preservation has grown from involvement as a volunteer at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum Archaeological Conservation Lab and a lifelong interest in old homes. In conjunction with his thesis, "The Current State of Historic Structure Survey Methodology and the Incorporation

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cultural and historical assessment of Fort Nathaniel Greene in Narragansett, RI. He then spent eight weeks at the Historic Preservation Training Center in Frederick, Maryland (part of the National Park Service), assisting in the development of guidelines for the treatment of historic covered bridges using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Following graduation, Roger hopes to find a position where he can integrate the broad scope of historic preservation and land conservation.

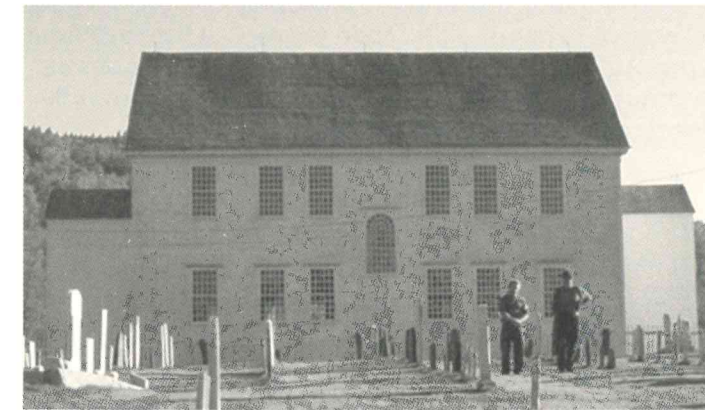
Stephanie Gordin received her bachelor's from the University of Maryland in American History, with a focus on African and African-American History. During her senior year of college, Stephanie began an internship at the Jewish Washington Historical Society, which is located in the oldest remaining synagogue in the city. This experience was a rewarding one, introducing her to the field of historic preservation, and seeing first hand the cultural benefits to the study of preservation. She decided to further her interest in historic preservation by pursuing a master's degree from the University of Vermont. After completing her first year at UVM, she spent the past summer in San Diego working for Save Our Heritage Organisation (SOHO). SOHO is a non-profit historic preservation agency that promotes preservation and education through a community based advocacy approach. This experience proved very beneficial in order to explore possible career paths. She worked with her supervisors to take the initial steps to write a historic preservation curriculum. The curriculum will be promoted within the San Diego school system upon its completion, and will be within the standards designed by the California standards for education. Upon graduating from the program in December, Stephanie hopes to move back to San Diego and continue her work on the curriculum.

Eileen Heideman graduated in 2001 with honors from the University of Iowa where she received her degree in history and anthropology. Subsequent work as an archaeology field and lab technician introduced Eileen to the field of Historic Preservation, which led her to graduate studies at the University of Vermont. This past summer Eileen worked for the Vermont Agency of Transportation learning first-hand about the unique programmatic agreement that allows VAOT to conduct reviews of its own projects without further input by the State Historic Preservation Officer. As part of her summer work, Eileen researched the historic context for automobile showrooms in Vermont as mitigation for a Federally aided highway project. In the future, she

hopes to continue working with transportation-related resources, rural landscape preservation, and agricultural and vernacular architecture.

Nicole Kathleen Janton is completing a long time dream to earn a degree in Historic Preservation. She has been driven by the wealth of history of her hometown, Boonton, New Jersey, and the love of historic structures. She entered the program in 2003 after receiving her BS in Information Systems with a minor in Architecture from Drexel University in Philadelphia. Her interest in computers and the effect that changing technologies have on the built environment have led her to combine them in efforts to preserve the history of buildings while adapting them to new uses. This past summer, she worked at Lyndhurst in Tarrytown, NY, a National Trust Historic Site, with the preservation carpenters. She will be returning to Boonton to live and work, using the valuable knowledge gained while studying at UVM.

Mary Stadalnick graduated from Manhattanville College with a double major in Art History and Studio Art. Upon graduation, Mary moved to the Boston area and worked for several years in both the design industry and the corporate world. In her free time, she took night classes in stained glass window making, architectural history and interior design. From her background in art history and love of traveling to historic sites, she became interested in historic preservation as a career path. This past summer Mary interned for the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. She worked on developing and implementing the digital Sites & Structures Survey and used the Village of Jamaica, Vermont as her primary focus. *



Field Trip to Rockingham Meeting House, Rockingham, Vermont with Professor Bob McCullough in October 2003. Picturing Jamie Duggan and Prof. McCullough

Entering Class of 2006

Laura Butler-Need hails from the architecturally rich city of Frederick, MD. Her love affair with old buildings began when she happened upon a small architectural museum called Schifferstadt, where she would later intern. Laura also fell in love with the state of Vermont during her honeymoon in Stowe. Things seemed to fall into place when she discovered the masters program in Historic Preservation at UVM. After graduating with a degree in Art History from The College of Notre Dame in Baltimore, Laura packed up her husband and dog, and made the move north. She has not decided on a particular area of concentration, but her interests range from pre-revolutionary war structures to roadside Americana. Ideally she would like to study the origin of building styles and techniques brought to the colonies from Europe, though she would not object to a grant funded excursion abroad either.

Amanda Ciampolillo comes to the University of Vermont from the upstate town of Poestenkill, NY. She is a 2001 honors graduate of the State University of New York, College of Potsdam, where she received a bachelor's degree in History. Her interest in preservation was sparked by a failed attempt to save a local nineteenth century Greek Revival home. She sees in historic preservation a way to fuse her love of history to her desire to make a difference.

Devin Colman grew up in St. Paul, MN, and earned his undergraduate degree from Colby College in Waterville, ME. At Colby he studied Art History and Sculpture, and after college Devin returned to St. Paul to be the director and curator of the Macalester College Art Gallery. Following that position he ran a business organizing and installing art exhibitions, and then returned to museum work as Curator of Exhibitions at the Springfield Art Museum in Springfield, MO. During this time he became increasingly interested in historic preservation, specifically preservation of mid-century modern buildings and adaptive reuse projects. After moving to Vermont in Spring 2004 Devin interned at the Shelburne Farms Archives, where he undertook a project conserving, inventorying and storing the Farms' collection of over 800 historic architectural plans and maps.

April Cummings is a 2003 graduate of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There she majored in International Economics and European History. While in college she interned at the Milwaukee Country Historical Society where she researched local history for exhibits. Prior to college, she spent a year in Turku, Finland as a Rotary Exchange Student. While there she had the opportunity to travel to St. Petersburg, Russia where her interest in historic preservation spawned from the phenomenal examples of architecture.

James P. Duggan graduated from Syracuse University in 1995, earning a BA in Anthropology from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. While at Syracuse, his studies concentrated on archeology, in addition to completing a minor in Architecture, from the School of Architecture. Afterwards, he moved to Vermont and began working with various contractors involved in the traditional building trades. In 1998 he established his own company, Preservation Unlimited, providing contracting and consulting services in architectural conservation and building restoration. In 2001, Jamie completed studies leading to a certificate in Preservation Skills and Technology from The Preservation Education Institute, a division of Historic Windsor, VT. In addition to his work, over the past few years he has produced and hosted "Old in Ways," a bi-weekly, public affairs radio program that "celebrates the cultural heritage of our built environment and landscapes" for WGDR - Plainfield, VT, a community radio station.

Alexis Godat grew up in a rural community called Covington, New York. After finishing high school Alexis decided to attend the State University of NY at Geneseo, where she studied Art Studio and History. In 2004 Alexis graduated with a BA in History. During her four years at SUNY Geneseo Alexis interned for the Historic Preservation Department of Letchworth State Park, NY, and she also interned and later held a position at the Livingston County Historian's Office. With these combined experiences and the compelling need to protect architecture, Alexis set her sights on the graduate program at UVM. Although Alexis has not decided on what area she would like to pursue after UVM, she is excited about her future.

Todd Goff is a 1995 graduate of Siena College with a degree in physics. He was a captain in the United States Army from 1995-2004 holding leadership positions in Korea, Germany, and Kosovo. Todd recently returned from Afghanistan where he spent a year embedded as the operations officer to a 608-man infantry unit of the Afghanistan National Army. Todd grew up in Essex, NY—a historic district listed on the National Register—fostering his love of the past. There he worked summers for local heritage organizations run by former UVM HP Alumni and for general contractors gaining hands-on experiences at many sites including an 1832 octagonal schoolhouse individually listed on the National Register. Currently, he is rehabilitating his c.1848 Greek Revival home there while attending UVM.

Sara Gredler is a native of Culpeper, Virginia, and graduated from Sweet Briar College, Virginia, with degrees in History and Classics, and received a Certificate in Irish Studies from University College Cork, Ireland. She worked

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From left to right: (back row) Alexis Godat, Tracy Martin, Susanna Prull, Joseph Hoefflerle, Devin Colman, Douglas Royalty, Liisa Reimann, Sara Jamison, (front row) Amanda Ciampolillo, Lindsay Hess, Sara Gredler, Laura Butler-Need, April Cummings, Gweneth Langdon and Gregory Tisher. Not pictured: James Duggan and Todd Goff.

the past two summers with an historic architect, as well as at Weston, a National Historic home in Casanova, Virginia. Living in a part of the county where preservation has been a hotbed of controversy, especially concerning battlefields, and being a genealogist, all helped her to look at UVM to begin her preservation education.

Lindsay Hess earned a bachelor's degree in Studio Arts and Religious Studies from Dickinson College in 1998. Following graduation, she served as a government volunteer with AmeriCorps NCCC in the Southeast United States, based in Charleston, SC. After completing her service with NCCC, Lindsay worked for the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in Alexandria, Virginia. Having lived in such historic communities as Alexandria and Charleston, and her love for old buildings and architecture, Lindsay was led to UVM's Historic Preservation Program. Lindsay hopes to focus her studies on the adaptive reuse of historic properties and the reduction of urban sprawl.

Joseph Hoefflerle comes to UVM having worked as an attorney in the field of secured finance for the past seven years, most recently at the firm of Palmer & Dodge LLP in Boston. A native of Queens, New York, Joe received a BA in Government from Wesleyan University in 1992 and a JD, magna cum laude, from Brooklyn Law School in 1997. Although he has only limited preservation experience, Joe has had a lifelong interest in old buildings that he attributes to his having lived in historic districts in Brooklyn, NY, and Providence, RI, and as well as having visited many historic sites in Europe. He hopes to make a second career out of his interest, most likely in preservation law or in the adaptive reuse of historic properties.

Sara Jamison is a 2001 graduate of Smith College where she earned a BA in American Studies with a dual concentration in material culture and urban studies. She fostered an interest in the relationship between the built

environment and American culture through coursework at Historic Deerfield (MA). After graduating, Sara worked as the archives assistant at the Mount Holyoke College Archives until she entered UVM in January 2004. Most recently, she completed an internship at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service where she cataloged archaeological finds and [pre]historic objects and prepared National Register eligibility forms for camps at Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge.

Gweneth Langdon graduated in 2002 achieving a BA in Art History with a concentration in Architecture and a minor in History from Ithaca College, NY. Since graduation, she has spent her time in northeastern Pennsylvania working for an engineering firm and volunteering with local Historical Societies. She chose UVM because of her appreciation for the historic architecture in Burlington, and her love of New England.

Tracy Martin grew up in New York City. She did her undergraduate work in art history and chemistry at Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vermont. While in college, Tracy planned a career in art conservation, but ultimately returned to an earlier interest, receiving her master's degree in Archaeological Studies from Yale University. After graduate school, Tracy entered the museum field. She worked as collections manager for museums in Tennessee and Texas before returning to Vermont in 1993. For the past ten years, Tracy has been with the Old Stone House Museum in Brownington, Vermont, where the collections include five historic structures. As Director at the Old Stone House, Tracy oversaw a number of restoration projects, inspiring her to pursue formal training in historic preservation. She is especially interested in preservation and its relationship to community and economic development.

Continued on page 12

Entering Class of 2006

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Susanna Prull, a native of Rhode Island, graduated with honors from the University of Rhode Island in 2003 with a double major in art history and history. While a student, she studied abroad at the Studio Art Center International in Florence, Italy. Her lifelong love of art, architecture, and history combined with a seminar in Historic Preservation inspired Susanna to explore the field of historic preservation more closely. She volunteered and later worked as an office/program assistant at Preserve Rhode Island, the statewide non-profit historic preservation organization. The multi-disciplinary nature of the field and the important issues facing our communities today furthered her desire to help preserve America's unique architectural and cultural heritage.

A graduate of UNH, **Liisa Reimann** is interested in community-based preservation, particularly the adaptive reuse of buildings within the environmental context. She is an active member of her local HDC and, prior to coming to UVM, undertook a unique internship, at the Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, NH, in Preservation Carpentry and Archaeology. Ultimately Liisa would like to return to her native Europe and support conservation efforts there.

Doug Royalty grew up in south suburban Chicago and attended the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. After graduating with a BS in journalism, he worked as an editor and writer at newspapers in Illinois and Connecticut. He attended New York University's Summer Publishing Institute and free-lanced for magazines, trade publications, and book publishers in New York before joining the staff of BusinessWeek. He remains a senior copy editor at that magazine. He is married to Heidi Downey, an editor at Yale University Press, and is the father of Jocelyn Downey Royalty, 3. Longtime residents of New Haven, Conn., they own a 19th century row house in that city's historic Wooster Square district. Currently they reside in Burlington's Old North End. The study of historic preservation, he hopes, will lead him to promote sustainable communities, combat the ill effects of sprawl, and discover a few good stories.

Gregory Tisher completed a B.Phil. in history and politics-philosophy at the University of Pittsburgh in 1999. Following graduation, he worked in graphics R&D and served the past two years as an Americorps*VISTA in rural Alaska. There he assisted a very small Native American nonprofit in developing a "Historical Village" cultural tourism business. Greg's broader interests in historic preservation include ADA issues, heritage and cultural tourism, and preservation in minority communities, especially Native American and First Nations. *

Digital Advancements in Preservation Technology

Traditionally, historic preservation sites and structures surveys have been carried out with pen and paper, a 35mm camera and an individual qualified in architectural history. Current advancements in digital technologies have improved this task in many important ways. Digital information is easier to organize, share, and search, and its ease of use makes it possible for volunteers to participate in survey work.

The new tools used by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation are the Hewlett-Packard Pocket PC, Olympus C-740 digital camera and ArcGIS software. With financial support from the Vermont Agency of Transportation and the technical expertise of cultural resources computer consultants, Gnomon, Inc., the Division has pioneered the use of handheld computers with custom survey software for field recording of historic buildings and districts. Digital cameras, not yet accepted for the National Register, are the standard for this approach to survey work due to their near-35mm capabilities and economic advantages. While not a replacement for physical archives, digital databases are becoming an important asset to many organizations. Historic structure information is also important to the Burlington department of Planning and Zoning, and they are working with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation this summer and fall to complete the first digital survey of the area historically known as Prospect Park in Burlington using the Division's new tools and procedures.

The Pocket PC with ArcPAD replaces paper forms by allowing users to select sites or structures and enter features via a drop-down menu or manual entry. This data is downloaded into a desktop program which allows photos and additional information to be attached, then formats it into a printable file which can be catalogued in the traditional manner. In addition to the paper records, the digital information is utilized in a GIS database as part of the historic property layer. Users can see historic structures represented visually on a map, and pull up all related information by selecting the feature.

Key issues still being worked out include the conversion of existing paper records into a digital format, privacy issues due to the easily shared nature of digital records, long-term digital record storage, and the usual bugs in the software. Phillip Barlow is currently addressing these issues in his thesis "The Current State of Historic Survey Methodology and the Incorporation of Digital Technology." If anyone would like a copy of this thesis made available to them upon completion please email pbarlow@uvm.edu. *

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Saranac Lake Cure Cottages



An example of a late 19th Century cure cottage in Saranac Lake that has changed little

Tucked away in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York, the small town of Saranac Lake, population 5000, wears the face of thousands of other small towns dotting the American landscape. It has old, rambling buildings, many a little too shabby, along tree-lined streets, the sleepy downtown has seen better days, and a wealth of longtime residents carry the town's history in their memories. Tourists, many of whom opt for nearby Lake Placid, often overlook Saranac Lake. The lack of employment opportunities stifles growth and prosperity. In 1876, Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau arrived in Saranac Lake with his tuberculosis research, and put the town on the map as the world famous Pioneer Health Resort. The Trudeau Sanatorium and the hundreds of private cure cottages in town drew tuberculosis patients from all over the world to benefit from the crisp, clean mountain air, and the innovative treatments developed in Trudeau's laboratory.

The architecture of Saranac Lake stands as a testament to its exceptional history. Almost the entire housing stock was constructed between 1880 and 1930, thus nearly every house has a Queen Anne, Colonial Revival or Craftsmen influence. The significant defining feature of the cure cottage is the curing porch, a locale in which patients could receive fresh air cures in both summer and winter climates. Although the porch is a common architectural feature of many American buildings, the extensive use of the porch in Saranac Lake defines a unique vernacular architecture. The oversized cottages continuously received

new additions, to accommodate an influx of patients, and porches were added to any viable building. Both open and enclosed porches encircled the cottages and patients were seen lounging daily in Adirondack curing chairs. The curing porch became influential to the architecture of the downtown, as can be seen in the second and third story porches inset along commercial facades, and in the architecture of other traditional single-family and apartment homes constructed in the area.

In 1992, 170 properties in Saranac Lake were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a multiple property nomination, and included three Historic Districts. The town seems in jeopardy, as many of the old cure cottages face demolition or renovation beyond recognition, losing their character defining features. The history of the curing industry and the architecture that evolved from it define the architectural styles of Saranac Lake seen today. Unlike many other historic towns that are widely recognized for their contribution to history, few are aware of the importance of Saranac Lake and its medical history reflected in today's architecture. Historic Saranac Lake, a non-profit organization, is currently working towards preserving the unique history of the town. *

Elizabeth Andre had the opportunity to visit Saranac Lake in March 2003. She studied the history and architecture evidence of curing porches to fulfill the requirements of HP 304: Preservation Policy and Planning.



Downtown buildings illustrate the influence of porches on the second and third stories in Saranac.

Preservation Efforts Underway at UVM



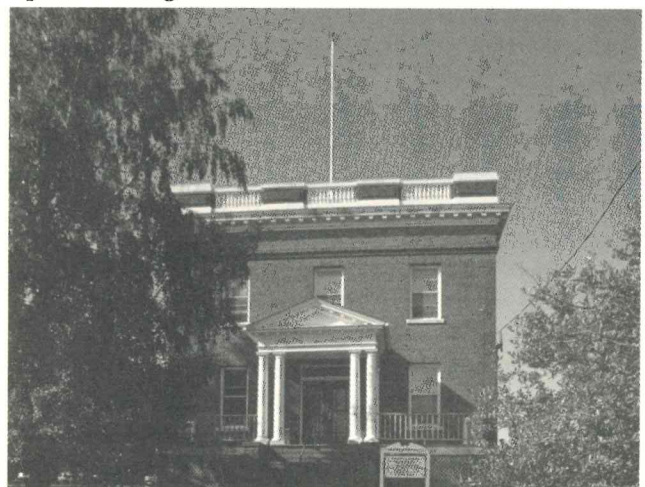
Project at Morrill Hall, UVM Campus, Burlington Vermont, shown from rear

In September 2004, Luce Hillman, P.E., project director for the University of Vermont Physical Plant Department visited the HP 307, Architectural Conservation II to introduce current preservation projects on campus.

In 2000, the UVM Physical Plant Department conducted a preliminary condition survey of campus buildings in an effort to prioritize long term building maintenance needs. Several major preservation projects on campus have since begun. One large project began during the summer of 2004 on Morrill Hall, a National Register-listed building situated on the corner of the campus green, that was built between 1904 and 1907 to designs of architect C.W. Buckham, the son of UVM president Matthew Buckham. The project goal for Morrill Hall is to secure the building envelope and repair or replace loose or broken terra cotta and brick masonry. Repairs include repairing loose bricks, replacing broken bricks, repointing the walls and chimney, as well as replicating broken terra cotta decorative elements of the building cornice and securing loose sections. Another 2004 building envelope project is underway on Jacobs House at 146 South Williams, also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Foundations of five other campus buildings are being repaired and ground water redirected away from exterior walls. A project at Grasse Mount, an 1804 Federal style mansion located on Main Street in Burlington, is to repair and update a porch while maintaining the historic integrity and significance of the building.

Anticipated projects for 2005 include Adams House, located at 601 Main Street, a Colonial Revival style brick building built for the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1905 to the designs of Harding and Upman Architects. The project will include repairs to the parapet, windows, and masonry walls and foundation.

During the fall 2004 semester several UVM Historic Preservation Program graduate students in HP 307 will also be doing class projects intended to assist the UVM Physical Plant Department by performing window surveys and conditions assessments on some of these and other historic campus buildings. *



*Adams House, 601 Main Street Burlington, Vermont.
Image taken in 1999 before condition survey undertaken.
(photograph courtesy of Prof. Thomas Visser)*

Preservation Efforts Underway at UVM



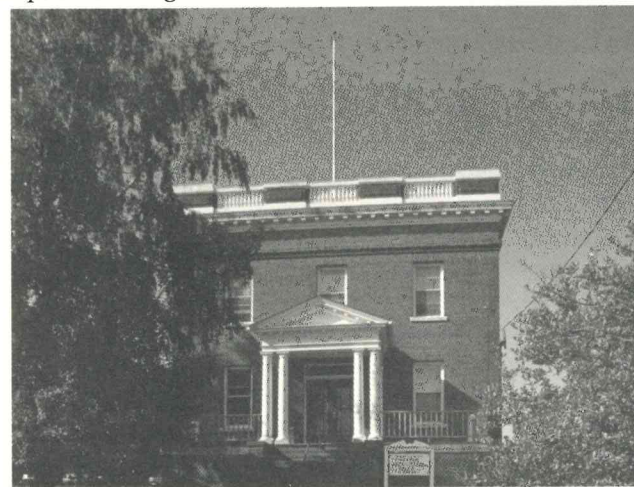
Project at Morrill Hall, UVM Campus, Burlington Vermont, shown from rear

In September 2004, Luce Hillman, P.E., project director for the University of Vermont Physical Plant Department visited the HP 307, Architectural Conservation II to introduce current preservation projects on campus.

In 2000, the UVM Physical Plant Department conducted a preliminary condition survey of campus buildings in an effort to prioritize long term building maintenance needs. Several major preservation projects on campus have since begun. One large project began during the summer of 2004 on Morrill Hall, a National Register-listed building situated on the corner of the campus green, that was built between 1904 and 1907 to designs of architect C.W. Buckham, the son of UVM president Matthew Buckham. The project goal for Morrill Hall is to secure the building envelope and repair or replace loose or broken terra cotta and brick masonry. Repairs include repairing loose bricks, replacing broken bricks, repointing the walls and chimney, as well as replicating broken terra cotta decorative elements of the building cornice and securing loose sections. Another 2004 building envelope project is underway on Jacobs House at 146 South Williams, also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Foundations of five other campus buildings are being repaired and ground water redirected away from exterior walls. A project at Grasse Mount, an 1804 Federal style mansion located on Main Street in Burlington, is to repair and update a porch while maintaining the historic integrity and significance of the building.

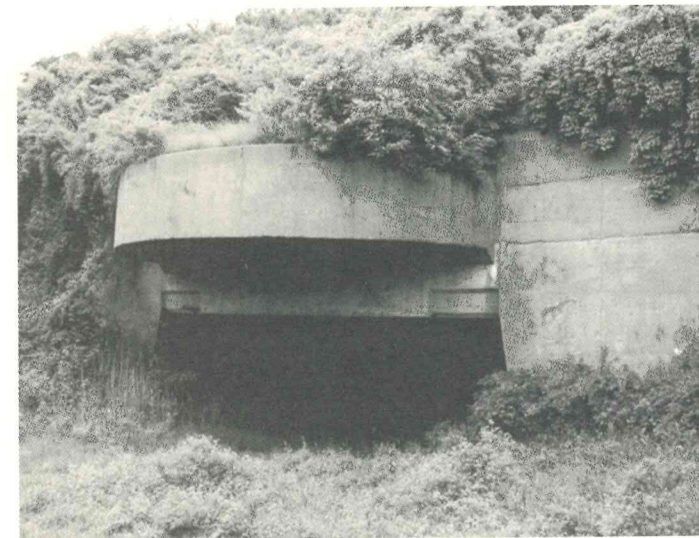
Anticipated projects for 2005 include Adams House, located at 601 Main Street, a Colonial Revival style brick building built for the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1905 to the designs of Harding and Upman Architects. The project will include repairs to the parapet, windows, and masonry walls and foundation.

During the fall 2004 semester several UVM Historic Preservation Program graduate students in HP 307 will also be doing class projects intended to assist the UVM Physical Plant Department by performing window surveys and conditions assessments on some of these and other historic campus buildings. *



Adams House, 601 Main Street Burlington, Vermont. Image taken in 1999 before condition survey undertaken. (photograph courtesy of Prof. Thomas Visser)

Preserving the Historical Integrity of Fort Nathaniel Greene



Bunker at Fort Nathaniel Greene

Located at the southern end of Point Judith Neck, Rhode Island, Fort Nathaniel Greene is a deactivated military base that is currently used as a training site for the U.S. Army Reserve. Prior to any planned upgrades, there must be an assessment of the entire property including all buildings.

During the summer of 2003 the University of Vermont's Field Naturalist, Ecological and Historic Preservation programs collaborated to make a plan for the assessment. The integrated and comprehensive plan tells the unique story of Fort Green and illustrates how the Army Reserve can achieve its goals while complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires that any venture by the federal government must accommodate historic preservation concerns and stipulates an exact process before any project is initiated. *

Auto Dealerships

Continued from page 7

open showroom floor design of these buildings lends itself to reuse for other commercial purposes or office space. Understanding the historic significance of these buildings is the first step toward preserving them. *

Eileen Heideman researched historic automobile showrooms in Vermont as part of her summer job with the Vermont Agency of Transportation.

Clothespin Factory

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The class project with the National Clothespin Company evolved out of an academic report written by Tiffany Mitzman '04 entitled "History of the National Clothespin Factory" for her Community Preservation Project in the spring of 2004. The owner of the factory, Peter Merrill, expressed an interest in nominating his property to the National Register and applying for RITC tax credits for future renovations. The Historic Preservation Practice Methods class toured the facility, watched a demonstration of clothespins being made, talked with the owner, and eagerly began to research the both the history of the clothespin industry in the United States and the National Clothespin Company.

The factory, circa 1918, is located at 1 Granite Street in Montpelier and it has experienced little change on its exterior and interior throughout its history. It still maintains the opened floor plan associated with early twentieth century factory design and many of the original machines custom built to manufacture the clothespins. The physical building still has its original clapboards, rows of elongated windows, interior walls, floorboards, and freight elevator. The process of making the clothespins is set up on an assembly line that encompasses all three floors of the wood framed building and gravity ducts as well as a blower system are used to transport the components of the clothespins to the different floors.

Clothespin manufacturing was traditionally a small family owned business and it is an important part of Vermont's late nineteenth and twentieth century industrial history. The Vermont clothespin manufacturing industry also supporting the local timberland owners, saw mill operators and carriers. The decline of industry was due to both the importing of cheaper clothespins from around the globe and the advent of the electric clothes drier post World War II. The last remaining clothespin factory in the United States is an important part of industrial history and its owner is looking for a way to preserve the building and its integrity while finding it a new use. Merrill has already built one artist studio in the factory space and with the help of the RITC; he is hoping to build more artist studios. Merrill is also considering maintaining the machinery used to manufacture the clothespins on site as part of a museum or exhibition space. The clothespins manufactured at the National Clothespin Company can still be found today on some store shelves and they have the brand name of Klos Klips. *

Students in HP 305: Historic Preservation Practice Methods collaborated on the RITC for the National Clothespin Company to fulfill requirements for the class.



*Covered bridge built in Taftsville, Vermont, 1836:
Truss system comprised of King Post, Queen Post and arches with iron rods
(photograph by Roger Ciuffo for Covered Bridge Project 2004: see article on page 6)*

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