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Prospectus

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
SCHOOL OF DESIGN
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

GENERATION
GENERATION

PROSPECTUS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION. IT PRESENTS AN
OVERVIEW OF THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM, A SAMPLING OF STUDENT WORK,
AND CURRENT RESEARCH. EACH ISSUE IS CENTERED ON A CRITICAL
THEME CHALLENGING AND SHAPING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FIELD.

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Prospectus

2014

Generation

prō·spēc·tus
an outlook, a distinct view
something expected
the act of examining
characterized by foresight



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WHITHER HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ITS NEXT GENERATION?
INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY RANDALL MASON, CHAIR

The theme of Prospectus 4 – Generation – foregrounds two important aspects of the historic preservation field, both worthy of exploration at this important moment in the field’s evolution. Matters of inheritance and generation are deeply embedded in all aspects of historic preservation. As an older regime of successful preservation laws, policies and institutions from the generation after World War II are being celebrated – for instance the 50th anniversary of the Venice Charter and the National Historic Preservation Act – we wish to advance the exploration of preservation’s status as a social movement and cognate field of practice and preservation’s status as a field of design and making. The double entendre of “generation” –a cohort linked to a certain period of time, and the noun form of generate (to create, to make) – prompts our thinking on several fronts.

The warp and weft of historic preservation, as a social movement and a intellectual-technical field, is contingent on time and place. These contingencies give preservation its purpose, its subjects, its ways and means – subjects ever in need of deeper historical exploration. Though preservation deals centrally with inheritance (material and intellectual), it is far from simply nostalgic or retrograde – it must be continually re-constructed as contemporary practice. Preservation satisfies least when it is reduced to a generic practice, best when the preservation mandate is embraced creatively.

As times change and generations pass, though, how does historic preservation change? Or how should it change? These questions are asked too rarely and too uncritically. The preservation field has favored progressive narratives (in which the past always yields evidence that we are getting better and smarter) and battle metaphors (campaigns, victories, defeats). The preservation field must develop a better sense of its own, sometimes disorderly change: its failures and shortcomings as well as advances and innovations; its internally driven dynamics and the external forces shaping it.

To this point, we ask: How, through the critical lens of history, is one generation of historic preservation practice distinct from another? How will future generations imagine and implement changes in practice? What marks the passage from one generation to the next? Consider the increasingly polarized politics of heritage (whether your concern is Philadelphia neighborhoods or World Heritage sites across the globe) or the reliance on digital technologies to expand our reach and capacity in myriad ways (research, recording, diagnosis, communication). While wrestling with these issues, preservation practice remains consumed with some longstanding, persistent problems: how to articulate the value of preservation as a public good, build support and funding for preservation among a broader polity, or reconcile the field’s embrace of markets with our fundamental need to resist market logics?

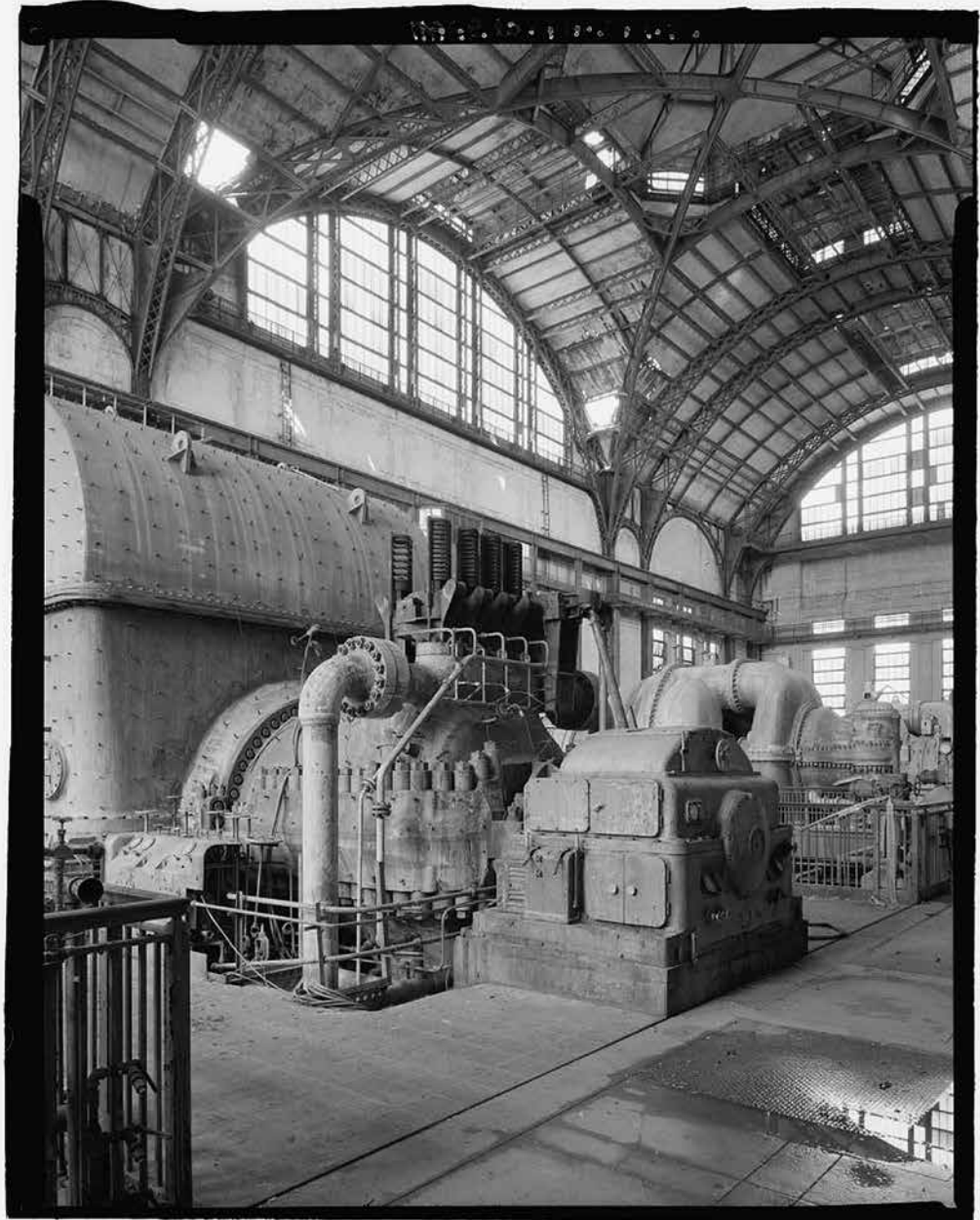
The theme of Generation also prompts us to think of historic preservation as a field of design – concerned with making, creating, and generating sites, forms, narratives and experiences. In many respects,

generation, n.
[1a.] The action or fact of bringing something into existence by natural or artificial processes; formation, production.
[5c.] People of similar age who are involved in a particular activity or profession at a given time, considered collectively.

*OED Third Edition,
September 2009.*

Largely unseen by the public, turbine halls were the showplaces of 'central stations' that supplied electricity to American cities in the early 20th century. At Richmond, the debt to great Beaux-Arts spaces such as New York's late, lamented Penn Station is clear. Richmond and other PECO infrastructure are explored in the forthcoming book by Prof. Elliott and Dr. Aaron Wunsch, Assistant Professor at PennDesign's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation.

Turbine Hall, looking northeast, PECO Richmond Power Station, Philadelphia, PA. Photograph by Joseph Elliott, PennDesign Lecturer and Professor of Art at Meulenber College.



these acts of creation are the core enterprise of historic preservation practice, from its first inklings as a curatorial gesture to the institutionalization of the field around scientific thinking and public policy in the 20th century. Preservationists have taken a strong hand in the making of institutions and built environments in which the material past is purposefully given presence: museums, monuments, historic districts, adaptive reuse. What human settlement is unmarked by these tropes of preservationist design?

Framing historic preservation as “generation” purposefully counters the notion that historic preservation is concerned with stopping change, with simply protecting what is inherited, with the cultural judgments of self-appointed connoisseurs, with looking backward. On the contrary: The generation of heritage sites, narratives, and values is a dynamic part of contemporary culture, and the interplay between innovation and preservation remains an interesting polarity in contemporary design.

How has preservation culture – historic preservation theories, practices, skills, institutions – embraced the notion that historic preservation generates, and doesn’t merely protect? This is a question the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation continues to pursue as part of Penn’s School of Design. How do preservationists and their partners play a role in generating places and experiences in all kinds of human settlements? How do we generate public value? Does the current generation of preservationists labor under the thinking of previous generations, or are they generating a new preservation culture?

The evolution of our field must be careful and thoughtful – we cannot join the mindless followers of “disruptive innovation” for its own sake, as seems to take hold in many other fields. This edition of Prospectus explores some of the conflicts, contradictions and creations that arise from preservation’s function as generator and conservator in the realm of culture and the environment. In the work that follows, you’ll see that PennPreservation students, faculty, and partners are engaged in myriad efforts to promote, test, transform and critically reinvent preservation practice. This work takes us to the streets of Philadelphia and nearby cities, to the transforming societies of Asia, to rich heritage sites near and far... to the archives, to the laboratory, to the public meeting. We start from a strong scholarly foundation, alloyed by a great deal of practical experience, and dedicate ourselves to social engagement, cultural criticism, technical excellence and creative design thinking to meet the challenges of civil society... now and for future generations.

OBJECTS IN THE MIRROR APPEAR CLOSER THAN THEY ARE
BY FRANK MATERO

Over the next three years a number of important milestones will be reached in the recent history of heritage conservation. 2014 marks the 50th anniversary of the Venice Charter and the World Heritage Convention, two seminal documents representing years of discussion and debate about cultural heritage on a global scale. For Americans, 2014 also celebrates the passage of the 1934 Historic Sites Act (80th anniversary), the 1964 National Historic Preservation Act and the Wilderness Act (50th anniversary), each defining and shaping what historical, cultural and natural resources meant (and continue to mean) to an entire nation. And in 2016, Americans will have cause to celebrate (and reflect on) the centennial of perhaps our greatest contribution toward the notion of a shared generational legacy, that of our national parks and the federal agency created to protect and preserve them.

In each case, a relatively small group of individuals raised their voice to offer an alternative to then current thinking about what it meant to be modern and to live in a world where the past had ample room to continue to inspire, admonish, and remind us of who we were, are, and want to be. While the next three years offer us the opportunity to reflect on past accomplishments, they also beg the question of what will the next 50 years of heritage preservation activity look like and the environment it creates? If preservation was to have a god presiding over it, surely it would be Janus, the two-faced deity looking forward and backward, the god of time, change and transition. His domain would not only be the past as heritage itself, but the future of that past.

At this confluence of anniversaries, one cannot resist the temptation to ask if we have grown tired, bored, or even desensitized to the novelty of the past. Have 50 years of thinking and applying preservation not changed our daily lives—where we live and work, what we see, what we know? The current generation would do well to reflect long and hard on what has been accomplished, what has failed, and where the new challenges reside. What is valued and therefore consciously preserved will always be more indicative of the present than the past yet that interest does not always guarantee a healthy, diverse, and historically rich cultural environment. The past now appears closer as we glance backwards to recent times increasingly and disturbingly divorced from a world undergoing rapid environmental and social changes. Celebration and reflexive criticism are both necessary and understanding is critical in the difficult task of preparing for professional practice but at the end of the day advocacy is what distinguishes historic preservation from its academic brethren. As Edward Abbey warned years ago about the natural world, “It is not enough to understand...the point is to defend and preserve it.”

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PennDesign's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation brings together a growing community of students, scholars and practitioners to drive the preservation field forward. Exploring new directions in research, new modes of practice, and new partnerships we work to map the future of preservation against the long traditions of our field and the changing demands of contemporary society for meaningful heritage.

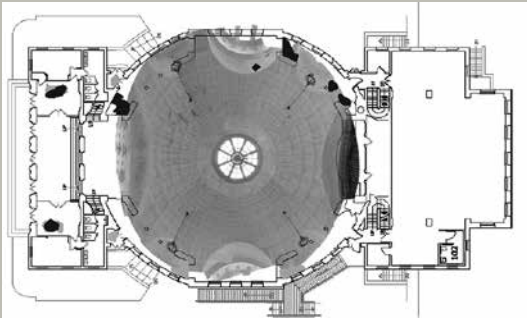
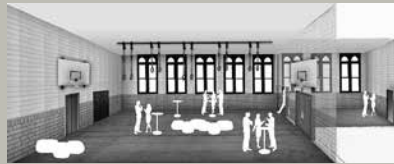
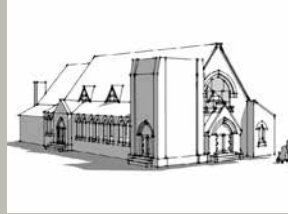
The preservation field has transformed in the last generation. In buildings, landscapes, cities, archaeological sites, and rural terrains, preservationists and their colleagues are called upon to design change responsive to the historic environment. Curatorial responsibilities, political causes, development goals all fall within the purview of contemporary preservation. Research and training must honor the knowledge, skills and traditions passed on from our forbears while relentlessly innovating. What will be the future roles of heritage and conservation in society? The care and interpretation of heritage sites – and the life of heritage long in to the future – are the questions that inspire us.

As a practical matter, historic preservation has become central to the design, adaptive use, planning, and management of buildings, cities, landscapes, and regions. By understanding the time dimension in human culture, preservation promotes inheritance, cultural significance and narrative as integral aspects of the material, psychological, and symbolic qualities of our environment. Continuous change, rather than occasional intervention, is our frame of reference.

The Graduate Program in Historic Preservation provides an integrated approach for architects, landscape architects, planners, historians, archaeologists, conservators, managers, and other professionals to understand, sustain, and transform the existing environment. The identification and analysis of historic fabric, places of cultural value, and intangible heritage... the determination of significance and value... the application of scientific methods and craft intelligence to curatorial care... the design and development of appropriate conservation and management measures... all require special preparation at the graduate level in history, theory, documentation, technology, and planning. These subjects form the core of the Program. Students build upon this core to define an area of mastery such as architectural conservation, preservation planning, heritage site management, landscape preservation, or preservation design

Through coursework, dedicated studios, laboratories and research projects based in the School of Design – as well as through partnerships with local, national and international institutions and agencies, and across our great University – students have unparalleled opportunities for study, internships, and sponsored research. Graduates can look toward careers focused on the design and preservation of the world's cultural heritage including buildings, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and historic towns and cities.

STUDIOS



The Studio is a practical course bringing to bear a wide range of skills and ideas to the problems of sustaining, designing and planning for the conservation of heritage sites. Recognizing that historic buildings, sites, districts and settlements are complex entities where cultural trends, socio-economic realities, land use patterns, building traditions, and the legal and institutional setting are all closely interrelated, the main focus of the Preservation Studio is understanding the cultural significance of the built environment, the relation of this significance to fabric, and the matrix of opportunities and constraints presented by economic, social, political and aesthetic values. Through the documentation and analysis of a selected study area, the Studio undertakes planning exercises, carries out documentation and historical research, and creates the policies and projects constituting a conservation plan. The Studio seeks to demonstrate how, preservation planning can respond to common conflicts between the conservation of cultural and architectural values and the pressure of social forces, economic interests, and politics.

Studios focus on a specific area in need of comprehensive preservation effort, most often in Philadelphia and its region. Students work collaboratively, and consult with local preservation and planning groups, community representatives, and faculty advisors to carry out their work.

While Atlantic City serves as a hedonistic retreat for millions of seasonal visitors, the city is also home to about 40,000 year-round residents. Current investment and redevelopment efforts are directed with the tourist population in mind while the neighborhoods are overlooked.

Preservation of the city's heritage has the capacity not only to enhance economic-development initiatives but also to strengthen existing communities – benefiting both the residential and tourist districts. By activating traditional spaces in the city while re-naturalizing key areas, this studio's preservation plan addressed coastal threats and proposes ways in which the city can bolster its resilience to changes in the natural environment. Despite the wide-spread destruction caused by 20th century urban renewal, casino development, and coastal storms, a significant amount of historic properties survive – especially late 19th and early 20th urban fabric and landmark buildings. By leveraging these community resources to achieve sustainable community development, the preservation initiatives proposed by this studio featured and devised new uses for these remaining assets and the city's heritage.

This studio report detailed the preservation planning process as undertaken by the studio team and the resulting conservation plan. Through values-based planning, the studio analyzed Atlantic City's history, existing fabric and demographics, political landscape and site values, as well as comparable cities, in order to develop a statement of significance and preservation interventions. The second section of their report presented ten projects created in response to the conservation plan, which include policy-, interpretation-, and design-based proposals. Through this plan, the studio team sought to shed light on the power and potential of a preservation approach to realize sustainable development objectives and create livable, culturally-robust communities.

Studio Team:

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Di Gao
Rachel Isacoff
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Amanda Mazie
Lee Riccetti
Nate Schlundt
Maggie Smith
Parima Sukosi



19th Street Baptist Church, designed by celebrated Philadelphia architects Frank Furness and George Hewitt and built 1874-75, is one the last surviving institutional buildings in Philadelphia that is clad primarily in serpentine stone. The church is located at 19th and Titan Streets in the Point Breeze neighborhood of South Philadelphia, and consists of two buildings connected by an enclosed passageway: a sanctuary that occupies the north half of the lot, and an adjacent Parish House to the south. The sanctuary is currently unusable due to its physical condition. The complex is deteriorating due to the lack of durability of the exterior cladding materials, structural problems that stem from its original design and construction, and inadequate maintenance over the years. The congregation is dwindling in numbers and lacks adequate reserve funds to maintain the building.

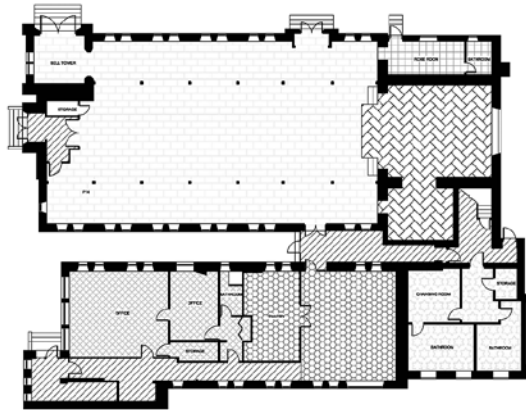
After an intensive analysis, this studio team determined that the congregation by itself cannot sustain the building. The studio report presented an alternative option for the congregation, to explore opportunities for partnering with outside groups to generate the funds necessary to repair the structure.

This studio's report is a preservation planning document mapping out a way to return 19th Street Baptist Church to a state of sustainability and good repair.

First, the studio team developed a sound knowledge base of the building by conducting a close reading of the building's site evolution and neighborhood context. They analyzed the building's interior and exterior architectural assets to determine its character-defining features, and then assessed its existing condition. Next, they consulted extensively with the building's stakeholders and site values, and engaged its congregation and immediate neighbors. The studio team analyzed comparable churches, considered its strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats, and assessed its tolerance for change. From the gathered information the team developed recommendations, which included priorities for the congregation, a reinvestment model for the building's structure, and proposed future uses that include shared space and further engagement with strategic partners.

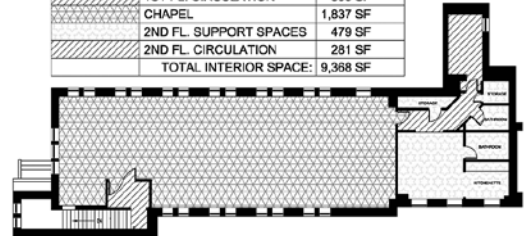
Studio Team:

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Johanna Sztokman
Irene Matteini
Nityaa Iyer
Matthew Morgan
Benjamin Doubledee
Kevin Wohlgemuth



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

LEGEND		
HATCH	ROOM DESIGNATION	AREA
[Blank Hatch]	SANCTUARY	2,945 SF
[Cross-hatch]	CHANCEL/BAPTISMAL FONT	771 SF
[Diagonal Hatch]	VESTRY	182 SF
[Stippled Hatch]	OFFICE SUITE	733 SF
[Grid Hatch]	MEETING RM.	773 SF
[Horizontal Hatch]	1ST FL. SUPPORT SPACES	562 SF
[Vertical Hatch]	1ST FL. CIRCULATION	805 SF
[Diagonal Hatch]	CHAPEL	1,837 SF
[Stippled Hatch]	2ND FL. SUPPORT SPACES	479 SF
[Vertical Hatch]	2ND FL. CIRCULATION	281 SF
TOTAL INTERIOR SPACE:		9,368 SF



SECOND FLOOR PLAN - PARISH HOUSE



In the context of Philadelphia's growing crisis in public education – and consequent closing of dozens of schools – this studio's preservation plan focused on the Charles R. Drew Elementary School in West Philadelphia. Designed by the prolific Philadelphia firm of Henry D. Dagit and Sons, Drew is located at the corner of 38th Street, Lancaster Avenue, and Powelton Avenue. The goal of this project was to consider the preservation of the school within the context of recent school closures across Philadelphia. This project considered the possible reuse of the school building and the future development of the school site. The report presented an assessment of the stakeholder interests in the site and demographic information of the neighborhood.

Following the context development through the discussion of current issues, a comprehensive analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) was presented. This work, along with the statement of values, informed the preservation approach developed. Then, a catalog of school reuse comparables from around the country were presented to inform how the studio's preservation approach informed several projects. These projects looked at the Dagit legacy in Philadelphia, the role of the Drew School in modernist design, the needs of a 21st century school, and the likely development and financial scenarios that will affect the site's future.

The studio team presented their report in hopes that it would valorize this historic school site and the Modern architectural legacy it represents and illuminate how the vacancy of this type of building in Philadelphia can be reimagined for future use.

Studio Team:

Benjamin Buckley
Alison Garcia Kellar
JulieAnn Murphy
Jon Vimr
Kelly Wiles



This studio's preservation plan explored the history, use, and future potential of the Edgewood Lake boathouse and gazebo in Franklin Delano Roosevelt Park in South Philadelphia. FDR Park is one of Philadelphia's most intensely used public spaces, and boasts one of the only fully-accessible water recreation spots in the city.

FDR Park, originally League Island Park, was designed by the Olmsted Brothers in 1914, inspired by the City Beautiful Movement that spread across the country in the early twentieth century. The boathouse and gazebo were built in 1916 and the park was complete by 1923. FDR Park was the site of the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial International Exhibition in 1926. The period of significance for this site is between 1914 and 1926, a period that incorporates the historical vision for the park and the boathouse as well as their original uses. The park's significance combines the importance of landscape, ecological, and architectural values with the rich history of the boathouse in the early twentieth century. The boathouse and gazebo contribute to the FDR Park Local Historic District, designated in 2000, and arguably deserve their own recognition as historic landmarks in a culturally and environmentally significant landscape.

The preservation plan outlined character-defining features of the site, which informed the values and goals proposed in the report and aid in the understanding of the significance attributed to the site.

It called for renewing historical awareness and promoting means of reusing the site, which remains sensitive to current popular uses. The specific recommendations for the site included five detailed, individual interventions that would enhance and improve the overall quality of FDR Park, the experience of park users, and the communities that surround it. These proposals included a plan for connecting the park to the surrounding neighborhood, a landscape conservation and design management plan, an interpretative plan of the Russian Tea Room, an adaptive reuse plan of the Boathouse as a Café, and a plan for reconnecting the Boathouse and Park through design interventions. Above all, the goals and recommendations for the site should be used as a guideline for design, use, and preservation of the much-used park.

Studio Team:

Lizzie Hessmiller
Alix Kress
Elizabeth Lissy
Erica Maust
Soeun Park



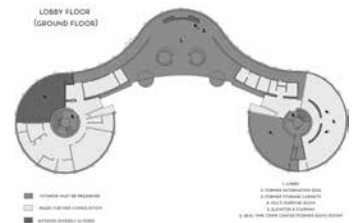
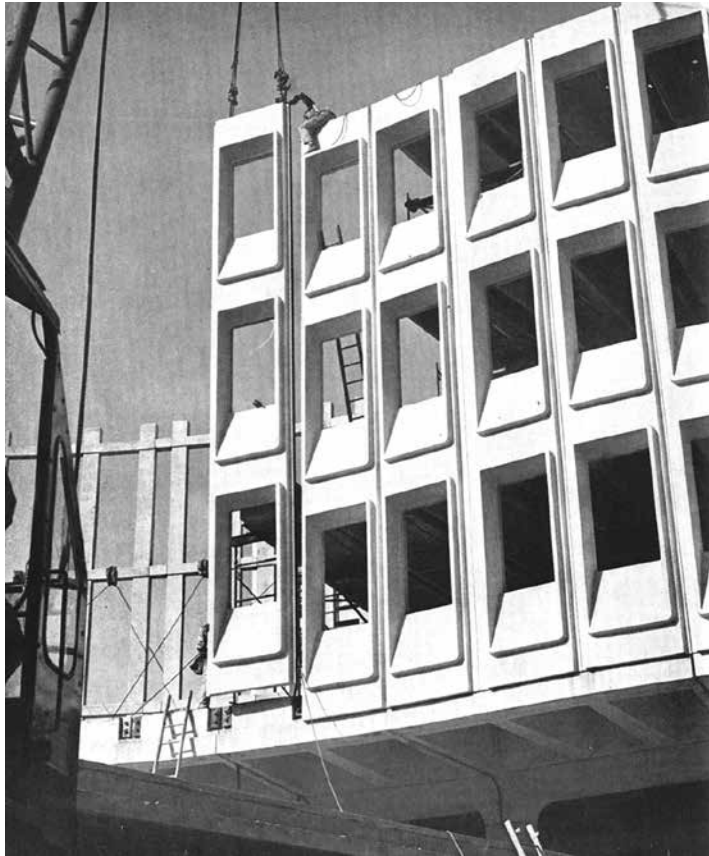
PHILADELPHIA'S POLICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING:
THE ROUNDHOUSE: FALL 2012

This studio team presented a preservation plan for Philadelphia's Police Administration Building – a highly visible example of Mid-century Modern buildings threatened with demolition. The building was designed in 1962 by the celebrated Philadelphia firm of Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, and Cunningham (GBQC). Located along the south side of Race Street between 7th and 8th Streets, this iconic building exemplified innovations in engineering and design. In Fall 2012 the City of Philadelphia announced that the police department would be relocated to West Philadelphia, which left the Police Administration Building vulnerable and its future uncertain. This prompted the University of Pennsylvania's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation program to select the site as a subject of study for its Preservation Studio. Throughout the Fall of 2012, this studio performed extensive research and consulted with various parties in order to determine the site's significance and formulate a preservation plan.

The contents of the studio report included the development of a historical context for the building. The history of GBQC, the Philadelphia School and the site's evolution all fall within this category. The report also addressed the site's most recent history, with emphasis on the current political climate shaping decisions about the building. Following a synthesis of this information was an exploration of the building's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. As a result of this analysis, a number of recommendations were included as part of the overarching preservation philosophy suggested for the Police Administration Building. Recommendations included writing a local nomination for the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places, a conservation plan for the exterior, design solutions for both the interior and exterior, and an advocacy campaign (which continued beyond the Studio's work). Long term goals of the report included an increased awareness for the building both in Philadelphia and nationwide, as well as ensuring that the building be retained, reused and appreciated by future generations.

Studio Team:

Christine Beckman
Allee Berger
Karina Bishop
Chelsea Troppauer
Kimber VanSant



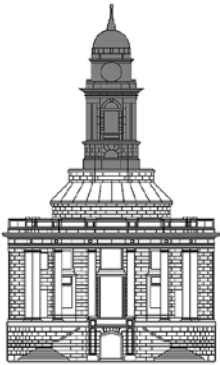
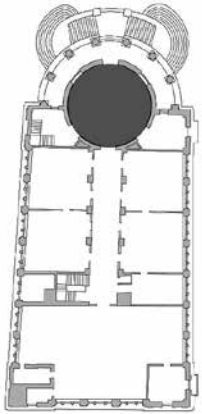
Located in the Germantown section of northwest Philadelphia, Germantown Town Hall is a historically significant site that was constructed in 1922 and stood unoccupied for over sixteen years. Given its location in the heart of Germantown's business corridor, the prominence and civic function of this early-twentieth century building prompted numerous reports and articles highlighting its potential for reuse. Rehabilitating one of Germantown's most iconic structures could serve as a catalyst for revitalization in one of Philadelphia's oldest neighborhoods, which has experienced acute economic decline. This studio adopted a values-based approach to cultural resource management. Their proposals were informed by previous reports, but are the result of a preservation planning process that provoked critical thought and discussion surrounding the building's value and future. The studio's primary goal was to identify a compatible new use that would serve both the building and the Germantown neighborhood, while preserving the historic integrity and fabric of the building.

The studio report included an assessment of Germantown Town Hall's historic context and an overview of the artisans responsible for the building's design and contents; an analysis of the site's character-defining elements and the existing condition of its building materials, an overview of the site's designation history and a synthesis of recent press coverage and studies of the building. To better understand Germantown Town Hall's connection with its surrounding community stakeholders, the studio conducted interviews, demographic studies, and ethnographic research.

The studio team identified five possible future uses for the building: affordable/veterans housing, arts/community/visitor center, city agencies/social services, a green technology charter school, and—as a more immediate, temporary intervention—mothballing. As the team vetted these programmatic options, it was determined that the green technology charter school would be the best programmatic reuse to explore. The team then created proposals for this recommended use, including a preliminary schematic design, funding opportunities, and new signage for the building.

Studio Team:

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Molly Lester
Kalen McNabb
Monica Rhodes
Michael Shoriak
Matthew Wicklund
Courtney Williams



THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST:
THE ROTUNDA: FALL 2011

This studio's team aimed to create a comprehensive preservation plan for the Rotunda, a former place of worship of the Church of Christian Science located near the intersection of 40th and Walnut Streets in West Philadelphia. Known locally simply as the Rotunda and owned by the University of Pennsylvania, this architectural landmark is known as a cultural nexus of West Philadelphia due to its diverse cultural programming.

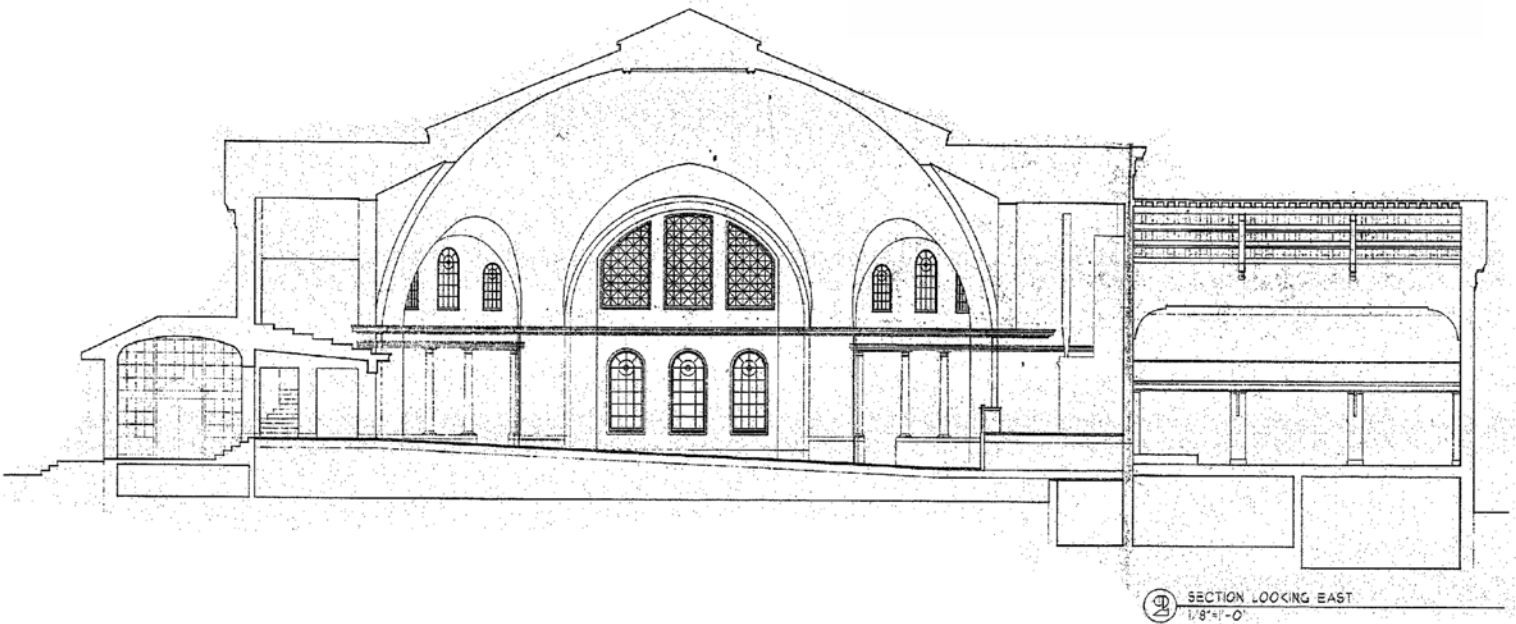
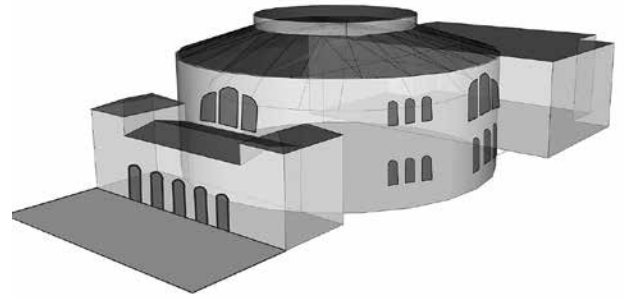
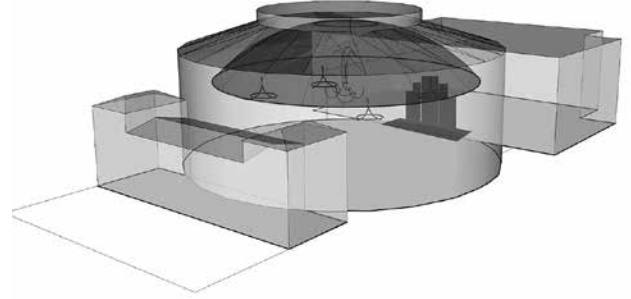
The research of the studio began with exploration of the site's importance within the neighborhood of West Philadelphia – first as a Christian Science church – and the neighborhood's future development. Work on the building's architectural history (it is the only Carerre and Hasting-designed structure in Philadelphia) led to its listing on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places, authored by Studio member Collette Kinane.

The stakeholder analysis was undertaken to determine the key stakeholders connected to the site and their level of influence. The main three stakeholders were identified as the University of Pennsylvania, followed by the local cultural arts community, and lastly the neighborhood of West Philadelphia at large.

The report continued with an analysis of the site's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and potential threats, and the current context of the surrounding neighborhood. A list of comparable venues similar to the Rotunda was researched, suggesting the building's future promise as a more intensively developed cultural arts and performance space. This strongly informed the preservation philosophy and preservation strategy.

Studio Team:

Courtney Allen
Dan Castele
Vanessa De la Torre
Nyasha Hayes
Colette Kinane
Christine Leggio



THADDEUS STEVENS SCHOOL:
FALL 2011

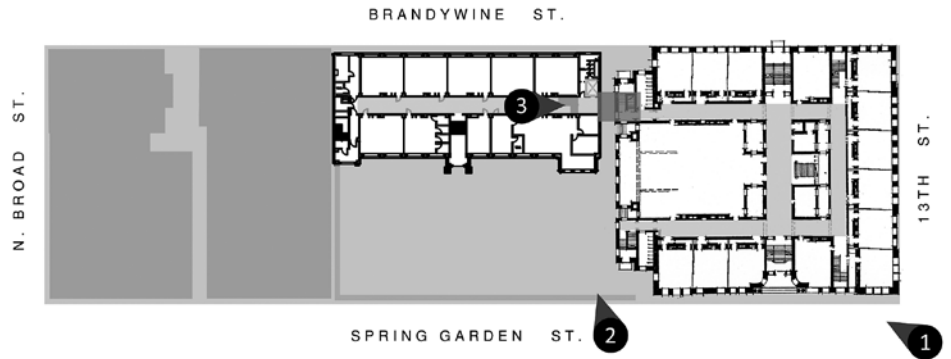
This studio project investigated the potentials for adaptive reuse of the Thaddeus Stevens School of Practice, a large, former public school located at the intersection of North Broad Street and Spring Garden Street. Built in 1926, this impressive building incorporates both Art Deco and Gothic elements, with its highly ornamented facade with polychromatic terra cotta details setting it apart from other schools of the time. Designed by Irwin T. Catharine, the Philadelphia Public School System's chief architect, the striking exterior character of the Stevens School is matched by the unique and significant interior layout and educational program.

The report provided a comprehensive history of the school's role in the Philadelphia Public School System, particularly as it relates to the Normal School System of educating students to become teachers. It also covered the history and development of the surrounding neighborhood.

The School occupies a central and urbanistically complex site, located at a major intersection with excellent road and rail connectivity but surrounded by a number of empty and underutilized lots. After framing the building and its site within historic and contemporary contexts, the studio team created a statement of significance that highlights the key elements that make the Thaddeus Stevens School unique and matched these with specific reuse schemes aimed at residential and educational reuse – accounting for financial, regulatory and architectural variables.

Studio Team:

Rachel Hildebrandt
Fabiana Mileo
Sharon Reid
L. Jay Timon
Haley Van Wagenen
Tingting Weng



THESES



The Thesis is a requirement for the Master of Science in Historic Preservation and a foundation of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation's curriculum. Mastery of the research process is essential for professional success and the progressive evolution of the field. The Thesis is therefore required as a capstone course intended to demonstrate competency in the field, accomplishment in a chosen area of specialization, and the capacity to perform independent research. Thesis topics are chosen according to several criteria: the topic is relevant to an individual's interests and capabilities; it reflects the preparedness acquired through the program's core and elective courses; it contributes to the intellectual capital of the preservation field. Theses are built on original research, and in some cases original design work or laboratory experimentation. Individually and collectively, the hundreds of PennPreservation theses represent an impressive intellectual achievement – and a good reflection on the intellectual and practical questions driving preservation practice. The following is a list of thesis titles from the Class of 2014, 2013 and 2012.

To browse the online archive of Penn Historic Preservation Theses dating back to 1984, Please visit Scholarly Commons at the University of Pennsylvania Libraries website at:
http://repository.upenn.edu/hp_theses/

Lindsay Bates, "Bombing, Tagging, Writing: An Analysis of the Significance of Graffiti and Street Art."

Lauren Burton, "Evaluating the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program of the National Park Service"

Reina Chano, "Values-Mapping in Derry/Londonderry: Assessing the Applicability of Participatory GIS to Values-Centered Preservation."

Ryan Cleary, "Considering the Use of Epoxies in the Repair of Historic Structural Timber."

Winston Clement, "Standardization in the Lumber Industry: Trade Journals, Builder's Guides and the American Home."

Monique Colas, "The Survey and Analysis of Bronze Mausoleum Doors at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, NY."

Sarah Cole, "Infrared Thermography as an Alternative Method for the Assessment of Moisture Content Readings in a Porous Brick"

Benjamin Doubledee, "A Design Feasibility Study for the Preservation of the Main Cabin at the Bar BC Dude Ranch, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming"

Ruth Embry, "Preserving Ambiguity: Reconstructing the Floating Church of the Redeemer"

Shanshan Gao, "Extensive Historic Resources Survey in Wards 2, 5&18 of Philadelphia-An Implementation of Character Studies Methodology"

DI Gao, "Historic Preservation in Legacy Cities: Preservation and Revitalization in Camden, New Jersey"

Rachel Isacoff, "Raised or Razed: The Challenge of Climate Adaptation and Social Equity in Historic Coastal Communities"

Nityaa Iyer, "Performance Evaluation of Clay Grout Formulations for Structural Cracking in Historic Earthen (mud brick) Buildings"

Samantha Kuntz, "Why We Demolish: Heritage Loss in Philadelphia as a Catalyst for Policy Innovation in Historic Preservation"

Matthew Morgan, "Responsible Recording of Historic Sites and Buildings Based on Skills, Training and Sound Judgment"

Lee Ricetti, "An Economic Impact of Study of Historic Germantown on the Surrounding Neighborhood"

Patton Roark, "Encasing the American Dream: The Story of Plastic and Steel"

Nathaniel Schlundt, "Bold Adaptation in the Cause of Preservation: A Reuse Strategy for the Mission 66 Visitor Center at Far View"

Huachen Shao, "Policy and Preservation in Chinese Urbanization: Urban and Rural Cases Studies in Shanghai and Hongcun"

Margaret Smith, "No Property Left Behind: An Exploration of Abandoned Property Policies"

Parima Sukosi, "The New Visitor Center at Shofuso: Expanding Site Interpretation"

Naima Sweeting, "Evaluation of Cementitious Injection Grouts for the Stabilization of Holly Tower Support Rock, Hovenweep National Monument"

Johanna Sztokman, "Victorian Splendor: Analysis of the Late 19th Century Decorative Ceiling at Ebenezer Maxwell Mansion in Germantown, Pennsylvania"

Kimber VanSant, "The Politics of Public Ownership: Preservation Advocacy for Modern Municipal Resources"

Kevin Wohlgeomuth, "Revisiting Gordion's Pebble Mosaic Pavement: Evaluating Re-Backing Techniques and Investigating Alkali-Silica Reaction"

Christine Beckman "Evaluating the Displacement Modes and Associated Risks of Stacked Log Structures"

Allee Berger "On the Preservation of Principles: Determining the Adequacy of Historic Preservation Theories, Charters, and Guidelines for the Philadelphia Police Headquarters"

Karina Bishop "Design with Nature and Culture: The Landscapes of George Erwin Patton"

Kathryn Elizabeth Brown "Assessment and Evaluation of Consolidation Methods on Serpentine Stone at the 19th Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, PA"

Ben Buckley "Perpetual Care: A Sustainable Approach to Restoring the Lost Landscape of America's Rural Cemeteries"

Dan Castele "Unveiling Ancestral Iconography: An Analysis of 13th C. AD Earthen Finishes Through Infrared Thermography at Fire Temple, Mesa Verde National Park"

Kasey Diserens "Mining the Qualitative from the Quantitative: Re-Evaluating Cemetery Survey for the Field of Historic Preservation"

Jess Focht "Control of Biodeterioration of Sandstone on the Fisher Fine Arts Library"

Alison Garcia Kellar "Terminology, Technology and Design Intent of 20th Century Architectural Lighting and Establishing Criteria for Guidelines for Its Preservation"

Shannon Garrison "Penn Fruit and the Everyday Modern: Interpreting the Mid-Century Supermarket"
Erika Hasenfus "Measuring the Capital Energy Value in Historic Structures"

Lizzie Hessmiller "Saving Each Other: Using Historic Preservation as a Tool for Therapeutic City Planning"

Alix Kress "Buried with Tiffany: A Conservation Plan for the Tiffany Glass Mosaics of the Harris C. Fahnestock Mausoleum at the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York"

Laura Lacombe "Condition Assessment and Treatment Recommendations at Holly Tower Support Rock, Hovenweep National Monument"

Liz Lissy "Analysis of Original Finishes of Jules Bouy's 1930 Interior for the Cosmopolitan Club of Philadelphia"

Yun Liu "Effect of Brownstone Moisture Content at Application Time of a Water Repellent Treatment"

Alyssa Lozupone "An Evaluation of Contemporary Community Preservation Education in the U.S. and Recommendations for Strengthening Practices"

Erica Maust "Placing Color: Architectural Color & Facade Improvement Programs in Commercial Corridor Revitalization in Philadelphia"

Ellis Mumford "The Social Effects of Preservation: Social Wellbeing and the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program in Philadelphia"

JulieAnn Murphy “Beyond the Building: Exploring the Link Between City Sustainability Policies and Historic Preservation Policies”

Moira Nadal “Interpreting the Unresolved Legacy of Trujillo at the 1955 Dominican World’s Fair Site”

Soeun Park “Proposing Design Guidelines of Insa-Dong by Referring Design Guidelines of Old City Historic District”

Bri Paxton “Living with Living History: The Impact of Old Salem Museums and Gardens on the Quality of Life in Winston-Salem, North Carolina”

Brett Sturm “A Program for the Conservation, Interpretation, and Reuse of Downdraft Kilns at the Western Clay Manufacturing Company of Helena, Montana”

Chelsea Troppauer “Go with the Faux: Re-Evaluating the Design of the Richardson Dilworth House”

Sarah VanLandingham “A Seat at the Table: Integrating Historic Preservation into Comprehensive Campus Planning”

Jon Vimr “Protecting Postmodern Historicism: Identification, Evaluation, and Prescriptions for Preeminent Sites”

Kelly Wiles “Looking for Mr. White: Uncovering the Furniture, Business and Life of Philadelphia Cabinetmaker Charles Haight White”

Rie Yamakawa “Investigation and Analysis of Wood Pathologies in Quincha Construction at Hotel Comercio in Lima, Peru; With Recommendations for Its Treatment”

Xiaojuan Zhu “Evaluation and Recommendations for Preservation Practices in Historic Districts in China: The Case of Dashilan Area, Beijing”

Courtney Allen "Building a Green Community: The Woodlands as an Experiment in Urban Landscape Interpretation"

Tisha Allen "Beyond the Theme: Community Revitalization-Based Preservation Planning Approaches for Multiple Property Designations"

Lynn Alpert "Philadelphia Corner Stores: Their History, Use, and Preservation"

Jason Cantu "Green Roofs for Historic Buildings: Case Study of the Bar BC Dude Ranch at Grand Teton National Park"

Alexandra Church "Scale & Context: An Evaluation of Regional and Transboundary Heritage Conservation Models"

Mary Catherine Collins: "Consolidation Treatments for the Alveolar Erosion of the Agrillaceous Sandstone at Durham Castle"

Vanessa dela Torre "Shared-Use with the Performing Arts in Active Historic Religious Buildings"

Laura DiPasquale "Looking Up, Downtown: A National Survey and Assessment of Residential Development Incentives for the Rehabilitation of Vacant Upstairs Space in Historic Downtowns"

Rachel Hildebrandt "Demolition-By-Neglect: Where Are We Now?"

Collette Kinane "Addressing the Nation: The Use of Design Competitions in Interpreting Historic Sites"

Jesse Lattig "Calamities, Catastrophes, and Cataclysms: Current Trends in International Disaster Risk Management Practices for Cultural Heritage Sites"

Christine Leggio "Investigation of the Deterioration of the Trompe L'Oeil Interiors of San Sebastian Basilica, Manila, Philippines"

Molly Lester "Specialization and Significance: An Assessment of the Career and Works of Minerva Parker Nichols"

Kalen McNabb "Evaluation of Consolidation Treatments for the San José Convento Column, San Antonio Missions National Historic Park, San Antonio, Texas"

Debbie Merriam "The Wakefield Estate from Private to Public Garden: A Preservation Approach for a Cultural Landscape"

Fabiana Mileo "When Change Is the Best Option: Method for the Evaluation of the Impact of Change of Use in Houses of Worship"

Larry Parra "The Future of Historic Preservation in Blighted Areas: Effects of the Abolishment of Redevelopment Agencies in California"

Sarah Peterson "Re-Discovering Jules Bouy's Modernist Interior for the Cosmopolitan Club of Philadelphia"

Sharon Reid "(In)Forming and Pressing Matters: Laying the Foundations for the Preservation and Interpretation of the Western Clay Manufacturing Company"

Monica Rhodes “Disorderly History: Cultural Landscapes, Racial Violence, and Memory, 1876-1923”

Mike Shoriak “Nondestructive Monitoring of Wooden Native American Pyramidal Structures”

Lauren Szeber “Stained Glass at the Woodlands Cemetery”

Jay Timon “Upstairs in the Vieux Carré: An Analysis of Incentives and Tools to Catalyze Private Sector Rehabilitation”

Gladysa Vega-González “Examination and Analysis of Wrought Iron Exercise Yard Door at Eastern State Penitentiary and Recommendations for Their Conservation”

Haley Van Wagenen “Building Information Modeling and Historic Buildings: How a Living Model Leads to Better Stewardship of the Past”

Matthew Wicklund “Teardown Boom: An Analysis of Redevelopment Trends and the Loss of Historic Built Fabric in Chicago, 1990-2010”

Courtney Williams “Fight Blight Right: Using Code Lien Foreclosure Auctions to Rehabilitate New Orleans’ Deteriorating Housing Stock”

Tom Wilson “An Assessment of Preservation Opportunities in the New Jersey Pine Barrens”

Li Yi “Public Participation Issues in Preservation Planning: Practices of Chinese Historic District”

HSPV 600/601:

RESEARCH, RECORDING AND INTERPRETATION

Understanding the history of the built environment through research, writing, and graphic representation is central to the enterprise of historic preservation. Through these acts, we decide which buildings and sites are worth saving, establish the basis for future interpretation and intervention, and communicate the value of historic resources to the public at large. HSPV 600 is taken in the fall of first year and lays the groundwork for HSPV 601, which is taken in the spring and places greater emphasis on graphic recording and the public presentation of historical information.

Analyzing the historical evolution and recording the ... are cornerstones of preservation practice. The material produced by such work guides decision-making by property owners, site managers, public officials, and conservators. Rigorous documentation may also serve a broader purpose: over time, it becomes the primary means by which scholars and the public understand a site that has changed or disappeared. These themes are explored in the HSPV 600/601 sequence, which is led by a faculty team consisting of an architectural historian, a conservator, and a professional photographer (Aaron Wunsch, John Hinchman, Joseph Elliott), this class also features guest instruction by experts in various branches of the preservation practice.

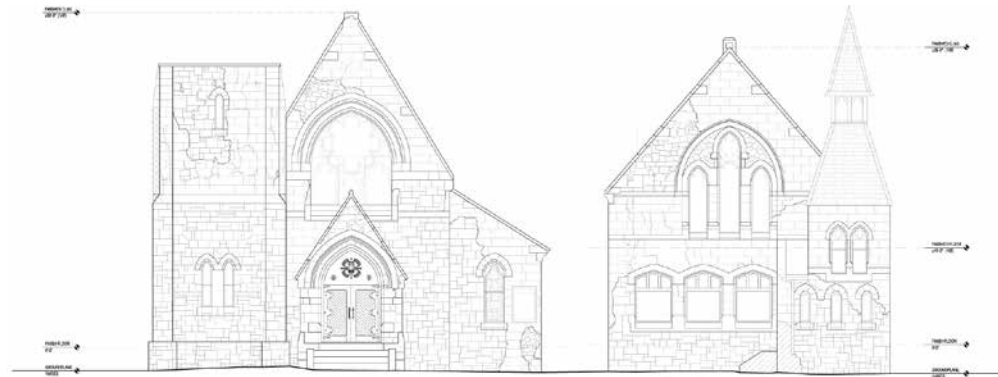
The goals of HSPV 600 and 601 are:

- Development of historical thought and methodology as applied to the preservation field through the arts of architectural description and historical argumentation.
- Identification and use of Philadelphia-specific sources on the history of the built environment, gaining a familiarity with Philadelphia's vast collections of deeds, maps, and related archival resources.
- Comprehending the role of visual information-gathering in historic preservation, with an eye to national and international standards.
- Understanding the relationship between recording and good preservation decision-making.
- Learning how to integrate information gathered through recording techniques into a coherent document for "the client" (a constituency understood to be as large as "the public" under certain circumstances).

HSPV 601: Spring 2014

In the Spring semester of 2014, this class completed projects on several sites clustered in the southwestern section of Philadelphia. These included St. Mary's Church, the Barn at Bartram's Garden, the Philadelphia Reduction Plant, and the gatehouse at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

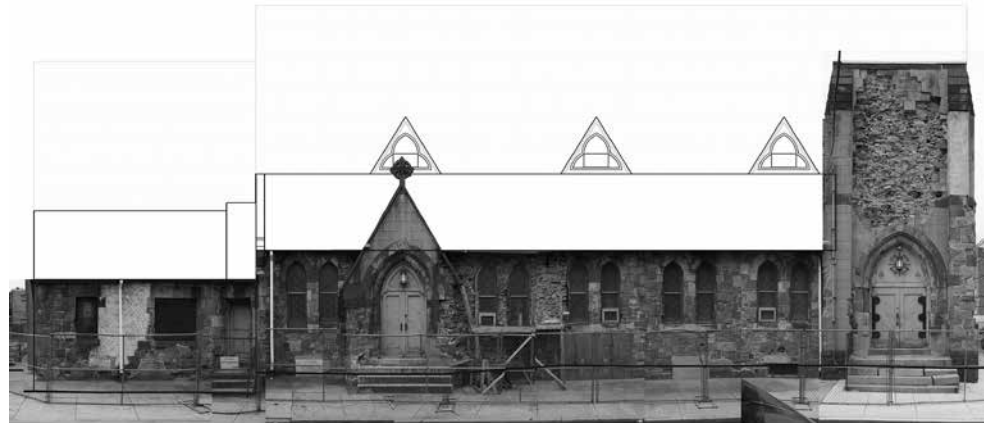
St. Mary's Church



① 19TH STREET ELEVATION
DATE: 1/21 - 1/22



② TITAN STREET ELEVATION
DATE: 1/21 - 1/22





**The Barn at
Bartram's Garden**



**The gatehouse at
Mount Moriah Cemetery**

**The Philadelphia
Reduction Plant**



**The Philadelphia
Reduction Plant**



RESEARCH PROJECTS AND ELECTIVE STUDIOS

PennPreservation students gain field-based experience – internationally and domestically — through an annual offering of elective studios, special seminars and externally funded research projects. Led by faculty from across the curriculum, these courses and projects are often multidisciplinary and push the edges of scholarship, practice and advocacy in the field.



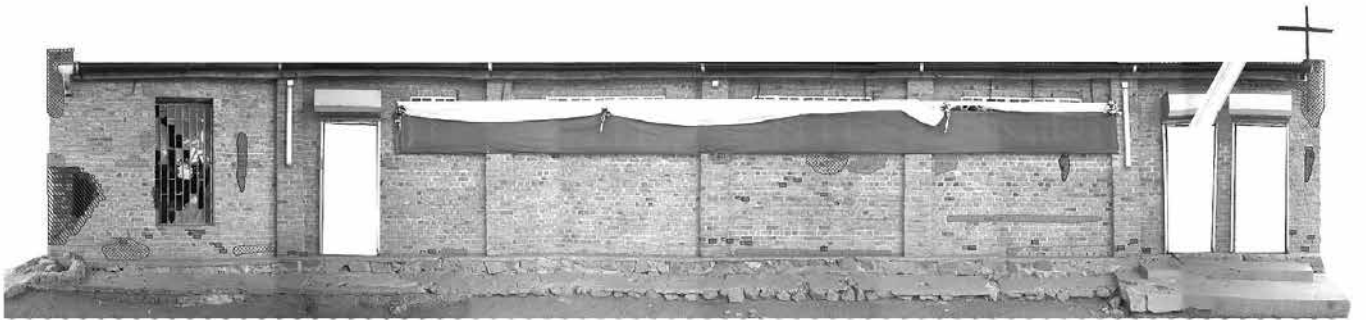
Genocide memorials and other sites of disaster and violence have become a prominent and problematic type of heritage site. In countries around the world, they are focal points for mourning and cultural memory as well as social development. Conservation, planning and design attention for these sites is urgently needed in order to support the important social functions they serve.

The genocide site at Ntarama is among the most important such sites in Rwanda, located in the Bugesera province just south of the capital Kigali. Plans for developing and interpreting the site, and activating it for Rwandans and international visitors, are the focus of this project. Our effort benefits from the material and in-kind support of partners in Rwanda (government authorities, the UK-based Aegis Trust) and the U.S. (Wharton professor Katherine Klein and the architecture firm Sharon Davis Design).

The PennDesign team began with a short research and fieldwork project to assess the conservation and interpretive aspects of the Ntarama site. A small PennDesign team from historic preservation and landscape architecture traveled to Rwanda in early 2014 to work on-site with partners and contribute to forward-looking plan to guide Rwandans in the future development, conservation and interpretation the site. The specific challenges of conserving and interpreting the site include: the condition of church buildings and other structures and shelters comprising the site; the advanced deterioration of fabric and human remains left on the site; fully understanding the history of the genocide events in relation to the existing landscape of Ntarama and Bugesera more broadly; designing means of interpreting the events and meaning of Ntarama massacre in ways appropriate to memorial, touristic and conservation goals; creating a framework for future, incremental development and conservation of the site and all its aspects; and addressing all the needs of the site in a manner sustainable for Rwandans financial, human and other resources. Fieldwork involved faculty and graduate students and focused on documenting existing conditions, site histories and interviewing stakeholders involved with the site and its interpretation and stewardship. Data on buildings and the whole site landscape was collected, analyzed and shared with other project partners and used as the basis for a design workshop in Spring 2014. Future phases of the work will include community workshops, continued conservation studies and collaboration with the design team working on new visitor facilities.

Led by

Randy Mason
Nick Pevzner
(Lecturer in Landscape
Architecture),
Blair Winter,
Laura Lacombe.



URBAN CONSERVATION SEMINAR:
HERITAGE AND URBANISM IN ASIA HONG KONG & MACAU
SPRING 2014

This seminar covered basic concepts, tools, history, theory and case studies in urban conservation—a specialist area of preservation bringing to bear aspects of urban history, planning, design, development, policy and governance. The course compared and contrasted the experiences of European cities, where urban conservation has developed over centuries, and Asian cities that have been experience explosive growth and are informed by quite different theories of urbanism and heritage. The second half of the semester included an intensive project studying urban conservation issues, histories and opportunities in Hong Kong and Macau.

The prospect and practice of urban conservation raises a number of intellectual, practical, and political issues that were explored through the semester – with specific reference to large Asian cities. Large and distinctive East and Southeast Asian cities – including Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, Manila, Jakarta, Yangon, Penang, Bangkok, Seoul – by many accounts are the most interesting and urgent crucibles of contemporary urbanization. Fast growth and modernization in Asian cities have provoked threats to heritage in all these places, destroying a great deal of urban fabric while at the same time spawning conservation practices and nascent heritage movements. The goal of the course was to study these phenomena, ultimately comparing and contrasting the role of urban conservation in urbanism in Asian cities with those of American and European cities.

Beyond and beneath urban conservation, another issue of great moment to this course was the theoretical question of whether and how preservation theory (the phenomena of heritage) is fundamentally different in Asia as in the west. And more broadly still, do different attitudes toward the past, and different uses of the past, pertain in Asian cultures? This question, tapping into essential questions about culture and cultural change, has become a presence in global heritage and conservation debate without reaching any sort of resolution. Questions revolving around the notion of materiality, and normative ideas of authenticity centered on materiality, have become prominent notes of debate (and notable issues for the future of preservation writ large).

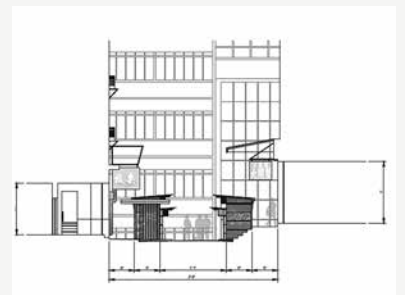
Specific case studies of individual cities undertaken by individual students documented and analyzed the role that urban conservation measures has played on the respective cities. A collective project studying the situation in Hong Kong and Macau, informed by fieldwork undertaken over Spring Break, complemented and informed the individual studies.

Led by:

Randy Mason

Students:

Jocelyn Chan
Reina Chano
Di Gao
Lee Riccetti
Nate Schlundt
Huachen Shao
Parima Sukosi
Mengjia Wang
Shuang Wu
Wenwen Xia
Shuyi Yin



ARCHITECTURAL ARCHAEOLOGY: BUILDING LIVES
SPRING 2014
GRUMBLETHORPE

Built works— be they barns or bridges, gardens or corn fields, palaces or pit houses – all embody something of their makers and users, and the prevailing social and cultural norms of the day. As a form of material culture, things-buildings and landscapes- are made and modified consciously and unconsciously, reflecting individual and societal forces at play. Since the physical fabric and its evidences of alteration present one primary mode of inquiry, archaeological theory and methodology provide an excellent means to recover and interpret material evidence, especially in association (an often in contest) with archival documentary sources and oral histories.

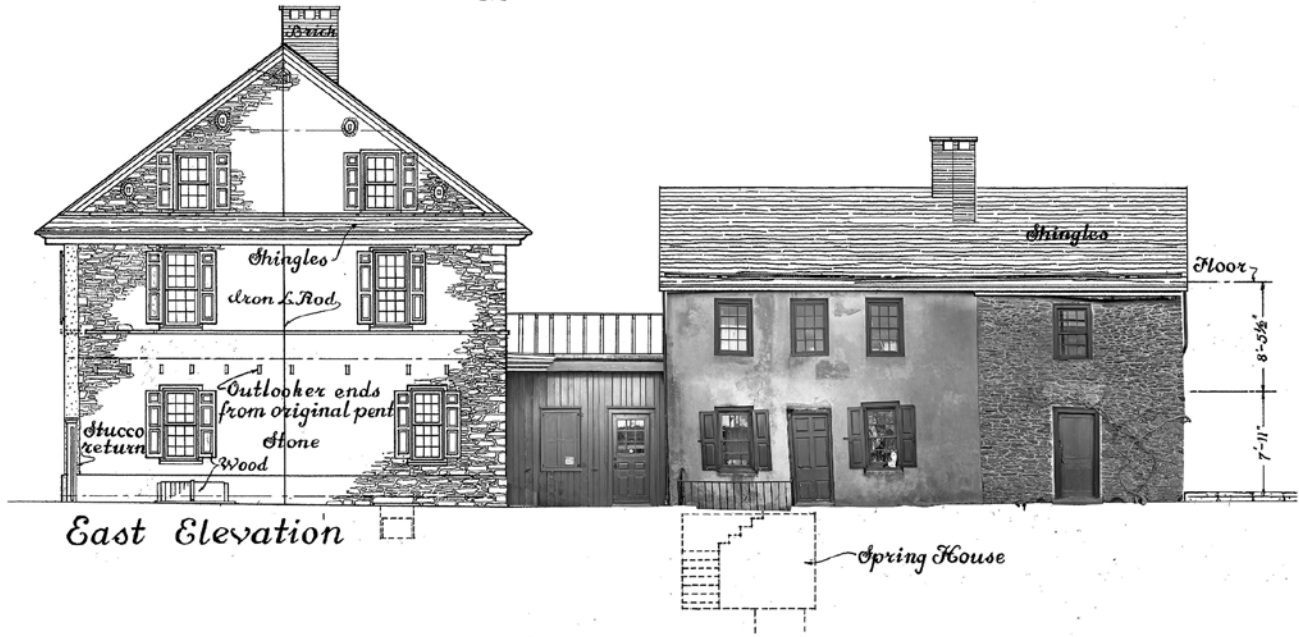
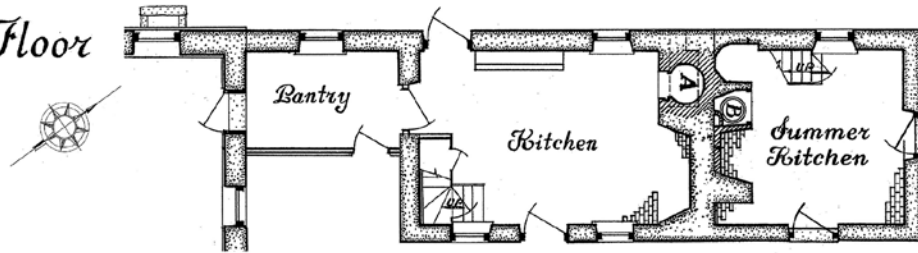
This course examined the theories and techniques used to investigate the morphological evolution of a historic structure and its physical setting, sometimes known as “above ground archaeology”. Students learned and applied methods relevant to the reading of architectural fabric as demonstrated and applied to a complex case site.

In the Spring 2014, the site selected for study was Grumblethorpe, the 1744 Germantown seat of the Wistar family, who occupied the property for over 160 years. The “Great House” and its associated tenant house, outbuildings and garden offer a remarkable window onto architectural and technological change for over two centuries. Methods of investigation included dating techniques such as dendrochronology, finishes stratigraphy, mortar analysis, and various typological - seriation studies including framing, molding, fastener (nails and screws), and hardware analyses.

Led by:
Frank Matero

Students:
Cesar Bargas
Jocelyn Chan
Courtney Magill
Patton Roark
Kevin Wohlgemuth

First Floor



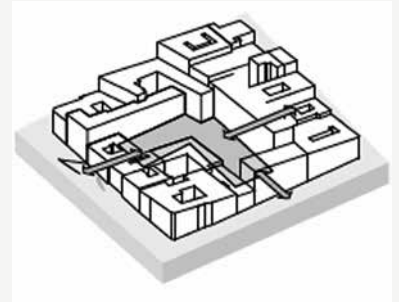
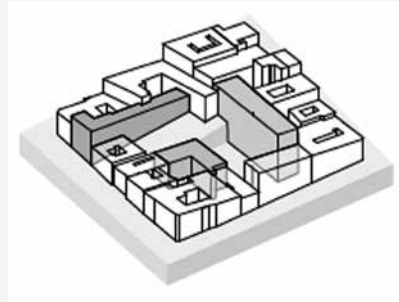
QUITO: ADAPTIVE REHABILITATION & HOUSING
IN HISTORIC CITY CENTERS
SPRING 2014

This course combined seminar and studio teaching methods focused on the opportunities and challenges posed by the adaptive rehabilitation of urban heritage in Quito, Ecuador for its sustainable preservation. Adapting urban heritage sites and buildings for contemporary uses with proven demand is a preservation strategy that is gaining acceptance around the world and is considered more capable of sustaining the preservation of urban heritage than traditional conservation methods based on the strict preservation of the physical characteristics and uses. However, the adaptive rehabilitation of neighborhoods and buildings pose significant conceptual and design challenges as it requires thorough understanding of governance systems and interventions into the physical characteristics of the heritage sites and buildings that may affect their socio-cultural values. Class sessions explored the conceptual problems involved in the adaptive rehabilitation — the social and cultural values of the heritage, the characteristics (type, structure and uses) that fill them with heritage values, the limits of their adaptive transformation — as well as in-depth case studies of successful adaptive rehabilitation efforts. Studio exercises focused on the design challenges posed by this approach to heritage preservation.

Since its nomination as one of the first two UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites in 1978, the historic city core of Quito has served as a cultural and historical beacon to the people of Ecuador. The historic core's sociocultural and economic values, which were originally grounded in social, spiritual, use, and non-use, have since expanded to cover the entire range of heritage values. Since its nomination as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Historic Core of Quito has ossified to the point where many of its once densely populated buildings stand largely vacant. The local metropolitan government is seeking new forms in investment in the Historic core aside from museums and religious centers. The ability for buildings to 'carry' new uses is largely dependent on the level of protection and set of building regulations imposed by the municipal government. historic buildings cater best to uses and users that allow the building to maintain its heritage values while maximizing carrying capacity.

Led by:
Eduardo Rojas

Students:
Nate Hammit
Dana Rice
Ruthie Embry
Rachel Isacoff
Samantha Kuntz



HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE IN SHANGHAI:
A CASE STUDY OF EIGHT LILONGS ALONG HONGKOU CREEK
SUMMER 2014

The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) method is an approach to remedying modern-day pressures, including climate change, urbanization, market exploitation, and mass tourism. Through HUL, financial, environmental, social, and cultural values are intertwined to improve quality of life. This layering of values is addressed by considering the broader geographical setting in which people live. Therefore, HUL is relevant to every aspect of the urban fabric, including diversity and identity, the built environment, and economic development.

In 2014, China's central government announced people-centered urbanization and the development of education, health, culture and social programs as a few of its initiatives. Likewise, the Shanghai government announced in its Master Plan (1999-2020) increased emphasis on forming a new cities-towns-villages urban structure, and on historic preservation and revitalization, among other initiatives. Local officials approach planning from three perspectives: human, natural, and cultural. As a method that addresses a comprehensive set of values in an urban setting, HUL is useful in China at both the central and local levels.

Working in conjunction with the World Heritage Institution of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP), in this report, a group of historic preservation and city planning students from the University of Pennsylvania School of Design work to apply the HUL approach to a set of shikumen lilong in Shanghai.

Housing demands and prime real estate prices are resulting in the conversion of many lilong sites into high-rises. Residents of centrally located lilong are being resettled in new housing developments, often on the outskirts of town. This is seen as an improvement of living conditions, as the lack of plumbing, poor quality structures, and high occupancy make many lilong blocks unsuitable by modern standards. Lilong residents tend to be low-income earners and have little money to invest in improving their homes. While some residents desire a move to better housing, many prefer their current location because of the proximity to their community and work location.

Recent investments from the local government in the Bund, Tianzifang, Xintiandi, and readapted historic buildings such as "1933" have brought added visibility to Shanghai's built heritage. As a result, there is an opportunity to promote adaptive reuse by taking advantage of the already growing appreciation for historic buildings. There is an opportunity to redefine the lilong as "green space" in contrast to the surrounding high rises, allowing for their preservation as well as a better quality of life for everyone in the neighborhood. Finally, as aforementioned, pressures from the private market and urbanization make the lilong a suitable candidate for the HUL approach.

Faculty:

Donovan Rypkema
Ron van Oers

Teaching Assistant:

Caroline Cheong

Students:

Sarah Blitzer
Jennifer Carr
Mary Feitz
Erin Guerra
Kira Hibbert
Amanda Mazie
Marie Suvansin
Audrey von Ahrens
Catherine Blair Winter



Archaeological sites and landscapes have long been considered places of historical and cultural significance and symbols of national and ethnic identity. More recently they have offered new opportunities for economic and touristic development in both urban and rural settings. With a unique set of physical conditions including fragmentation, illegibility, environmental exposure and material deterioration as well as limited and often conflicted use value, their conservation, management, and interpretation as heritage places require special knowledge and methodologies. This course was organized as a hybrid “seminar-studio” focused on a site-based project at the Far View Group at Mesa Verde National Park.

Mesa Verde was the first cultural park in the United States (1906) and a World Heritage site. Far View Group and environs presented a complex study of the many issues related to the conservation, interpretation, and management of an archaeological site(s). It is an ancient ancestral puebloan landscape with a variety of features including three large masonry villages, a kiva-tower, a water catchment system including a large stone reservoir, ditches, terraces and dams, paths, and a fragile ecology of native flora and fauna. In addition, a significant mid-century Modernist visitor center adjacent to Far View Complex, required a feasibility study for its reuse. Issues addressed included the recording and analysis of the archaeological structures and landscape, analysis of construction materials and technology, deterioration and conservation techniques, environmental and ecological considerations, site protection and interpretation, and in particular, shelter and visitor platform design and circulation, and reuse of the old visitor center and access to the landscape. These topics were considered in the context of existing federal guidelines and the issues of consultation in formulating a culturally sensitive plan for the preservation of this federally managed archaeological and ancestral Native American site.

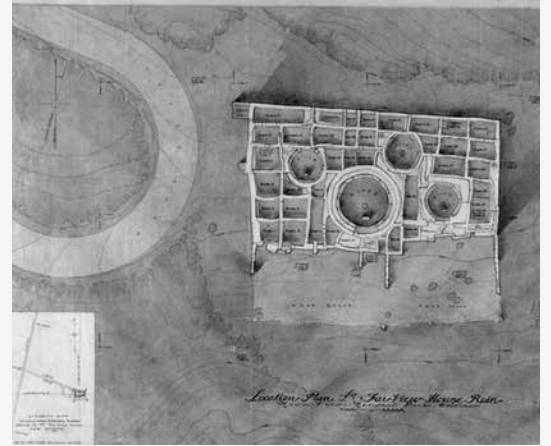
Students and faculty traveled to Mesa Verde and performed fieldwork specific to individual projects. Upon return, individual research topics were developed within the context of their application to the conservation and interpretation of the Far View Group. Park Service professional staff and other experts assisted in the fieldwork through our partnership with the Collaborative Ecosystem Study Unit-Colorado Plateau (CESU-CP).

Led by:

Clark Erickson
Frank Matero

Students:

Tiffany Cain
Jocelyn Chan
Divya Kumar
Kathryn Schaeffer
Nate Schlundt
Whittaker Schroder
Marshall Schurtz
Parima Sukosi
Naima Sweeting
Francesca Valente
Rebecca Vandewalle
Catherine Winter
Kevin Wohlgermuth



WESTERN CLAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY:
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
HELENA, MONTANA 2011-2013

Brick and tile manufacturing was once ubiquitous throughout much of the United States. Today, however, only a fraction of these industrial complexes survive. Of those standing, almost none preserves the buildings and machinery, kiln technology, and overall industrial landscape as the Western Clay Manufacturing Company site on the outskirts of Helena, Montana.

Founded in the mid-1880s under the leadership of Charles Bray and his son, Archie Bray, Sr., Western Clay became Montana's premiere brick and hollow clay tile manufacturing plant by the early 20th century. Stewarded by its successor, the internationally renowned Archie Bray Foundation for the Ceramic Arts – an organization located on the very grounds of the former manufacturing site—the complex promotes the rich relationship between the manufacture of industrial clay products and the ceramic arts.

Conscious of the original site's historical and cultural value, a partnership was formed in 2011 between the Foundation and the Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA). In an effort to assist the Archie Bray Foundation evaluate its many historic structures and machinery, the Architectural Conservation Laboratory (ACL) of the University of Pennsylvania conducted a general conditions assessment of the site, photo-documenting major structures, and recording and analyzing the beehive (downdraft) kilns. Employing various recording techniques, from hand measuring and rectified photography to laser scanning, the team sought to fully record the brick kilns, an increasingly threatened building type. A thorough understanding of both the evolution of the site and the current condition and integrity of its buildings and machinery will help the partners to strategize a creative future for this remarkable and now rare survival of American industrial heritage.

PennDesign's work was a collaboration with the Montana Preservation Alliance and the Archie Bray Foundation. The results of all phases of the project may be accessed through the project's website at conlab.org

Led by:

Frank Matero
Joe Elliott

Teaching Assistants:

Brett Sturm
Matt Morgan

Students:

Lindsay Bates
Sarah Belkoski
Winston Clement
Monique Colas
Sarah Cole
Benjamin Doubledee
Nityaa Iyer
Irene Matteini
Matthew Morgan
Naima Sweeting
Johanna Sztokman
Kevin Wohlgemuth
Shuyi Yi

Supported by:

J.M. Kaplan Fund



PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE COMPETITION:
CIVIL WAR DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON
SPRING 2012

This studio proposed a finalist entry for the National Park Service and the Van Alen Institute's Parks for the People: A Student Competition to Reimagine America's National Parks in Spring 2012. The team was assigned the Civil War Defenses of Washington (CWDW), a collection of 19 small fort sites owned by the National Park Service, remnants of an original defense system of 68 fort sites built to protect the capital during the Civil War. Though related to one another historically, the sites are today largely forgotten and disconnected.

The project was conducted as a hybrid operation, combining aspects of design studio, planning process, and preservation methodology for two compelling reasons. First, the resources, challenges and scale of the park demanded that these several disciplinary perspectives be brought to bear. Second, the team drew students from three departments in the School of Design (landscape architecture, city & regional planning, historic preservation), enabling them to adopt a multi-discipline approach.

The first ten weeks were devoted to research, with a shift (following a charette late in the semester) to six weeks of crafting design proposals inspired by research and subsequent discussions. Class meetings focused on sharing information, synthesizing research, brainstorming next steps, and debating the meaning and function of our park and its capacity to answer the competition questions.

Students organized into research and analysis teams, while also embarking on weeks of data collection and fieldwork. Student teams also mapped contemporary social data, interviewed stakeholders from the public sector and advocacy organizations, and consulted with varied experts (landscape architects, planners, NPS professionals, historians). On a second track, the studio sustained a discourse about the broad-stroke issues raised by CWDW and the competition: the national park ideal, legacies of the Civil War, the evolution of metropolitan Washington.

The studio's finalist competition entry was composed of several types of interventions, including several proposals to create CWDW-wide systems, as well as proposals responding to the three typical earthwork conditions—mostly intact, entirely absent, and some middle-ground. Depending on the integrity of earthworks, conservation and new development are balanced to protect significant resources while amplifying the capacity of the fort sites to fulfill interpretation and community stewardship goals.

The team's re-envisioning of CWDW asserted a strong role for community needs and shared stewardship. It required reconnecting the individual sites as a multifaceted regional system and redesigning those individual sites as active social centers and places of beauty, meaning, and natural complexity embedded in Washington neighborhoods. The team's mission held that as a national park, CWDW must interpret the literal defense of the capital while supporting a campaign to create and preserve quality communities across the city—a metaphorical defense of the capital city.

Led by:

Randy Mason

Students:

Courtney Allen

Tisha Allen

Karina Bishop

Mary Catherine Collins

Andrew Dawson

Shanno Garrison

Collette Kinane

Samantha Kuntz

Rebecca Lederer

Anne Leslie

Molly Lester

Debbie Merriam

Soeun Park

Caitlin Squier-Roper

Susan Unver

Jon Vimr

Li Yi

Xiaojuan Zhu

CIVIL WAR DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON

DEFENSES & THEIR CONTEXTS

1869 Topographic Map | 1862 Office Defense Map | 1861 Military Association Map | 1861 MPA Park System Map

Individual Fort Conditions & Historical Significance

Fort	Condition	Historical Significance
Fort Mifflin	1	1
Fort Mifflin	2	1
Fort Mifflin	3	1
Fort Mifflin	4	1
Fort Mifflin	5	1
Fort Mifflin	6	1
Fort Mifflin	7	1
Fort Mifflin	8	1
Fort Mifflin	9	1
Fort Mifflin	10	1
Fort Mifflin	11	1
Fort Mifflin	12	1
Fort Mifflin	13	1
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Fort Mifflin	41	1
Fort Mifflin	42	1
Fort Mifflin	43	1
Fort Mifflin	44	1
Fort Mifflin	45	1
Fort Mifflin	46	1
Fort Mifflin	47	1
Fort Mifflin	48	1
Fort Mifflin	49	1
Fort Mifflin	50	1

REWORKED DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Identify and define the site's historical significance and its role in the Civil War.
2. Assess the site's current condition and its potential for reuse.
3. Develop a design concept that respects the site's history and provides a contemporary function.
4. Create a site plan that integrates the new function with the existing landscape and infrastructure.
5. Implement the design through a combination of public-private partnerships and community engagement.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FORTS

S.S. Civil War | Post Civil War | Planning of the 21st Century

PARADIGM DESIGN

Participatory Branding | Environmental Wayfinding & Functional Art | Interpretive Management & Community Engagement

IMPLEMENTING CHANGE IN A DIVERSE LANDSCAPE

Smart Earthworks | Science Station | Environment Earthworks | No Earthworks

THE NEW PARK PROGRAM

- 1. Community Engagement
- 2. Adaptive Reuse
- 3. Quality Materials
- 4. Sustainable Solutions
- 5. Green Infrastructure

Annotations: "A park that is more than a park, envisioning the defenses as a system of public spaces that once again functions as a part of the life of the city & its people."



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORIES
CIVIL WAR DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON (2012-2014)
AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE (2013-2014)

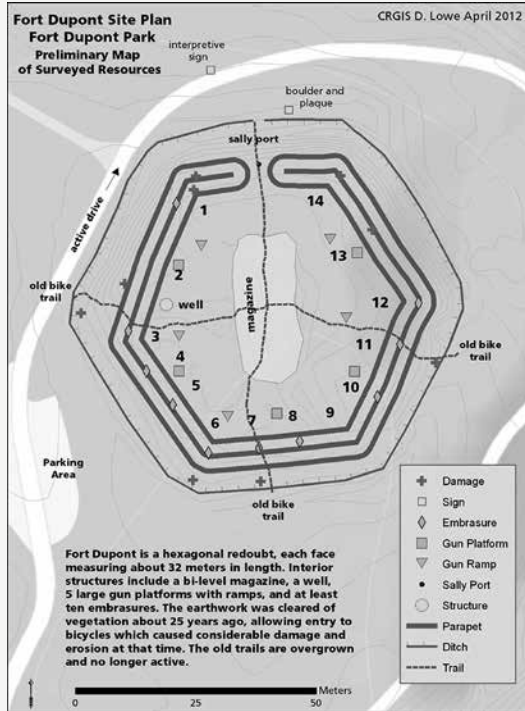
Beginning in 2012, Penn's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation was commissioned by the National Park Service to produce several Cultural Landscape Inventories for the National Capital Parks regional office in Washington D.C.. The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a research and documentation report produced as a management tool for the national park system.

The CLI aids in park planning and management by identifying and recording the landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, and character-defining features, through the lens of the place's historic and holistic development through time. For these projects, extensive primary and secondary source research was conducted at the National Archives, local D.C. libraries and archives, NPS libraries and archives, as well as through on-site surveying of the existing landscapes. The material gathered contributed to narratives about the historical development and significance of the landscapes, while also setting them in the perspective of the overall significance of the park unit on a national or local level. Documentation and investigation of the existing landscape identified character-defining characteristics and features, and allowed for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition.

Three post-graduate students over the course of two years completed five CLI's for the National Park Service. The first two CLI projects stemmed from Penn's involvement in the National Park Service and the Van Alen Institute's Parks for the People competition in 2012, in which a Historic Preservation studio with a multidiscipline group of graduate students won a Finalist prize. The studio focused on the Civil War Defenses of Washington (CWDW), a collection of 19 small fort sites owned by the National Park Service – remnants of the defense system built to protect the capital during the Civil War. In 2012-2013, Molly Lester completed CLIs of Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan. In the fall and winter of 2013-2014, Shannon Garrison completed the CLIs of Fort DeRussy and Fort Foote. Also during 2013 -2014, Karina Bishop initiated a new CLI project on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, which argued for the historical and architectural significance of the modern and postmodern landscapes of the avenue which were installed by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation from the 1970s to the 1990s.

Led by:
Randy Mason

**Post-grad
Research Associates:**
Molly Lester
Karina Bishop
Shannon Garrison



DEAD SPACE II, ST. LOUIS CEMETERY NO.1:
DEFINING THE NEW ORLEANS CREOLE CEMETERY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 2010-2012

The early cemeteries of New Orleans have fascinated visitors to the city since in the early 19th century. Today, after 200 years as the city's earliest surviving burial grounds, St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 (1789) and the slightly later and larger St. Louis Cemetery No. 2 (1823) remain popular historic sites to increasing numbers of visitors to the French Quarter. Despite this interest, a lack of funds, deferred repairs and maintenance, and increasing threats from climate change and vandalism all pose serious risks to these nationally significant cultural landscapes.

The current project, DeadSpace II, surveyed over 1,180 tombs and wall vaults in the three squares of St. Louis Cemetery No. 2. Central to the project will be the use of digital technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a descriptive, analytical, and communication tool to better map and analyze a broad range of research questions from the evolution of the site and its distinctive tomb types over time, to a survey of condition and risk assessment. With such a spatial and relational database, the opportunities for new research and effective site management can be greatly enhanced.

The new project also examined the development of the blocks around these two cemeteries to better understand the evolving urban context that witnessed the simultaneous development of the Faubourg Tremé and later Storyville and Iberville Housing Project. This relationship is critical as plans unfolded for the revitalization of Canal and Rampart Streets, Mid City's new hospital complex, and the proposed demolition of Interstate 10 and the creation of Lafitte Greenway, a linear park to the northeast on the former railroad right of way.

Partners for the program included Penn Design, Save Our Cemeteries, Tulane University, and the Historic New Orleans Collection. The results of all phases of the project may be accessed through the project's website at conlab.org

Led by:

Frank Matero
John Hinchman
Aaron Wunsch

Students:

Christine Beckman
Kathryn Diserens
Alexandra Kress
Laura LaCombe
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Kalen McNabb
Monica Rhodes
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Brett Sturm
Tingting Weng
Courtney Williams
Nels Youngborg

Funded by:

Penn Design
World Monument Fund
The Keeper's Fund



THE WALLED CITY OF FAMAGUSTA:
URBAN CONSERVATION STUDY
2012 - 2013

Famagusta is an intact fortified town on the east coast of Cyprus with a long and fascinating history and deep significance as a heritage place, which faces a number of urgent threats. The Historic Walled City of Famagusta was included on the 2008 and 2010 World Monuments Watch. The Watch nomination called attention to the challenges and limitations for international collaboration on heritage protection in northern Cyprus. In December 2007, shortly after the announcement of the 2008 Watch, and under the auspices of the United Nations, a joint meeting took place at the Ledra Palace Hotel in the UN Buffer Zone in Nicosia. Alexis Galanos and Oktay Kayalp, the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities of Famagusta, called for Greek and Turkish Cypriots to join forces to protect the city. Thereafter, World Monuments Fund supported conservation at several churches, in collaboration with Dr. Michael Walsh.

During the Summer of 2012, Historic Preservation graduate students from the University of Pennsylvania took part in a project to research and analyze the potentials and threats for urban conservation and regeneration at the historic Walled City. The study team formulated proposals to balance heritage preservation, economic development, urban design and social sustainability goals at the city. The project had the goal of providing the opportunity for graduate students to gain experience in diagnosing and documenting urban conservation issues at a unique historic urban environment. The project helped expose participants to the challenges of working in a foreign administrative, economical, and socio-cultural context. Lastly, the project required the production of professional quality documentation for the presentation of findings. World Monuments Fund has compiled these findings into a report with the goal of disseminating the knowledge and insight that was gained through these efforts and stimulating an overdue conversation on heritage management in the historic city. The full report is available at: www.design.upenn.edu/historic-preservation/work and at <http://www.wmf.org/project/historic-walled-city-famagusta>.

Led by:

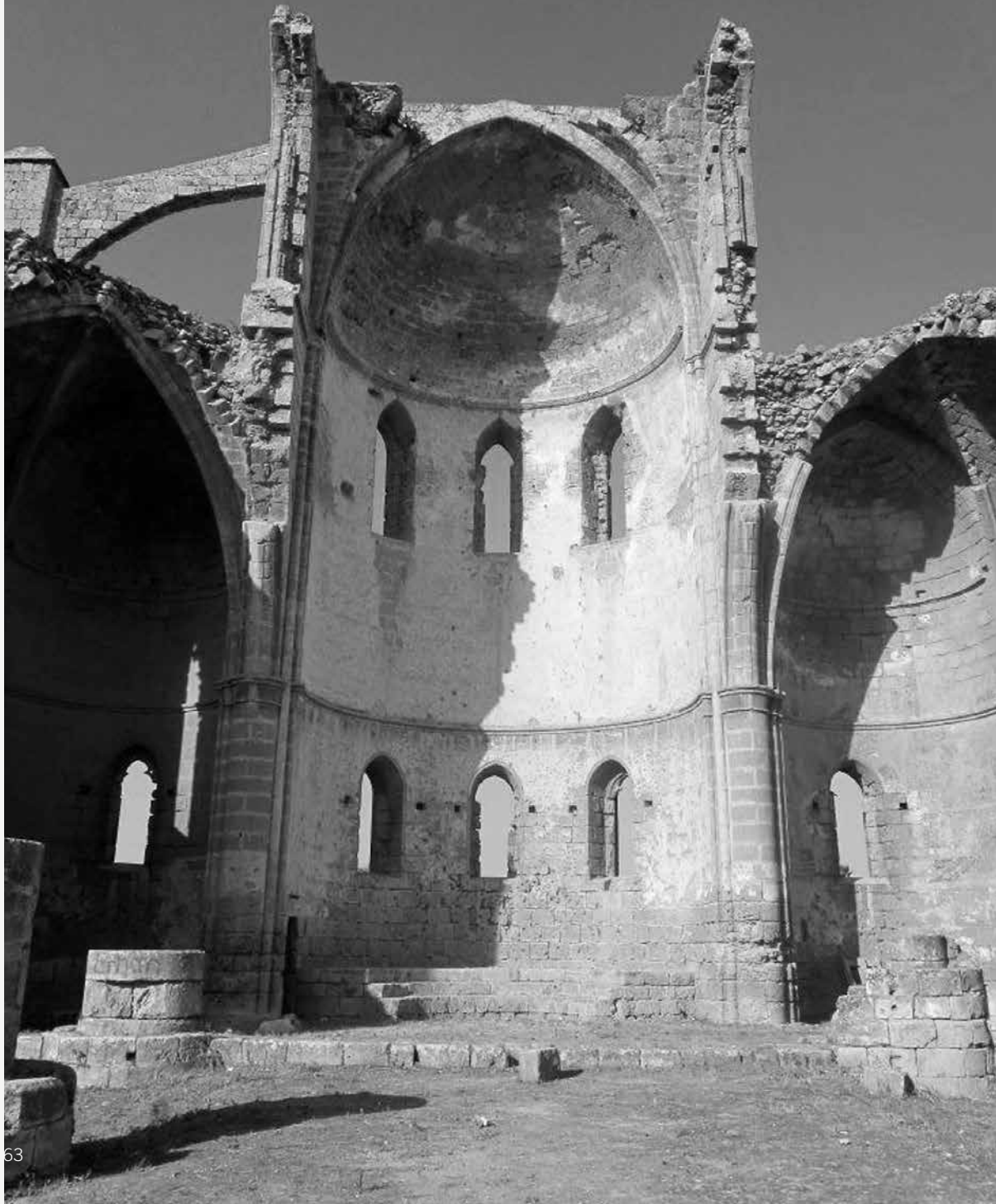
Randy Mason
Ege Uluca Tumer
Aysem Kilinc-Unlu

Students:

Michele Craren
Samantha Kuntz
Ellis Mumford
Moira Nadal
Kelly Wiles

Funded by:

World Monuments Fund



CHARACTER STUDY PROJECT:
PRESERVATION PLANNING METHODOLOGY
2011 - PRESENT

Knowing what historic resources exist is a fundamental aspect of sustainable, effective planning. However, few cities have the time or resources to survey and analyze each building within their boundaries. Character studies are an innovative response to the challenge of producing practical, plan-ready data about historic resources across large areas quickly and inexpensively.

The Character Study Project (CSP) is designed to address immediate practical needs and long-term strategic issues in the planning and preservation fields by (1) collecting and analyzing block-scale data about the historic urban environment, (2) integrating this data into existing planning and policy frameworks, and (3) completing survey work within tight timeframes and budgets.

The CSP's innovative approach employs web-based aerial images, digitized historic maps, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to quickly classify multi-parcel clusters by chronology and building typology, assemble and analyze the data, and field-check the digital survey to gauge integrity and ensure accuracy. The results document areas' built character, historical evolution, and identify clusters warranting preservation attention. Results can be easily integrated into planning systems and considered on an equal footing with other planning issues; they can also help preservation advocates strategically direct advocacy and documentation efforts.

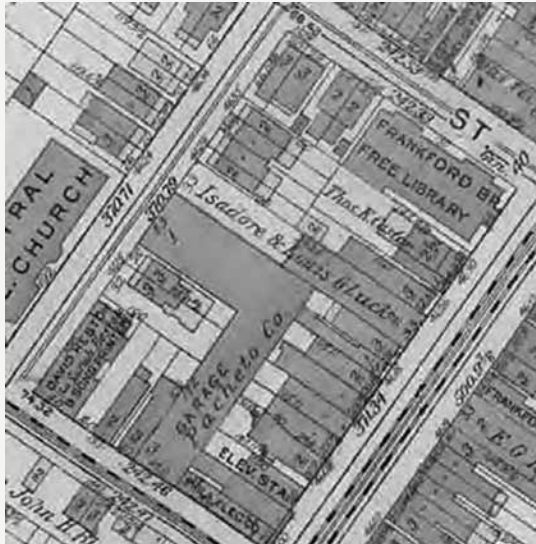
A successful pilot study was conducted in Philadelphia's Lower Northeast planning district in January 2012. The five-day pilot included classification, fieldwork, and analysis of the six-mile-square planning district, and concluded in the incorporation of results into the Philadelphia Planning Commission's Lower Northeast District Plan. Subsequent Philadelphia studies have been completed for the University/Southwest planning district and six wards comprising Center City. Other Character Study Projects are being carried out in small cities and suburban counties.

Project collaborators include the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Philadelphia's Office of Property Assessment, the Philadelphia Historical Commission, and the Preservation Alliance of Greater Philadelphia. Learn more at: www.design.upenn.edu/historicpreservation/center-research-preservation-and-society

Led by:
Randy Mason

Research Associates:
Cara Bertron
Shannon Garrison
Collette Kinane

Funded by:
The Sardegna Fund
City of Philadelphia's
Office of Property
Assessment



GORDION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
YASSIHÖYÜK, TURKEY
2006 – ONGOING

As one of the principal archaeological sites in Central Anatolia, Gordion premieres royal Phrygian architecture that includes a nearly complete monumental ninth-century BCE masonry gate, along with the remains of a once impressive citadel. Few sites in the world offer a glimpse of the early civilizations of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.

Despite its a complexly layered history, Gordion today is most commonly associated with the reign of King Midas, who led the Phrygian Empire to its zenith at the end of the eighth century BCE. The citadel's continuous occupation for over three thousand years has made Gordion a unique and rich repository for scholars, visitors, and students interested not only in the history of ancient Anatolian civilization and the rise and fall of several great empires, but also conservation and management issues for this world renowned archaeological site. Even with a built and natural environment of unparalleled historical significance, the existing Phrygian architecture is currently in poor condition due to sixty years of exposure to the harsh Anatolian climate.

Since 2006 the Architectural Conservation Laboratory has implemented a full program of advanced documentation and intervention strategies to preserve the site and identify vulnerabilities such as displacement, water infiltration, seismic movement, and other deteriorative agents. This multi-phase plan also resolves issues related to visitor access and general site legibility through the installation of viewing platforms, updated signage, and new steps and railings.

Most critically, the program addresses site conservation in the context of local development and professional training to ensure the long-term success of Gordion's preservation and display.

In collaboration with the Penn Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and Middle East Technical University. The results of all phases of the work may be accessed through the project's website at http://www.conlab.org/acl/gordion/index_new.html

Led by:

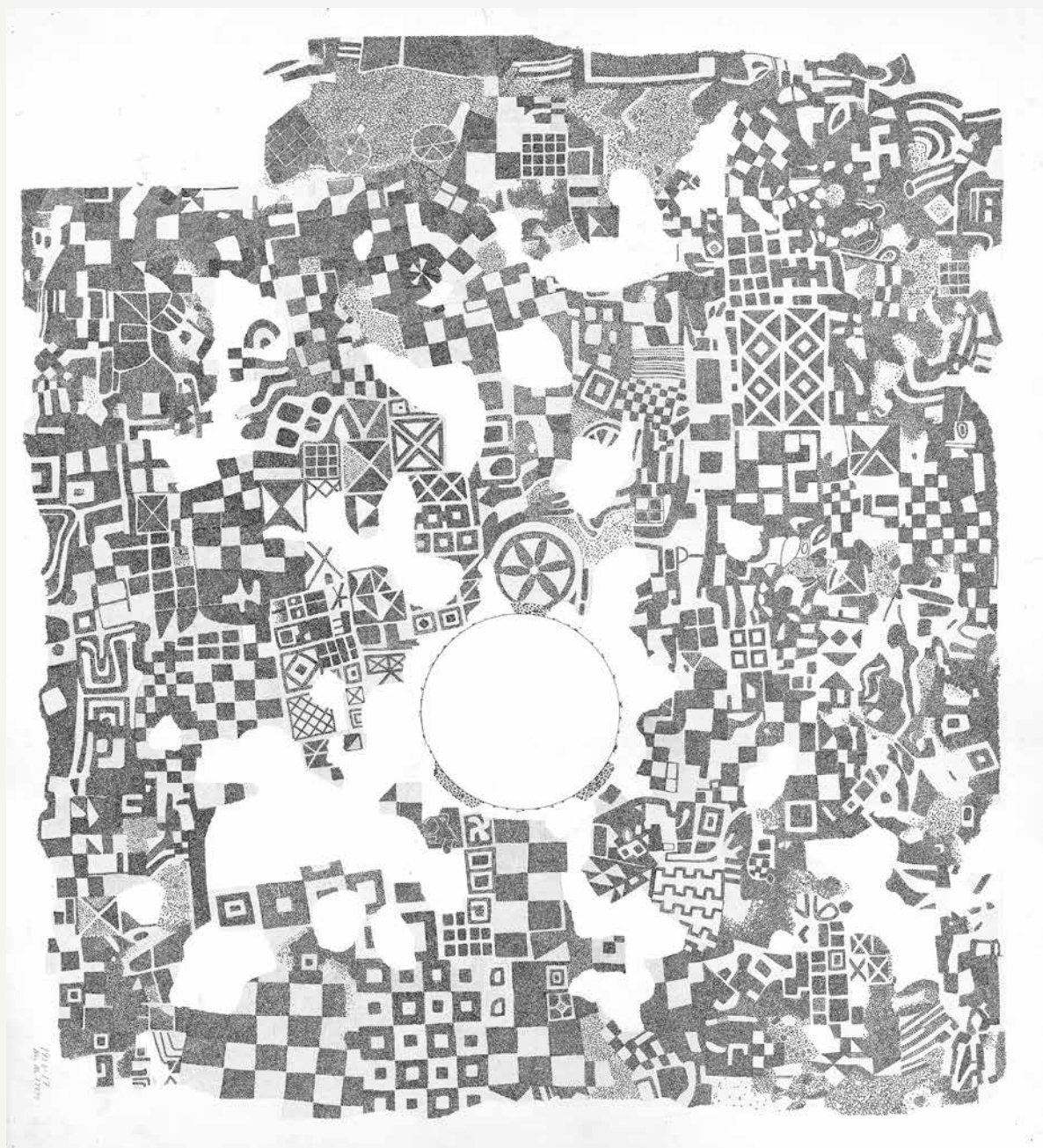
Frank Matero
Meredith Keller
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Students:

Jocelyn Chan
Angelina Jones
Kevin Wohlgemuth
Nityaa Iyer
Meredith Keller

Funded by:

1984 Foundation
J.M. Kaplan Fund
Global Heritage Fund
The Selz Fund



SPRUCE TREE HOUSE, MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK:
SURFACE FINISHES CONSERVATION
CORTEZ, COLORADO, 2003-2011

Discovered in 1888, Spruce Tree House is one of the largest and best preserved alcove sites in Mesa Verde National Park, providing a remarkable window onto the region's Ancestral pueblo communities of the 13th century. Of particular importance is the intact architecture and the significant survival of plain and painted surface finishes of the masonry interiors and exteriors.

While the site is sheltered, years of exposure to ground and atmospheric moisture as well as the stress from heavy visitor traffic have left the painted surface finishes in fragile condition. Since 1999, in collaboration with the National Park Service, the Architectural Conservation Laboratory (ACL) has been implementing a conservation strategy based on the site's high physical integrity and its prominent location. Active research into documentation methodology has been paired with culturally sensitive conservation treatment techniques, as well as preventive preservation planning.

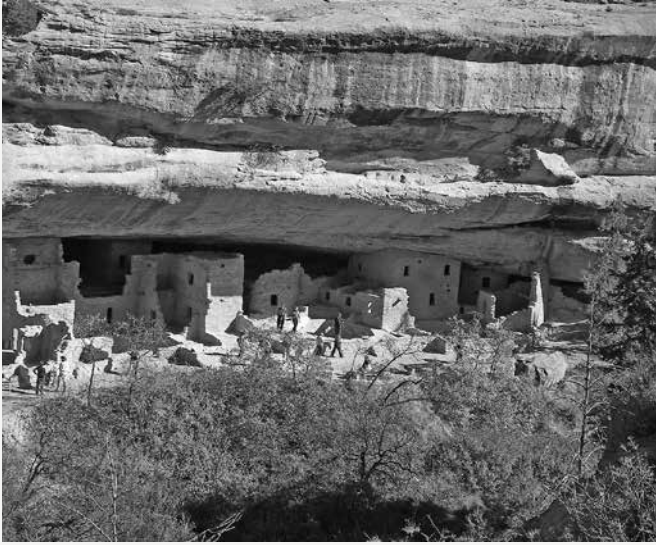
The methodology of documentation, analysis and treatment employed at Spruce Tree House was first developed at Mug House in 1996 and later implemented at Cliff Palace and now Fire Temple. This was augmented by subsequent treatment research conducted at Long House. The current fieldwork and research is focused on continued use of gelatin fixatives for the reattachment of earthen finishes, the use of multi-spectral imaging for non-destructive analysis of the mural paintings, and continued analysis of the techniques and materials of the architecture.

Led by:

Frank Matero

Funded by:

National Park Service
and Colorado Historical
Society



PROGRAM INFORMATION

FACULTY

Standing Faculty



Randall F. Mason



Francesca Ammon



Frank G. Matero



Aaron Wunsch

Adjunct Faculty



Michael C. Henry



John Milner

Associated Faculty



David Barnes



Clark Erickson



Robert St. George



C. Dana Tomlin

Professor Emeritus



David G. De Long



John Dixon Hunt



Witold Rybczynski

FACULTY

Lecturers



Suzanna Barucco



Joseph Elliott



Pamela Hawkes



David Biggs



Lindsay Falck



John Hinchman



Elena Charola



Andrew Fearon



David Hollenberg



Alberto de Tagle



Kecia L. Fong



Roy Ingrassia



Laura Keim



Catherine Myers



Donovan Rypkema



Mary Means



Autumn Rierson Michael



Reza Vatankhah



Melissa S. Meighan



Gionata Rizzi



Fon Wang



Elizabeth Milroy



Eduardo Rojas



David Young

FACULTY

Research Associates 2011 - 2014



Karina Bishop



Kasey Diserens



Collette Kinane



Joe Torres



Ben Buckley



Shannon Garrison



Margaret Lester



Kevin Wohlgemuth



Reina Chano



Nityaa Iyer



Matthew Morgan



Winston Clement



Meredith Keller



Brett Sturm

For more information on faculty members, please visit:
<http://www.design.upenn.edu/historic-preservation/people>

CURRICULUM 2014-2015

PennDesign's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation is a leader in education and research for the historic preservation field. Begun in 1981, Penn's Program is among the oldest, largest, and most comprehensive departments in a school with a storied past in all the design disciplines. We provide an integrated and time-tested approach for architects, landscape architects, planners, historians, archaeologists, conservators, managers, and other professionals to understand, sustain, and transform the existing environment. And we aspire to educate tomorrow's leaders of the preservation field.

The identification and analysis of historic fabric, the determination of significance and value, and the design of appropriate conservation and management measures require special preparation in history, theory, documentation, technology, and planning. These subjects form the core of PennDesign's program, which students individualize to define an area of emphasis such as building conservation, site management, landscape preservation, preservation planning, or preservation design (for those with a previous design degree) built on a foundation of core courses. The curriculum stresses mastery of the research process along with the marriage of theory and practice.

In coursework, studios, and laboratories at the School of Design, as well as through partnerships with other national and international institutions and agencies, students have unparalleled opportunities for study, internships, and sponsored research. Graduates can look toward careers focused on the design and preservation of the world's cultural heritage, including buildings, engineering works, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and historic towns and cities.

The following pages summarize the curriculum and focus areas. For all the latest information about the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation and its activities, please visit our website: www.design.upenn.edu/historic-preservation.

FIRST YEAR

Fall

HSPV 521 American Architecture
HSPV 600 Documentation, Research, Recording 1
HSPV 624 Digital Media for Historic Preservation
HSPV 660 Theories of Historic Preservation
HSPV Elective

Spring

HSPV 601 Documentation, Research, Recording 2
HSPV Elective
HSPV Elective
HSPV Elective
General Elective

Summer

HSPV 750 / 760 / 770 Summer Praxis

SECOND YEAR

Fall

HSPV 701 Preservation Studio
HSPV Elective
General Elective
General Elective

Spring

HSPV 703 Advanced Studio
HSPV 711 Thesis
General Elective

AREAS OF EMPHASIS

As a professional field, historic preservation demands a generalist's breadth and strategic thinking and an expert's analytical insight and depth. Each student is supported to develop these kinds of capabilities in working toward the Master of Science in Historic Preservation. The MSHP curriculum therefore affords students a great deal of flexibility in developing expertise by crafting an "area of emphasis." The faculty suggests five areas as starting points for personalized curriculum and career planning. These areas of emphasis are not intended to be hard-and-fast "majors" but rather focal points for developing expertise aligned with professional opportunities.

Building Conservation

Conservation encompasses the material documentation, analysis, conditions diagnosis, testing, monitoring, and treatment of buildings, structures and sites. It is the technical means by which a wide spectrum of preservation interventions can be carried out to address a broad range of issues. Work opportunities within this specialization include private practice such as architectural and technical consulting firms as well as public institutions such as federal and state agencies and non-governmental organizations that own or manage heritage places.

Preservation Planning

In the last generation, preservation planning has blossomed as a branch of the field. Urban revitalization, real-estate development, and adaptive reuse continue to grow as popular and strategically important parts of preservation practice – alongside traditional preservation planning applications like survey, documentation and regulatory matters. Planning is a fundamental component of preservation just as preservation is a means of achieving planning and development goals. This entails expertise in policy, law, and economics as well as in history, urbanism and planning. Like other areas of emphasis, this work is typically undertaken in all sectors – public, private and non-profit – by a wide variety of planning, historical, and regulatory agencies including governmental and non-governmental organizations, and by foundations, not-for-profit corporations, developers, and consulting firms.

Landscape Preservation

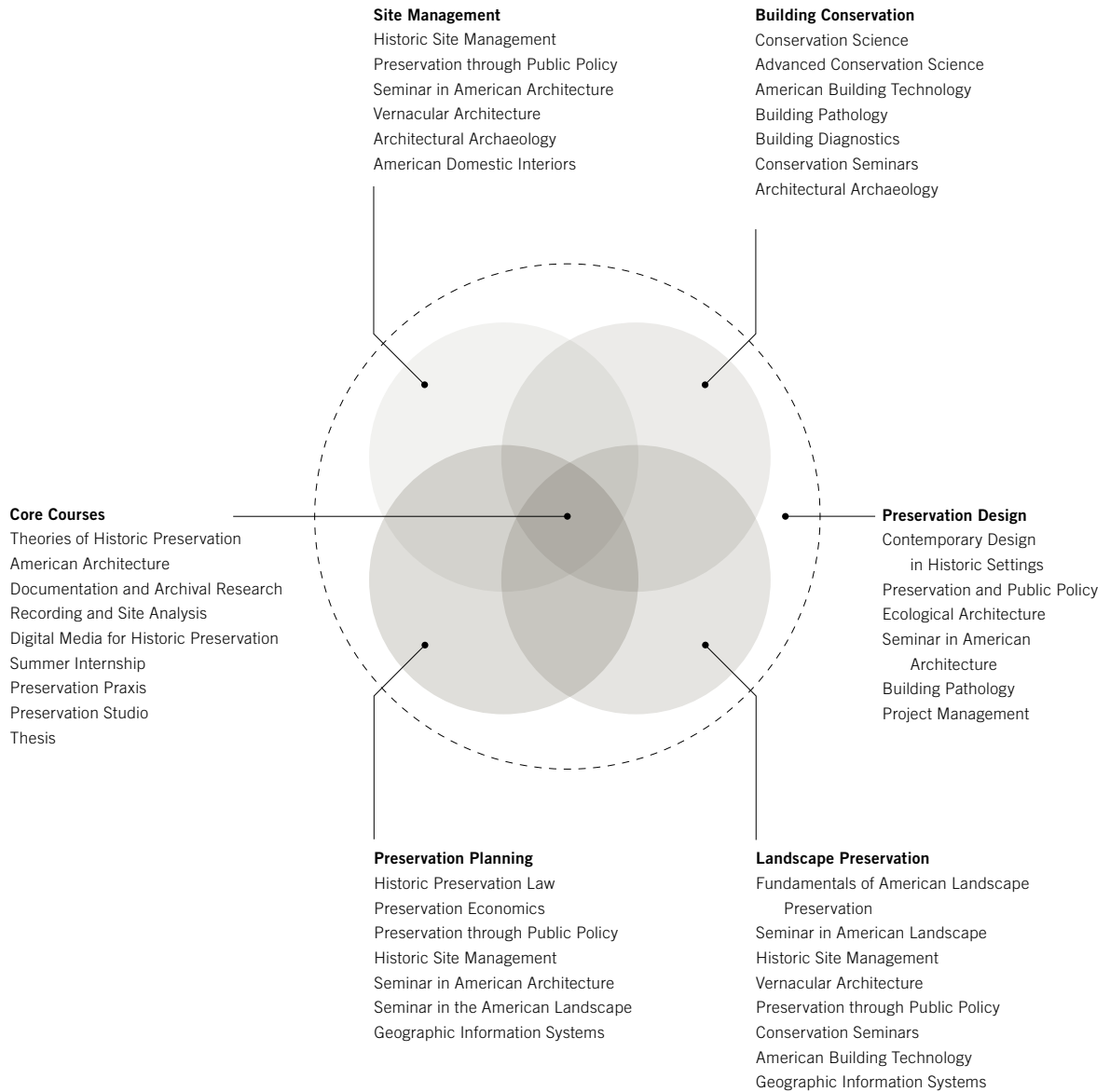
The preservation and management of cultural and historic landscapes require complex training in landscape history, ethnography, ecology, regional planning, and the materiality of the built and natural environment. As the physical result of human interaction with the natural world, cultural landscapes as common and designed places require preservation strategies that incorporate sensitive design with responsible conservation and management.

Preservation Design

Many architectural problems require design professionals with special training in the creative and sensitive modification of existing structures and sites. For architects and designers who choose to broaden their professional expertise by preparing for such specialized practice, detailed knowledge of history, preservation theory and technology is essential for good design. This emphasis is available only to individuals with design backgrounds. Course selections are tailored to meet the interests and needs of individual students, particularly using resources in Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Site Management

Among the long-standing responsibilities of historic preservation professionals is curating and stewarding sites acknowledged as having extraordinary historical and cultural value. Whether categorized as house museums, national parks, or archaeological sites, these heritage places demand professional management. Using history and preservation as a basis for economic and environmental sustainability and development, training in site management requires knowledge of inventory, documentation, interpretation, public policy, finance, communications, marketing and administration. Such work is undertaken in public, private and nonprofit sectors by various planning, historical, and regulatory agencies including governmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, public development corporations, developers, and consulting firms.



CORE COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

American Architecture

HSPV 521

Aaron Wunsch

The development of architecture and its descendant modes in the United States is presented through an examination of work by leading architects. Major designs are related to influential stylistic patterns as a basis for historic evaluation of more anonymous examples, and current stylistic terminology is critically evaluated.

Theories of Historic Preservation

HSPV 660

Randy Mason

Theories of historic preservation serve as models for practice, integrating the humanistic, artistic, design, scientific and political aspects of the field. This course examines the historical evolution of historic preservation, reviews theoretical frameworks and issues, and explores current modes of practice. Emphasis is placed on literacy in the standard preservation works and critical assessment of common preservation concepts. In addition to readings and lectures, case studies from contemporary practice will form the basis for short assignments. Professional ethics are reviewed and debated.

Documentation:

Research, Recording and Interpretation I

HSPV 600

Francesca Ammon and Aaron Wunsch

The goal of this class is to help students build on their understanding of materials that record and contextualize the history of places. As in past iterations of the course, a centerpiece of the class will be first-hand exposure to the actual materials of building histories. We will visit a half-dozen key archival repositories, and students will work directly with historical evidence, both textual and graphic, exercising their facility through projects. We will explore various forms of documentation, discussing each in terms of its nature, especially the motives for its creation and some ways it might find effective use. Philadelphia is more our laboratory than a primary focus in terms of content, as the city is extremely rich institutions that hold over three centuries of such materials, and students will find here both an exposure to primary documents of most of the species they might find elsewhere, as well as a sense of the culture of such institutions and the kinds of research strategies that can be most effective.

Digital Media for Historic Preservation

HSPV 624

John Hinchman

A required praxis course designed to introduce students to the techniques and application of digital media for visual and textual communication. Techniques will be discussed for preservation use including survey, documentation, relational databases, and digital imaging and modeling.

Historic Preservation Studio**HSPV 701****Randy Mason, Susanna Barucco, Fon Wang**

The studio is a practical course in planning urban and regional conservation areas, bringing to bear the wide range of skills and ideas at play in the field of historic preservation. Recognizing that historical areas are complex entities where cultural and socio-economic realities, land use, building types, and the legal and institutional setting are all closely interrelated, the main focus of the studio is understanding the cultural significance of the built environment, and the relation of this significance to other economic, social, political and aesthetic values. Through the documentation and analysis of a selected study area, the studio undertakes planning exercises for an historical area, carries out documentation and historical research, and creates policies and projects. The studio seeks to demonstrate how, through careful evaluation of problems and potentials, preservation planning can respond to common conflicts between the conservation of cultural and architectural values and the pressure of social forces, economic interest, and politics.

The studio focuses on a specific area in need of comprehensive preservation effort, most often in Philadelphia proper. Students work in consultation with local preservation and planning groups, community representatives, and faculty advisors to research and analyze the study area, define major preservation planning problems and opportunities, formulate policies, and propose preservation plans and actions.

Conservation Science**HSPV 555****Frank Matero**

This course provides an introduction to architectural conservation and the technical study of traditional building materials. Lectures and accompanying laboratory sessions introduce the nature and composition of these materials, their properties, and mechanisms of deterioration, and the general laboratory skills necessary for field and laboratory characterization.

Research, Recording and Interpretation II**HSPV 601****Aaron Wunsch, John Hinchman, Joe Elliott**

This course provides an introduction to the survey and recording of historic buildings and their sites. Techniques of recording include photography and traditional as well as digitally-based quantitative methods including measured drawings and rectified photography. Emphasis is on the use of appropriate recording tools in the context of a thorough understanding of the historical significance and function of the site.

FALL 2014 ELECTIVE COURSES

Diagnostics and Monitoring

HSPV 516

Michael Henry

Building diagnostics pertain to the determination of the nature of a building's condition or performance and the identification of the corresponding causative pathologies by a careful observation and investigation of its history, context and use, resulting in a formal opinion by the professional. Monitoring, a building diagnostic tool, is the consistent observation and recordation of a selected condition or attribute, by qualitative and/or quantitative measures over a period of time in order to generate useful information or data for analysis and presentation. Building diagnostics and monitoring allow the building professional to identify the causes and enabling factors of past or potential pathologies in a building and building systems, thus informing the development appropriate interventions or corrective measures. In the case of heritage buildings, the process informs the selection of interventions that satisfy the stewardship goals for the cultural resource.

American Building Technology

HSPV 540

Lindsey Falck and David Biggs

This course presents traditional construction materials and methods of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries in North America. Structural and decorative building components including brick and stone masonry, terra cotta, wood framing, millwork, metals, roofing, and plaster are discussed. Steel and concrete framing systems, underpinning and temporary support systems are also broadly covered, together with early curtain wall systems.

Preservation Through Public Policy

HSPV 572

David Hollenberg

An exploration of the intersection between historic preservation, design, and public policy. That exploration is based on the recognition that a network of law and policy at the federal, state and local level has profound impact on the ability to manage cultural resources, and that the pieces of that network, while interconnecting, are not necessarily mutually supportive. The fundamental assumption of the course is that the preservation professional must understand the capabilities and deficiencies of this network in order to be effective. The course looks at a range of relevant and exemplary laws and policies existing at all levels of government, examining them through case studies and field exercises.

Conservation Seminar: Wood / Masonry**HSPV 740****Roy Ingraffia / Andrew Fearon****Module 1: Masonry – Roy Ingraffia**

This seminar offers an in-depth study of the conservation of masonry buildings and monuments with a particular focus on American building stone. Technical and aesthetic issues are discussed as they pertain to the understanding required for conservation practice. Part 1 addresses a broad range of building stone, masonry construction technologies, and deterioration phenomenon; Part 2 concentrates on conservation methodology as well as past and current approaches for the treatment of stone masonry structures.

Module 2: Wood – Andrew Fearon

Prior to the twentieth century, most structures found in the built environment relied upon wood as a primary material for both structural members and decorative features. An understanding of the physical properties as well as the historic application of this organic material provides the basis for formulating solutions for a wide spectrum of conservation issues. As the scope of preserving wooden structures and wooden architectural elements is continually broadened, new methods and technology available to the conservator together allow for an evolving program – one that is dependent upon both consistent review of treatments and more in depth study of craft traditions. This course

seeks to illustrate and address material problems typically encountered by stewards of wooden cultural heritage – among them structural assessment, bio-deterioration, stabilization and replication techniques. Through a series of lectures and hands-on workshops given by representative professionals from the fields of wood science, conservation, entomology, engineering, and archeology, theoretical and practical approaches to retaining wooden materials are examined with the goal to inform the decision making process of future practicing professionals.

Contemporary Design in Historic Settings**HSPV 741****Pamela Hawkes**

Thoughtful contemporary design can add value and meaning to historic buildings. Rigorous dialogue with historic settings enriches contemporary designs. This seminar immerses students in the challenging and controversial realm of design for historic buildings and settings. It encourages participants to create their own models for practice through readings of source materials that illustrate the political, cultural and aesthetic environments that have shaped regulation and design with heritage throughout the past century. Sketch problems set in Philadelphia and analyses of case studies from around the world enable students to critique and communicate a range of responses to landmarks and historic context, and the role of significance and physical conditions in shaping appropriate responses.

Preservation Case Studies: Advanced Theory

HSPV 748

Randy Mason

Preservation Case Studies brings cutting-edge theoretical debates, current issues and the latest work of faculty and guests into the HSPV curriculum. Coordinated by the Chair, but populated with a number of other faculty, practitioners and guest scholars, the course samples and explores current theoretical, conceptual, political and practical issues facing the historic preservation field.

The course serves two main purposes: First, to present critical and cutting-edge cases and issues in preservation in to the preservation curriculum and the discourse of PennDesign; second, presents an opportunity for second-year master's and PhD to devote an elective to the advanced study of preservation theory. It revolves around a series of curated, public talks, as well as course-centered roundtable discussions. The schedule of topics and talks includes: recent social-scientific studies of historic preservation impacts; new architectural works incorporating preservation; systems research and its implications for historic preservation theory; and the politics of preservation advocacy.

SPRING 2014 ELECTIVE COURSES

American Domestic Interiors

HSPV 531

Laura Keim

This course examines the American domestic interior from the seventeenth century through the twentieth century with emphasis on the cultural, economic, and technological forces that determined the decoration and furnishing of the American home. Topics covered include the decorative arts; floor, wall and window treatments; and developments in lighting, heating, plumbing, food preparation and service, and communication technologies. In addition to the identification of period forms and materials, the course gives special emphasis to historical finishes. The final project involves the re-creation of an historic interior based on in-depth household inventory analysis and study.

Cultural Landscapes & Landscape Preservation

HSPV 538

Randy Mason

The course introduces the history and understanding of common American landscapes and surveys the field of cultural landscape studies. The cultural-landscape perspective is a unique lens for understanding the evolution of the built environment, the experience of landscapes, and the abstract economic, political and social processes that shape the places where most Americans spend most of their time. The course focuses on the forces and patterns (natural and cultural) behind the shaping of recognizably "American" landscapes, whether urban, suburban, or rural. Methods for documenting and preserving landscape are surveyed. Class

discussions, readings, and projects will draw on several disciplines--cultural geography, vernacular architecture, environmental history, historic preservation, ecology, art, and more.

Building Pathology

HSPV 551

Michael Henry

This course addresses the subject of deterioration of buildings, their materials, assemblies and systems, with the emphasis on the technical aspects of the mechanisms of deterioration and their enabling factors, material durability and longevity of assemblies. Details of construction and assemblies are analyzed relative to functional and performance characteristics. Lectures cover: concepts in durability; climate, psychrometric, soils & hydrologic conditions; physics of moisture in buildings; enclosure, wall and roof systems; structural systems; and building services systems with attention to performance, deterioration, and approaches to evaluation of remedial interventions.

Historic Site Management

HSPV 606

David Young

The course focuses on management, planning, and decision making for all types of heritage sites from individual buildings to historic sites to whole landscapes. Course material draws on model approaches to management, as well as a series of domestic and international case studies, with the goal of understanding the practicalities of site management. Particular topics to be examined in greater detail include conservation policy, interpretation, tourism, and economic development strategies.

Seminar in American Architecture:

Therapeutic Landscape

HSPV 620

Aaron Wunsch

This seminar grapples with a significant and sometimes elusive topic: the “therapeutic” landscape in American history. It begins by examining the theoretical literature on what constitutes a therapeutic landscape, whether the concept can be applied beyond a specific era, and what it does and doesn’t explain. Attending to differences as well as connections, the rise of penitentiaries, asylums, hospitals and cemeteries as physical environments is studied, keeping in mind the productive tension between their idealistic origins and sometimes-dystopic realizations. “Landscape” in its broadest sense will be our focus: not simply buildings, siting, circulation, and planting and but the cultural significance of these elements. Moving into the post-Civil War era, the course investigates

the way therapeutic impulses migrated into other types, e.g. college campuses, even as they lost some of their antebellum coherence. The last third of the course traverse the 20th century. It examines postwar institutional landscape design, notably that of corporate office parks, and, the last week culminates with a discussion of what has become of the therapeutic landscapes that began the course.

Urban Conservation Seminar:

Heritage and Urbanism in Asia

HSPV 621

Randy Mason

This seminar covers basic concepts, tools, history, theory and case studies in urban conservation—a specialist area of preservation bringing to bear aspects of urban history, planning, design, development, policy and governance. The course compares and contrasts the experiences of European cities, where urban conservation has developed over centuries, and Asian cities that have been experience explosive growth and are informed by quite different theories of urbanism and heritage. The second half of the semester includes intensive project (over spring break and the second half of the term) studying urban conservation issues, histories and opportunities in Hong Kong and Macau.

Preservation Economics**HSPV 625****Donovan Rypkema**

The primary objective of this course is to prepare the student, as a practicing preservationist, to understand the language of the development community, to make the case through feasibility analysis why a preservation project should be undertaken, and to be able to quantify the need for public/non-profit intervention in the development process. A second objective is to acquaint the student with measurements of the economic impact of historic preservation and to critically evaluate “economic hardship” claims made to regulatory bodies by private owners.

Photography and the City**HSPV 638****Francesca Ammon**

This seminar explores the intersecting social and cultural histories of photography and the urban and suburban built environment. Since its inception in 1839, photography has provided a critical means for documenting change in American cities and suburbs. The medium’s evolution might be characterized as moving through four major phases: 1) celebration of the great structures of the industrial city; 2) documentation and attempted reform of the social life of Progressive and New Deal era cities; 3) critique of expanding postwar suburbs and sprawl; and 4) reflection on change in the post-industrial city. Each week, two image collec-

tions are compared as the basis for class discussion. While authorship by individual photographers provides the entry point to many of these conversations, the primary focus will be the images’ portrayal of urban and suburban people, structures, and space. Through these investigations, the class explores how photography’s dual documentary and aesthetic properties have helped to reflect and transform the city, both physically and culturally.

Historic Preservation Law**HSPV 671****Autumn Michael**

This course introduces the legal framework of urban planning and historic preservation, with special emphasis on key constitutional issues, zoning, historic districts, growth management, and state and local laws for conserving historic buildings.

Urban Regeneration in the Americas

HSPV 703

Eduardo Rojas

This course combines seminar and studio teaching methods and focuses on the opportunities and challenges posed by the adaptive rehabilitation of urban heritage for its sustainable preservation. Adapting urban heritage sites and buildings for contemporary uses with proven demand is a preservation strategy that is gaining acceptance around the world and is considered more capable of sustaining the preservation of urban heritage than traditional conservation methods based on the strict preservation of the physical characteristics and uses. However, the adaptive rehabilitation of neighborhoods and buildings pose significant conceptual and design challenges as it requires thorough understanding of governance systems and interventions into the physical characteristics of the heritage sites and buildings that may affect their socio-cultural values.

Class sessions explore the conceptual problems involved in the adaptive rehabilitation—the social and cultural values of the heritage, the characteristics (type, structure and uses) that fill them with heritage values, the limits of their adaptive transformation—as well as in-depth case studies of successful adaptive rehabilitation efforts. Studio exercises focus on the design challenges posed by this approach to heritage preservation.

Conservation Seminar:

Materials B Finishes / Metals

HSPV 740

Cassie Myers / Melissa Meighan

Module 1: Finishes - Cassie Myers

Architectural surface finishes are among the most transformative and ephemeral of all materials in the built environment. Enduring harsh conditions and subject to frequent change, they are intrinsically vulnerable and as a result, are often replaced or disappear entirely. They offer insight into architectural alterations and conditions, imbue buildings with meaning, influence the perception and expression of design, and the effect of color and light. They ornament, imitate and fool the eye, and function as disinfectants, insecticides and waterproofing. Because architectural surface finishes encompass a wide range of material types and possibilities for conservation intervention, approaches to their treatment vary widely, from protecting and presenting original material to replicating them with new paint. The course addresses the technology, analysis, deterioration, and treatment of historic finishes. Students gain an overview of the materials and technology of which architectural finishes have been most commonly made, the types and causes of deterioration and diagnostic approaches, and treatment. Two categories of treatment are to be considered, the replication of paints based on sample analysis and in situ excavation, and second the treatment of deteriorated or buried paint intended to be represented as part of the architecture or site. Guest lecturers will elaborate on finishes analysis.

Module 2: Metals - Melissa Meighan

In architectural context we think of metal as a modern material, however, copper alloys appear in the Middle East in connection with buildings in the third millennium BC, and by the first millennium BC, both iron and copper alloys are used in the Middle East and the Mediterranean for structural joining, as sheathing, as materials handling tools, and as monumental sculpture. In ancient Rome wrought iron beams were used and lead was the material of urban water piping and roofing. Prior to the Western Renaissance, wrought iron was also used in India; the Chinese cast massive iron sculpture and constructed a full scale cast iron pagoda; and the Japanese cast a bronze Buddha over 50' high. It is in 18th century England that metal, cast iron, came to be used as the fundamental structure of buildings and bridges, leading to 19th century engineering masterpieces. The metal bones and skin structural approach to building construction allowed for the development of the curtain wall, a common modern day phenomenon. Various metals in a wide range of forms, finishes and colors have been used extensively for architectural decorative embellishment, as well as lighting, clocks, fencing et cetera, both interior and exterior, and for monumental sculpture. The course continues the introduction to the material science and characterization of the metals commonly used in buildings and monuments - copper, iron, aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, titanium. It briefly surveys traditional technologies used for extraction, processing, forming, joining and finishing with an overview of historical use. A review of basic metallurgy, the mechanisms of corrosion and other aspects of deterioration is followed by training in condition assessment, a survey of preventative strategies and the range of conservation treatment methods.

Architectural Archaeology: Building Lives

HSPV 744

Frank Matero

Time, like space, is all around us. Its evidence is visible in the natural world as physical change. In our own fabricated material works, time exerts its presence through the tell-tale signs of stylistic and technological anachronism and material degradation. It is through these indicators that we confront time indirectly and attempt to position a thing or place in relation to the present. How buildings and landscapes are received by each generation depends on the specific conditions of time and place. Built works, be they barns or bridges, gardens or cornfields, palaces or pit houses, all reflect something of their maker and user as well as the prevailing social and cultural norms. Such trajectories are dependent on many diverse factors; however once consciously examined, all creative works under consideration for their ability to communicate to us; to have relevance in ways consistent or new to their original authorship and to contemporary society. In our efforts to relate to buildings and places from the past, we use time as the primary measure from the present and historical narrative to describe what we know. As a form of material culture, buildings and landscapes are made and modified both consciously and unconsciously, directly and indirectly, thus reflecting individual and societal forces at play. Since the physical fabric and its evidences of alteration present one primary mode of inquiry, archaeological theory and methodology provide an excellent means to recover, read, and interpret that evidence in association with documentary and archival sources.

RECENT LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA

Fall 2013

Thursday, September 12, 2013

“Something Old, Something New”

Mark Huppert,

Director, Preservation Green Lab, Seattle, Washington

Wednesday, September 25, 2013

‘Architectural Heritage and the Challenges of Preserving Diversity’

Erica Avrami,

Research and Education Director,

World Monuments Fund

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

‘Tripping over Historical Outcrops: Steps towards Embracing the Palimpsest at Mona, Jamaica’

Suzanne Francis-Brown,

Curator, UWI Museum, University of the West Indies

Spring 2014

Monday, February 3, 2014

“Hand-Drying in America and Other Stories: An Evening of Picture-Recitations”

Ben Katchor,

Associate Professor of Illustration, Art, Media & Technology, Parsons, The New School for Design

Co-sponsors: Graduate Program in Historic Preservation and the Department of Fine Arts

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

“The Acropolis of Athens: Recent Analysis and Conservation”

Demetrious Anglos,

Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of Crete and Associated Researcher at IESL-Forth;

Vasiliki Eleftheriou,

Architect, MSc “Monuments protection” NTUA, Director of The Acropolis Restoration Service Hellenic Ministry of Education Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, Co-Sponsored by the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation and The University Seminars Program of the Onassis Foundation

Symposia

Thursday, November 7, Friday, November 8, 2013
Preservation Law / Policy Symposium

Keynote Speaker:

J. Peter Byrne,
Associate Dean for the J.D. Program,
Georgetown University Law School

Lecturers included (among others):

- Donovan Rypkema, PlaceEconomics, “Underlying Drivers and Expectations: Preservation and its Relationships to Economic Development and Community Well-Being”
- William Cook, Deputy Counsel, National Trust for Historic Preservation, “The State of Preservation Law in National Perspective”
- “Reports from the Field: Reflections on the State of Preservation Law and Policy from Three Large Cities”
Chicago: Lisa DiChiera, Director of Advocacy for Landmarks Illinois; New York: Mark Silberman, Counsel, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission; Philadelphia: John Gallery, former Executive Director, Preservation Alliance of Greater Philadelphia

Friday, April 4 - Saturday, April 5, 2014

The Venice Charter at Fifty
A Critical Appraisal of the Venice Charter
and Its Legacy

Co-Sponsors: US/ICOMOS International and Graduate Program in Historic Preservation

2014 marks the 50th anniversary of the Second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments and the adoption of the

International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, known today as the Venice Charter. Expanding the concept of universal heritage first set out in 1931 in Athens, the Venice Charter sought to address the growing complexities of cultural heritage, partly in response to a post-war Europe and the expansion of heritage classifications. The Venice Charter attempted to provide a framework for universal value beginning with the fundamental assumption that as material culture, creative works embody various forms of human knowledge. Contemporary conservation practice has long held to the principles of the Venice Charter while also arguing that value and significance are culturally determined, a point also clearly stated in the preamble of the original Venice Charter. In recent decades a number of principles and assumptions in the Venice Charter have been critiqued, adapted and superceded. Social, economic, technological, and cultural changes over the last fifty years demand that we critically examine the Venice Charter and its influences.

Lecturers included (among others):

- A Keynote address by Eduardo Rojas
- Paul Farmer “Changes in Planning Since the Venice Charter: Challenges and Opportunities for Better Placemaking”
- Jean-Louis Luxen “Is there a Need for a Charter-On the Wise Use of Charters and Conventions”
- Michele Lamprakos “Riegl’s “Modern Cult of Monuments” and the Problem of Value”
- Shujie Chen “The Concept of Historical Authenticity and its Methodology for Conservation of Historic Areas in China”
- Wendy Hillis and Robert Hotes “From Continuity to Contrast: Diverse Approaches to Design in Historic Contexts”

STUDENT AWARDS 2014

The Anthony Nicholas Brady Garvan Award for an Outstanding Thesis

Lindsay J. Bates

“Bombing, Tagging, Writing: An Analysis of the Significance of Graffiti and Street Art”

Ruth Marie Embry

“Preserving Ambiguity: Reconstructing the Floating Church of the Redeemer”

Patton Howell Roark III

“Encasing the American Dream: The Story of Plastic and Steel”

Naima A. Sweeting

“Evaluation of Cementitious Injection Grouts for the Stabilization of Holly Tower Support Rock”

The Faculty Award for Outstanding Academic Achievement

Kevin Adam Wohlgemuth

The Elizabeth Greene Wiley Award for Outstanding Promise

Winston Wallace Clement

Albert Binder Travel Fellowships

Ryan Cullen Cleary

Reina Chano

Monique C. Colas

Ruth Marie Embry

Taylor Michelle Knoche

Matthew Robert Morgan

Kevin Adam Wohlgemuth

Ilona S. English Travel Award

Di Gao

The Charles E. Peterson Award

Jocelyn Wai-Pui Chan and

Ryan Cullen Cleary

The Catherine Wood Keller Memorial Travel Award

Reina Chano

STUDENT AWARDS 2013

The Anthony Nicholas Brady Garvan Award for an Outstanding Thesis

Karina Rowen Bishop

“Design with Nature and Culture: The Landscapes of George Erwin Patton”

Brett Cameron Phelps Sturm

“A Program for the Conservation, Interpretation, and Reuse of Downdraft Kilns at the Western Clay Manufacturing Company of Helena, Montana”

Jonathan J. Vimr

“Protecting Postmodern Historicism: Identification, Evaluation, and Prescriptions for Preeminent Sites”

The Faculty Award for Outstanding Academic Achievement

Alyssa Margaret Lozupone

The Elizabeth Greene Wiley Award for Outstanding Promise

Shannon Teresa Garrison and

Laura Alexandra Lacombe

Albert Binder Travel Fellowships

Benjamin G. Buckley

Alison Joanna Garcia Kellar

Jonathan J. Vimr

Kevin A. Wohlgemuth

Ilona S. English Travel Award

Christine L. Beckman

Reina Chano

Yun Liu

Ellis Miller Mumford

Marshall Kent Tidwell

Kelly Elizabeth Wiles

The Charles E. Peterson Award

Kathryn Elizabeth Brown and

Kevin A. Wohlgemuth

The Catherine Wood Keller Memorial Travel Award

Christine L. Beckman

ALUMNI EMPLOYMENT

Recent graduates are currently employed at a variety of different organizations across the country, a selection of which is listed below:

Apollo BBC, Associates, Houston, TX
Architectural Conservation Laboratory, Philadelphia, PA
Architecture for Humanity, San Francisco, CA
Atkin Olshin Schade Architects, Philadelphia, PA
Beyer Blinder Belle, New York, NY
Big Timberworks, Design/Build, Bozeman, MO
BOB Architecture, Richmond, VA
Building Conservation Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, PA
Central Park Conservancy, New York, NY
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Cypress Building Conservation, New Orleans, LA
Dan Lepore & Sons, Philadelphia, PA
DC Government, Washington, D.C.
DC Preservation League, Washington, D.C.
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, PA
ECA & Associates, Washington, D.C.
EHT Tracerics, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Emory University, Atlanta, GA
Empire Cornerstone, New York, NY
Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, NY
FEMA, Ashbury Park, NJ
Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., San Francisco, CA
GB Geotechnics USA, Inc., New York, NY
Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, CA
Gordion Site Conservation Project, Philadelphia, PA

Hanson General Contracting, Philadelphia, PA
Harvard Art Museum, Cambridge, MA
Historic Building Architects, Trenton, NJ
Historic New England, Boston, MA
Historic Preservation Office, Department of Planning and Zoning, City of Alexandria, VA
HR&A Advisors, New York, NY
Integrated Conservation Resources, New York, NY
J.M. Kaplan Fund, New York, NY
Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Philadelphia, PA
JVA Consulting Engineers, Boulder, CO
Keystone Preservation Group, Doylestown, PA
Lord Aeck Sargent, Atlanta, GA
Lower Merion Conservancy, Gladwyn, PA
Mary M.B. Wakefield Charitable Trust, Milton, MA
Meadors Inc., Charleston, SC
Milone & MacBroom, Inc., Cheshire, CT
Montana Preservation Alliance, Helena, MT
National Main Street Center, Inc., Washington, D.C.
National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Chicago, IL
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, NY
Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH
Old Structures Engineering, Weehawken, NJ
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA
Partners for Sacred Places, Philadelphia, PA

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EHT Tracerics, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Emory University, Atlanta, GA
Empire Cornerstone, New York, NY
Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, NY
FEMA, Ashbury Park, NJ
Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., San Francisco, CA
GB Geotechnics USA, Inc., New York, NY
Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, CA
Gordion Site Conservation Project, Philadelphia, PA

Graphic Design: Polite Design Incorporated, Philadelphia



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