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This past summer I had the opportunity to work as an intern at The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation as a site administrative assistant. Located in West Philadelphia, The Woodlands is a National Historic Landmark District including a cemetery, mansion, and historic landscape. Working under Executive Director Jessica Baumert and recent Penn HSPV graduate Erica Maust, I completed a variety of tasks throughout the summer and gained valuable experience.

Before I started my internship, The Woodlands did not offer regular tours of the Mansion because of the limitations of staff, time, and office hours. My main objective this summer was to develop a Tour Guide Training Manual for volunteers and offer regular tours of the Mansion for visitors. I spent the first month, in between other tasks, reading about The Woodlands, finding comparables, and developing the Tour Guide Training Manual. From that material, I started giving tours every Wednesday.

Besides spending my time as a docent, I updated our Twitter page, replied to genealogy research requests, wrote blog posts, and added to the mailing list. In addition, I helped with events including the Second Annual Benefit, Firefly Night, and a few weddings. Other responsibilities dealt with maintenance of the property – gardening, cleaning out the basement, etc.

As a graduate student interested in Site Management, Preservation Planning, and Nonprofit Administration, my summer internship at The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation was ideal. I am continuing my internship into the school year and still learning about the intricacies of running a historic site.
I partnered with Holywell Trust, a community organization based in Derry/Londonderry, Northern Ireland, and spent the summer doing two things: conducting independent research for my thesis and providing technical support for Holywell’s City Walls Heritage Project. The majority of the summer was spent onsite in Derry/Londonderry, where I was sponsored by Holywell and supported by the Historic Preservation department’s Illona English Fellowship.

In addition to being Northern Ireland’s second largest city, Derry/Londonderry is one of the oldest and most continuously inhabited places in Ireland, starting as a monastic settlement around the 6th century and eventually being built up into a city during the British colonization of Ireland in the 17th century, complete with defensive walls. These walls, which span approximately 1 mile in circumference, remain fully intact today, making Derry the only completely walled city in Ireland. While the city has since expanded beyond its 17th century boundaries, its walls enclose Derry’s historic urban core, which largely retains its original Renaissance-style street plan.

The city has borne witness to a long history of conflict, most recently with the events of the Troubles. The city center and walls in particular are suffuse with recent memories of demonstrations, parades, riots and bombings, including the events of Bloody Sunday in 1972, which have left their mark on the physical landscape of the city. For example, despite operating as the commercial heart of the city, the historic urban core is characterized by many vacant residential buildings, a legacy of the Troubles when residents fled the violent downtown city streets for the safer, segregated communities in the suburbs. The lingering impact of the past thus manifests itself in the physical landscape of the city, as well as in the cultural landscapes of its citizens.

While the physical landscape of Derry/Londonderry, with its beautiful historic buildings and wall, have been well documented, the city’s cultural landscapes have not, with instead many assumptions being made about the relationship of different social groups (such as Catholics/Nationalists/Republicans and Protestants/Loyalists/Unionists) to the urban core. My research therefore focused on collecting data to
map the human associations with the built environment of the city center. By surveying and then visually depicting how individuals and social groups, filtered by categories such as age, political affiliation, and residential location to the city center, perceive and experience the historic center, I will be producing a series of maps that frame the experiential associations, or cultural landscapes, of different groups in relation to the existing physical space, in order to better inform both preservation and planning initiatives.

I therefore spent much of my time on-site interviewing community leaders, developing and distributing a survey, and documenting the city center. I intentionally partnered with Holywell Trust because it is the only community organization that has been given an active role in the stewardship of the city walls, which are under state care (and because I had contacts there through my previous work in Northern Ireland as an undergraduate). Partnering with Holywell gave me access to an incredible range of community leaders, neighborhood groups, preservationists and planners, as well as members of Derry City Council and Northern Ireland Environment Agency, to name a few.

In addition to collecting data for my own research, I assisted Holywell’s City Walls Heritage Project, an initiative seeking to engage people with the heritage of Derry’s Walls. This included participating in a conservation guidelines meeting as well as utilizing my background in communications to redesign both the logo and website for this project and develop a social media strategy for facebook and twitter. Thanks to Professor Rypkema, I also attended the European Investment Bank Institute’s conference on “Innovative Financing for Cultural Heritage” in London, which served as a great networking opportunity.

The summer gave me a wonderful opportunity to not only observe, translate but combine theories and methods learned from both graduate school as well as my former career into practice, and to delve into my thesis research early. As they say in ‘Norn Iron’, it was great craic!
Winston Clement  
Independence National Historical Park | National Park Service | U.S. Department of the Interior  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | Summer 2013

This summer I served as a Graduate Student Intern in the Professional Services Branch of the Division of Asset Preservation and Maintenance at Independence National Historical Park. This office is responsible for overseeing all historic preservation and new construction activities that occur in the park. My responsibilities included conducting a park-wide space utilization audit, calculating gross areas by flooring type at various park structures, documenting exterior conditions at Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site, producing architectural drawings for an exterior restoration campaign at multiple buildings used for employee housing, participating in construction administration activities and field inspections at the Merchants’ Exchange façade restoration and stabilization project, and assisting with miscellaneous tasks for the landscape restoration at Franklin Court (pictured above).

In addition to successfully completing the above tasks, I utilized digital media and recording techniques, conducted archival research, helped streamline office operations by implementing new digital storage procedures, and learned about state-of-the-art marble cleaning and stabilization techniques. I enjoyed unlimited access to some of the nation’s most significant structures while catching a glimpse into the inner workings of the National Park Service. I worked alongside a variety of professionals who serve in different capacities in the fields of historic preservation and cultural resource management. I look forward to continuing my internship at a reduced level during the upcoming academic year.
For the first half of this summer, I interned with Materials Conservation Co. (MCC), as a summer conservation technician. I spent the greater part of my time performing documentation and conservation treatments, as well as compiling information and photographs for treatment reports. My time was generally split between two projects: documenting and assisting with conservation of the façade of the Pine Building at Pennsylvania Hospital, and documenting and cleaning lanterns from the ARCH building and President’s House, both at the University of Pennsylvania.

For the first project, I was responsible for recording areas that would require treatment, as well as recording the final locations and types of treatment used throughout the process. I also had the opportunity to perform several of these, under supervision of MCC staff. The processes required to treat the building included grouting, consolidation, and application and removal of latex cleaner. When the weather did not permit ideal conditions for applying these treatments—specifically, rain and/or lightning, I spent my time cleaning copper and iron lanterns from the University of Pennsylvania. After documenting the pre-treatment conditions of each lantern, I removed the glass panes, and cleaned rust, coatings, and other corrosion products from the interior and exterior surface of each lamp. Using a variety of materials, I removed coatings from copper and Monel substrates, and removed rust from iron. These were later re-patinated by professional conservators, and rewired for use. In addition to these two larger projects, I also documented pre-treatment conditions of several objects as well as the
installation of a treated object, performed testing and treatments at various sites in the Philadelphia area, and assisted with compiling treatment reports.

During the last portion of summer break, I joined several classmates in the month-long Heritage Praxis course at Western Clay Manufacturing in Helena, Montana. Building upon the skills I had learned earlier in the summer, I also learned and employed a variety of treatment methods on masonry and metal, as well as had the opportunity to work with and study wood. During time not spent working on the site, I had the opportunity to learn more about the history of industrial heritage in Montana, as well as working with the United States Forest Service and National Parks Service personnel to learn more about the organizations’ roles in architectural conservation, as well as learning to repair a wooden roof on a historic structure.
This summer I worked for Kreilick Conservation, LLC in Oreland, PA, a firm that specializes in architectural and monument conservation, as a conservation intern. There, I worked on masonry and metals at a large and small scale. Skills acquired and used on the job included consolidation, pointing, patching, removing biological growth, patination, waxing, grouting, mild abrasive cleaning, poulticing, pinning, report writing, documentation, and AutoCAD drawings. On site at Civic Virtue by Frederick MacMonnies in Brooklyn’s Greenwood Cemetery, I helped to repair cracks, install Dutchmen, and consolidate the sugaring marble. At Woodlawn Cemetery, also in New York City, I helped conserve a group of granite and bronze mausoleums. My tasks were to clean and point the masonry and to patinate and wax the bronze elements. In Philadelphia, I worked on the Carrera marble capitals of William Strickland’s Merchant’s Exchange Building, copper printing plates by the Texas artist Mary Bonner, metal plates from the Smithsonian Institution of Arts and Industry, and bronze columns from the Metzenbaum US Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio. The skills I learned and the projects I had the fortune to work on made this summer one of the best.
Benjamin Doubledee
Teton County Historic Preservation Board
Jackson WY, 2013

The town of Jackson was a beautiful place to visit as well as to work. Working on my own I had to schedule my time wisely. This meant a day here or there had to be reserved to hike or wildlife watch.

For three weeks 334 properties and buildings were surveyed. They were selected from the county tax record as being built from 1930 to 1960. My job included photographing the building’s primary façade and other walls if public access allowed. From there a standardized form allowed a description of the building or property such as the existence of a porch, the style of the porch, and the materials composing the porch. Each element of the building was described.

After this phase the hardcopy material was digitized in Microsoft Excel. The photos titles were matched to property they represented and floor plans provided by the county online GIS repository were also coordinated with the property list in Microsoft Excel. Due to the harmonization of different systems and filing protocols a lot of work went into syncing the information compiled in the spreadsheet. Other years another spreadsheet contained properties with buildings built before 1930, and the county GIS system had a couple of different methods for filing properties. Though not a part of the immediate duties, the information will eventually be fed into a database for online usage. This will inform the public as well as the Teton County Historic Preservation Board of buildings worthy to fight for in the case of a property owner seeking for a demolition permit or some other immediate concern. Though listed as being built prior to 1960 at the latest, some of the buildings were obviously only a year or couple of months old. The historic building was already demolished. So the record has been updated at least on the Historic Preservation Board’s end.
For my Summer 2013 internship I continued working for UCI Architects, Inc. as an architectural designer. UCI+A is an architecture firm located in Center City, Philadelphia, which specializes in preservation and community based design. Over the past 15 months of working for UCI+A, I have been exposed to all stages of architectural design and construction as it relates to both historic buildings and new construction.

This past summer I was responsible for construction administration of an adaptive reuse project. The project is turning an existing church building into an adult day care facility and training center. The process of construction administration gave me experience in coordinating with contractors and consultants while solving unexpected problems that arose from working with an existing building.

Another project that I have started to work on this summer is the survey and selective demolition bid package for the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Building in West Philadelphia. This project is in the developmental phase, during which we are on site surveying the existing conditions. We eventually will create a set of construction documents for the demolition of the non-historic interior spaces so that the building may be documented using laser scanning. The historically significant spaces will be preserved for reuse in the building’s new function as the Philadelphia Police Headquarters.

I am continuing to work at UCI+A this Fall to keep furthering my practical and professional experience within the field of architecture and preservation.
This summer I completed my internship at Cooper’s Ferry Partnership, which is the non-profit community development association of Camden, New Jersey; it is dedicated to revitalizing the urban waterfront and neighborhoods within the city of Camden and undertakes community and economic development projects ranging from public infrastructure, open space and recreation, city-wide sustainability programs, as well as historic preservation, all in the effort to transform Camden into a place where people want to live, work and invest. My internship rested within the Neighborhood Initiatives Division, and focused on the planning, sourcing and implementation of projects that impacted urban neighborhoods of Camden. My role consisted of a range of long and short term projects and assignments. My primary project that I delivered upon the end of my internship was the development of a Municipal Public Access Plan on behalf of the city of Camden, designed to help guide future development and improve public access to the traditional urban waterways within the municipality. I spent much of my summer speaking to stakeholder organizations who work closely with the rivers and gained insight on community-based planning practices, so that these stakeholders could share their perspective on how they would like to see waterfront development take place. I also spent a substantial amount of time physically in the field documenting the condition of various existing and potential public access points in the city and conducted background research to create a public access plan for the city.

Day to day, I was also involved with non-profit administrative duties, grant proposal research and creation, professional correspondence with both public and private agencies, and helped prepare presentations for senior level staff for client and partner meetings. This internship was fantastic exposure to community development and community level planning. It was also a great opportunity to see how historic preservation can contribute to the future development of a city in desperate need of redevelopment and revitalization.
WHITRAP is the first-ever Category Institute concerning World Heritage established in a developing country under the auspices of UNESCO and a non-profit training and research organization. It develops, provides and promotes “appropriate policies and technologies for strengthening the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by building the capacity of all those professionals, administrators, practitioners and craftsmen involved with World Heritage site inscription, protection, conservation and management in the Asia and the Pacific region, through training, research, information dissemination and network building.”

My internship experience in WHITRAP in the summer of 2013 was productive. Basically my work consisted of three parts. First, edit, translate, and proofread WHITRAP NEWSLATTER (NO.25 July 2013) which contains these themes: special coverage, WHITRAP news and events, research frontier, guide to literatures, heritage knowledge, and world heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region. Secondly, I prepared the brochure and other arrangements for “2013 Sino-French Seminar on Rural Cultural Heritage: Protection, Transmission and Development of Community”. Officials and experts from China and France made speeches at the opening ceremony and discussed on the meeting topic and shared experience with each other. After the Seminar, WHITRAP and the Heritage Department of France signed new Cooperation Agreement for 2013-2016. Third, I assisted our Vice Director, Ron Van Oers to do research on the topic of historic urban landscape, especially the application of historic urban landscape in China. In the research, I focused on laws and regulations concerning famous cities, towns and villages, and collected some of the most important debates on this topic of historic urban landscape in China.
In order to gain experience with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, especially in terms of its intersection with the National Environmental Policy Act, I worked as a Renewable Energy and Cultural Resources Intern with the National Park Service at the headquarters of the Intermountain Region. Because of my interest in the convergence of preservation and environmental sustainability, I was excited to observe how the NPS identifies the best mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, and compensate renewable energy development impacts to cultural resources in parks and affiliated areas. This effort shaped about half of my time during the summer, during which I analyzed programmatic agreements for potential renewable energy projects in order for NPS to more effectively contribute scoping comments. Through this evaluation, I witnessed how the NPS, ACHP, BLM, state land-management agencies and local tribes work towards cooperative agreements.

Additionally, I traveled to Dinosaur National Monument to look at potential viewshed issues related to a proposed transmission line along Deerlodge Road – the monument’s eastern access. I spent a week with a team recording road features, identifying former road alignments, examining nearby homesteads, and conducting historical research to begin a cultural landscape inventory for the road. Along with my co-intern, I drafted the chronology, physical history and landscape characteristics sections of the cultural landscapes inventory. This effort indicated that the road follows a historic corridor to Lily Park along the Yampa River and to the town of Lily, Colorado, revealing more significance in the area than previously discerned.
During the first ten weeks of this summer, I was working as a US/ICOMOS intern at Preservation Design Partnership (PDP) LLC. This Philadelphia based firm specializes in planning, design, and architecture for historic sites and buildings. A 3-day orientation at Washington D.C. was part of the internship when all the US/ICOMOS interns from different countries met, networked and shared experiences. The Director of US/ICOMOS had organized meetings with various key organizations like the National Park Service’s Office of International Affairs and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This was an excellent opportunity when we heard from them about the U.S. preservation system, different roles played by the public and private sectors in the partnership, as well as the responsibilities at the national, state, and local government levels for the preservation of the cultural heritage.

At PDP, I was primarily associated with two preservation planning projects namely, *Historic Resources Survey of the City of Cape May (Survey #2)* and the *Digital Documentation Survey of the Tacony Neighborhood, Philadelphia*.

I worked on the Historic Resource Survey of Cape May with one of the firm’s employee Kimberly Bahnsen. As part of the survey project we analyzed the historic resources present in various properties present within the historic district of Cape May. We gathered information through field survey, high-resolution digital SLR photography on site & map research, and archival research at the office. Existing individual survey forms from the previous survey were used as a reference to write description for each of the properties, including physical and materials descriptions, photographs, historical summaries, and a determination of significance for each building/property. During site visits, I was involved in filling out survey forms, detailed photography of the properties and engaging in small conversations with residents to verify information of the properties when necessary to document the properties.

For the Survey of the Tacony Neighborhood, Philadelphia I was again working with Kimberly Bahnsen on this project. For this project I used photographs taken during earlier site surveys, and worked on further documentation to help identify the massing of the houses, and the materials present on the facade of
the different houses. Other than these projects, I also help all the other employees in the firm by doing small tasks like preparing presentation drawings, compile small sections of the site conditions, prepare base drawing that lead to the creation of evolution drawings, etc. whenever necessary.

For the second half of the summer, I attended the Penn Praxis that was held at the premises of Western Clay Manufacturing at Helena (3 weeks) and OTO Ranch at Gardner (1 week). This was a more hands-on experience where we learnt to mix mortar, lay bricks, re-pointing bricks, poultice sections of the brick kiln where salt deposition was observed, perform grout treatment for a part of wall section. These were treatments we did to stabilize the masonry of the brick kiln #7. As for treating the metal bands present on the kiln, we carefully remove the packing rust using tools like chisel, hammers, etc. and cleaned it dry with different brushes to ensure proper that we don’t aggravate the already damaged bands. Later we also learnt to apply rust inhibitors to the metal bands in order to protect them from further damage until next year when work is again taken on at this site. In the middle of this project, we were at OTO Ranch for a week where we worked alongside preservation professional from the National Park service. Here we learnt roofing a section of the lodge at the Ranch using cedar roof shingles. During this week wood scientist Ron Anthony was with us at the Ranch where he taught us basic techniques to probe and investigate the structural members in historic wood structure.

Overall apart from the experience I get in school as part of the program, having done these two different types of internships helped me understand the kind of work associated with each setup & helped learn the skills necessary when working in an office environment and in field.
The preservation of historic resources has recently become a priority for the first time in the history of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, meriting its own “renew” section in the latest Citywide Vision, *Philadelphia 2035*. The 18 district plans established by the recommendations of *Philadelphia 2035* each involve brief historic narratives and a series of recommendations for maintaining historic fabric as essential to the future of Philadelphia’s neighborhoods. My position at the Planning Commission therefore involves providing the research and analysis of local history that serve as the context for the district recommendations.

For the plans, I develop a “development narrative” which traces the history of each district around several generators of growth, including – but not limited to – transportation, institutions, and neighborhood growth patterns. This narrative is then circulated around members of the steering committees and various stakeholders so that decisions can be made on what resources in each location should become recommendations for the preservation section. Portions of the narrative are later fleshed out as one-page interest pieces in the plans’ history sections, spotlighting certain aspects of a district such as the Centennial Exposition for the West Park District or Roosevelt Boulevard for the Lower Northeast District. Also, the most pertinent facts are extracted and turned into a graphic timeline, which is found at the beginning of each district plan.

Over the past year and half that I have worked for the Planning Commission, I have completed three district narratives – University Southwest, Lower North, Central Northeast – and provided supplementary research and timeline development for the Central District.

Another aspect of my job is to follow up recommendations from pervious plans by writing nominations to the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places for resources identified by the district plans. My nomination for Shofuso, or the Japanese House and Gardens, in West Park was adopted this past June. I am currently working on nominations for the Frankford War Memorial Stadium (Lower Northeast...
District), the Walnut Street West Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia (*University Southwest District*), and the Paul Robeson Residence (*University Southwest District*) Philadelphia Register of Historic Places, to be submitted in Fall 2013.

Finally, as a dual degree student studying both Historic Preservation and City Planning, my internship also affords me the opportunity to become acquainted with the municipal planning process. I work with Planning Commission staff members at local public meetings held for each district plan, participate in staff planning sessions, and conduct land use surveys.
Belmont Memorial Chapel, located at the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, was the project of my summer internship. It was a two-month collaboration between the Woodlawn Cemetery and ICR-Integrated Conservation Resources. This project was funded through a grant provided by the American Express Fund.

Hunt & Hunt Architects designed the Belmont Chapel, owned by Alva Belmont, in 1909. This mausoleum was an exact replica of the Chapel of St. Hubert in France. The final product was a Conservative Plan for Belmont. The report included the production of a full drawing set, a condition assessment that included testing, and a final treatment recommendation plan. The survey was done using a Faro Laser Scan that produced a 3-D Point Cloud and Ortho photo. From the 3D Model, a full drawing set was elaborated using AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. During this phase, I was able to learn more in depth about the technology and the product that Laser Scans are able to produce.

The condition assessment was mainly conducted from the ground, the roof and the interior. Completing the assessment of the Chapel, it allowed us to prioritize the different conditions and strategize a testing plan for high priority area. Consequently, on-site and lab testing was conducted: A cleaning test, mortar replica, and salt identification...

As a final project, we prepared a treatment plan and finalized all of the priorities. On July 19th, the report was presented at the Woodlawn Cemetery and received lots of interest. On October 26th, we will return to the Woodlawn for a cleaning day. Working at the Belmont mausoleum was a great experience. Furthermore, the Woodlawn Cemetery is a fascinating place with an incredible heritage and an inventory rich in architecture. Additionally, it serves as a real life laboratory that we can research and study materials, their properties and their tendency to weather.
During the summer of 2013 and continuing on through the academic school year, I worked as the Housing Development Intern with The Reinvestment Fund, Development Partners in Philadelphia, PA.

TRF DP is a non-profit support corporation of The Reinvestment Fund, a national leader in urban revitalization and community development. TRF DP develops new and rehab affordable housing in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. They seek to use affordable housing as a catalyst to create stable and healthy markets in areas plagued by high vacancy and crime rates.

Since 2006, TRF DP has been working to redevelop the East Baltimore Oliver neighborhood, adjacent to Johns Hopkins Medical Campus by Baltimore’s Penn Station. So far, they have rehabbed and leased or sold over 150 homes in the six-block area. TRF DP aims to attract new residents with higher incomes to improve the economic diversity, reduce the abandonment rate and improve the safety of the neighborhood. They oversee financing, secure the use of historic tax credits, construction and property maintenance of rehab and new homes. In addition to rehabbing properties, TRF DP also constructs new residences to fill in spaces on blocks where there has been demolition due to neglect. In the past two years, they have moved to develop properties in the Jersey City area of New Jersey. TRF DP is currently undertaking the construction of modular prefabricated units that will lower contraction costs. Dubbed, Jackson Green, this development will be a mix of affordable and market rate units for sale.

As part of the TRF DP team, I provide support in the operation of the day-to-day tasks that ranged greatly from working with community groups to overseeing the construction bid process. I assisted management in all aspects of coordination including design, engineering, construction and sales for new and rehab residential properties.
This summer I interned with Partners for Sacred Places, a nonprofit organization that works with older and historic churches throughout the country to enable them to maintain and adaptively reuse their buildings. The main project I was involved with was Strategic Investment in Sacred Places (SISP), through this program collectives of churches further their mission and vision via collaborative partnerships with outside organizations. These measures allow them to invest money back into their buildings, preserving them for years to come.

My first assignment was to do historic property research on all of the churches in our newest SISP endeavor, which is a partnership with New Kensington CDC, looking at the historic churches in the Kensington/Fishtown area. After collecting the data, short one page statements of significance were made for all of the churches. Looking at all of the churches within a set geographic area presents an opportunity to trace the historical and cultural changes that have taken place in that neighborhood as a whole, as some churches were more connected with the rural founding of the area, while others more to its industrial and immigrant heritage.

The second task I was responsible for dealt more with buildings and conditions. Here my background as a dual M. Arch+ MSHP student proved very beneficial. One of the first steps when engaging with a new SISP church is a preliminary conditions assessment, in which we walk around the building and document any underlying issues and problems we see that could pose a potential problem when leasing the space to an outside organization. This assessment is not equivocal to a formal conditions assessment or historic structures report done by a licensed architect; it merely is a tool for Partners to assess the overall condition of a building. Nonetheless it garnered much the technical knowledge I gained from in class lectures and put it to practical use.

After a church has gone through detailed assessments and interviews, Partners begins soliciting outside organizations to partner with the church, often times floor plans are needed for them to
decipher whether or not the spaces available in the church will suit their needs. One such project required measured drawings to be made of three of the parsonages associated with some of our churches. Measurements were taken on site and then drafted in CAD later and was then compiled along with photographs onto flyers that could be distributed to potential partners.

Overall this internship has enabled me to utilize many of the skills I have learned in classroom settings and put them into practice. It has also presented the greater role preservation plays in community building and how historic buildings must not only be seen as mnemonic devices of our heritage but also as incubators for the future.
The summer of 2013, I was given the opportunity to work as an intern at Stokes Architecture. Stokes specializes in high-end restaurant design and adaptive reuse in and around Philadelphia. The firm, founded in 2001 by Richard Stokes, a graduate of Penn, has designed a wide array of restaurants and bars in Philadelphia, D.C., and New York City, including Continental Midtown, Frankford Hall, Parc, Butcher and Singer, and Le Diplomat. As part of a team of architects and designers, I worked on an upcoming adaptive reuse project in conjunction with the Piazza at Schmidts, in which I surveyed and modeled the now-defunct Schmidts brewery building. Additionally, I drew plans and detail drawings for Trestle Inn, a former burlesque dive bar in northern Philadelphia, which after a dramatic act of arson, is being reopened as an upscale bar and restaurant. During my time at Stokes, I gained firsthand experience of the design-build process in a real-world setting.
As a HSPV student on the planning track, I worked for the Tacony Community Development Corporation for my summer internship. The Tacony CDC is a registered 501(c)(3) non-profit located in the Tacony neighborhood of Northeast Philadelphia. Tacony began as Henry Disston’s company town for Keystone Saw Works in 1871. Similar to other Philadelphia neighborhoods, it was once thriving and prosperous, but has since fallen to decline. The focus of the organization is to revitalize Tacony’s commercial corridor, Torresdale Avenue. The Tacony CDC uses the “Main Street Four-Point Approach” as a guide for this revitalization. The Approach is that of the National Main Street Center, a nonprofit subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Alex Balloon is the commercial corridor manager, the leader of Tacony CDC. He also holds a masters degree from UPenn’s Graduate Program in Historic Preservation.

I worked mostly from home, but went into the office in Tacony about once or twice a week. When at home, I would work on long-term projects such as researching, writing articles, and creating graphics. At the office, I would often do corridor walks and talk to various community members with Alex. Below is a list of the various tasks I completed for the Tacony CDC:

- Researched and read about the organization and neighborhood, what it has done and its future plans
- Entered Philly311 service requests as a “Neighborhood Liaison” for littering, graffiti, illegal dumping, rotting porches, vacant buildings, boarded up windows, business licenses, unsafe structures, and more all found in the area
- Assembled and analyzed data from the Philly 311 service requests, which demonstrated the significant changes to the neighborhood by just using code enforcement
• Wrote articles for the blog (http://historictaconyrevitalization.com/) that were directed towards the general public to make complex concepts more understandable
  o Historic preservation – what it is, why it is good, and what historic districts are
  o No historic preservation – what happens if we do not preserve
  o Litter – what it is, why it is bad, what people can do about it
  o Zoning – why the zoning change is good
• Created a video on Tacony’s relationship with historic preservation
• Designed graphics for advertisements and articles
  o Diagram of what happens when people do not use historic preservation
  o Flyer listing the health businesses on the corridor
  o Flyer for the Business Guidance Workshop
• Revamped business safety packet and handed them out to all of the businesses along the commercial corridor
• Completed a Photoshop rendering for a coffee shop owner to show what his storefront could look like if it were preserved
• Learned about managing nonprofits, specifically a community development corporation
• Redesigned and assembled the monthly e-newsletter
• Wrote letters to business owners
  o Asking them to participate in the tree trimming grant program
  o Informing them of their status with the Storefront Improvement Program
• Assisted in compiling contracts and applications for City of Philadelphia, Department of Commerce’s Storefront Improvement Program
• Attended a Board of Directors meeting and community meetings on zoning and problem properties

From my experience at the Tacony CDC, I learned what it takes to improve a commercial corridor. The neighborhood has seen much improvement over the past two years since the installment of the revitalization initiative. I will continue to build on my knowledge of commercial corridor revitalization throughout the school year as a volunteer for the Tacony CDC.
When a guest speaker, who happens to be a board member at Shofuso, came to my Historic Site Management class, I approached her with a work-study proposal to create a documentation and condition survey of the site. It was perfect timing because they had recently been contacted by the National Park Service to get on the National Register and was lacking architectural and landscape documentation sufficient for the nomination.

My scope of work included a complete set of architectural and landscape drawings, plant inventory, a SketchUp 3-D model of the Japanese House, condition surveys, and ortho-rectified images of building elevations. The final deliveries were a booklet of the report and a CD containing PDF files of the report, CAD files, and a SketchUp file. Everything was completed in 3 months between June–August.

The biggest challenge was identifying all the plants and creating the landscape plan. The Japanese garden contained over a hundred shrubs and trees and it took about a month for me to become familiar with all the names and their distinct features. Luckily, the head gardener there was extremely helpful with my learning process. Further, I feel fortunate to have worked in such a small and thriving organization with only 3 permanent staff, because I got to observe the everyday operations and challenges faced by historic house museums.
Naima Sweeting  
Western Preservation Institute, University of Pennsylvania  
Mesa Verde National Park /Hovenweep National Park 2013

Tour of Spruce Tree House, 2013                                         Rilem Test, Holly Tower, 2013

Fire Temple, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

On this site, the work was focused on the consolidation of earthen plaster finishes with the use of a natural adhesive composed primarily of glycerin, gelatin, and alcohol. Syringes were filled with various concentrations of the adhesive and heated or cooled to obtain the appropriate viscosity. They were then inserted behind the surface of the detached plaster.

This technique was repeated and the location and concentration of the adhesives were recorded. The hot arid site conditions were ideal for the use of a water soluble adhesive which could not withstand regular exposure to precipitation. During the entire process, the progress of the work was recorded with continuous photographs. I was fortunate enough to participate in the entire process.

Holly Tower support rock, Hovenweep National Park, Utah

As a follow up to the thesis work by Laura Lacombe, we accompanied her as she applied several test patches of consolidant to the surface of the sandstone support rock, and assisted with the insertion of bone screws into the rock to measure the rate of erosion with the use of drills. We also assisted with several rilem tests to measure the surface water permeability of the stone.

Comments

With an abiding interest in the conservation of archaeological sites, this internship provided me with the opportunity to participate in a range of activities which provided further insight and direction for me professionally. Furthermore, the hands-on nature of the work was a great compliment to my academic studies thus far.
I spent the first two months of summer working for Kreilick Conservation, a Philadelphia based firm who specializes in metal and stone conservation, focusing their efforts in Philadelphia, New York, and Washington DC. I was fortunate to partake in monumental projects, from the Columbia statues crowning the new Smithsonian wing in Washington DC, to cemetery conservation in New York City, and mockups at William Strickland’s Merchants Exchange in Philadelphia. My work involved lead weather capping, applying patina and wax on copper and iron, and testing different cleaning methods on severely deteriorated marble.

In the second part of the summer I participated in the University of Pennsylvania’s Conservation Praxis in Montana. Our work surrounded conservation efforts of a 19th century composite brick kiln. We began by surveying the site and locating areas in great need of stabilization. I concentrated on an area of tremendous deformation and, together with two classmates, rebuilt the brick wall to stabilize the structure. Once the brickwork was complete, we cleaned the metal bands surrounding the structure and applied tannic acid and oil to prevent further corrosion. On our third week, we also ventured out to a Dude Ranch in Yellowstone National Park, where we dodged rattlesnakes and learned to build a cedar shingle roof.
I spent my summer internship in New York City working for the conservation firm, Integrated Conservation Resources, Inc. During this six week internship, I performed a condition assessment and developed the treatment prioritization for an early 20th century mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery in The Bronx. Irene Matteini and I began by researching the building chronology, historical precedents, and materials and construction methods of the mausoleum. Then, we created base AutoCAD drawings from ortho-rectified photographs obtained from a 360° lasercan of the mausoleum. We then performed the condition assessment and overlaid the conditions on the drawings. Our assessment resulted in measurable extents of the various conditions and a glossary which allowed us to prioritize them based on gravity and need for intervention. In order to assess the copper roof, we had to clean the gutters, areas of which were impacted by more than a foot of compost. While we were removing the compost, we discovered a mountain of copper fragments that had been torn off the roof since the gutters had last been cleaned several decades ago. We also lifted one of the large marble blocks that formed a platform surrounding the mausoleum in order to investigate some of the damage done to the foundation that had caused these blocks to become displaced and allow water to collect against the side of the building.

We took mortar samples and analyzed them gravimetrically in order to determine new mortar recipes for the necessary repointing campaign. Several different mortar mock-ups were made and compared to the samples from the mausoleum to identify the new recipe that best matched the historic mortar. We also took samples of efflorescence and accretions and characterized them through ion analysis in order to determine their chemical constituents and the causes of their development. This aided us in establishing their potential to cause deterioration to the historic fabric of the mausoleum. Finally, we performed several treatment tests for the removal of biological growth and various types of staining.

The final product for Woodlawn was a set of recommendations for how to prioritize the necessary conservation interventions and methods of treatment and repair. For me, it was an incredible opportunity to take a project from inception to completion and learn many of the skills I will be using for the rest of my career.
In the summer of 2013, I participated in the summer heritage conservation praxis at the Western Clay Manufacturing Company in Helena, Montana with the conservation group from the Penn Graduate Program in Historic Preservation.

As a continuation of 2011-2012 initial field recording, conditions documentation and recording and pilot restoration, our work in this period mainly focused on the stabilization of Kiln No.7 masonry structure and metal elements. In the exterior masonry part, the work was conducted in several stages including desalination with paper poultice, repointing the mortar open joints, as well as grouting to reestablish lateral stability within the kiln walls. In the metal phase, we endeavored on removing the corrosion, cleaning the surface, and testing initial surface treatment. Besides the conservation material treatment, we also did case studies and discussed the possible adaptive reuse solutions to revitalize this spectacular brick complex. The experience gave me an opportunity to utilize what I had learned in school to the real hands-on work and also to gain the understanding of the whole conservation perspective and process.