

# The ASHP *Journal*

University  
of Oregon

Associated  
Students  
of Historic  
Preservation

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## 1994 Governor's Conference Held at U of O by Mara Jones

The Historic Preservation League of Oregon and the University of Oregon sponsored this year's Governor's Conference on Historic Preservation. The Conference began on Thursday, November 10th with an evening reception at the 1888 Shelton-McMurphy House in Eugene which brought together preservation professionals and members of the community.

On Friday, a landmarks workshop took place at the Springfield Depot. At the following banquet and awards ceremony the Ruth McBride Powers award for excellence in the field of preservation was given to Al Staehli and Governor Barbara Roberts received a special award of recognition.

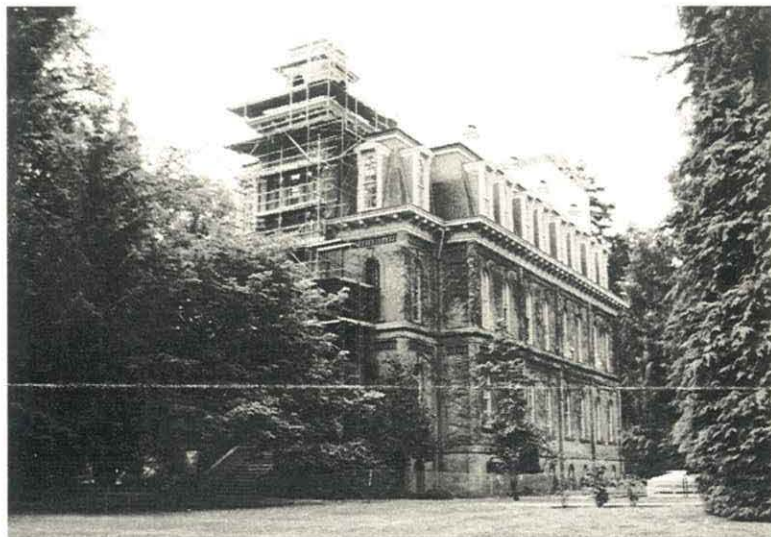
Oregon historian, Terrence O'Donnell was the featured speaker at the banquet. His eloquent reading, entitled "A Sense of Place Takes Time," evoked vivid images of three distinct Oregons: coast, valley and desert. O'Donnell's words brought both emotion and clarity to the often nebulous phrase, "sense of place."

Saturday's sessions, held on campus in Lawrence Hall, considered the conference theme, "Historic Preservation: An Investment in Community Livability." Peter Brink, Vice-President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, led the opening plenary session by discussing trends and opportunities currently facing the preservation movement. According to Mr. Brink, the view of historic preservation and

(please see governor, page 4)

## First Phase of U of O's Deady Hall Finished

by George Bleekman



After having been wrapped in scaffolding and plastic for more than a year, the towers on Deady Hall are finally finished! Deady, the oldest building on the University of Oregon Campus, has undergone the first phase of what will be the eventual restoration of the entire building. Deady Hall, which was built in 1876, was the first building on campus, and for a decade *was* the University of Oregon. The building housed the classrooms, gymnasium and dormitories for the first students attending the U of O. The Second Empire style building, designed by noted Portland architect W.W. Piper, is a three-story structure built of brick with wooden towers.

The work on the twin towers in this initial phase of restoration is the beginning of a unique collaboration between the U of O Preservation Program and the U of O Physical Plant. Recognizing that there were many skilled craftsman in the physical plant that could contribute to such a restoration project, the university decided to capitalize on this labor source. While this was a good opportunity for students to get "hands-on" experience, the bulk of this restoration was carried out by three physical plant employees, Steve Parker, Art Corliss and Tom Johnson, and four experienced former students Jonathan Smith, George Bleekman, J.R. Vanderburgh, and Jeff Urban. Smith and Bleekman were named project supervisors partially through the project, and will continue to manage the restoration on Villard Hall, along with Steve Parker.

Restoration of the towers included stripping the towers down to the framing, replacing rotted structural members, replacing shingles, and reintroducing scrolls, brackets, and cornerboards that were removed 16 years after the building was finished. The design work for this ornamentation was done by Preservation Project Manager James Wentworth, who used old photographs to recreate the missing elements.



## The President at Large

Dave Pinyer

Yes, I am a procrastinator, I admit it. I remember reading about a procrastinator's anonymous out there for people like me — should join if I could find time. Anyway, here I am on I-5 headed north out of Eugene having to write this while driving. The I-5 corridor stretches the length of the Willamette Valley (basically Portland to Eugene) and is just littered with turn-of-the-century barns. Gambrel, low pitched gable, later steeper-pitched gable, ventilators, hayfork hoods — great resources. I've been driving up and down this corridor for 30 years now (half the time as a passenger), and I've seen very few barns disappear, though I've seen several demolished by neglect. Some sway backed, some with just one gabled end standing.

Just outside of Salem, there's one sporting brand-new corrugated metal siding — hung horizontally, no less. It may look nasty but it does help to preserve the structure. This summer, way out in Alaska's Wrangell Mountains, I saw a pristine, 80-year-old, mining camp - the wooden structures wrapped in flattened 55-gallon drums, and those buildings were doing just fine. So, should protecting the structure always outweigh aesthetic con-

cerns? Tough question.

In any case, the barns are definitely more pleasing to think about than the cloned prefabs sprawling across the hillside as I drop into Salem — no hesitation in condemning this. Portland, Salem, and Eugene are sprawling along the interstate corridor following the path of least resistance. Oregon supposedly has the best land use laws in the nation, but they're under siege on several fronts. Oregonians in Action (a pleasant name for a group trying to dismantle all land use law in Oregon) is making inroads into the voting public's subconscious. Basically, they're out to eliminate **all** types of zoning, the linchpin of preservation. 1000 Friends of Oregon is battling back to defend the wise use of our land, but (as the most recent election results made clear) it's awfully tough to counter a negative campaign.

Now I'm seeing some interesting buildings — the 1918 Salem railroad station (that hopefully will be getting some ISTEAM money); the old woolen mill where Pendleton got its start; Deepwood; our intriguing, non-historicist, 1938 capitol building; the Methodist Church spire. Then there's

another head shaker. Gathered in a tidy little cluster are three Queen Annes, deposited there by some collector like Ford's Dearborn Village. Nothing worse than rounding up buildings out of context, in my opinion.

Enough of this musing — time to get down to business. The stewardship of ASHP has been passed onto a new group of students. We've got an entirely new leadership going into our seventh year as a student group devoted to preservation. Hopefully, this issue of *ASHP Journal* will demonstrate that devotion. This is one of the biggest issues that we've ever produced and, hopefully, one of the best.

To wrap this up, I'd like to thank all those students at the University of Oregon who are working hard to make ASHP live up to its potential. This group has an important mission in its desire to spread preservation information and enthusiasm across Oregon and the U.S. I'm confident this year's group will further the cause.



## The Editor Notes . . .

It is with great pleasure that I take the reigns of the ASHP Journal once again, and I welcome back all our loyal readers. As our president has noted above, this is an exciting new year with many new people and ideas entering our program, propelling it even further to the forefront of preservation. Since our program is reaching out in new directions and exploring new partnerships, we feel it is important that this publication reflect those changes. For this reason, we have decided to change the name and format of the ASHP News to the *ASHP Journal*. This publication is the only way we have of informing the vast majority of you, our readers, as to the goings on of our students and program. As such, we hope these changes convey the professional nature of our program.

## . . . George Bleekman III

We have also started a new *ASHP Journal* column on lost architecture in Eugene. As you all are quite aware, we lose our resources at an alarming rate, and before you know it, the landscape has changed forever. We hope "Lost Eugene" will focus your attention on the incremental loss of your local architecture.

And a special thanks to James Wentworth for the line drawing of Deady Hall that adorns our new masthead!

ASHP Journal is a publication of the Associated Students of Historic Preservation (ASHP); Suite 4, EMU; University of Oregon; Eugene, OR 97403. Phone (503) 346-0726 and email [ashp@oregon.uoregon.edu](mailto:ashp@oregon.uoregon.edu). We actively seek articles, news, and reports related to the discipline of historic preservation. Submissions should be sent to George Bleekman, editor, care of the address above.



## Program Welcomes New Preservation Students



We welcome the 1994-95 first year students to the H.P. program. From left to right, front to back: Rebecca Ossa, Suzanne SanRomani, Mara Jones, Erin Hanafin-Berg, Steven Blashfield, Chris Ottaway and Paul Falsetto at Shore Acres, Oregon. Not pictured is new student Alain Aebeyrol.

## LISA TERESI-BURCHAM NAMED HPLO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In August, the Historic Preservation League of Oregon named as its new executive director Lisa Teresi-Burcham, one of our Historic Preservation graduate students. Lisa previously worked in Oregon as a preservation consultant, served as a graduate teaching fellow for the HP program, and presided as president of both the Lane Historic Preservation Council and the Associated Students of Historic Preservation. The Historic Preservation League of Oregon is Oregon's only statewide, non-profit historic preservation organization.

## DAVID SKILTON NOW FEDERAL COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST

David Skilton, who graduated from the Historic Preservation program last winter, was hired by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and is now a federal compliance specialist. This winter term he'll be moonlighting as a preservation planning instructor at his alma mater.

## U of O Historic Preservation Students Spread Across the U.S. for Internships

by Lynn Josse

A list of where U of O Historic Preservation students ended up this summer reads like a United States atlas: from California to Washington, D.C., from Alaska to Hawaii, our students were all over the map working in many different aspects of the field.

**Jennifer Barnes** was involved in the County of Kauai Planning Department's emerging historic preservation program, developing a standardized survey form and working on a variety of other projects.

**Janice Catlin** spent the hot months in the California Office of Historic Preservation. In addition to a number of administrative duties, Janice conducted research on California train stations.

**Christine Curran** ended up at the Oregon Department of Transportation's Cultural Resources Division. Her internship has since turned into a part-time job. **Paul Falsetto** was based in the National Park Service regional office in Anchorage, Alaska. His major project was to measure and draw to HABS standards a turn-of-the-century Tlingit chief's house. He also put the finishing touches on several sets of HABS drawings of structures around Alaska.



Remnants of miners past, in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska

**Lynn Josse** interned at the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C. She was primarily involved with the Teaching with Historic Places program, editing lesson plans and putting together materials for upcoming workshops.

**Dave Pinyerd** went to Alaska and worked in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve as part of a cultural resource survey team for the National Park Service. He flew via helicopter from site to site documenting  
(Please see interns, page 8)



## Students Attend 1994 Association for Preservation Technology Conference in Seattle by Lynn Josse

The 1994 Association for Preservation Technology conference brought preservationists from across the country to the Pacific Northwest. The Seattle location made for a perfect long weekend trip for a handful of U of O students. For those without a technical background, sessions such as "Grout Injection for Repair and Retrofit of Unreinforced Masonry," may appear threatening. As it turned out, almost all of the sessions (including that one) were very accessible and interesting. The papers selected for presentation often seemed to reflect a non-technological point of view, in many cases describing problems and solutions without an excess of statistics or technical information. This format seemed appropriate for a mixed audience with many different backgrounds.

The most common format for the papers was to describe a preservation challenge and then to describe the methods used to meet that challenge. Many high-profile buildings were used as case studies. The

Octagon in Washington, D.C. (built at the dawn of the 19th century, and now a historic house museum) underwent a series of unfortunate changes in the 1950s at the hands of its owner, the AIA. Much of the original structure was "improved" by replacing it with a steel frame and new flooring. The rigidity of the new materials, however, has caused a number of problems, including cracking in the exterior bricks.

Three Frank Lloyd Wright buildings were also used as case studies. One paper discussed stabilization of the Hill Wing at Taliesin, while another featured improvements to the roofing materials at Wing-spread. The third paper, focusing on the acoustic qualities of the Great Workroom at the Johnson Wax Building, was particularly intriguing. With an emphasis on how restoring original features (such as the sand paint coating on the columns, and a missing screen at the entrance to the lunchroom) could significantly decrease the noise level, it made a strong practical case

for preservation.

In retrospect, it is interesting to think about the politics of choosing papers for an event such as this. In sixteen sessions, most with three papers each, there was virtually no discussion of (non-Frank Lloyd Wright) residential architecture. Bridges, forts, the Lincoln Memorial, courthouses, locks, libraries; all of these were specifically discussed, but there was not a lot of discussion that would be relevant to the places where most of us actually live. I can think of a couple of plausible reasons for this. Since high-profile buildings get the really big-budget restorations, it is natural that these attract the most attention. These are the jobs that most architects dream of. They are also the projects that can really sell a conference- the sexy projects, if you will. This attention to the unique (Johnson Wax) and the unusual (Chinese tomb sculpture) is typical of a movement which until recently preserved the monuments of society and neglected its fabric.

(from Governor, page 1)

history is changing. Instead of singular "stars" we are now looking at the "rest of the cast" to see how to incorporate their contributions and ideas. The preservation movement must continue to work together with varied groups to promote and embrace new ideas rather than perpetuate an elitist view.

Mr. Brink also explained that Americans are reacting to rapid changes in their environment by seeking out tangible aspects of the past. Current trends of suburban sprawl and strip development are not only disorienting but unsustainable. Community planning must encompass considerations of history as well as the needs of minorities and older Americans.

The second Plenary Session was given by Lawrence Quamar formerly of Duany Plater-Zyberk. He discussed the loss of traditional towns and our reliance on the automobile. Planners, he argued, must develop strategies that connect people with public space. Mr. Quamar suggested that

traditional principles of "core realm" development may provide possible solutions to the maladies of suburban sprawl.

Additional speakers discussed the characteristics of historic communities which define livable, sustainable places. Topics included good architectural design, sensitive alterations and additions, stabilization and preventative maintenance of historic properties, downtown reinvestment, cultural/heritage tourism, pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods, and protected open spaces.

The ongoing restoration of Deady and Villard Halls, as well as a look at the renovation of the Knight Library, provided highlights for the afternoon tour sessions.

The closing Plenary Session by Henry Kunowski of the State Historic Preservation Office focused on the Peter French Round Barn, a unique historic property that will be the subject of a cooperative Field School in the summer of 1995. (see related article on page 8)

However, while there was a noticeable lack of papers addressing common problems in residential architecture, there was a roundtable session specifically devoted to the topic. Some of the field sessions, specifically the tour of Historic Seattle projects (which I very much enjoyed), also addressed residential issues.

I also have to admit that it was the sexy projects that really piqued my interest and got me up to Seattle in the first place. Most preservationists will spend their lives working on buildings that make an important but quiet contribution to their neighborhoods or towns. Each has its own history, its own story, but many of these are told in quiet voices. Other buildings (Taliesin, the Lincoln Memorial) of more obvious significance are more like an insistent shout, which is harder to ignore. As a showcase of the loud buildings, the APT conference was fantastic (and a lot of fun), but next time it might be nice to hear more architects speak up for the ones that whisper.



## Students and H.P. Director Attend 1994 National Trust Conference in Boston by Dave Pinyerd

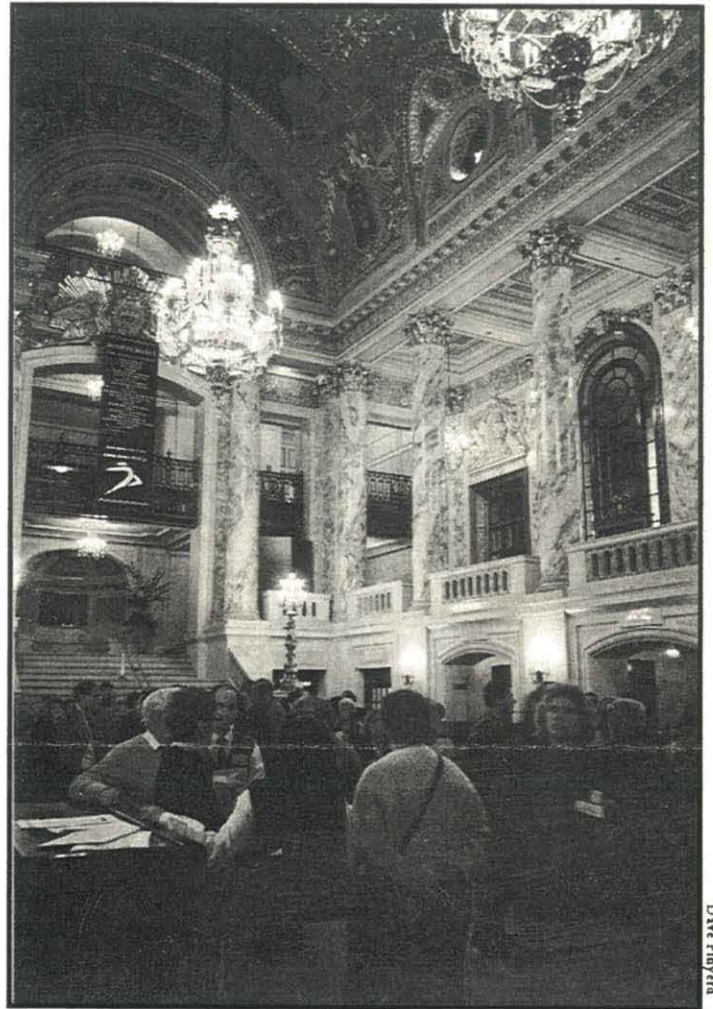
Finally, a National Trust Conference that wasn't at the site of a major disaster. Maybe that would help explain the enormous turnout of over 2500 preservationists from around the world at this year's conference in Boston. The 48th and largest National Trust Conference was held during perfect weather from October 26th through 30th. Its theme this year was "Preservation, Economics, & Community Rebirth," which was played out in mobile workshops, local tours, roundtables, and educational sessions. The Boston Park Plaza was the main venue, but the Arlington Street Church and the Tremont House Hotel were also used due to the crush of people. Up to ten sessions were operating at once (60 sessions in all) which presented some difficult decision making. Unfortunately, many of those decisions were determined by space limitations — the sessions filled up in a matter of minutes.

I'd have to say I enjoyed the opening and closing sessions the most due to their location and the speakers. The opening session took place at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts (formerly the Metropolitan Theater), a wonderfully restored 1923 movie palace in the style of Louis XIV with a seating capacity of over 4000. From Richard Moe, president of the National Trust, to a guest appearance by Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior, the speakers equalled their setting.

Boston mayor Thomas Menino's slide tour of Boston and Richard Moe's president's report were highlights of the opening session. Moe spoke primarily about the Trust's accomplishments of the past year, its plans for the near future, and the challenges that lie ahead. Among the many activities he described were the launching of a new preservation magazine for children, and the establishment of a partnership with Keepers of the Treasures, a Native American coalition.

The first plenary session immediately followed the opening, and the showstopper was undoubtedly Bruce Babbitt. He spoke eloquently on the similarities in his job between historic places and endangered species, and lobbied support for legislation to create National Heritage Areas and to keep a percentage of National Park user fees within the park in which they are collected.

Federal Highway Administrator Rodney Slater was the next guest. The general sentiment seemed to be that just a few years ago, a highway official would be more likely to get served for dinner at a preservation conference than invited to speak. But today, our drive to create partnerships (not to mention the \$100,000,000 in ISTEA money, plus the fact that many highways are now historic sources in their own right) means a new attitude of conciliation. The well attended opening reception was held at Bulfinch's Massachusetts State House. Just before the opening reception, preservation students had their own reception at the Old State House, and the entire second floor was elbow to elbow. The



*The opening session at the Wang Center. Over 2500 preservationists from around the world attended the Conference.*

reception fulfilled its mission to feed the starving with hors d'oeuvres and to provide a place to network.

During four days of educational sessions, I attended packed sessions on such varied topics as the Legacy program, downtown revitalization, and disaster mitigation. All the sessions were conducted professionally by experts in the field. Space was the only problem, as sessions filled to capacity and hundreds of unhappy preservationists milled the halls. This conference had more than twice the attendance of the last National Trust Conference and it appears the organizers were overwhelmed. Next year's conference (October 11-15, 1995 in Fort Worth, Texas), will undoubtedly be provided with even more contingency planning.

The closing session was held in the spectacular setting of Richardson's Trinity Church. Sprawl was the theme with Elizabeth Michaud speaking on her campaign to defend her town from  
(please see National, page 8)



# Noted French Timberframer Visits U of O

by Jonathan Smith

In 1988 a fire broke out in The Cabildo, an eighteenth-century city hall in New Orleans which housed the Louisiana State Museum of History. The National Historic Landmark was remarkable, not only architecturally, but historically as the site of the signing of the 1804 Louisiana Purchase. Unfortunately, much of the Institutional Napoleonic style building was seriously damaged in the blaze; especially its heavy timberframe Mansard roof which was built in 1847.

With the destruction of The Cabildo, representatives for the Museum set out to reconstruct the landmark. The project's success depended on whether craftsmen capable of recreating the unique roof structure could be located. It had originally been crafted through a centuries-old French mortise and tenon timberframing method known as the Latin Scribe. Attempts at reconstructing the frame with contemporary techniques would have been not only unfeasible but unfaithful to the building's original character.

The search for able craftsmen ended unexpectedly on a rainy, rural island in Washington's Puget Sound, where the State of Louisiana located the only known

practitioner of the Latin Scribe in North American. The technique is kept alive there through the work of Frederic Brillant and his firm, Celtic Construction. In a

There, under Brillant's supervision, the crew cut the entire Cabildo frame, including all joinery. In 1992 they travelled to New Orleans and raised the frame. As a

result of their craftsmanship, the Cabildo reconstruction won the 1994 National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award. Both the reconstructed Cabildo and the Honor Award give some indication of Frederic Brillant's immense talent and expertise.

Born in France in 1957, Frederic began his apprenticeship at age 19. His "journey," the completion of his traditional European craft training, took him to twelve major European cities, including Paris, Lyon, Toulouse, Strasburg, Marseilles, Gap, Anger and Tour.



Frederic Brillant cutting a mortise during the demonstration at the U of O, which can be seen next page.

modest shop on Vashon Island, Brillant practices the craft for which he trained in the Association Ouvriere Des Compagnons Du Devoir Et Au Tour De France, an eight-hundred-year-old craft guild in his native France.

In 1990, thousands of board feet of old growth Florida cypress and several timberframe carpenters from various locations gathered in a Vermont woodshop.

In the early 1980's, eager for a change and with an eye on the fine Douglas Fir timber of the Pacific Northwest, he set out for British Columbia and finally to Vashon Island in 1984. There he built his shop/residence and established his firm, Celtic Construction. Since that time Frederic has designed and built houses and barns throughout the island, all with the trademark Douglas Fir, mortise and tenon frame. Black locust pegs secure structural



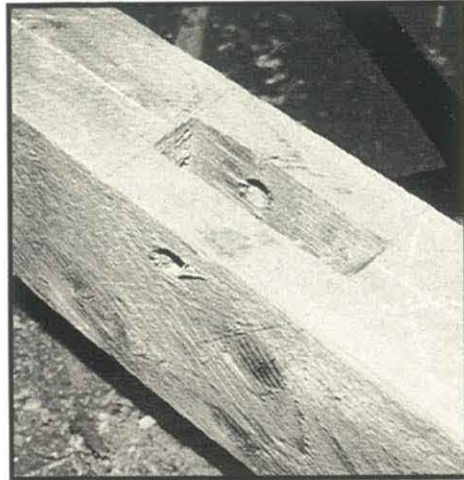
joints; the frames do not rely on a single nail.

Brillant's expertise was on display in November at the School of Architecture and Allied Arts when he, along with apprentice Rod Smith, spoke on the Latin Scribe. The two-part presentation began with a slide lecture. It covered various European framing techniques, the Latin Scribe and Brilliant's own work in Washington and New Orleans. A demonstration followed which illustrated traditional Latin Scribe layout and joinery techniques. The presentation provided a thorough introduction to this archaic yet vital building process and a fascinating look at one of the Northwest's most unique designer/builders.

Brillant explained that, while the Latin Scribe has been in continuous use since its development by the Celts around 1200, no detailed written description of the process survives. This is not surprising because, although it relies on the simplest of principles, the technique defies explanation except when one is observing a craftsman actively engaged in the process. Even in slides of the Celtic Construction craftsmen at work, their odd postures, their cryptic markings, and their rudimentary wooden implements make the shop look more like the site of some latter-day Druid ritual than that of a traditional building process.

Because the Scribe was developed during a time of general illiteracy with no standardized system of measurement, it requires minimal abstraction in the building process. (This lack of abstraction may partially account for the difficulty of providing an abstract explanation of the process through speech or writing). As Mr. Smith put it, "With the Latin Scribe, what you see [during lay out of the frame] is what you get [when the frame is assembled]."

The critical lines of each structural bent are laid out on a floor using a chalk line. (Traditionally in rural areas where there was no uniform floor space on which to layout



*A mortise cut during Brilliant's demonstration.*

the frame, carpenters made a smooth work surface from plaster). Through a process of levelling and scribing members in place, the joinery for an entire bent is laid out. Scribed in this fashion, each piece is custom fit to its particular location and marked with a numbering system believed to be the precursor of Roman Numerals. After this layout is completed for the entire frame, all of the joinery is cut at once. The frame is then constructed on site. As each bent is assembled, every member is placed in the exact location it occupied during the layout process. So, what you see during layout is what you get when the frame is assembled.

In the School of Architecture, where the most mundane hands-on construction work is often looked upon as a romantic adventure, the joinery demonstration held an evening crowd in rapt attention. Brilliant and Smith performed and described specifics of the Scribe process from layout to pegging the completed joints. Witnessing the craftsmen at work had an interesting two-fold effect. In one respect, their antiquarian tools and traditional techniques increased one's tendency to view the work romantically, as a forgotten art. In another sense, because the demonstration made the process so clear, it was stripped of its mystique. Viewing the demonstration one was forced to realize that, while we have a tendency to romanti-

cize "old world craftsmanship," traditional building techniques were/are based on tangible human actions.

Paradoxically in studying historic architecture, our standpoint is generally academic and detached with a heavy reliance on photographic and written material. When studying in the field we tend to view buildings as historic specimens which offer answers to specific questions: What materials were used? What was the construction date and construction process? Too often what is lost in this academic exercise is the essence of vernacular architecture; that is people. In our attempts to understand buildings, all but the most subtle students of architecture objectify them to the point of misconception. The natural result is buildings that are seen, not as the product of human minds and human hands, but as romantic artifacts of another time and place, shrouded in mystery.

This unintended but common result of vernacular studies was turned on its ear in Brilliant's joinery demonstration. His medieval saw, mallet and slick refused to be viewed as museum pieces because they were spared no abuse in hacking mortise and tenon from rough wainy timbers. Likewise, questions from eager students were met with a candidness that denied sentimentality. To an inquiry regarding his choice of black locust for peg stock Brilliant replied matter-of-factly, "Because it grows like a weed, it's hard like a rock and it's cheap like dirt."

In this vein, Brilliant and Smith continued their demonstration, cussing and sweating for ninety minutes until the joints were pegged to the din of enthusiastic applause. Their work reminded us of what we often forget in our studies: the Latin Scribe, like all building, is a basic human endeavor, not a mystery to be romanitized and obfuscated. Any building process relies on people, their values, their belief systems, their skills; but most directly, it relies on their hard work.



## Group Gathers to Save Historic Eugene Masonic Cemetery

by Ken Guzowski

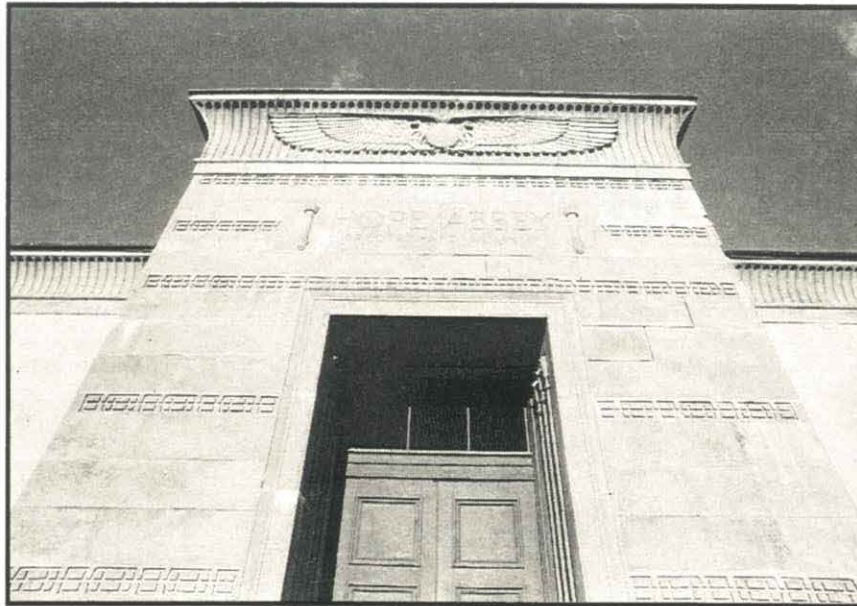
The Eugene Masonic Cemetery Association is a non-profit organization that began as a collaborative effort between Eugene Masonic Lodge #11, the City of Eugene, and a large group of concerned citizens who are committed to restoring the Hope Abbey Mausoleum, located at the Masonic Cemetery in south Eugene.

This ten-acre cemetery is a significant historic landscape that is located on a tree-covered hillside. A curvilinear carriage path winds through the cemetery. Approximately 475 cemetery lots are laid out in twenty-foot squares, separated by eight-foot-wide paths. When the cemetery was dedicated in 1859, the population of Eugene was less than 800. In 1994 our population has exceeded 120,000, subsequently surrounding the cemetery with middle class residential housing. The cemetery is a much used open space for local residents where they walk, play and enjoy the views and natural features of the place.

The center piece of the cemetery, Hope Abbey Mausoleum was constructed in 1913 and is the most significant example of Egyptian Revival architecture in the state of Oregon. The entrance pylon gently slopes to terminate in a cavetto cornice that is ornamented with the Egyptian disc and wing motif. Monumental wooden entrance doors are covered with bronze sheeting. These doors are surmounted by a hypaethrum. The entire structure

is constructed of slip-cast concrete. Interior features include white marble, terrazzo floors, an elegant bathroom, bronze grillwork at the windows, and bronze gates at the four family vaults in the central chamber. The mausoleum was designed by Oregon architect Ellis F. Lawrence, who later became the founder and Dean of the University of Oregon's School of Architecture.

In the past 25 years, the cemetery and mausoleum have been subjected to deterioration by the elements and vandalism. Vandals have broken all 79 amber glass windows, which have copper muntins in the papriform design. This destruction resulted in the bricking up of all window openings from the exterior. The original lighting scheme produced a radiant ambiance to the white marble interior. Graffiti is a constant nuisance on the exterior of the mausoleum's poured concrete walls. The mausoleum roof is leaking and there is serious efflorescence and exfoliation evident on the interior and



*Entrance to the Hope Abbey Mausoleum located in the Masonic Cemetery.*

exterior of the structure which is compromising the high quality marble, bronze grillwork and terrazzo floors. The University of Oregon's Preservation Program is assisting the Masonic Cemetery Association and the City of Eugene with their efforts to restore this significant historic site. For further information about the project, please contact Ken Guzowski, care of the *ASHP Journal*.

(from intern, page 3)

everything from abandoned mines to trap-per cabins. When the field work was done, Dave sorted out field data and wrote conversion programs.

Richa Wilson interned at the Historic Preservation Division of the City Planning and Development Department in Kansas City, Missouri. She worked on the reconnaissance survey of 1300 properties in the Westside neighborhood, edited and illustrated design guidelines for owners of historic properties, and wrote staff reports for landmark commission hearings.

(from National, page 5)

Wal-Mart. Next up was Dow Rickman, a developer, who like Rodney Slater would never have been invited to speak a few years ago. He provided a well documented discourse on the economics of preservation. He hammered the point home that preservation makes good economic sense and that preservationists need to use bottom line, dollar figures in their efforts. The finale was presented by David McCollough, historian and a leader in the fight against Disney in Manassas. He spoke seemingly without notes for an hour on the history hidden within the built

environment. It was an eloquent speech that helped to remind people about one of the key aspects of preservation, the saving of history, which ironically had not been dealt with directly anywhere else at the conference.



## The Reviewer's Corner

### *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns*

Marian Moffet, Lawrence Wodehouse, 1993. Published by the University of Tennessee Press. 141 pp., photographs, illustrations, maps graphs.

Although scholars have studied Appalachian folk culture for decades, Marian Moffett and Lawrence Wodehouse make clear in *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* that architectural treasures remain hidden there, awaiting discovery and analysis. The authors, both University of Tennessee architecture professors, transfer their attention to detail from the classroom to the field and develop a sharp focus on these structures. Their emphasis on the buildings is, however, sustained at some expense to their interdisciplinary goals. Discussions of the mountain culture and builders that produced the barns, of architectural and cultural antecedents, and of contextual issues are not as thorough as the field documentation.

The volume begins at the Tipton homeplace, a reconstructed farmstead in Cades Cove within the Great Smoky Mountain National Forest. On the site stands a prominent example of the cantilever barn, a vernacular form unique to the region. Its defining feature is a cantilever structural system which extends a large timber frame loft beyond the walls of two hewn-log cribs below. Near Cades Cove, in Blount and Sevier Counties, Moffett and Wodehouse found a high concentration of similar barns. They went on to locate and survey 316 examples of the form, far surpassing their early estimates of fifty surviving structures.

A recurring theme throughout the book concerns the fusion of "invention and tradition" as the predominant force that generated the building type. Cantilever barns were influenced by European and American antecedents but exemplify innovations that were probably conceived by an early Sevier County builder. Broad regional factors assured their popularity: wood was plentiful; the barn was well adapted to the wet climate; it was a multi-purpose structure that served the needs of

self-sufficient farmers; and a limited involvement in the larger agricultural market preserved local traditions and technology.

As a thorough documentation, the book is a great service to the region and beyond. The most obvious evidence of this is found in the forty-four pages of appendixes. Clear road maps pinpoint each surviving barn and tables provide critical dimensions, location, builders and other notable attributes. Within the text, detailed drawings are scant but diagrammatic graphics and photographs clearly convey basic forms, structural systems, varied floor plans, notching, and the proximity of barns to one another. The result is a clear picture of the building type and its various permutations.

Conspicuously missing however, is any thorough discussion of the farm site. What were the conventional relationships of the house, minor outbuildings and barn? Was the barn or house more visibly prominent? What was the barn's relationship to fields and pastures? With no attempt to situate the barn in its immediate context, the reader comes away with a very clear picture of a cantilever barn but a hazy view of an East Tennessee farm site. This is a significant problem for a book so reliant upon field documentation. A thorough contextual analysis could have raised interesting questions and resolved some that went unanswered.

Similarly, the authors' attempts to explore relationships between cantilever barns and the nineteenth century cultural forces that produced them is not fully developed. Part of this shortcoming results from the book's brevity. With only seventy-eight pages of text, many issues could not be explored in sufficient depth. Further, discussions of barn origins, builders, and the barn as vernacular expression rely primarily on the

presentation of raw data and remain more on the level of description than interpretation. For example, the authors rely heavily on questionable nineteenth century census data. While this information is critical, a more balanced incorporation of sources would afford a stronger argument. Instead, the image of these agricultural communities remains one-dimensional and the authors' speculation on the nature of East Tennessee culture as it relates to cantilever barns is cursory.

Nonetheless, one cannot resist being drawn into Moffett and Wodehouse's search for the barn's origin. They dispute Henry Glassie's claims that the cantilever barn springs from the great Pennsylvania barns and the *Umgebindehaus*, a German peasant house type. A more likely association is found in the Pennsylvania bank barn; the most profound link is to defensive block-houses in the Appalachians. Yet, their "proposition that the barns were local inventions because no other explanation seems to fit the evidence gathered," is unconvincing.

A surprising oversight in their search for the origins of cantilever construction, and these barns in particular, is the possible contribution of slaves to barn innovation. The authors argue that Sevier county's early "seminal barn designs" set the precedent for regional construction and were built by slave-holders. If slave-holding farms were the source of cantilever barns, what role did the slaves play?

While *East Tennessee Cantilever Barns* leaves many questions unanswered, it is an important and thorough documentation of a vanishing building type. Although its emphasis on the buildings themselves detracts from the authors' interdisciplinary goals, the book remains an informative read.

Jonathan Smith



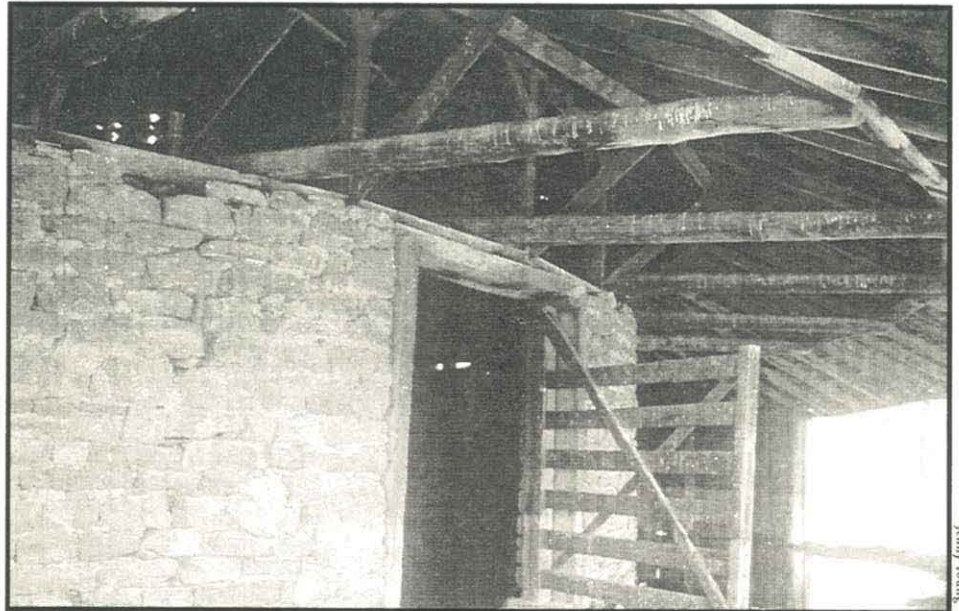
## U of O to Host Preservation Field School

by Dave Pinyerd

Oregon State Parks, Oregon's State Historic Preservation Office, the National Park Service, the Oregon Historical Society, and the U.S. Forest Service have teamed up with the Historic Preservation program at the University of Oregon to produce a preservation field school this summer. This first annual preservation field school consists of a six-week training program centered around the Peter French Round Barn at Barton Lake Ranch in Harney County, Oregon. Using the nearby Malheur Field Station as a base, the field school will take advantage of its location in Oregon's Great Basin region to provide educational workshops in vernacular architecture, historic archaeology, folklore, cultural geography, preservation of rural landscapes, and site interpretation.

The six-week field school will be divided into thirds to offer three, two-week courses from June 19 through July 30, 1995. Enrollment is open to both undergraduate and graduate students upon acceptance of their application. Each course will be worth four quarter credits, so that a student could receive twelve credits for the entire six-week field school.

The first two weeks (June 19 - July 2) will be devoted to the site, dealing with vernacular architecture, historic archaeology, and rural landscapes. The second two weeks (July 3 - July 16) will be hands-on using the on-going restoration of the Peter French Round Barn as a case study. Preservation professionals from NPS and USFS will conduct training workshops in



*Interior view of the Peter French round barn, site of the 1994 U of O Preservation field school.*

masonry repair and the stabilization and repair of wood systems. The final two weeks (July 17 - July 30) will consist of site interpretation, folklore, and cultural geography.

The high desert location of the field school will offer an opportunity for extensive field trips to Native American historic and prehistoric sites, pioneer-era communities, ranching and farming complexes, and superb rural and wilderness landscapes.

Applications will be made available in January. There will be a variety of meal plans to choose from and lodging will be in a dormitory at the field station. Costs have not yet been finalized and are variable

according to meal preferences and length of attendance. However, an estimated price range would be from \$575 for a two-week undergraduate course including lodging and no meals, to \$2600 for a six-week graduate course including lodging and all meals. Note that these figures are preliminary and may change in the coming weeks. For further information, please contact David Pinyerd at (503) 346-0726, email: hp\_gtf@aaa.uoregon.edu, or write: Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 5233 - University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5233.

## The Electronic Forum of Historic Preservation

The field of Historic Preservation derives its strength from the interactive contributions of three major participants: the public, the preservation professionals and governmental agencies. The efficient work of each of these groups depends on an effective exchange of information between the participants. In recognizing this need, we are placing a home-page on the University of Oregon World Wide Web server. Next month look for "Project ASHP" on the University of Oregon's Home Page whose URL is <http://>



**Conferences, Symposia**

RESTORATION, called North America's most comprehensive preservation trade show, will be held in Boston, February 26-28, 1995. Exhibits will include national pavilions from Canada and several European countries, as well as numerous products and services. For more information, contact Andrew Burrell, RAI/EGI Exhibitions, Inc., 617/933-9055, fax 617/933-8744.

The Vernacular Architecture Forum will hold a conference in Ottawa, Ontario, May 17-21, 1995. A conference with the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario will be held at the same time; however, tours and paper sessions will be held separately. Contact Alex F. Cross, Conference Chairman, for more information: 25 Ryeburn Drive, Gloucester, Ontario K1G 3N3, 613/723-6833, fax 613/723-8041.

The "First International Symposium on Asia Pacific Architecture: The East-West Encounter" will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 22-24, 1995. Presented by the University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Architecture, and the East-West Center, it will address the impact of culture on architecture, and will feature keynote speaker Professor Edward W. Said of Columbia University. For more details, contact: Symposium Coordinator, School of Architecture, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1859 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; 808/956-7225, fax 808/956-7778.

The preservation of twentieth century cultural resources will be the subject of Preserving the Recent Past, a conference to be held in Chicago, March 30-April 1, 1995. The conference is sponsored by the National Park Service, General Services Administration, Historic Preservation Education Foundation, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Society for Commercial Archaeology, and the Association for Preservation Technology International. Contact Tom Jester or Carol Gould for registration material, 202/343-9578, or write "Preserving the Recent Past," P.O. Box 77160, Washington, D.C. 20013-7160.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works will hold its 23rd annual conference in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 6-10, 1995. The subject will be ethical issues, including the degree of appropriate intervention in treatments, the philosophy of preventive conservation and minimal intervention and determining treatment priorities, among others. A three day symposium on Gilded Metal Surfaces will precede the conference. For info and registration materials, contact American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1717 K Street N.W., Suite 301, Washington, D.C. 20006; 202/452-9545, fax 202/452-9328.

The 1995 APT Conference, "Preservation: A Capital Opportunity" will be held October 29-November 5 in Washington, D.C. Individual and team presentations, and panel discussions emphasizing Washington's resources are requested. The four themes are: Impact of government programs, Critique of past projects and programs, International preservation activities, and Technical issues in preservation and conservation. Deadline is January 13, 1995. Contact Baird M. Smith, 202/298-6700 or Caroline Anderson, 202/708-6164.

The Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia University will host a conference entitled "Pathways to American Culture," April 22-23, 1995. For details, contact Michal McMahon, IHTIA, West Virginia University, 1535 Mileground, Morgantown, WV 26505-6305; 304/293-2421, e-mail mmcmaho@wvnm.vwvnet.edu

**Call For Papers**

The 1995 George Wright Society conference on the Research and Resource Management in Parks and on Public Lands, to be held in Portland, Oregon April 17-21, 1995, issues a call for papers on the theme "Sustainable Society and Protected Areas." For registration and submission information, contact: 1995 Conference Abstracts, The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930-0065; 906/487-9722, fax 906/487-9405. Deadline for submissions is May 15, 1994.

The Bosco-Milligan Foundation Architectural Heritage Center wants to hear preservation success stories. Three successful examples from each county in Oregon are needed, with emphasis on privately owned properties. The stories will be compiled for a written piece distributed to local elected officials and Oregon legislators. Obtain required forms from Cathy Galbraith, Bosco-Milligan Foundation, P.O. Box 14157, Portland, OR 97214.

**Scholastic Opportunities**

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 1995-1996 scholars-in-residence program. The program supports full-time research and study at its facilities for four to twelve consecutive weeks at the rate of \$1200 per month, and is open to college and university affiliated scholars, graduate students, independent researchers, and others. The program aims to promote interpretation of Pennsylvania history; proposals which address the architectural, cultural and social history of the state are encouraged. The application deadline is January 20, 1995. For detailed information and application materials, contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; 717/787-3034.

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History is soliciting papers on all aspects of the history of urban, regional or community planning for The Sixth National Conference on American Planning History, to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, October 12-15, 1995. Deadline for submissions is January 1, 1995. Contact David Schulyer, Program Committee Chair, Sixth National Program, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003; 717/291-4247, fax 717/399-4413.

**Internship Opportunities**

An internship is available in Silverton, Oregon (east of Salem), assisting with the planning of the city's registered historic downtown. A background in historic preservation or architecture is required. Internship duration is 9 months with a \$12,000 stipend plus health and education benefits. Contact Scott Craig 503/346-3889 or Jenny Young 503/346-5944.

Fifteen internship opportunities are available with the National Trust in Washington, D.C. Internships last from June 12-August 4, 1995, and consist of varying projects, weekly educational seminars and field trips. \$1500 stipend, deadline March 10, 1995. Send resume and cover letter to: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Office of Human Resources, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; 202/673-4000.

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission offers internships working with non-profit agencies. The internships are 12 weeks in duration, include a \$2000 stipend plus housing and/or cash, and educational retreats. For application information, contact: Internship Program, Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, 319 Washington St., Suite 370, Johnstown, PA 15901; 814/539-2016.

**Other**

Hosteling International—American Youth Hostels has published a booklet of 27 historic buildings which have been renovated and adapted for use as hostels. The booklet, which gives the background of the building and how it became affiliated with the HIAYH, is available for \$3. Contact Hosteling International—American Youth Hostels, Dept. HH, 733 15th St. N.W., Suite 840, Washington, D.C. 20005; 202/783-6161.

**Survey Horror Story Contest**

"They wouldn't believe I wasn't from the assessor's office..."  
 "She started waving this baseball bat..."  
 "We thought it was a dead body..."

We've all heard the horror stories, and quite possibly lived through a few. Well, now you have a chance to profit from your own misery (or that of others). All you have to do is send us the strangest, scariest, or funniest reconnaissance survey tale-from-the-front you've heard. If we print it, you win a brand new ASHP coffee mug. Hot off the presses, this white-on-cobalt mug features the work of Oregon lighting designer Frederick Baker.

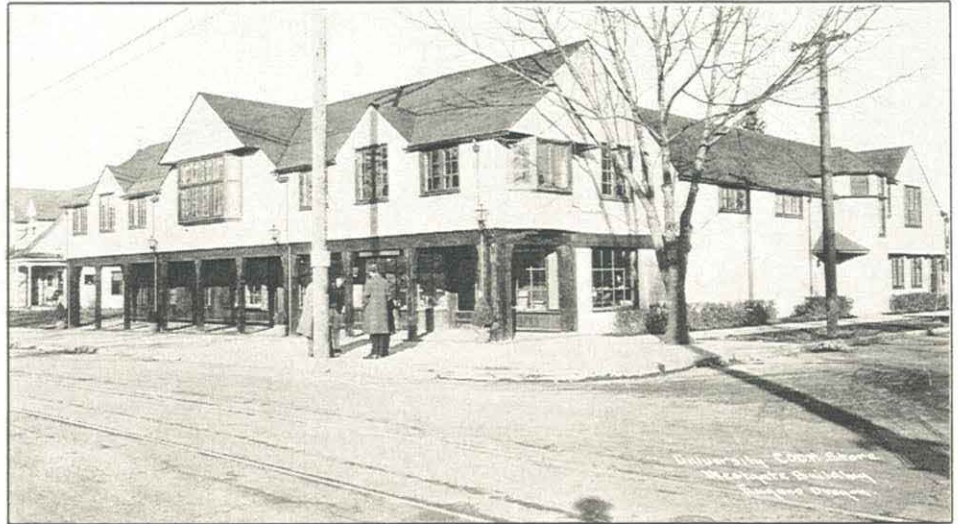
An ASHP mug is something you need, even if you don't know it yet. So write up those stories that you thought were only good for cocktail party conversation, and send 'em in.



# Lost Eugene

In 1964, only two years before the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, an earnest student campaign to save the Willcox Building at the corner of 13th and Kincaid was defeated. Designed in 1923 by W.R.B. Willcox, the first head of the University of Oregon architecture school, the building was home to the College Side Inn, a popular student hangout. It was purchased by the University Co-op Board in 1955, and although continuously used by students, was allowed to slide into disrepair. In 1963, the Co-op Board revealed plans to raze the building and construct a new bookstore on the site. Architecture student Vic Sabin and his supporters, including the architecture faculty and the National Trust, campaigned to "Save the Side" for well over a year before politics and the superficial deterioration of the structure determined its fate. The stucco Neo-Elizabethan building, remarkable for its human scale and heavy wood timbers, was razed in February of 1964 after student co-op members voted in favor of demolition by a close margin.

**Erin Hanafin**



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