

# The ASHP Journal

University  
of Oregon  
  
Associated  
Students  
of Historic  
Preservation

Volume 9, Number 1

Fall, 1996

## Framers' Frenzy In Whitefish

by Grant Crosby

The Timber Framers Guild of North America held their eleventh annual western conference in Whitefish, Montana this past November. Nearly two hundred timber framing enthusiasts gathered to discuss this year's theme of craft sustainability. Tom Powers, a professor of economics at the University of Montana, gave an interesting keynote address illustrating the commonly overlooked relationship between environmental and economic quality in small western towns. This sensitive issue concerns the extraction of natural resources versus preserving them for other economic purposes. Powers pointed out that the two are not adversaries but should be used together to develop a viable community. A solid community base, in turn, invites the west's other industry, tourism. Tourism is opening many new opportunities for small towns in the west, creating a market for home building and timber framing.

The four day conference included a variety of workshops and lectures including scribing, blacksmithing, bandsaw milling, and a women's forum to name just a few. I participated in the scribing workshop and learned the art of trying to duplicate lines slowly and accurately from what appear to be two nonconforming surfaces with my hands frozen to a scribing tool. Building timber and log homes in the dead of winter may leave time for introspection. It was a great experience which was highlighted by watching so many men and women deftly wield chainsaws and chisels to join wood members together. The cold stopped no one.

## Students Restore the Past



Photo by David Pryor

Participants in the field school of summer 1996 worked together on the Port Orford Lifesaving Station, the Hughes House, and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. See story page 6.

I also attended a lecture on sustainable building materials given by Tracy Mumma from the Center for Resourceful Building Technology in Missoula. Undoubtedly, there is a continuing need to use alternative materials in building today, many of which can come from recycled products. The lecture brought many of these new products forward, including ply-boo, a bamboo plywood, and the Husky Half Log, an insulated veneer shaped like a half round.

A third lecture I attended was on rigging and raising timber frame buildings. Timber frame construction is often pictured at the raising stage when a community gathers to 'raise' a building in an amazingly synchronized effort. Hand raisings are still very common but require

masses of people, whereas crane raisings require fewer people and are relatively safer. Accompanied by slides and numerous anecdotes of the do's and don't's of raising, Mike Goldberg and Tim Chavin explained the benefits, dangers, and processes of both styles of raisings.

The conference was a great success and an excellent opportunity to meet people in the timber framing industry. I eagerly encourage others to contact the Guild if curious about timber framing or issues associated with it for more information. In fact, there has been talk that the next western conference will be held at Oregon's own Timberline Lodge. Stay tuned...

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## The President at Large...

Steven Blashfield

Creating new alliances is one of the important roles which needs to be undertaken by every preservation group if we hope to succeed in our goals. Preservation efforts are underfunded, under-recognized and underappreciated for their importance to the community. Education is one of the key aspects in creating an understanding of this importance - education of others and ourselves. The educational process never ends and should never end. It is hard to imagine why the current political climate in this country is constantly attacking the role of education and trying to eliminate its effectiveness. Bob Dole even discussed a complete elimination of the Department of Education. Candidates in Eugene proposed school voucher programs, taking more money away from public schools. Measure 47 passed in Oregon, which will no doubt lead to the most serious cuts in education. We are fortunate that a Democrat was elected president, but Republican Congressional majority in both the Oregon and the U.S. continues to threaten the roles of education and preservation.

Nevertheless, we must find ways to continue the educational process, and persevere. Creating new alliances should be step one. Planners, architects, environmentalists, and educators have many common goals and interests. Preservation is a common link to all of these. Preservation is a subset of the activities of planning, the design of architecture, the conservation of resources, and the education of people about history and culture. Groups of this kind, and many others, should be working together to produce solutions for better communities.

As a design student it became clear early in my studies of the need to reinvestigate fundamental ideas, conclusions and intent at periodic intervals during the design process. It has always been helpful in this reassessment to ask the fundamental question: Are you accomplishing the things you set out to accomplish? The Associated Students of Historic Preservation are at one of those points of reassessment. The new crop of students seems as vibrant as ever, and the department is continually moving towards more exciting

projects. However, in recent years the ASHP seems to have strayed from its goals of promoting and advocating preservation outside our own circle.

So, we have made the decision to reorganize. We have new committees, new ideas, a new world wide web design and even a new *Journal* editors for the first time in several years of publication. We are in the process of examining new alliances, ways to promote preservation throughout the School of Architecture, the University and the community as a whole. In recent years we have missed opportunities to get actively involved in community debates such as the Amazon Housing Complex demolition (though we were at no loss on personal opinion about the matter). However, advocacy should be one of our major roles, and an enormously beneficial

(Please see President, page 9)

## EDITORS' NOTES

Welcome to the Fall 1996 *ASHP Journal*! We have a new editorial staff this year, so look for format changes in upcoming issues. Big News... the ASHP website is up and running. Although it is under construction, we welcome any feedback on this new project. The address is:  
<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~ashp>.

### In next issue...

*Corri Jimenez* is planning on writing an article on one of her expertises, the architectural history of Red-Light Districts of the West, especially those in the state of Oregon.

*Alain Rebeyrol*, the HP Webmaster, will present an update on his progress on the University of Oregon historic preservation website.

*Mara Jones* in November attended the "20 Tools that Protect Historic Resources After an Earthquake: Lessons Learned from the Northridge Earthquake," sponsored by the California Preservation Foundation. Mara is planning a small article on her findings.

Additionally, we will have more info on the UO classes and tentative preservation work which will be conducted on the Timberline Lodge.

We actively seek articles, news, drawings and photos related to the field of preservation. Submissions should be sent to Editor, c/o Historic Preservation Program, 5233 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5233.

Special thanks go out to all Historic Preservation contributors to this issue and especially to Greg Thomson for his help with production during review week.

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*ASHP Journal* is a publication of the Associated Students of Historic Preservation (ASHP), located in Room 231 Pacific Hall, University of Oregon. To contact, please call (541) 346-0726.

## Editorial Staff

*Corri Jimenez*      *Jeannie Brush*      *Anne Brockett*

# Washburne Historic District Survey

by Anne Brockett

Every year, the students of the Introduction to Historic Preservation class take part in a quarter-long project to orient themselves to the field of preservation. Coming from diverse backgrounds and often with no preservation experience, they are handed an assignment that immediately throws them into the field. Thus the learning process becomes an active, participatory one. This year's incoming class found themselves with an entire residential district as their project base. Not only that, but they were asked *not* to look at the beautiful historic homes on each plot, but to focus their attention on outbuildings instead. This year garages, shed, barns, chicken coops, and even a suspected outhouse received all the attention.

The subject for the ensuing survey was the Washburne Historic District, located in Springfield. Nominated to the National Register in 1984, the neighborhood features mostly bungalows and mill

cottages, as well as some Queen Anne and vernacular style houses. The properties date from the late 19th century through the 1950s and many of them still have their original outbuildings intact. An inventory of the houses was completed in 1984 and a publication of preservation guidelines for Washburne houses was produced in 1992.

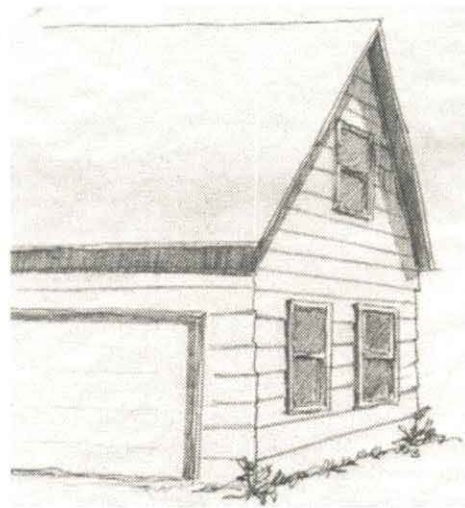


Illustration by Greg Thomson

Noting style, materials, and age, the students surveyed every outbuilding in Washburne. The class plans to compile their data to produce a supplementary publication to the housing guidelines which is specifically aimed at preservation of the accessory buildings. The intended result is for Washburne residents to understand and appreciate the value and significance of their garages and sheds as well as their historic homes. These structures add to the historic character of the district and create an overall sense of stylistic unity throughout. Their maintenance is important to the integrity of the Washburne Historic District as a whole and for their individual significance as completely functional structures.

A presentation by the class of findings and recommendations to the Springfield Historic Commission will take place on November 25, and the reactions of commissioners and board members will be published in the next edition of the *ASHP Journal*.

## New Student Bios

**Tracey Althans.** BA in Art History and History, University of Illinois, 1996.

**Anne Brockett.** BA in Art History with a minor in Anthropology, University of Maryland, 1993.

**Jeannie Brush.** BA in Art History, University of Virginia, 1991.

**Sandra Burke.** Bachelor of Liberal Studies in Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 1994.

**Grant Crosby.** BA in History, Lewis & Clark College, 1995.

**Leslie Heald.** BA in History and Anthropology, Williams College, 1993.

**Corri Jimenez.** BA in Art History, UC Santa Cruz, 1993.

**Dawn Mankowski.** BA in Art History, University of Arizona, 1995.

**Liza Mickle.** BA in English, Drew University, 1973.

**Bill Morrow.** BA in Fine Arts, University of Oregon, 1996.

**Sally Wright.** BA in Geography and Sociology, UC Santa Barbara, 1983.



Photo by Rebecca Ossa

**Smiling Faces!** Bottom left: Tracey Althans, Sandy Burke, Corri Jimenez, and Dawn Mankowski. Top left: Bill Morrow, Liza Mickle, Grant Crosby, Jeannie Brush, and Anne Brockett.

## A Cemetery by No Other Name

by Corri Jimenez

As a fan of bizarre, fantastic descriptions of architectural history, the song *Forest Lawn* by Tom Paxton swims and circles through my head as the ultimate description of them all...

*Oh, lay me down in Forest Lawn in a silver casket,  
With golden flowers over my head in a silver basket,  
Let the drum and bugle corps,  
Play taps while cannons roar,  
Let sixteen liveried employees sell souvenirs from the funeral store.*

*I want to go simply when I go  
They'll give me a simple funeral there I know,  
With a casket lined in fleece,  
And fireworks spelling out "Rest in Peace,"  
Oh take me when I'm gone to Forest Lawn.*

*Oh lay me down in Forest Lawn, they understand there,  
They have a heavenly choir and a military band there,  
Just put me in their care,  
I'll find my comfort there  
With sixteen planes in a last salute,  
they'll drop a cross in a parachute.*

*I want to go simply when I go  
They'll give me a simple funeral there I know,  
With one hundred strolling strings,  
And topless dancers with golden wings,  
Oh take me when I'm gone to Forest Lawn....*

*To find that simple resting place is my desire  
To lay me down with a smiling face,  
comes a little bit higher  
My likeness cast in brass,  
Will stand in plastic grass,  
While hidden weights and springs tip its hat to the mourners filing past.*

*I want to go simply when I go,  
They'll give me a simple funeral there I know,  
I'll lie beneath the sand,  
With piped-in tapes of Billy Graham,  
Oh take me when I'm gone to Forest Lawn.*

Deep Fork Music, 1969

Forest Lawn, a literal suburb of Los Angeles located in Glendale, California, is a cemetery for those who revere the deceased in the highest of honors. Established in 1906 as both an "art center and America's outstanding cemetery property," Forest Lawn's outlandish and grandiose imagery illustrated in the song *Forest Lawn* by Tom Paxton is no joke. Only slightly inflated by Paxton, this cemetery is an anomaly to landscape architects and art historians. The complex is comprised of 300 acres of rolling with 80 miles of underground water systems and drains, 20 000 trees and shrubs and 40 quaint buildings. The facility provides an operating cemetery, mausoleum, and crematorium as well as three Gothic-style chapels where thousands of couples come to be married. The multipurpose Forest Lawn even includes a catering establishment for picnickers who can sit

upon groomed lawns among replicas of masterpieces, including Michelangelo's David and Pieta. And it is true that this incredible cemetery is also equipped with a souvenir gift store for those who visit this unique place.

Forest Lawn has refashioned the traditional definition of a cemetery. Every town has a burial ground of some kind, whether it is of fraternal, religious or undeveloped boot hill derivation. However, none of these compares to Glendale's Forest Lawn Memorial Park. Although one can imagine the 300 acres to stroll around and commemorate the deceased, Paxton's added images of "topless dancers with golden wings" and "fireworks spelling out 'Rest in Peace,'" humorously shift this vision.

These two images create a paradigm to the traditional definition of a cemetery. By questioning the simpleness of what embodies a cemetery—tranquility, reminiscence, and sadness—Forest Lawn invents an avenue never before explored by cemeteries. Forest Lawn's flamboyance brings life and humor to an image usually seen as morbid and sad.

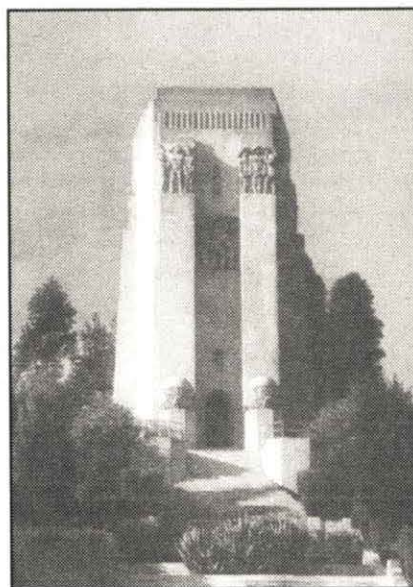
**Left:** The Tower of Legend, a monumental symbol of what represents Forest Lawn, stands on one hill in the memorial park. Sculptural reliefs embrace its facade in a neoclassical style.

### References:

Guenther, Larry. Personal Interview, 1996.

*Pictorial Forest Lawn*. Glendale, CA: Forest Lawn Memorial Park Association, Inc., 1944.

Sales, Danen. Personal Interview, 1996.



(Source: *Pictorial Forest Lawn*, p. 1)

## Timberline: American Unity

by Corri Jimenez

On Saturday November 16, a group of University of Oregon historic preservation graduate students, organized by Liza Mickle, gathered together for an incredible tour of historic Timberline Lodge.

Located on Mt. Hood at an elevation of 7,000 feet, Timberline is an exceptional and elaborate Arts & Crafts ski resort constructed as a WPA project between 1936 to 1937. During the depression of the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt constituted the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to supply federal jobs to the vast numbers of jobless Americans. From these work-desperate and knowledge-hungry people, Timberline emerged as a landmark symbolizing both forgotten frontier skills and a deeply felt American camaraderie. Established as a National Landmark in the 1970s, Timberline has been described as a "moving expression of time and the people who created it."

The architectural style of Timberline has been dubbed "Cascadian" and indeed, as one approaches Timberline, the building looms ahead shaped like a mountain in itself, where windows peek out through snowy lintels and dormers. Harmonizing with the Cascade Mountains, these windows serve to bring Mt. Hood and its surrounding

valley into the lodge interior. Hidden under the snow are large quarry stones which support a thick foundation wall as well as a lead roof. In the 1930s, the skills of 500 newly employed men and women are reflected not only the exterior building but also its diverse of interior artwork. Throughout the lodge lie treasures of art and craftsmanship. Newel posts were formed from old telephone poles and capped with carved critters of the wild to decorate the staircases. Iron forged hand rails which end in little pine-coned nobs, Native American symbols which ornament beams, and my favorite, painted linoleum carvings which depict happy scenes of the mountain are spread throughout Timberline. In addition to wood carving and blacksmithing, other crafts are represented here, including hand hooked rugs, yards of hand loomed upholstery, and appliqued curtains and bedspreads.

Guiding 15 of us through the lodge, Timberline curator Linny Adamson noted many of these treasures as well as the inappropriate improvements made in the 1950s through the

1970s. During this time, Timberline's appearance was modernized by new ideals which contradicted with many artistic facets of the lodge. Two dining areas were constructed in the 1970s on the back side of the resort which reflect both this time period and a contradiction to the craftsmanship of the 1930s.

To accommodate large numbers of skiers and to preserve the historic fabric of Timberline, the Wy'East Day Lodge was built in 1981 to relieve damaging people-traffic to the historic building. Visitors are now asked not to wear ski boots or carry ski equipment inside the old lodge. Additionally, the Friends of Timberline was founded with volunteers donating their time and energy to help preserve the old lodge's interior architecture.



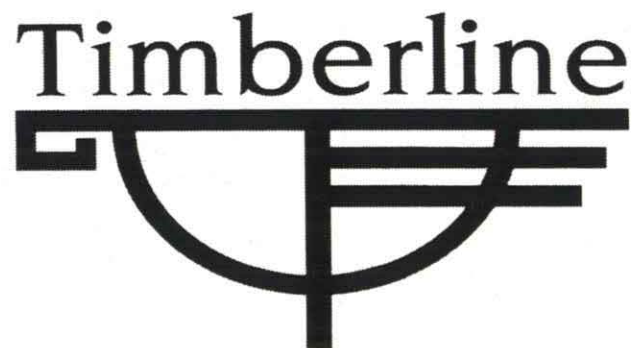
**Our Timberline Troop.** Kneeling: Edward Runnings, Erin Hanafin, and UO Prof. Leland Roth. Second Row: Maia Brindley, Joy Sears, Dawn Mankowski, Sheldon Berg, Tracey Althans, and Timberline Curator Linny Adamson. Top/third row: Corri Jimenez, Anne Brockett, Dave Pinyerd, Paige Blashfield, Leslie Heald, Steve Blashfield, and Liza Mickle.

Our visit to Timberline is the beginning of further work to come on the historic lodge. For the next 3 years, Timberline will be experiencing a preservation "face lift" as the Forest Service, the University of Oregon and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) personnel combine talents and begin documenting every detail on the lodge. Classes in Winter and Spring 1997 as well as HABS courses offered in the Summer and Fall will be offered in conjunction with the lodge. In addition, a tentative field school at Timberline is planned for

1998. Conclusively, the experience and knowledge that will be gained by students, Timberline employees, and visitors will be beneficial to all parties, and most importantly, to Timberline Lodge.

#### References

*Timberline Lodge -- An Expression of Hope and Purpose.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region pamphlet.



# Port Orford Hosts Second Preservation

Driven by a desire to preserve elements of our past, the University of Oregon descended for its second consecutive year onto a small, unsuspecting town to present the 1996 summer Historic Preservation Field School. Flanked by some of the most beautifully rugged stretches of the southern Oregon coast, the town of Port Orford boasts one of the few remaining icons of a bygone era: an intact U.S. Life-Saving Station. The lifesaving station housed the three, two-week sessions of the field school, inspiring its residents in their efforts to preserve the built past. The participants who attended this year's field school had an opportunity to partake in a variety of preservation tasks on the three principal structures of the Port Orford region: the Port Orford Lifesaving Station (1935), the Hughes House (1898), and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse (1870).

## SESSION ONE

The first session involved an applied study of historic site issues including preservation documentation, historical archaeology, and site interpretation. These issues were confronted through studio work, site visits, and hands-on experiences. Blessed by temperate coastal weather and gale force winds, the first session's initial hands-on project was to establish the location of an ornate wooden fence that once surrounded the Hughes House. This house was built for Patrick Hughes, a pioneer rancher and dairy farmer by P.J. Lindberg in 1898. Lindberg was a local Scandinavian craftsman whose best work is represented in the Port Orford area by three ornate Queen Anne structures with Eastlake detailing. The Hughes House stands within view of the coast and the Sixes River and is now owned and maintained by Oregon State Parks.

The design for the fence had been recreated through rectified photographic analysis, but the exact location of the fence could only be determined through archaeology. Therefore, Dr. David Brauner, historical archaeologist with Oregon State University, came out to lead a week long dig to determine the exact position of the fence across the front of the house. We began with a two foot square test pit to find evidence of the post's existence by looking for changes in soil characteristics. We eventually found wood fragments and a very distinct color differentiation in the soil due to the back filling of the post hole when the post was removed some sixty years earlier. We then increased the size of the test pit to locate a second post which ran at an approximate 50 degree angle from the first and were again successful in locating its position. Locating the two posts enabled us to stake out the fence line which the second session was then able to reconstruct.

During the middle of our session, Ralph Shanks, author of *U.S. Life-Saving Service*, visited Port Orford and Bandon and spoke about lifesaving stations and lighthouses. Leland Roth, Professor of Art History at the University of Oregon, also spent several days with us and led some wonderful tours of the southern coast region's architecture including trips to Brookings (a portion of which was designed by Bernard Maybeck), Gold Beach, Bandon, and Coos Bay.

The final portion of the first session was a studio project. Our objective was to design a plan to assist Oregon State Parks in restoring the lifesaving station and interpreting the station grounds. Assisted by Don Peting, Director of the field school, Henry Kunowski from Oregon State Parks and architect Al Staehli, we developed a three-phase plan ranging from modest to extraordinary. Our first plan included an assessment and stabilization of the barracks, reconstruction of a practice tower, a lookout tower and a weather tower, development of a trail system, and the creation of a new parking area. The second plan included expansion of the trail system, adaptive use of the barracks, reconstruction of the original boat house (destroyed by fire), and the restoration of the incredible 532-step stairway that connected the boat house in Nellie's Cove to the barracks on the



Photo by David Pinyard

Grant Crosby excavates looking for the remains of a fence post while Professor David Brauner and Mark Stinnette look on.

## Field School

by Grant Crosby and Dave Pinyerd

Port Orford headland above. The third and most ambitious plan focused on an interpretive center in Port Orford proper with a detailed history of the lifesaving service and the stations of the West Coast. All three plans were presented by the students in a public forum where they were met with an enthusiastic response. At this time, the Point Orford Heritage Society is continuing on with their restoration effort at the barracks and is beginning to build one of the trails suggested by the students.

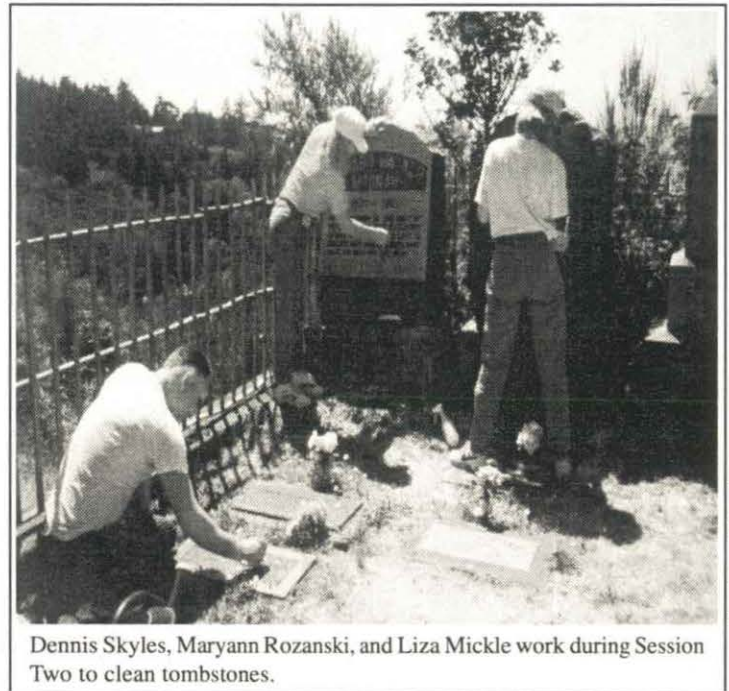
### SESSION TWO

The second session was a hands-on effort with window reconstruction for the lifesaving station dormers, construction of approximately 100 fence parts out of old-growth western red cedar, and the recording and cleaning of cemetery monuments. However, before the projects began, we were led by Philip Dole, Professor Emeritus of architecture at UO and expert in the settlement-era architecture of Oregon, on an in-depth architectural examination of the Hughes House. From crawl space to attic, we examined the house in an attempt to uncover the morphology of the house. In other words, to understand what was original to the house and what was added at a later date.

The remainder of the session was hands-on, beginning with the reconstruction of four wooden casement windows for the lifesaving station. Dave Thomas from the National Park Service Training Center in Williamsport, Maryland, came out to teach the fine art of constructing a multi-lite window. Accompanying Dave was a dumpster-like cargo container chock full of woodworking tools, none of which seemed to be less than 100 years old. It was an extraordinary privilege to work with Dave and his beloved planes and chisels in the fabrication of the windows from old-growth western red cedar.

John Platz of the National Forest Service and the Mt. Hood National Forest Heritage Structures Team was next to arrive to lead the restoration of a large portion of the cedar shingle roof on the Hughes House and the reconstruction of a small stoop off the conservatory. As mentioned before, the winds at the Oregon Coast can be fierce, and unfortunately, they lived up to their reputation and pummeled us with a constant gale. The students therefore worked on the ground dismantling a 1980s porch for the recreation of the small stoop.

Sally Donovan of Donovan and Associates taught us the fundamentals of cemetery monument recording and cleaning. We took on the Tichenor Cemetery, the 30 plot family cemetery of the town's founder. We recorded two pages of information on each of the monuments and cleaned every headstone in the cemetery.



Dennis Skyles, Maryann Rozanski, and Liza Mickle work during Session Two to clean tombstones.

Photo by David Pinyerd

The guiding rule in monument restoration, and in preservation in general, is don't do anything that can't be reversed. You don't want to use chemicals or abrasives to clean stones and you certainly don't want to experiment with epoxies and sealers. We used only water, soft brushes, and wooden skewers to clean the stones. Elbow grease is always preferred over harsh, quick-clean chemicals.

After the cemetery cleaning, we spent the remainder of the time with Lisa Sasser, Assistant Chief Historical Architect for the National Park Service. She came out to teach masonry restoration and to help build the fence. Unfortunately, the masonry portion of the session was tied to repointing the brick chimneys on the Hughes House. With winds reaching 50 m.p.h., the idea was scrapped and we focused on creating the approximately 100 parts necessary for building a 14-foot portion of the Hughes House fence. The fence is no ordinary picket fence. The corner posts, which are surmounted by a ball and pedestal motif, stand six feet tall. Pickets are two inches square, placed four inches on center, with pyramidal tops, and alternate in height. The skirt is made up of vertically laid, shiplap siding. Unfortunately for the second session students, time ran out and the third session students were endowed with erecting the fence.

(Please see Orford, page 9)

# Building New Alliances: Historic Preservation and the Sustainability Movement

by Steven Blashfield

*This article represents the first in a three part series considering the issue of new alliances among professions with similar goals ~ environmentalists, planners and architects.*

Since the oil shock of the 1970s, people have become increasingly aware of the energy crisis and the impact of human resource consumption levels on the global ecosystem. Collaborative efforts are necessary to find solutions and alternatives to the negative impacts of humans on the environment. Historic preservation and environmental studies are two fields with common goals which have failed to truly explore their relationship and potential for collaboration. They share common roots and similar goals for the future physical and mental health and quality of life for all communities.

Historic preservation is a broad field, covering such issues as historical education, cultural recognition, documentation, community welfare, development, revitalization and conservation. It is also an important method of recycling. Termed adaptive re-use, this form of recycling capitalizes on existing materials. Building waste contributes up to thirty percent of the solid waste in landfills and urban sprawl is reaching out to overtake farmland, wetlands and natural habitats. Re-use, on the other hand, utilizes the embodied energy, the energy of materials and labor already expended on a structure, to reduce material wastes and energy consumption. By simply using historic buildings, many of which lie vacant in every town in this country, the need for further suburbanization and unnecessary new construction may be reduced, saving valuable resources.

Similarly, the concerns of environmentalists involve increasing energy consumption and decreasing resources. The current rate of population growth and abuse of global "commons," such as air and water, are rapidly depleting the natural resources that sustain current lifestyles. Historic preservation, however, provides a method for reducing energy consumption and, in many cases, uses less energy than new construction. In addition, continued efforts to produce methods to adequately upgrade and retrofit historic structures to current energy standards may contribute solutions for reduced energy usage.

**"Historic preservation and environmental studies are two fields with common goals which have failed to truly explore their relationship and potential for collaboration."**

Preservation and environmentalism also share an alliance in the area of education. The opportunity for all people to learn about sustainability issues, draw their own conclusions with adequate information, and recognize the importance and magnitude of the problems at hand would be a significant step towards finding a solution. Developing a growing sensitivity and knowledge in future generations will ensure a diverse yet sustained human existence in balance with the environment.

Buildings, too, have the power to teach valuable lessons. Historic structures often provide examples for efficiency and site response. In eras when individuals had to

be self-sustaining, their structures responded to limited resources and climate issues. They often provide examples of designs free of elaborate and energy-consuming systems to make the buildings livable.

A final important collaboration can happen in legal and legislative venues. While some legal issues can create barriers to the common goals of preservationists and environmentalists, land use regulation and zoning are the primary means of legal action for both. These measures can provide a way to promote sustainability issues and decrease environmental degradation.

All of these efforts seek to ensure global health and create and sustain a high quality of life for all people on this planet. Without these efforts, the human population will continue to move towards a life of drastic hardships and global depression. Collaborative efforts on the environmental and preservation fronts are increasing and recognition by communities is becoming more common.

Although the increased awareness of these issues is a positive sign, difficult decisions lie ahead. Collaborative efforts will be necessary to translate grass-roots efforts into a global consciousness. Conservation, ecology, sustainability, environmentalism, preservation, architecture, education, science and business: all are related and all can progress towards solving global energy, health, and environment issues. Their collaboration is the key to sustaining the earth for the benefit of future generations.



(From President, page 2)

educational opportunity.

With this in mind we are looking to start several new activities to get us into the thick of things. With recent negative actions in Oregon, such as Measure 47, which will cause serious governmental funding issues, and SB 583, the famed "owner consent" for historic designation provision, our help and the efforts of the community are more important than ever if we hope to save our historic resources. As preservationists we should look at this as a mandate to reinvestigate our normal procedures and develop new solutions. Looking for ways to get others more excited about preservation and the breadth and value in each of our communities is one important step. Becoming aware of activities and threats in our local community is another. Looking for precedents and learning about how other communities cope with similar issues represents still another step. As an organization we will look to do these things on a local level, while trying to become aware of the larger picture. We encourage each of you to do the same.

One of the things we would like is to start hearing from you. We are interested in connections with other preservation programs, and the creation of a dialogue about common issues, concerns and ideas. Collaboration on research projects, connection to additional resources and discussion about course work and programs can help us generate an information network that can be mutually beneficial. In the coming months we will attempt to contact other programs, and similar student-led preservation organizations around the country to share these ideas. Like many of you we have high ideals and a small budget. So, if you do not hear from us, send us a message. We can be reached at:

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ashp@oregon.uoregon.edu

Future issues of the *ASHP Journal* will discuss our progress in these avenues, and a rehabilitated and significantly expanded world wide web page will be transmitting the resources we have begun to compile. We hope you will take the ideas presented here and begin to explore your own solutions and alliances. Preservationists, educators, planners, architects, and environmentalists can help each other.

(From Orford, page 7)

### SESSION THREE

Session three was centered on the Cape Blanco Lighthouse (1870), the oldest lighthouse in Oregon and the highest, sitting on a headland 245 feet above the water. We started out with lectures on the lighthouse service and a visit to an optics manufacturer who had replaced a vandalized bull's-eye lens. Lisa Sasser then led a three-day condition assessment of the lighthouse and attached oil room. From foundation to finial, thirteen students climbed, poked and prodded the 126-year-old structure. The condition assessment project was not merely an exercise but a project paid for by State Parks and the Bureau of Land Management, the money being used to offset student tuition for the field school. The final report is currently being used as a guide in restoration prior to a planned painting of the lighthouse this February.

As in the first session, the third took on the task of producing a use plan for a state park, this time Cape Blanco State Park. The park encompasses both the lighthouse and the Hughes House along with a campground and hundreds of acres of wetlands. Led by Don Peting, we spent several days thrashing out and discarding ideas until several plans emerged. The studio projects were again presented at a public forum. Unfortunately, the principal attendees were State Parks personnel who were just beginning a massive budget cut and were on the

verge of closing the park. Expanding its facilities was not particularly feasible at the time.

To wrap up the field school, David Brauner returned to introduce the third session students to historical archaeology. The participants continued with the exploration for fence posts to confirm the post intervals and to find one of the corners. Besides remnants of fence posts, the class turned up a pocket knife, a whole ink bottle, and miscellaneous pieces of glass, metal and tile. An added bonus was the arrival of a film crew from the Historic Preservation League of Oregon. The field school had been picked as one of eight preservation projects for the HPLO's video on preservation success stories in Oregon. The video, *Building on the Past, Oregon's Preservation Spirit*, is now complete and will appear on both Oregon Public Broadcasting and the History Channel in early 1997.

The University of Oregon Preservation Field School is held in a new location every summer to take advantage of the wide variety of climatic regions Oregon has to offer. In the summer of 1997, we will be at Silver Falls State Park near Salem in the heart of the Willamette Valley. The park consists of 8,302 heavily forested acres, ten major water falls (six of which are over 100 feet high), and hundreds of CCC structures ranging from drinking fountains to lodges. The theme will be hands-on restoration work on several of these structures.

If you are interested in attending, please contact: Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 5233 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403-5233. Telephone: (541) 346-2077. Fax: (541) 346-3626. E-mail: jdfoster@aaa.uoregon.edu.

## Cultural Heritage Tourism in Oregon

by Joy Sears

Preservationists have felt over the years that tourism is the "selling out" of their beliefs. However, cultural heritage tourism is one facet of the overall tourism industry that allows visitors have positive experiences and have minimal impact on local cultural resources. The Oregon Tourism Commission defines cultural tourism as "traveling to historic and cultural attractions and sites to learn about the past in an enjoyable way." Cultural heritage tourism is bridging the gap that previously existed between the travel tourism industry and the preservation community. As these communities discover that their heritage doesn't exist solely in their built environment, they can learn to value their heritage as a new marketing tool to offer to Oregon visitors.

Tourism alone is a \$3.5 billion industry in Oregon. Cultural tourism is the #2 motivator for travelers to Oregon. Heritage tourism is growing by leaps and bounds all over the country. Some of the trends, identified in surveys done by Louis Harris, Inc. and Decima Research, influencing the rise in tourism are: rising education levels increasing age, increasing

economic roles of women, less leisure time, and the quality of experience. These trends have influenced the Oregon Tourism Commission to identify cultural heritage tourism as a key "niche market" for development statewide. In 1995 the Oregon Tourism Commission appointed a 17-member Task Force on Cultural Heritage Tourism. Their mission is to produce strategies for developing better heritage tourism resources in Oregon and to recognize Oregon's overall tourism prospects. In 1995, more than \$4 billion was generated in Oregon by visitor expenditures, which represents a 52 percent increase since 1990. This is important because Oregon currently boasts 52 districts on the National Register, at least 10 renovated historic theaters, more than 40 cultural celebrations, 98 historical markers, and 50 covered bridges.

In addition, Oregon is home to: nine Native American tribes with three tribal centers, as well as various living history programs, heritage tours, historic lodges, hotels and inns:

Over 26 million people visited Oregon in 1995, to include tourism as more than a minor industry. Cultural heritage tourism is just one aspect of special interest traveling that is currently being sought. This fact encourages Oregon to adapt and expand its tourism industry accordingly. Oregon is trying to reach its full potential as a tourism destination and with the help of preservationists, we can reach that goal. More educated visitors desire experiences which incorporate historic and cultural opportunities. This is good news for state and local historical institutions who can use tourism dollars to survive in today's harsh economic environment.

Brown, Kathleen. "Tourism Trends of the 90's." History News,

May/June 1993.

Oregon Tourism Commission leaflet  
January 1996.

Oregon Tourism Commission leaflet  
March 1996.

White, Joyce. Lecture May 1996.

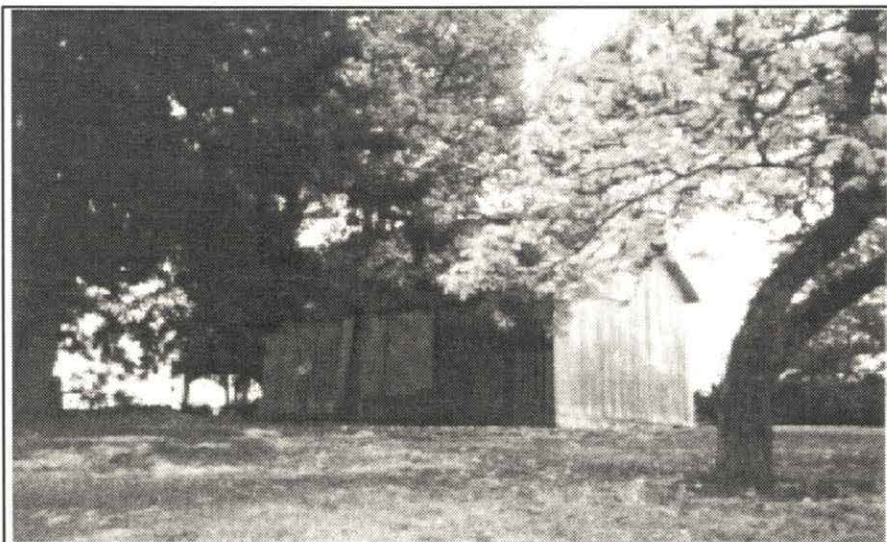


photo by Joy Sears

This turn of the century barn, located in Yoder, Oregon near the community of Canby, is of wooden frame construction. As part of the VAF conference in 1997, participants will be able to view the barn.

### Call for Papers

The 8th annual Berkeley Symposium on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Visual Representation is calling for papers for graduate students. The Symposium is asking for disciplines ranging from "anthropology to astro-physics and comparative literature to city-planning." This upcoming symposium will be held March 8-9, 1997 at the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive on the UC Berkeley campus. A one page, single spaced abstract and a copy of visual material to be discussed should be sent to Berkeley Symposium c/o The Townsend Center for the Humanities, 460 Stephens Hall, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.

### Job Opportunities

**ELK HORN IOWA—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,** The Danish Immigrant Museum- An International Cultural Center- is looking for an Executive Director for their cultural-heritage museum of the Danish immigrant experience in America. The Museum is a young, aggressive, internationally funded museum with a major growth agenda for the next century. The Director is responsible for annual budget preparation, supervision of employees, public relations and participation in development. Skills in Danish language and computer literacy would be helpful. Send resumes and three references to Jim Iversen, The Danish Immigrant Museum, Box 178, Elk Horn, Iowa 51531  
(e-mail<iversen@iastate.edu>)

**AUSTIN, TEXAS—ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SPECIALIST III,** The Texas Department of Transportation has a position open for a Specialist in their Environmental Affairs Division. The position is under the general direction of the Supervisor of the Historical and Socioeconomic Studies Branch. The job description includes identifying and analyzing impacts of transportation projects on historic architectural and engineering resources. Work would require extensive contact with governmental agencies and the public as well as travel. A State of Texas application must be completed in order for a candidate to be

considered. For an application, contact Lana S. Meredith, Division Administrative Manager, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation 125 E. 11th Street, Austin, Texas 78701-2483 or phone (512) 416-2994.

**RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,** The Historic South Dakota Foundation, Inc. is a statewide non-profit preservation organization. They are seeking an executive director to manage the office, provide technical and educational services, head a statewide advocacy effort and implement the policies of a seasonal board of directors. Verbal and writing skills, grant application experience and political sensitivity are essential. A degree in preservation or a related area is required and field experience with a preservation organization is a strong plus. The position carries a salary in the mid-twenties and includes a benefits package. Send cover letter detailing interest, a professional resume, and at least three reference names to: Search Committee, Historic South Dakota Foundation, Inc., PO Box 2998, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709.

**COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA—DIRECTOR,** The South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) seeks applications and nominations for the position of Director. An agency of the South Carolina government, headed by a ten-member commission, the department has an annual budget of approximately \$5.3 million and a staff of 100 occupying 93 full-time equivalent positions. SCDAH is organized in seven service areas: Archives and Records Management, Historical Services, Publications, Education, External Affairs, Conservation Center, and Administration. The agency director functions as the CEO of the agency. The duties include preparing policy and planning materials for the Commission's approval, maintaining effective relations with the General Assembly, and assisting the director of External Affairs in fund raising activities. The director also serves as State Historic Preservation Officer, preservation advisor to the General Assembly's State House

Committee, member of the South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board, and secretary of the South Carolina Archives and History Foundation. The Commission seeks candidates with the necessary academic background, preferably a Ph.D. in Southern or South Carolina history, appropriate administrative experience, a personal management style compatible with the participative management approach, strong written and oral communication skills, and a strong commitment to the value of history in the life of the state and its local communities. Additional highly desirable attributes include experience in fund raising working with a state legislature. The current salary range for the position is \$56,738-\$67,950. Applications should be post marked no later than December 31, 1996 and should be sent to Ms. Ernestine Middleton, Executive Recruiter, PO Box 50367, Columbia, South Carolina 29250, or fax (803) 734-9098.

### Conferences

The National Council for Preservation Education is collaborating with Goucher College and the National Park Service to have conferences focusing on the critical issues in the field of historic preservation. The first conference, "A Critical Look at Historical Significance," is scheduled to take place on the Goucher College campus in Baltimore, MD on March 20-22, 1997. Topics will include:

- \*Challenges of communicating historical significance to lay, bureaucratic and to the professional audience.

- \*Differing views of significance among contributing historical and related disciplines.

- \*Who defines historical significance.

- \*Relationships between significance and taste.

For a conference brochure which will be available in December, call the Center for Graduate and Continuing Studies at Goucher College, 1-800-697-4646 or e-mail: center@goucher.edu.



*photo by Greg Thomson*

The Talented and Gifted Building, located on the campus of the University of Oregon, has recently undergone restoration by graduate students George Bleekman, Greg Thomson, Ken Wiesler, Dale Northcutt, and Joel Koepler. These students worked on the U of O Physical Plant restoration crew with project manager James Wentworth.

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