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Students Produce CRM Index, Thematic Issue

by Matt Meacham

Members of the Historic Preservation Program have been involved in two projects related to the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service publication Cultural Resource Management (CRM) this past year. In February of 1994, students began indexing all the articles published from 1978 to 1994. In the Fall of 1994, the CRM editor and publisher invited the University of Oregon HP Program to guest edit and provide articles for a thematic issue of the CRM. The focus of this issue would be upon projects in which the U of O has played a crucial role. In its 19 year history, the CRM has had only one other issue edited by guests; and the University of Oregon is the first University to be invited to both edit and prepare a thematic issue.

Following last summer's Partnerships Conference, the editor of the CRM called the HP Program to discuss the possibility of creating a thematic issue based upon work presented at the conference, and upon projects the University has supported to manage cultural resources. The conference (which was held in Portland, Oregon during the last week of July) was entitled Forging Preservation Partnerships: Principles and Practice. It was sponsored by the National Park Service, the USDA Forest Service, the University of Oregon, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Oregon Department of

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Students Assess National Historic Lodge

by Amanda Welsh



The main lodge at Silver Falls State Park, site of Don Peting's fall Preservation Technology course.

Students in Don Peting's Preservation Technology course were granted the unique opportunity of placing classroom learning into practical, firsthand experience through the surveying and assessment of a National Register property. The Oregon State Park Service came to the University of Oregon's Historic Preservation Program with the need for a condition assessment of the main lodge at Silver Falls State Park. The class, comprised of historic preservation, architecture and interior architecture students, visited the lodge last January, compiling their findings into a written report. The Park Service will be using the assessment report to seek funding from the state legislature for an extensive summer restoration of the lodge.

The park, located twenty-six miles east of Salem, has a long history preceding its 1933 dedication. The current day-use area was once the small logging town of Silver Falls City. Marion County citizens used the falls and surrounding wilderness as a recreational area for fifty years before it became a state park. Today, some of the many popular amenities Silver Falls State Park offers include hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails, fishing, sightseeing, conference facilities, campsites and lodging. The main lodge, built in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, sits overlooking the breathtaking South Falls, at the head of the Trail of Ten Falls. Originally designed as a restaurant, the lodge is built of local timber and stone in the Cascadian style. Its myrtlewood furnishings are the work of Margery Hoffman Smith, who also designed

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The President at Large

Dave Pinyer

As you may have guessed from the last issue of the *ASHP Journal*, I travel the I-5 corridor quite a bit. And along this corridor there are several pre-fab home manufacturers, so I'm used to seeing groups of homes up on blocks. What I'm not used to seeing is a cluster of sixty-year-old homes up on blocks. But that's just what's planted up at the north end of Salem -- a group of seven or eight cottages, up on piers, resting in a mudhole next to 99E. It looks like a used house lot! Later info gathering revealed they were displaced from the site of the new state archives building. Actually, it looks like the houses might be waiting for foundations and that they're going to become a little subdivision -- no doubt to be arranged around a cul-de-sac to add further disgrace. I wonder if their owners got to come up the road with their homes...?

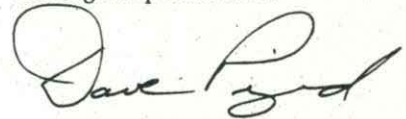
And speaking of double-wides, are we really going to have to be advocates for preserving pre-fabs some day? I mean, are we going to have district nominations for trailer parks? Talk about total integrity, these parks won't have any secondary resources -- nothing dares to build in their territory. Hopefully, they'll all just disintegrate or get swept away by tornadoes -- just kidding. I'm sure this conversation has happened during every generation -- 1940s kids couldn't wait to get rid of their parents' Richardsonian and Art Deco, and now I want to demolish mobiles. I

just can't see anyone wanting to preserve one. Well, maybe one, but that's it, and hide it way in the back of the Smithsonian warehouse.

And speaking of the State, the legislature just approved our special assessment program. Yea! No wait, that's not good because we now have owner consent. Boo! Yes, the absurd has happened -- Oregon, first in the nation with a special assessment program in 1975, is now the first state to have owner consent. A little history: the special assessment program in Oregon is a 15-year freeze on the assessed value of a listed house. This allows a homeowner to freeze the assessed value of his/her home, fix the place up, and then enjoy paying taxes at the low assessed value for 15 years. Well, it was an experimental program up for review at the end of 1993. It looked like it was going to be renewed by the legislature but at the last minute a rider was tacked on to provide owner consent before listing. Fortunately our governor vetoed it. However, just a few weeks ago it was reversed by a two-thirds legislative vote, and voila, we now have a special assessment program (yea!) and owner consent (boo!). Even the National Park Service is mad at us over this one. Seems that if we go ahead with owner consent, they might just yank our state's federal preservation funding. Ouch! Read Ken Guzowski's article further on in this issue for more government happenings in Oregon's confused world of preservation.

And speaking of anti-HP, it seems a couple of members of Yamhill County's historic review board open each session by apologizing for having to do design review and explaining that they only review design changes because the state makes them do it. Hey, they just allowed a wrap-around second story porch to be added on to an 1869 Classic Revival that was home to Sidney Smith, convener of our first territorial convention. They feel design review for listed properties should be done by the owners and that big government needn't interfere. Talk about taking a step backwards -- that attitude negates 29 years of progress since the National Historic Preservation Act. How did they get appointed to the review board? The Yamhill County Board of Commissioners, that's how. And which county commission sued our state government for owner consent back in 1993? You guessed it -- Yamhill. What's going on up there? Drop in and ask them -- I know our student group is planning to take a field trip northward to see local government in action.

I hope for a more positive column next issue. Preservation Week is coming up -- that always seems to warm my preservation cockles. Meanwhile, thanks for reading our publication!



The Editor Notes...

Welcome to the Winter issue of the *ASHP Journal*, and we hope you enjoy reading it! As this *Journal* is our only way of communicating with many of you, we strive to do our best at publishing it, and it is a labor that we truly enjoy. Yet the cost of printing and mailing the *Journal* represents a substantial portion of our yearly budget. In order to help cover our costs, we are offering the second edition of our fund-raising coffee mugs. These mugs feature two of Frederick Charles Baker's lighting designs adapted from original Baker drawings by HP student Karin Link.

Baker, who studied under Oregon architect Ellis Lawrence, had lighting commissions as varied as Timberline Lodge, the Pittock Mansion and the University of Oregon. His career spanned over seventy years, from the era of gas lighting to the era of fluorescent lighting. It is appropriate that we feature Baker and his contributions to the history of

lighting design in Oregon as a way of raising money to help our program. These mugs are available by sending \$ 5 plus \$ 4 shipping and handling per mug to:

ASHP Mugs
EMU, Suite 4
1228 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1228

... George Bleekman III

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 e-mail 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.

U of O Preservation Program Offers Preservation Field School

by David Pinyerd

This year's Oregon Preservation Field School will be centered around the Peter French Round Barn at Barton Lake Ranch in Harney County, Oregon. The field school consists of three two-week courses to be held from June 12th through July 23, 1995. Using the nearby Malheur Field Station as a base, the field school will take advantage of its unique 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 first course will be Masonry and Wood Technology and will be held from June 12th through 25th. The course will be a mix of classroom and hands-on training using the on-going restoration of the Peter French Round Barn (1884) as a case study. This unique barn is listed on the National Register and is constructed of juniper, yellow pine and lava rock (see picture). Preservation professionals from the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service will conduct training workshops in masonry repair and wood systems stabilization and repair.

The second course deals with Historic Site Issues and will be held from June 26th through July 9th. Seminars dealing with vernacular architecture, historic archaeology, and rural landscapes will be the focus of this course. Emphasis will be on the places, landscapes and spaces of the Oregon high desert region. The field school is located at the foot of the Steens Mountain within the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. There will be extensive field trips and a hands-on archaeology component to this course.

The third course is Preservation Theory and Interpretation and runs from July 10th through July 23rd. This course will consist of seminars investigating historic context, site interpretation, folklore, and cultural geography. Emphasis will be on the people behind the places, landscapes and spaces of the high desert region. There will be several field trips to the surrounding



The Peter French Round Barn in Harney County, site of this summer's U of O preservation field school.

communities and projects dealing with the interpretation of the Peter French Round Barn within a new state park.

You will receive four quarter credit hours for each two-week session you attend (either undergraduate or graduate) from the Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon. The program is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. You may pick which session or sessions that you want to attend. We will provide transportation to and from Eugene at the beginning and end of each session.

Here's what it would cost you to attend according to how long you're staying and whether you're taking the courses for graduate or undergraduate credit:

Weeks	# of		
Attend	Credits	Undergrad	Grad
2	4	\$ 686	\$ 858
4	8	1372	1716
6	12	2058	2574

The costs include all lodging, meals, transportation, class materials, and entrance fees.

This preservation field school is sponsored by the Historic Preservation program at the University of Oregon, in collaboration with the Oregon State Parks

and Recreation Department, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Oregon Historical Society, U.S. Forest Service, and National Park Service.

The principal faculty for the field school will be **Lisa Sasser**, Assistant Chief Historical Architect for the National Park Service; **Leland Roth**, professor of Art History at the U of O specializing in architectural history; **Donald Peting**, Director of the Historic Preservation Program, Associate Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, and associate professor at the U of O; **John Platz**, founder and leader of the Heritage Structures team for Region Six of the U.S. Forest Service; **Howard Davis**, associate professor in Architecture at the U of O specializing in vernacular studies; and **David Brauner**, associate professor of Anthropology at Oregon State University specializing in archaeology. Additional guest lecturers will be brought in for one and two day sessions.

For applications and further information about the field school, please contact: Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 5233 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403-5233. Telephone: (503) 346-2077. Fax: (503) 346-3626. E-mail: jdfoster@aaa.uoregon.edu.

Photo by Larry Yeans

(From Index, page 1)

Transportation, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the US Army Corps of Engineers. The conference brought together members of all those organizations, as well as people from related disciplines and professions.

In early October, the editor and publisher of the CRM came to the University of Oregon to discuss the proposed thematic issue, and review progress on the Index. After reviewing the Index, Ron Greenberg (editor) and Bill Freeman (publisher) met with HP Program Director Don Peting and other University faculty and students, and reached consensus upon the theme, scope and production concerns of the thematic issue.

Over Christmas break, the issue began to take on form and substance. Formal letters of invitation were sent to prospective authors, and the project described. In January, the HP Program offered a variable credit class for students to investigate issues related to the CRM projects, and support the production of the thematic issue. Students chose authors or subject areas, and offered assistance in preparing the articles. In early February, authors responding to the invitation began submitting abstracts and outlines for their articles. Full drafts of the articles are now arriving, and the first drafts of the thematic issue will be compiled in early March. Ron Greenberg and Bill Freeman will return to Eugene in April to review the issue, and publication is slated for early summer 1995.

When first conceived, the Index was envisioned as being a comprehensive document, listing all articles, reviews and news items by subject and keyword in addition to the expected author / article title / location references. Originally we only considered simply listing the data in a static word processing document, but quickly realized that entry of the data into a database would make it possible to eventually distribute the Index as an electronic, interactive standalone document. The Index could even be formatted for inclusion on academic library databases such as First Search, the Expanded Academic Index (which indexes about 1500 journals), or CARL UnCover (indexes about 14000 journals).

Given the advantages of entering the data into a database, we chose Claris Filemaker Pro for its ease of use and cross-platform compatibility. Filemaker also has the ability to distribute the Index in a "run-time" format, where a user would not need to have the

application to use the database; a version of the application with limited functionality would be included with the Index database. After receiving two full complements of the CRM, we started work on entering data, and designing and testing the database.

The project had several phases which overlapped and influenced each other:

- the definition of the data,
- the functionality of the database,
- entering the data,
- layout and presentation of the data,
- proofing the entered data and
- testing and confirming the functionality.

Despite the complexity of the task and constrained resources (most critically computing power, time and people available), most of the tasks were accomplished; some tasks have been deferred, and notes made on how to accomplish them when resources become available.

As noted in the overview below, the way the data was perceived and entered changed over time. Another issue was the human factor of perception and judgment: while most articles clearly fit into definite subject areas, different participants entering data and assigning the subjects might perceive an article differently and quite reasonably assign other or additional subjects to an article. This issue was resolved by using a standard (and limited) list of subjects, and having the subject entries reviewed by at least two other persons.

Resolving the subject issue was fairly straightforward, but the problem of determining and assigning keyword for a given article was much more complex. The problem with assigning keywords has two major components:

- does the article actually contain the appropriate keyword(s) - or can the article be more accurately represented by keywords not found in the article; and
- what is the best process for searching and determining the appropriate keyword(s) - visually scanning the article and assigning words; or automating the process as much as possible - scanning the article into text files and performing searches for keywords.

Given the complexities of determining keywords, we decided to concentrate on the more basic and achievable tasks of simply getting the articles entered, subjects assigned, and the entries checked for accuracy. That task is complete.

Despite the current absence of keywords and references to sources other than articles, the

Index is substantially and functionally complete. All the articles from 1978 through 1994 have been entered and can be listed in a variety of formats, including by subject, author, date or many combinations of those formats. The Index as currently configured can be utilized immediately to generate listings by author, date, etc. The ability to search by keyword is important enough that it should not be abandoned, but should be approached deliberately - even to the point of finishing it when more resources and expertise are available.

The Index was shipped to National Park Service on February 22, 1995. The means and schedule of publication and distribution are currently being negotiated. The Index will be distributed in a static form (printed) this summer, and hopefully, distributed in an interactive electronic format sometime in the next year.

The CRM Index was compiled and designed by members of the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Oregon. Participants included: Jennifer Barnes, Christine Curran, Janice Catlin, Julie Foster, Erin Hanafin, Karin Link, Matt Meacham, Rebecca Ossa, Chris Ottaway, Don Peting, Dave Pinyerd, Suzanne SanRomani, Michelle Schmitter, Amanda Welsh, Richa Wilson, and Ed Yarbrough.

Overview of Index

The database contains the information about the articles in the CRM Bulletin. The database is extendible - other categories of information (such as authors biographic data, address, photography etc.) can be added to the records. The layout of information in the main database file can be changed to accommodate new categories of information. For instance, the file initially contained only space for only one author per article; the layout of the database was reconfigured to accommodate multiple authors. Subsequent records then had the capability to list either single or multiple authors. The layouts listed above represent different ways of configuring and displaying the data according to a given category; other configurations are also possible. The database can be used on computers supporting either the Microsoft Windows or Apple Macintosh interfaces. Data can be exported to other applications, such as other databases, word processors or desktop publishing/page layout programs.

(From Lodge, page 1)
the interiors of Timberline Lodge.

The opportunity to study and assess the lodge, considered one of the jewels of the State Parks system, came about through Henry Kunowski at the State Historic Preservation Office. In what is considered to be a "win-win" situation, the class was able to study up-close the effects of wear and moisture over time, supplementing their coursework that focused on historic wood and metal architectural detailing. In return, the State gained the efforts of twenty-five probing minds with fresh points of view examining in-depth all aspects of the lodge. The students arrived on a beautiful January Saturday and divided into teams of three or four. Areas of concentration include the structure, foundation, roof, interior, site, mechanical system, and walls and windows of the lodge.

Some of the more serious problems facing the lodge are caused by the same elements it has come to be known and loved for, namely its style of architecture and setting. The Cascadian detailing, with its emphasis on heavy timber construction, dictates exposed log rafter tails, as well as other situations in which end grain is accessible to heavy moisture. This can be very damaging, for the lodge is constantly subjected to moisture, both by the rain and the humidity created by the waterfall. Shading by the large conifers prevents sunlight from drying out these elements.

Other problems reported on by the students were related to the absence of the original yankee gutters and the lack of drainage along the foundation walls. Presentations were given by the team during class time to State Parks employees Paul Lucas and Jack Wiles, who are responsible for the care of the lodge. Each team's area of study became its own section in the heavily illustrated final report, which was edited, compiled, and printed by students Paul Falsetto and Dave Pinyerd.

Oregon's Land Use Laws Under Fire

by Ken Guzowski

Oregon has invested 20 years and millions of dollars in making their unique land use laws a success. However, Oregon's land use laws are once again under fire. Bills have been introduced to weaken, if not undermine, LCDC's (Land Conservation and Development Commission) authority, by weakening farmland protection standards and attempting to undermine growth management laws. An important bill to watch is Senate Bill 305, which would require taxpayers to compensate developers for complying with laws that protect historic, wildlife and natural resources. This bill is part of a batch of changes that the new Republican controlled Legislature want to make to a land-use system that critics regard as out of control.

The Historic Preservation community in Oregon is working to uphold Governor Robert's veto of House bill 2124, which passed in the 1993 Legislative session. This bill intended to continue the long established Oregon Special Assessment Program, a 15 year property tax freeze, for historic properties. In the final hours opponents to the bill attached an owner consent clause that would have made it mandatory for owners of historic properties to consent to any inventories, local nominations and district protection, which normally requires 51 % of the owners to consent to the designation. HB 2124 is before the Senate at this writing, and we are all waiting to see what the future holds for owner consent, and a very successful historic preservation incentive.

Preservation in Eugene has always been based on a strong education program where owners of historic properties generally agree to the designation and subsequent protection measures. Since losing the Oregon Special Assessment Program we have seen a declining in National Register listings, proving that this program is essential to an effective cultural resource protection program. Oregon preservationists continue with their mission and are submitting a creative and substantial historic preservation incentive package that should go before the Legislature in March of 1995. This package will include financial incentives for historic residential and commercial properties, and provide an incentive for appropriate seismic retrofit. Let us hope that Governor John Kitzhaber continues to remain a staunch advocate of environmental and historic protection measures in Oregon.

H i s t o r i c P r e s e r v a t i o n W e e k

This year's National Historic Preservation Week is scheduled to run from May 13th through May 21st. The theme this year is "Real People, Real Places, Real History." The National Trust will print a list of Preservation Week activities occurring around the country in the May/June issue of *Historic Preservation*. For our local readers, here is a preview of Eugene and Springfield activities:

E.F. Lawrence tour	May 13	11-12:30p
McArthur Court tour	May 13	12:30-1:30p
Maude Kerns Art Center's building centennial	May 13	1-5p
Pioneer Cemetery Association's 65th anniversary	May 13	2-4p
East Skinner Butte historic district tour	May 14	12-4p
Shelton-McMurphey open house	May 14	12-4p
Blair historic district tour	May 14	1-4p
Rehab Right workshop	May 20	10-1p
WOW Hall dance	May 20	8p
Mulkey Cemetery tour	May 20	1-3p
Dorris Ranch tour	May 21	1-3p
Washburne historic district tour	May 21	1:30-3p
WOW Hall tour	May 21	2-4p

Event dates and times are subject to change. More events have yet to be scheduled. Watch for Preservation Week posters in your neighborhood.

The Reviewer's Corner

The Countryside Ideal: Anglo-American Images of Landscape

Michael Bunce, 1994. Published by Routledge Press, London. 232 pp., photographs, illustrations, maps.

Enduring anti-urban sentiment and positive attributes traditionally associated with rural life play an important role in English and American culture. In *The Countryside Ideal* Michael Bunce argues that, while the idealization of rural life has been present in every stage of urbanization, it has reached an unprecedented scale in contemporary Anglo-American society. This shift is evident in our settlement patterns, planning policies, recreational activities and popular media. Bunce's book provides a concise synthesis of relevant scholarship and a well reasoned interdisciplinary approach to our idealization of the countryside.

Important early works by Leo Marx and Raymond Williams emphasized the prevalence of rural imagery in Western literature and philosophy. Bunce, on the other hand, argues that the countryside ideal has "grown beyond its cultural and philosophical origins into the realms of popular and tangible expression in actual landscapes and living spaces." To explain this phenomenon he focuses on the relationships between popular perceptions of the countryside and their implications for contemporary landscapes.

Following Yi-Fu Tuan, Bunce states that at any given point in history intense urbanization is reflected by an increased nostalgia for the countryside. However, it is in the modern city, especially among the middle-class of Victorian England, that the countryside begins to acquire its idealized status. This phenomenon was not simply a sentimental reaction but "an ideal which... emerged from the very nature of modern urbanism itself." The modern city intensified the separation between country and city. By clearly defining the city as the seat of industrial production, commerce and government, the

country was explicitly differentiated from urban life. This separation and the attendant socio-economic upheavals inspired nostalgic notions of rural life as exemplified by Romanticism. In contrast to the pressures of urban life, the countryside arose in the arts and in the landscape as a utopian alternative for an affluent and mobile middle-class that sought to distinguish itself from the urban poor.

The nostalgia for rural life that increased with early modern urbanization has persisted, generating myths and cultural preferences that profoundly impact our perception and treatment of contemporary urban and rural landscapes. Through this continuing process of idealization and myth-making the countryside has become "a symbolic landscape because it conveys meanings which speak of the very associations which urbanism and modernism have broken, and which our nostalgia drives us to restore." Attempts to restore these associations were evident in trends such as Ebenezer Howard's Garden Cities, the Parks Movement and the continual waves of suburbanization which began in the nineteenth century. They are further exemplified in the widespread use of rural or natural imagery in marketing and the media. The countryside has become both a commodity which is packaged for sale in the form of "country (i.e., suburban) lifestyles" and an image which is used to market products and publications.

Likewise the ideal is apparent in English and American attempts to preserve the countryside. In the United States such preservation is generally concerned with the retention of a romanticized rural lifestyle. As in Victorian England, it is common for upper-middle class urbanites move to outlying areas in an

attempt to replicate the lifestyle of the landed gentry. With their version of the country life established in historic areas, exurbanites use preservation to protect their gentrified communities. Agricultural areas become bedroom communities as the countryside is commodified and land acquires market value for its amenity rather than use value.

Bunce's book is not a polemic against gentrifiers but an explanation of the conflicts that arise from our idealization of the countryside. As we strive to appropriate rural areas for residential and recreational use we undermine both the countryside we idealize and the city we fear. The very groups that are positioned to direct urban growth and protect the countryside, such as preservationists, environmentalists and planners, are also under the romantic sway of the countryside ideal. In describing the power of this popular myth, Bunce shifts the emphasis from a discussion of policy decisions that shape our cities to the cultural images and belief systems that shape our judgment. His argument is critical at a time when suburbanization is expanding throughout the country and popular trends in planning attempt to reform these patterns. *The Countryside Ideal* helps elucidate how Americans mediate the contradiction between the notion of ideal life in the country and the reality that results from widespread low-density development and outdoor recreation. It also challenges preservationists, environmentalists and planners to consider that they are also directed by the same popular rhetoric and myths that drive suburbanization.

Jonathan Smith

Field Schools

An intensive field school based at Castell Henllys Iron Age fort, **Wales**, and the major Early Christian and medieval monastic complex of Clonmacnoise, **Ireland**, will take place from July 8-August 19, 1995. Work will consist of training in basic excavation and recording, including drawing plans and elevations, at the Iron Age site. At Clonmacnoise, surface and geophysical surveys will be undertaken, also recording of monuments, including gravestones. Tuition/fees—ca. \$1450, living expenses—ca. \$750. For more information, contact Dr. Harold Mytum, Director, Castell Henllys Field School, Department of Archaeology, University of York, Micklegate House, Micklegate, York YO1 1JZ, England. Information also available on World Wide Web: <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/hcmfield.htm>

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities presents a six-week field school at the 18th-century Casey Farm, on the western shore of Narragansett Bay in **Rhode Island**. The field school will concentrate on locating and exposing the site of an African-American farm laborer's house dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This program is designed for undergraduate and graduate students and others interested in improving their skills in field archeology; no previous archeological experience is necessary. Program fee is \$975, housing arrangements will be available. Academic credit (up to six semester hours) is offered through Rhode Island College for an additional fee. For information write: Archeological Field School, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114; 617/227-3956, or contact Ann-Eliza Lewis at ael@crsa.bu.edu

The University of Alaska Fairbanks will conduct two successive field schools in historic archeology this coming summer: May 30-July 7 (first summer session), and July 10-August 18 (second summer session). Both sessions will concentrate on the abandoned mining townsite of **Coldfoot, Alaska**, which was intensively occupied around the turn of the century, and sporadically thereafter. Coldfoot is located above the Arctic Circle, along the Koyukuk River. A total of 6 credit hours (upper undergraduate level) are offered per session. Contact: Dr. S. Craig Gerlach or Robin Mills, Attn.: Historic Archeology Field School, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Department of Archeology, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7720; 907/474-7288. **Deadline is May 1.**

The Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Historical Archeology will be held June 12-July 28, 1995. Six weeks of the field school will be devoted to the excavation and study of the Robert Croud family homesite in the Leadmine neighborhood of **Sturbridge, Massachusetts**. This summer, attention will be on the house, barn foundation, outbuildings, and other components of the site. Research within the neighborhood will provide information about the everyday world of its African-American, Native American, Irish and Yankee inhabitants. Basic fee—\$995; local housing will be available at an extra cost. Up to eight semester hours of credit may be earned through Tufts University for an additional fee of \$465.

Scholarship assistance available for minority students. For more information and application, contact Ed Hood, Archeology Field School, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; 508/347-3362, ext. 300. **Deadline is May 22.**

The University of Florida College of Architecture offers two summer sessions in preservation. The first, Analysis of Tropical Cities, May 28-June 28, will study preservation and urban design in **Cartagena de Indias, Colombia**. During the course, participants will analyze the evolution of the city wall, the street, the square and the city block using analytical sketching, mapping techniques, photography, video and archival research. Applicants should have advanced training in architecture and related disciplines, such as preservation, archeology, history, or cultural geography. The second session, July 4th-Aug 11, will take place in the greater **Caribbean Basin** and focus on historic preservation. Participants will use the Latin American Collection at the University of Florida in Gainesville to support research projects, and receive hands-on experience with documentation techniques, research methods and electronic archive construction using World Wide Web. This course is based at the College of Architecture, and is open to students in architecture, planning, landscape architecture, construction, interior design, fine arts, Latin American studies, and other preservation-related disciplines. Graduate and continuing education credits are available for both courses. For information, contact William L. Tilson, Director, Preservation Institute: Caribbean 331 ARCH, College of Architecture, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-5701; 904/392-4836; e-mail: wtropic@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu

Internships

Summer internships in archeology are available at **The Hermitage** for two or five week sessions. Two week sessions are intended for advanced undergraduates and graduate students with interests in history, African-American studies, folklore and geography; no archeological experience is necessary. Two-week interns will receive room, board and a \$400 stipend. Session dates are June 16-July 1; July 16-26; July 30-August 12. Five week sessions require some experience in archeology. Fieldwork will focus on slave dwelling sites in two different areas of the property, and will include both excavation and lab work. These internships provide room, board and a \$1000 stipend. Session dates are May 28-July 1; July 9-August 12. Application is by letter, and should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your interest in the program. Indicate if you are applying for a two- or five-week internship and include a first and second session preference. A letter of recommendation, to be sent separately, is also required. **Deadline is April 10.** Contact: Dr. Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076.

The American Philosophical Library in **Philadelphia** is offering summer internships for graduate students interested in public history, cultural institutions, archives, historical societies or special collections research libraries. Interns will

work on a variety of behind-the-scenes and public service projects. Internship dates are July 5-August 25, and include a \$3,200 stipend. To apply send a letter describing your interest in the program, a curriculum vitae or resume, one letter of recommendation from a current or recent professor, and the name, address and telephone number of a second reference to: Dr. Martin L. Levitt, Associate Librarian for Administration, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106; phone: 215/440-3400. **Deadline is April 28.**

The Historic Preservation Management Division of the **Kansas City Planning and Development Department** is offering a summer internship dealing with all aspects of the office work, including city-wide preservation planning, surveys, and Section 106 review. Start and finish dates are flexible; internship will last 8-10 weeks. Salary will be based upon education and experience. **Deadline is April 20.** Send curriculum vitae and letter of interest to Elizabeth Rosin, Historic Preservation Management Division, City Planning and Development Department, 26th Floor, City Hall, 414 East 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106-2795; phone: 816/274-2555; fax: 816/274-1840.

Camp Santanoni, in the **Adirondack Mountains**, is seeking a summer intern to educate the public about the camp's architectural and historical significance and drum up further support for its preservation. Responsibilities will include meeting and greeting hikers and participating in the restoration process. Housing will be in a rustic cabin a 4.7-mile hike from Newcomb, NY; applicant must be in good physical and mental condition to handle an extended period in the wilderness, frequent contact with the public during the day, and isolation each evening. Internship dates are June 28-September 4 and include a \$1,500 stipend and \$500 for food and living expenses. Apply to: Steven Engelhart, Executive Director, Adirondack Architectural Heritage, 1759 Main Street, Keeseville, NY 12944; phone: 518/834-9328. **Deadline is April 15.**

Conferences, Symposia

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service and National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property will conduct a series of seven workshops throughout the United States on the **care of monuments and outdoor sculpture**. During two and one-half days of classroom lectures, informal discussions, instructional videotapes and field trips, a faculty of nationally recognized experts will provide practical information on the long-term care of these resources. Sessions will be held in: Portland, OR, April 22-24; Tallahassee, FL, March 9-11; Kansas City, MO, May 18-20; Portland, ME, June 1-3; Milwaukee, WI, Sept. 14-16; Philadelphia, PA, October 12-14; Oklahoma City, OK, November 2-4. Cost is \$75. For further information, contact Dennis Montagna, National Park Service—Mid-Atlantic Region, 142 South Third Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; 215/597-5824; fax 215/597-6599.

Lost Eugene

This rambling old house, once located on the corner of University Street and 14th Avenue, has an unusual history for a residential structure. Originally a single family home, it housed bed space for the campus infirmary back in the days when faculty wives tended to the sick as if the students were their own children. In response to financially needy Depression-era students, the house became home to the first women's housing cooperative on campus in 1936, and was dubbed "Uni House" by its thirty-some residents. The house was an overwhelmingly popular living alternative, and favored for its refined Queen Anne architectural features. In 1950, the residence was demolished to make way for the Erb Memorial Union. Although the house's architectural features may not be particularly noteworthy and there was no campaign to save it—in fact, the women who lived there were all too pleased to move into a place with adequate shower facilities and a structurally sound back porch—its varied past and enviable position in the heart of campus may have made it a landmark, had it survived. Instead, very little information remains to document the house or its history and it is already all but forgotten.



Erin Hanafin

University of Oregon
ASHP
EMU, Suite 4
1228 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1228

