



Preservation Architect

The Newsletter of The Historic Resources Committee | July 25, 2007



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Upcoming Conferences and Events

Letter from the Chair

by Jack Pyburn, FAIA

In 2007 the AIA celebrates its 150th anniversary, and the AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC) celebrates both the success of the architecture profession and, as significantly, the success of preservation over the first 150 years. Preservation is being appropriately recognized as a fundamental part of the sustainability movement. Modern-movement buildings require us to reaffirm the nonjudgmental foundation of preservation that give it the firm platform to link architecture with time, tectonics, culture, and society.

A particular focus of the HRC—and of mine for the past four years—has been historic preservation architecture education. As we move into the fifth year of our [Historic Preservation Architectural Education Initiative](#) (see full report in the "In the News" section of this issue), we have become engaged in the dialogue of professional architecture education. It is essential for preservation architects to promote, support, and advance the integration of preservation values into architecture education. They must become embedded in the fabric of education to ensure that all architects graduate with a threshold understanding of, respect for, and ability to make ethical and sound fundamental decisions about how to handle a historic resource. I encourage each of you to find a way to contribute to this endeavor in your community.

➤ [Read the full letter](#)

Call for Submissions to *Preservation Architect*

This second quarterly issue of *Preservation Architect* for 2007 stands before you as a high-quality source of information that reaches more than 6,000 HRC members. Countless others browse through our main product with much anticipation and good recognition of new and timely information relative to historic preservation. We strive to be diverse, trendy, and up-to-date with our product, and we certainly need your help in sustaining our goals.

Did you know that you can contribute to our quarterly eNewsletter by submitting an interesting article from your region? Yes, you can! We accept unsolicited articles of interest to the HRC membership. Yes, there is a review process, and yes, we have submission guidelines. You can start by going to the [HRC Web site](#) and clicking on "[Tips for Submissions](#)." You may also contact our project manager, Derrick Thomas (DThomas@aia.org), or Don Swofford, FAIA, who is the HRC Communications and Publications Subcommittee chair (Dons@DASAonline.com) if you have any questions or comments. We look forward to receiving your submission!

HRC Programs and Events

The AIA [HRC home page](#) runs a regularly updated list of scheduled HRC events. Just look under "HRC Highlights" and click on the links for more details about any HRC-sponsored or related event.

Other Historic Preservation Events

For more preservation-related conferences, workshops, and other events to be held around the world in 2007–2008, see [this list](#).

In the News

Report of the HRC Historic Preservation Architectural Education Initiative

by Jack Pyburn, FAIA

For the past four years, an ad hoc group of educators and historic preservation architects have gathered each January to chart the year's activities focused on integrating historic preservation values into the dialogue of professional degree programs in architecture schools. To date, this initiative has made some significant strides:

- We have contributed to the revision of the criteria for the accreditation of architecture schools.
- We have attended, presented to, organized preservation tours for, and jointly sponsored events with, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.
- We organized and hosted a [summer teachers seminar at the Cranbrook Academy of Art](#)

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for architecture faculty on historic preservation.

- We organized and sponsored the **first national student design competition** focused on a preservation project.
- The initiative is engaging students in the initiative. The HRC developed a memorandum of understanding with the AIAS that allows AIAS members to become members of the HRC and receive HRC publications and beneficial registration rates for HRC events. In turn, the AIAS has established a member specialty area within its organization focused on historic preservation.

» [Read the full report](#)

Call for Entries: 2008 AIA Honor Awards

Submission deadline: August 31, 2007

The American Institute of Architects announces its Call for Entries for the 2008 National Honor Awards for architecture, interior architecture, regional and urban design, and the Twenty-five Year Award. For more information about all the Institute Honor Awards and submission procedures, see the the [AIA National Honor Awards Web site](#). AIA HRC members are encouraged to submit projects with historic preservation in mind.

Features

HRC at the 2007 AIA National Convention

May 3-5, 2007

San Antonio

HRC-Sponsored Historic Preservation Sessions: An Overview

by Raymond Plumey, FAIA

At the AIA National Convention in San Antonio, held May 3-5, 2007, the AIA Historic Resources Committee sponsored several workshops that offered continuing education credits to those professionals interested in historic preservation, among them

- **Is Historic Preservation Green?**, presented by Victoria T. Jacobson, AIA, National Park Service, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
- **How San Antonio Grew and Why**, the HRC Preservation Breakfast keynote address (see full presentation below), presented by Char Miller, Trinity University
- **Adaptive Use + Urban Design = Authentic Sustainable Placemaking**, presented by Paul Ostergaard, AIA, Urban Design Associates, Pittsburgh; Scott Eaton, Gerding/Edlen Development, Portland, Ore.; and David Lake, FAIA, Lake/Flato Architects, San Antonio
- **LEED®-ing Historic Landmarks: Successfully Applying LEED Systems to Historic Buildings**, presented by Jean Carroon, AIA, LEED AP, Goody Clancy Architects, Boston, and Ralph DiNola, Assoc. AIA, CSI, LEED AP, Green Building Services, Portland, Ore.

» [Read the full article](#)

Historic Building Assessment Workshop

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

During this year's convention, four past chairs of the AIA Historic Resources Committee met with HRC Project Manager Derrick Thomas and City of San Antonio Historian Mario Garza at the Spanish Governors' Palace to conduct a preliminary historic building assessment of this truly unique and priceless treasure. The findings and recommendations resulting from the assessment are being presented to the City of San Antonio to aid in future maintenance and interpretation of the National Historic Landmark.



Courtyard, Spanish Governors' Palace
Photo: James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

» [Read the full article](#)

Keynote Address from the HRC Preservation Breakfast: "The Best-Laid Plans: How San Antonio Grew and Why"

by Char Miller, Trinity University

Trinity University's director of urban studies and professor of

history described how San Antonio's 18th-century city plan has come full circle as preservationists and activists show that infill development can make neighborhoods more walkable, livable, and economically viable.



The original San Antonio plan placed its mission, later known as the Alamo, at the center of city life.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Preservation in a Time of Growth and Change

by Jay Turnbull, FAIA

In recognition of National Preservation Month, Jay Turnbull, FAIA (Page & Turnbull), prepared an Open Forum piece for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, published on May 6, 2007. The article acknowledges the contribution of historic preservation to the urban landscape as increasing numbers of San Francisco's historic buildings are being successfully reused.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Conserving Texas's World War II Heritage

by David Woodcock, FAIA

The Eighth Annual Symposium of the [Center for Heritage Conservation](#) (CHC) at Texas A&M University brought together more than 80 participants March 2-3, 2007, to examine the importance of "Conserving Texas's World War II Heritage."

The two-day symposium introduced guest lecturers from around the state who are actively involved in studying and saving Texas's significant contributions during World War II and the state's efforts to remember and preserve that heritage. The symposium demonstrated the dedication and passion of the preservation community and shared techniques and approaches that are broadly applicable to heritage conservation.



A World War II amphibious Jeep sits in front of the Old Chapel at Riverside Campus

Photo courtesy of the Center for Heritage Conservation, Texas A&M University

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Collaboration and Balance in Context: Historic Preservation Education at Roger Williams University

by Stephen White, AIA

Historic preservation education at Roger Williams University (RWU) is mostly clearly described as *collaborative*, seeking *balance* in local and international contexts. RWU's historic preservation major was founded as the country's first undergraduate program in 1976, the year of the U.S. bicentennial. Since then, the historic preservation program and the school have sought to better balance new with existing, regional, and international perspectives and to better integrate preservation and architectural studies.

Historic preservation is one of four major programs within the RWU School of Architecture, Art and Historic Preservation, along with architecture, art and architectural history, and visual arts studies. Most Roger Williams historic preservation students graduate with credentials in preservation as well as in architecture, art + architectural history, or visual arts. All faculty are at least dually qualified in these areas; many have regional as international education and professional experience. In recent years, most historic preservation students have graduated with a double major in art + architectural history, many complete a minor in architecture or visual arts. Conversely, many architecture majors complete a minor in historic preservation.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Transformations: Preservation Education at Cornell

by Michael Tomlan and Jeffrey Chusid

More than 45 years ago, two former Berkeley professors began Cornell's first courses in historic preservation. Faced with demolition and difficult urban design decisions in San Francisco, Barclay G. Jones and Stephen W. Jacobs moved to Ithaca in 1960 and 1961 and introduced their ideas about integrating the old and new when the College of Architecture expanded into a College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Their approaches paralleled and characterized historic preservation at Cornell for another 15 years. In 1975, the preservation classes became a master's degree curriculum, and a doctoral track was added in the early 1980s.

Today's curriculum has some of the elements of the Jones and Jacobs courses, but much has changed. The 30-year commitment to building materials conservation has spawned the first student chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology. Regular work-weekends spent stabilizing buildings have not only helped students to gain experience but have also attracted attention in the world. The program is also organizing the Third American Natural Cement Conference in fall 2007 in Syracuse N.Y. In addition, at the urging of Dean Mohsen Mostafavi, the historic preservation program is increasing its engagement with design.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Preservation Knowledge and Networks

APT Northeast Chapter, Presents Adaptive Reuse Symposium

by Martha L. Werenfels, AIA

About 60 people attended a symposium on March 24, 2007, during the annual meeting of the Association for Preservation Technology's Northeast chapter. The morning sessions began with an overview of Rhode Island's hugely successful historic tax credit program. The attendees heard presentations about several major adaptive reuse projects that have taken advantage of the tax credit program, including the Masonic Hall, the American Locomotive Works, and Dynamo House.



American Locomotive Works adaptive-reuse project

Rendering by Advanced Media Design, Pawtucket, R.I.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

NTHP Sustainable Preservation Coalition Meeting with USGBC

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

During this important March 6, 2007, meeting, leaders of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the AIA, the Association for Preservation Technology International, and the National Park Service met with the U.S. Green Building Council president, staff, and others to initiate a working partnership among the organizations that will encourage greater understanding of the benefits of preservation and rehabilitation of the existing building stock—in particular historic buildings—as a green building practice and to develop methods and metrics to reflect these values in LEED rating systems.

➤ [Read the full article](#)



ACHP Addresses Priorities from Preserve America Summit

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

At its winter business meeting, February 22–23, 2007 in Washington, D.C., the White House's **Advisory Council for Historic Preservation** agreed on a set of preliminary priority recommendations from the **Preserve America Summit** that are intended to advance the national historic preservation program 40 years after passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

➤ [Read the full article](#)

Photo of First Lady Laura Bush by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

HRC Book List Update

The AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC) has compiled a reading list based on the recommendations of HRC members around the country. We continually expand the list with additional titles. If you know of a book that should be on the list, we encourage you to send your recommendation to Raymond Plumey, FAIA, at rplumey@aia.org.

➤ [See the full book list](#)

HRC Member and Component News

AIA Montana Marks AIA150 with "Sketch&Soak" Road Trips

by Barry Sulam, AIA

The 150th anniversary of the American Institute of Architects afforded the perfect opportunity for Montana AIA members to respond to their local chapter's invitation to several sketch trips around the Treasure State. Montanans are proud of their motto, "The Last Best Place," and Montana AIA set out to show off the reasons why it deserves that recognition.



► [Read the full article](#)

Sharon Park, FAIA, Departs NPS for Smithsonian Post

Sketch by Donald J. McLaughlin Jr., AIA

AIA HRC vice chair Sharon Park, FAIA, departed the National Park Service after 27 years to become the chief of architectural history and historic preservation at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In her new position, Park will lead the Smithsonian's preservation and compliance efforts as it rehabilitates a number of its historic buildings and as the new National Museum of African American History and Culture is designed for the National Mall. Park looks forward to more hands-on architectural work and enhancing the sustainability efforts of the Smithsonian Institution.

As the NPS chief of technical preservation services (TPS) for the past 10 years, Park worked with the dedicated TPS staff, her partners in the State Historic Preservation Offices, and developers large and small on thousands of Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit projects that have revitalized historic districts and communities all across the country. Established in 1976, the tax credit program has included more than 34,000 projects representing \$40 billion in private investment in historic preservation of those projects—\$30 billion of which was invested during the 10 years of Park's tenure.



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Report of the HRC Historic Preservation Architectural Education Initiative

by Jack Pyburn, FAIA

For the past 4 years, an ad hoc group of educators and historic preservation architects have gathered in January to chart a year's activities focused on integrating historic preservation values into the dialogue of professional degree programs in architecture schools. With support from the NCPTT and the AIA, the initiative has made some significant strides. We have contributed to the revision of the criteria for the accreditation of architecture schools. We have attended, made presentations to, helped organize preservation tours for, and jointly sponsored events with, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. We have organized and hosted a summer teachers seminar at the Cranbrook Academy for architecture faculty on historic preservation. Finally, we have organized and sponsored the first national student design competition with a preservation project as the focus of the competition.

The above represents much hard work and support from many people, but it is only a start to build some momentum. For success to be lasting, we must demonstrate the relationship of preservation to the present and future as well as the past and communicate both to the faculty and student body the educational richness it offers to the present and future.

This year's planning session produced goals and tangible projects that will continue to advance our progress. Jonathan Spodek, assistant professor of architecture at Ball State University, is developing in cooperation with the NCPTT a Web site to support faculty in developing course syllabi that integrate preservation values and technology into design course studios. The competition brief built around the expansion of the museum and library at Saarinen's Cranbrook Academy—prepared by Jorge Otero-Pailos, assistant professor of architecture and historic preservation at Columbia University—attracted 51 entries. The entries were judged in June by a distinguished international jury.

Representatives from the initiative are now starting to participate in the next round of review of the accreditation criteria being hosted by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Preservation architects are each year volunteering for, and being placed on, review teams for architecture school accreditation. Finally and possibly most importantly, the initiative is engaging students in the initiative. Working with the AIAS, the HRC has developed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that allows AIAS members to become members of the HRC and receive HRC publications and beneficial registration rates for HRC events. As a part of the HRC/AIAS MOU, the AIAS has established a member specialty area within its organization focused on historic preservation.

This is a long-term effort with room for engagement by all. I hope any

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AIA/HRC member who would like to know more about the invitation will get involved.

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» September 2003



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Letter from the Chair

by Jack Pyburn, FAIA

Welcome to the second 2007 issue of *Preservation Architect*, the quarterly Enewsletter of the AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC). *Preservation Architect* has evolved as a primary forum for communication and the exchange of information for HRC members, and we welcome your contributions. If you are interested in submitting articles and/or notices of events or programs of general membership interest, please send your ideas and contributions to Derrick Thomas at the AIA at dthomas@aia.org.

I would like to express congratulations to next year's HRC Advisory Group chair, [Sharon Park](#), FAIA, for her untiring work at the National Park Service and her recent promotion and transition to the Smithsonian Institution. In addition, I have the privilege of serving with these other HRC Advisory Group members this year:

- [David Woodcock](#), FAIA, FAPTI, professor of architecture at Texas A&M University
- [Harry J. Hunderman](#), FAIA, a preservation architect in Chicago
- [Raymond Plumey](#), FAIA, a preservation architect in New York City

This group is desirous of serving you and committed to advancing the values of preservation in practice, education, and government at all levels. Membership value is the priority of your Advisory Group for the coming years.

A particular focus of the HRC—and of mine for the past four years—has been architecture education in historic preservation. As we move into the fifth year of our Historic Preservation Architectural Education Initiative (see the [more detailed report](#) in the News section of this issue), we have made respectable progress in becoming engaged in the dialogue of professional architecture education.

We have developed exceptionally good relations with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and the American Institute of Architecture Students. We have partnered in producing programs as far afield as Mexico City and as recently as our joint [conference last March with the ACSA in Philadelphia](#).

This initiative is very important. First, preservation shares a bond with academia through the joint interest in, and commitment to, research. Preservation is an environment of continuous learning shared with academia. According to the AIA Firm Survey, architecture firms receive more than 40 percent of their billings from work related to existing or



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This initiative is a long-term effort. Academia is a complex, massive, and ever-evolving institution. It is imperative for preservation architects to become embedded in the fabric of education so all architects graduate with a threshold understanding of, respect for, and ability to make ethical and sound fundamental decisions about how to handle a historic resource. I encourage each of you to find a way to contribute to this endeavor in your community. If you would like more information about the initiative and what you can do to support it, please contact me at jpyburn@ojparchitect.com or Derrick Thomas at dthomas@aia.org.

In 2007, as the AIA observes its 150th anniversary, it is an interesting and exciting time. It is a time to celebrate the successes of architecture as a profession but also, as significantly, the success of preservation over the first 150 years. Preservation is being appropriately recognized as a fundamental part of the sustainability movement. Modern-movement buildings are requiring us to reaffirm the nonjudgmental foundation of preservation that give it the firm platform to link architecture with time, tectonics, culture, and society.

Thank you for your membership in the AIA Historic Resources Committee in 2007. We look forward to an exciting and productive year.

Jack H. Pyburn, FAIA
Chair, 2007 Advisory Group
AIA Historic Resources Committee



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Tips for Submissions to Preservation Architect

Preservation Architect is the eNewsletter of the AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC). *Preservation Architect* combines thoughtful commentary and analysis on current issues and future trends in historic preservation. We are always seeking new ideas and fresh perspectives. Please keep the following tips in mind as you prepare your article.

Style

- You are writing a feature article for the Internet, not a printed report. Your readers are looking for a good read, something that will be short yet informative and useful as they think about the many issues involved in their daily work.
- Strive for an informative, approachable style in your writing. Stay away from the passive voice.
- Please keep in mind that not every reader will be familiar with some well-used acronyms and terms used among practicing architects.

Format

- Your article should be about 500 to 700 words. Your readers will not have time to wade through a long, complex article.
- Your article should show an orderly development and coherent flow. As a rule, your conclusion should answer the reader's question, "Why did the author want me to read this?"
- For greater Web readability, please do not double space after full sentences.
- Use targeted yet creative headlines, and use subheads to break up long sections of text.
- Photos and illustrations are welcomed but should not be embedded in the text. Each illustration or photo should be submitted as a separate file in .jpg format. Please include captions and credit information for photos in a separate Microsoft Word file.
- Your article should include a short (50 words or fewer) biographical sketch of each author.

Submissions

We prefer to receive articles electronically, preferably as a Microsoft Word or otherwise PC-compatible file attached to an e-mail. Submissions should be sent to hrc@aia.org.

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2008-2009 Preservation Events

In addition to AIA HRC-sponsored events featured on the [HRC Web site](#), the following preservation-related events are coming up:

[National Alliance of Preservation Commissions: Forum 2008](#)

July 10-13, 2008
New Orleans

[APT's 40th Anniversary Conference](#)

October 13-17, 2008
Montréal

The overall theme of the conference is Interdisciplinary Collaboration. Sub-themes are historic urban landscapes, sustainability and conservation, and principles and practice. In addition to paper sessions and roundtables, a keynote address and plenary session, training and education activities, technical field sessions, and tours will be offered on each of these sub-themes. A host of special events to celebrate APT's 40-year contribution to the conservation field will also be featured. Please see the [website](#) for more information.

[Sixth Annual Forum on Historic Preservation Practice](#)

March 2009
Goucher College, Baltimore

In the series of National Forums held at Goucher College since 1997, a consortium of graduate historic preservation programs has focused on changing perspectives of historic preservation. The focus of the Sixth National Forum is A Critical Examination of Preservation and Sustainability. Abstracts must be submitted by January 31, 2008. For more information, contact David L. Ames, the conference coordinator, at davames@udel.edu.

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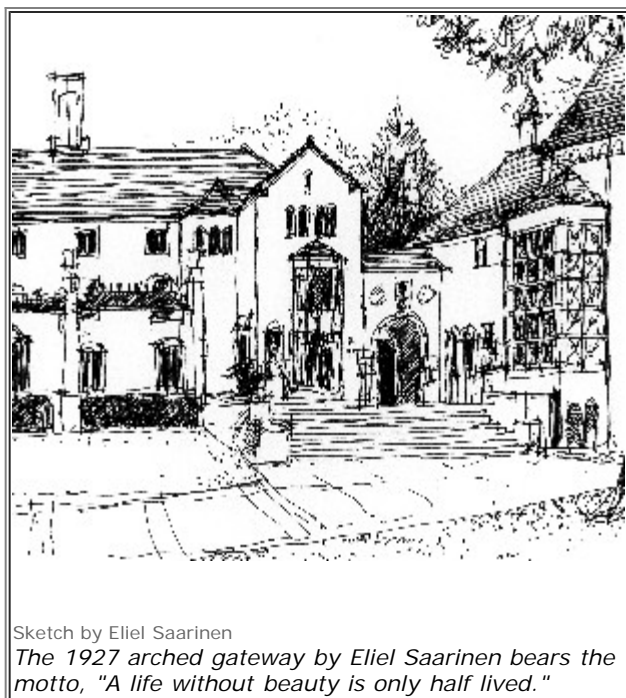
2006 ACSA/AIA Teachers Seminar at Cranbrook: "Time Matters"

By David Woodcock, FAIA

"Time Matters: Exploring Preservation Values in Architectural Education" drew more than 50 academics and professionals to the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., for the 2006 ACSA/AIA Teachers Seminar June 15–18. Attendees examined the theoretical underpinnings of preservation and design, explored their common values, and tested the concepts using the architecture of Cranbrook Academy as both backdrop and inspiration.

With support from the AIA, the [Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture](#) (ACSA), the [National Center for Preservation Technology & Training](#) (NCPTT), and the [Cranbrook Academy](#), the seminar was organized as part of the [Preservation Education Initiative](#) of the AIA Historic Resources Committee. The goal was to provide a fresh perspective on preservation and design that can be translated into creative and effective teaching skills, tools, and resources to expand the horizon of preservation in the academy and practice. The outcome was a series of syllabi that can be used in design studios at the senior or first-year graduate level and will serve as the basis for the [2006-2007 ACSA Historical Preservation Student Design Competition](#). This competition program will help to address and promote the Student Performance Criteria adopted by the [National Architectural Accrediting Board](#) (NAAB) that require an understanding of context, history, and preservation legislation as parameters for design, and the competition program will address these issues.

Keynote speaker Mark Wigley, dean of the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, drew on the seminar theme: the relationship between architecture and time. In his presentation, "ABOUT TIME!", Wigley suggested that preservationists have been thinking more about the future and the importance of continuity than have designers, who are more focused on the past and their need to differentiate their work from it. In addressing the need for schools to experiment, Wigley noted that the design studio has the threefold task of skill development, knowledge building, and the acquisition of judgment in



Sketch by Eliel Saarinen

The 1927 arched gateway by Eliel Saarinen bears the motto, "A life without beauty is only half lived."

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application. The studio is a form of experimentation as we are in fact imagining the future, and the gap between the future and the past is shrinking.

North Carolina architect Joe Oppermann, FAIA, and David Woodcock, FAIA, of Texas A&M University presented a history of preservation practice and case studies on the factors that shape buildings—noting that James Marston Fitch, the father of preservation education, had written on these topics in the 1960s, identifying historic preservation as “the curatorial management of the built world.” They stressed that preservation is concerned with managing change, not preventing it, and that students quickly make a connection with conservation, the wise use of resources, and the emotional connections between people and place.

Practicing architects Dirk Denison, FAIA, who grew up at Cranbrook and now teaches at the Illinois Institute of Technology, and Pamela Hawkes, FAIA, of Ann Beha Architects in Boston, presented a series of case studies of additions to (and subtractions from) historic buildings and places. They drew attention to the nature of architecture as storytelling—part curation of the past and part creation of the future. Intervention, they said, is the greatest design challenge.

After a tour of the Cranbrook campus, the participants broke into groups to study three specific sites, with the subsequent challenge to develop a design syllabus that would use one site as the basis for an intervention. The sites were each connected with the work of architect Eliel Saarinen's and founder George Booth's tradition of preserving the past and building the future as good stewards of the school and the community. The campus provided inspiration for the professional-faculty teams, each of which operated at fever pitch to develop and present their approaches to an integrative old-new design project. Jorge Otero-Pailos of Columbia University responded to the syllabus proposals and will be the lead on the design competition development.

In his concluding remarks, Woodcock of Texas A&M noted that Henry Wotton had defined good design as an amalgam of “usefulness, stability and delight,” and recalled the motto on the gateway to Saarinen's 1927 Cranbrook school, “a life without beauty (delight) is only half lived.” From that standpoint, Cranbrook 2006 was a delight on every level!

David G. Woodcock, FAIA, is a professor of architecture and director of the [Center for Heritage Conservation](#) (CHC) at Texas A&M University. He is also a member of the AIA HRC 2006 Advisory Group.



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HRC Workshops at the 2007 AIA Convention

by Raymond Plumey, FAIA

This year at the AIA National Convention in San Antonio, held May 3-5, 2007, the AIA Historic Resources Committee sponsored several workshops that offered continuing education credits of interest to those professionals with an interest in historic preservation.

Is Historic Preservation Green? (Course TH62)

Presenter: Victoria T. Jacobson, AIA, National Park Service in Santa Fe, N.Mex.

The concept of adaptive use and sustainability was discussed, the advantages of preservation in sustainable design practices, and the identification of financial benefits from adaptive use and preservation. Sustainability was defined as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Environmental, economic and social/cultural responsibility were discussed. Under environmental responsibility, historic preservation or recycling of buildings vs. new construction is a form of sustainable design, because it reduces waste, saves energy, and saves landfill space. Under economic responsibility, communities become economically viable, small business incubators are created, heritage tourism begins, property values rise and there is the use of local labor. Under social/cultural responsibility, the national housing crisis is addressed, smart growth principles are used, and revitalized communities are established with a sense of place and significance.

HRC Preservation
Breakfast Keynote
Address: How San Antonio
Grew and Why (Course
FR01)

*Presenter: Char Miller,
Trinity University*

At the landmark Menger Hotel, built in 1859 near the historic Alamo site, Miller used historic maps and photographs to illustrate a brief history and discussion of the growth of this 18th century city—from its original layout as a Spanish city to the advent of the railroad, the establishment of the downtown Riverwalk, and the city's growth with the advent of the automobile and the growth of its boundaries and the suburbs. Like New Orleans, the city of San Antonio is at a low elevation and has been



Chili stand on Military Plaza, San Antonio, c. 1885
© 1999, The Institute of Texan Cultures

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subjected to various floods in its history.

› [Read the full address](#)

Adaptive Use + Urban Design= Authentic Sustainable Placemaking (Course FR04)

Presenters: Paul Ostergaard, AIA, Urban Design Associates, Pittsburgh; Scott Eaton, Gerding/Edlen Development, Portland, Ore.; and David Lake, FAIA, Lake/Flato Architects, San Antonio

Presentations included steps required to set development goals for large adaptive use projects, analysis of complex strategies to attract the right kinds of uses and occupancies, and the sharing of lessons learned. Ostergaard discussed the East Baltimore Plan to reuse existing vacant industrial buildings and develop new mixed uses, including housing, railroad-yard areas, an arterial highway, and a local river. Eaton discussed the Brewery Block in downtown Portland, reusing existing brewery buildings and the development of new mixed-use buildings. Finally, Lake discussed the Pearl Brewery in San Antonio, which called for the reuse of an existing brewery and the development and infill of new mixed uses.

LEED®-ing Historic Landmarks: Successfully Applying LEED Systems to Historic Buildings (Course SA44)

Presenters: Jean Carroon, AIA, LEED AP, Goody Clancy Architects, Boston, and Ralph DiNola, Assoc. AIA, CSI, LEED AP, Green Building Services, Portland, Ore.

The presentations discussed the LEED® certification standards, application of green building practices to historic preservation projects within the LEED framework, and the elements of sustainable design in historic preservation that current LEED standards do not identify. Several case studies were presented of historic preservation projects that had attained LEED certification, namely the Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center (LEED Gold), Balfour-Guthrie Building (LEED Silver), and the Gerding Theatre Armory (LEED –NC Platinum).

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HRC Workshop Assesses Spanish Governors' Palace

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

Originally built in 1722 to protect the mission (Alamo) and its surrounding colony, the Spanish Governor's Palace became the seat of the Tejas government and capital building of the Tejas (Texas) region in 1772 for the Spanish Province. Many laws of young Tejas were adopted creating local governments that governed this region until the Declaration of Texas Independence was signed, creating a new government for Texas.



Spanish Governors' Palace Courtyard

Photo: James J. Malanaphy III, AIA



Palace front elevation

Photo: James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

"[The Governor's Palace](#) is the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic early Spanish house. The keystone above the front doors, engraved with a double-headed eagle, a simplified version of the coat of arms of King Ferdinand VI of Spain and the words, 'ano 1749 se acabo.'" (City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department)

"The Spanish Governor's Palace, at 105 Military Plaza in San Antonio, was completed in 1749. The name, something of a misnomer, is traditional; the building was not the home of the Spanish governor but served as the residence and headquarters for the local presidio captain. The one-story masonry structure is built in the Spanish Colonial style; in the rear is a large patio. A keystone above the entrance bears the

date of construction and the Hapsburg coat of arms.

After the end of Spanish sovereignty, the building passed into private ownership. In the late 1860s it was purchased by E. Hermann Altgelt, founder of Comfort in Kendall County. He and his family lived there at various times, and the property was held by his widow, Emma Murck Altgelt, until the early 1900s. Then the building fell into a state of disrepair.

In 1928, voters in San Antonio passed a bond issue for the purpose of purchasing and conserving the building. In 1929 and 1930, the building was restored under the supervision of architect Harvey P. Smith.

Members of the San Antonio Conservation Society aided in

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The palace as it looked prior to the 1930s
Photo from the *San Antonio Light* collection, The Institute of Texan Culture, San Antonio

restoring and furnishing the historic structure. In 1962, the building was registered as a recorded Texas historic landmark and is now a national historic landmark. The Spanish Governor's Palace is maintained by the city of San Antonio as a museum and is open to the public." ([Handbook of Texas Online](#))

The preliminary historic building assessment of the Spanish Governors' Palace was led by Lloyd Jary, FAIA, of San Antonio; assisted by Victoria Jacobson, AIA, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and attended by Elizabeth Corbin Murphy, FAIA, of Akron, Ohio; James Malanaphy, AIA, of Anchorage; and Derrick Thomas, HRC project manager at AIA National. Due to low advance registration numbers, this annual HRC-sponsored preconvention workshop—originally designed to introduce emerging professionals to basic concepts of conducting a historic building assessment—became an opportunity for HRC members to volunteer and give something back to the City of San Antonio.



(From left) Lloyd Jary, FAIA; Elizabeth Corbin Murphy, FAIA; Victoria Jacobson, AIA; City of San Antonio Historian Mario Garza; and Derrick Thomas of AIA National
Photo: James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

Findings and recommendations resulting from the assessment are being presented to the City of San Antonio to aid in future maintenance and interpretation of the National Historic Landmark. The experience was so rewarding that HRC members plan to sponsor similar events again next year during the 2008 AIA National Convention in Boston. For more information, contact Derrick Thomas at DThomas@aia.org.

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The Best-Laid Plans: How San Antonio Grew and Why

by Char Miller, PhD

By reclaiming their heritage, San Antonians can guide the sprawling metropolis to urban wholeness.

For its first 100 years or so, San Antonio stuck to the original Spanish city plan: an open-air landscape of plazas surrounding the mission San Antonio de Valero (aka the Alamo). The predominantly Hispanic population enjoyed the parade of daily life in shared civic spaces. As Euro-American commerce proliferated after the Mexican-American War, however, the white and Hispanic populations grew apart, and infrastructure replaced many of the plazas—setting in motion the same sprawl and environmental and social consequences that have arisen in and around so many American cities.

Recently the Spanish legacy has resurfaced, as some modern-day San Antonians look to the past to reinvest in the kind of mixed-use, socially integrated, and walkable development that characterized the original 1730 city plat. In the process, they are showing that restoration and infill can pay off aesthetically, psychologically, and economically.

Hype is no match for heritage

San Antonio, the nation's seventh largest city, loves to party. The glitzy brochures and television ads from the Visitors and Convention Bureau play up the city's festive air. Indeed, the whirl of pageants, parades, and other celebrations run from the late-winter Stock Show and Rodeo to April's fortnight-long Fiesta, the hot summer Folklife Festival, and the cooler

December reenactment of Las Posadas (Joseph's and Mary's fruitless search for a room in Bethlehem)—a procession along the fabled River Walk. The Biblical storyline is all too contemporary, as any tourist can attest, because the hotels that crowd the narrow stream's banks *are* usually packed. The city's press releases might not acknowledge that bit of inconvenience (though surely its objective is a host of glowing "No Vacancy" signs), but it is not shy about promoting San Antonio as a town of fun and frolic.

At the core of this image is the community's Spanish past and Hispanic present. The European explorers pushed north from Mexico into what is now called south-central Texas in the late 17th century. They established the first local mission, San Antonio de Valero (later called The Alamo) in the



The original San Antonio plan placed the mission later known as the Alamo at the center of city life. Planners marked off streets and plazas from there, surrounded by public buildings and housing.

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1690s and officially platted the city in 1730. That heritage has endured in demography and lore. The modern-day city's Hispanic majority (more than 60 percent of the total urban population) is a powerful force in politics and government, education, and commerce, as reflected in the May 2001 election of former councilman Ed Garza as mayor—the second Hispanic to lead the city in the modern era, following in the footsteps of his role model, Henry Cisneros.

These elements of civic connection and contribution are not what the PR agents hype, however. They focus on the brightly hued dresses that flare out as women dance the traditional steps of Mexican folkloric ballet on sultry summer eves, the drummers on the wooden stage of the Arneson River Theater, and the strolling mariachi bands, whose wailing, romantic tunes fill the air. Steeped in an exotic heritage, San Antonio is a place apart.

Promenades recall city traditions

Much of this hard sell is overdone. In more than two decades in San Antonio, I have seen more mariachis in print than in the flesh. Yet the city's Spanish legacy endures—and surfaces in surprising ways. One example is an event that flies below the publicity machine's radar, perhaps because it appears to bear no trace of the town's colorful history.

"First Friday Art Walk" is a monthly block party in San Antonio's Southtown, a recently articulated area that lies, well, south of the downtown core and a mile or so from Alamo Plaza, site of the infamous 1836 battle. The meandering Alamo Street is the spine of this neighborhood, consisting of mostly 19th-century housing and commercial nodes. The party's name seems innocuous enough, but its last word is of first importance. What makes this local celebration work is that its participants are on foot, strolling up and down Alamo and crowding into its many galleries and shops, restaurants, and bars. As the sun's energies fade, this traffic intensifies.

When I joined the bobbing sea of heads undulating down the sidewalks, cruising back and forth between the trendy restaurant Rosario's (anchoring the northern pole) and the southern pole (framed by Blue Star Art Space, a former warehouse converted into studios, a microbrewery, and restaurant), the two-hour journey reminded me just how much the construction of face-to-face communities depends on the ability to see others' faces. True, some of the eyes that I gazed upon were a bit more focused than others, but whatever their inebriated state, my fellow travelers were reenacting what was once a daily ritual in 18th- and 19th-century San Antonio: people watching along *las calles* (the streets) of the city.

Why does that matter? Because in postmillenium San Antonio, which is utterly dependent on the automobile and the infinite mobility its four wheels seems to provide, we daily flee the very human set of interactions that once made this community so livable. The people most immersed in the walkers' experience, ironically enough, are our millions of visitors. Their languid movements up and down the River Walk—to shop, eat, and talk—evoke an experience that once was daily fare on the city's streets and many plazas. There is hope for the locals yet, however. The resurgence of Southtown suggests that the car has not completely run riot. The area's vitality implies, too, that it would do us a world of good, from time to time, to hop out of the four-cylinder machine and quietly stroll into the past.



This 1849 folk painting depicts a vibrant, if chaotic, scene of daily life shortly after Texas came under U.S. sovereignty following the Mexican-American War.

William G.M. Samuel. West Side Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

A walking city with a communal heart

No one loved the passing parade more than Spanish urban planners. They laid down a spatial structure everywhere that compelled the citizens of New Spain to revolve around a civic center, timing their movements to the comings and goings of their neighbors as they worked, played, and prayed.

That was the stated ambition for the *villa* of San Fernando de Béxar, when in 1730 the viceroy of Mexico issued the formal order designing this new colonial settlement, soon to become home to 16 families from the Canary Islands. Drawing on the prescribed urban form denoted in the Law of the Indies (1583), the *Plano de la Población* began with the *yglesia*, the city's 18th-century cathedral.

Sited to the west of the San Antonio River (on the opposite side of the water course from the Mission San Antonio de Valero [the Alamo]), the rough-hewn limestone edifice served as the pivot around which the rest of the civilian community would revolve. From what was planned to be its western-facing front door, the *calles* (streets) and plaza were marked off, followed by surrounding public edifices and individual housing, all locked in a grid that marched proportionately westward, the whole forming "a cross with the church as a center," as the viceroy instructed.

This circulatory pattern stimulated a vibrant street life, especially in the plaza. Into its open-aired space crowded the joyful celebrants of the annual feasts of Our Lady of Guadalupe and San Fernando Rey de España. Amid its dust rose the noise of merchants and shoppers haggling over prices. Local gossip, like the fragrant scent of grilled meat permeating the air, wafted through the plaza. For 18th-century San Antonians, this urban landscape was the communal heart.



Chili stand on Military Plaza, San Antonio, c. 1885

© 1999, The Institute of Texan Cultures

Its proper function did not come without major surgery, however. No sooner had the first civilians arrived from the Canary Islands in early March 1731 than Captain Juan Antonio Pérez de Almazán recognized a serious flaw in the city's original layout. "The land to the west of the presidio, the location of the said villa, has no facilities for irrigation," he wrote, and the settlers had no time to rectify the situation, as "the present season is the time of the year for preparing the ground for planting corn." Because a crop failure would have doomed the new community—and in response to dominant position of the mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo), which

claimed the heights on the eastern bank of the river—Almazán spun the 1730 map on its axis, so that the church's front door now faced east (making its orientation quite unusual in New Spain). This pushed the villa into land situated between San Pedro Creek and the Big Bend of the San Antonio River, nestling into a terrain that, in time, would be incorporated into the River Walk. This alteration was not the last time a planner's dream collapsed under the weight of reality.

The revised model generated its own dilemmas. In locating the villa west of the river, Almazán unwittingly set up a social tension between the new center of population and the smaller settlement that had clustered around the Alamo; this strain would increase in the 1840s following the Mexican-American War as Alamo Plaza become the locus of Euro-American commerce in a predominately Hispanic town. Almazán's decision led to some disastrous environmental consequences, too. The search for irrigable land put the farming community smack in the middle of a flood plain. As a late 18th-century visitor complained, "The streets are...filled with mud the minute it rains."

Heavy storms brought greater danger. In July 1819, surging waters crashed through the "poor village." From "the proximity of the walls of the San Valero Mission to San Pedro Creek, which crosses behind the city on the West, it was all one river," wrote a sorrowful Governor Antonio Martinez. Residents and *jacaes* (the local mud-and-wattle housing) were sucked into the "irresistible current," and it was "impossible to give immediate aid to the miserable souls who struggled against death," he mourned, "because no one could do anything except to look out for himself." This terrible disaster would be repeated over the course of the city's history—most spectacularly in the devastating floods of 1921, in which more than 50 people were killed; in 1998, in which more than a dozen lost their lives; and in July 2002, when property losses amounted into the tens of millions of dollars.



This 1873 depiction—predating the 1877 arrival of the GHSA railroad—highlights the public plazas and the winding San Antonio River. Augustus Koch (1840–?). *Bird's Eye View of the City of San Antonio Bexar County Texas, 1873.* Lithograph (hand-colored), 23.2 x 28.5 in. Published by J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wis. Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin.

Yet in 1819, neither a century-level flood nor the shifting political tides could alter the physical shape or character of this walking city. San Antonio grew slowly during its first 150 years, watching the Spanish, Mexican, and early Americans come and go. In 1803 it contained an estimated 2,500 people, and in 1870 only 12,000. It absorbed newcomers by expanding the original design, a Spanish motif wherein residential areas and commercial activity fronted open space; this was as true for the new Anglo and German sections of town (largely to the river's east and north) as it was for older Hispanic neighborhoods (almost exclusively west of the river). As an 1873 "bird's-eye view" of the now-American city reveals, contemporary development on the west side circled around Washington and Franklin Squares; on the east, Madison and Travis Squares framed that sector's growth.

With the iron horse, change accelerates

Almazán's urban design could not withstand the arrival of the railroad, however. On February 16, 1877, the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio (GHSA) Railroad blew into town, its screeching whistle heralding a new urban order. Within 12 months, mule-drawn trolley cars began hauling passengers between the eastside GHSA station, downtown offices and shops, and new, more-distant neighborhoods. By the early 1880s, another line, the International and Great Northern, laid down its tracks on the city's west side, stimulating another round of streetcar development. San Antonio's population grew quickly, rising to more than 37,000 residents in 1890. This boom established a new white majority, many of whom moved to suburbs built along streetcar lines that rose up the low hills to the north of San Pedro Park and to the east of downtown. They commuted back into town to work in the shops and other businesses that lined the major east-west streets of Houston, Commerce, and Market.

Giving rise to an ever-sharper distinction between work and home, and carrying a population that had enough disposable income to make the transit between the two, the new transportation grid also reinforced, even as it transformed, social prejudice and class markers. In a *walking city*, the rich and poor—whatever they thought of the situation—were compelled to live in close quarters. In the Age of the Iron Horse, that proximity was no longer necessary.



The best physical evidence that, by the late 19th century, shared civic space was fast becoming a thing of the past was the disappearance of the once-open plazas. City Hall was dropped into the center of Plaza de Armas (Military Plaza), which had extended from the rear of San Fernando Cathedral, and obliterated its former role as a center of commercial exchange and pedestrian interchange on the western edge of downtown. Less disrupted was Main Plaza, which lay to the cathedral's immediate east and was the site of the communal marketplace, but a portion of its southern flank was sliced off in the widening of Market Street for streetcar and vehicular traffic. Even venerated Alamo Plaza was not spared reconstruction; Crockett Street was cut through it to enhance access to and movement of the now-increasing tourist trade through the former mission's landscape. To the north, newer squares such as Crockett and Madison would suffer the same fate; when merchants, residents, and planners advocated that they be bisected with streets to boost property values and facilitate traffic flow, the city responded favorably—action that it replicated with other open space well into the 1950s.

As politicians and developers reconfigured the community's original urban form, local observers began to rewrite its social relations. Or, rather, their words helped legitimize the widening economic gap between its residents and shifts in the ethnic character of the city's population. By the late 19th century, whites dominated in numbers as well as wealth. Hispanics were a large minority but, along with the tiny black population, among the city's poorest residents.

Flip through any tourist guide from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and it is clear that visitors to San Antonio were clued into this growing

divide in demography and power. The requisite and patronizing narrative tour of the west-side "Mexican Quarter" was inevitably filled with the stock figures of racist fiction. Somnolent males, their eyes shaded by wide-brimmed hats, loitered in doorways; winsome and barefoot children begged in the streets. It wasn't just the "savory odors of mysterious Mexican viands" that lured local and tourist alike to Military Plaza, Frank Bushwick winked in *Glamorous Days* (1934); the famed Chili Queens' "rich olive skin and the languorous grace and bewitching black eyes" had a smoldering appeal. In the hands of their literary creators, these romanticized types made exotic (and thereby denied) the real-life poverty in which many of their Hispanic subjects were sunk.



Heavy storms repeatedly hit the city with deadly floods. Public expenditures for recovery and infrastructure improvements, however, favored primarily business interests.

This studied denial was made concrete in the aftermath of the deadly flood of 1921. That September, swift waters tore through the city's infrastructure, savaged the west-side barrios, and killed more than 50 people, making it the city's deadliest flood. In response, the citizenry voted to float a bond to construct the Olmos Dam and to underwrite drainage work along the dangerous west-side creeks. The gross discrepancies in public funding, however—several million for the dam, a couple thousand for creek brush

clearing—reveals how much more valuable the commercial core was perceived to be than the urban, largely Hispanic, poor.

Autopian fantasies

Pushing their pain out of sight, and out of mind, was the car. Beyond the means of all but the middle and upper classes, the early automobiles stimulated the development of high-end suburbs just outside the city limits. In the early 1920s, as the metropolitan population climbed to a touch more than 161,000 and its economy expanded beyond its original agricultural and ranching base to include military spending (the city was home to three major army bases), banking, some oil refining, and an emerging tourist economy, a series of new subdivisions to house those of means were developed. Woodlawn, northwest of downtown, was constructed at the same time as Terrell Hills and Olmos Park, lying to its north and east; in between these latter two communities was an older streetcar suburb, Alamo Heights, which also absorbed a new wave of car-happy residents.

The monied were pulling up and out, often taking their tax dollars with them into freshly incorporated towns, making ever more tenuous the links between the rich and poor. The growing physical distance between the classes had political consequences: The elite of this generation disenfranchised itself, calculating that it could continue to profit from the urban economy without shouldering its share of the costs of governance.

That calculation would be harder to maintain as the city started to flex its annexation muscles in the 1940s. Even as it pursued those fleeing its taxation powers, however, the city funneled local, state, and federal monies into expressway construction that sped up sprawl. City zoning ordinances

and federal low-cost mortgages further encouraged those of the city's now-500,000 who could get out, to get out.

"Good Government" favored developers, drove sprawl

This complicated process was especially manifest during the reign of the Good Government League (GGL), a North Side-dominated political machine that gained power in the early 1950s and governed for the next 20 years. Two examples: in locating a new medical center on land adjacent to the new intersection of Interstate-10 and Loop 410 (approximately 15 miles from downtown) and in platting the campus of the University of Texas at San Antonio (another five miles out IH-10), it flung public assets into undeveloped land, encouraging increased dispersal. This produced the expected political gains: The strategy lined developers' pockets who were major supporters of GGL policies; they in turn created new subdivisions that were annexed and from which the GGL drew electoral support.

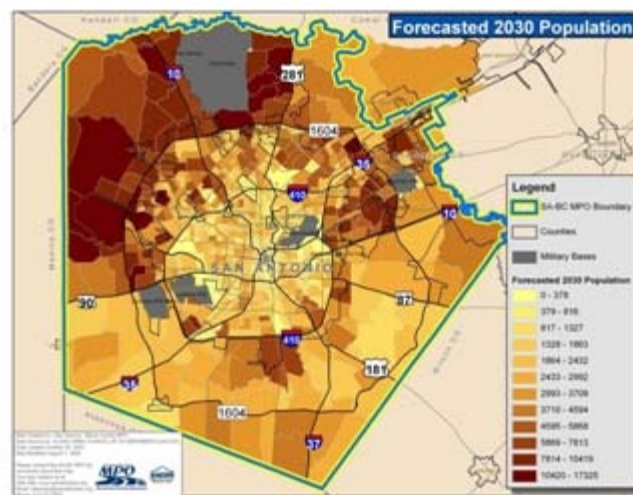
Although in time the GGL would fall, its developmental strategies continued apace. Since the 1970s, as the population swelled from 700,000 to nearly 1 million, many found shelter in a new landscape, known locally as Loopland. The terrain lies on the north, arcing between Loops 410 and 1604, and was once home to cattle that grazed amid thickets of oak and juniper. The area has attracted so much investment that it became the new, if diffused, downtown. Its undifferentiated mass of tract housing, traditional malls, and big-box strip centers are perfect markers of the automotive era. Wheels, not feet, define the modern cityscape.

To this revolutionary process, there seems no end. Exurban migration, which began in the 1920s, now spills out into the northern set of surrounding counties of Medina, Kendall, and Comal. Predictably this boom has spawned social problems reminiscent of the dilemmas that those who are moving north are desperate to avoid: more roads, more cars, higher crime, more pollution, greater angst.

Just as predictably, San Antonio has filed Extra Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) claims on segments of the adjacent counties to corral this movement. Not surprisingly, these claims are both deeply resented and hotly contested.

The ETJ dispute may be a blessing in disguise, however, because if San Antonio is successfully walled off from leap-frogging ever outward, it might be forced to acknowledge the central tension and challenge embedded within its ballooning size: how to build a livable community for the roughly 1.5 million residents living within its more than 460-square miles.

Part of the solution lies in putting the brakes on the land rush north and west. This would have an immediate benefit: preserving imperiled regional water supplies.



This population map, based on data from the Alamo Area Council of Governments, shows the degree of sprawl that local authorities predict by 2030.

San Antonio-Bexar County Metropolitan Planning Organization

Beneath the northern tree-studded hills so beloved by developers and homeowners lies the recharge zone for the Edwards Aquifer, sole source of the city's water (as well as for many other neighboring populations, stretching 90 miles west to Uvalde and 70 miles north to Austin). Because urban sprawl compromises the capacity of the aquifer to replenish itself and is a source of pollution due to parking-lot runoff, lawn fertilizers, and oil spills, grassroots organizations since the 1970s have campaigned hard to counter these threats.

Alas, legal challenges to shopping centers and subdivisions, Endangered Species Act-based lawsuits to force the city to locate additional sources of potable water, and a tree preservation ordinance to shape the character of new construction have had only a modest impact. These tactics nonetheless have raised community consciousness about the pressures building on the urban fringe. The fight for clean water and green space is a valiant attempt to release that stress before it tears us apart.

Core values can bring the city full circle

Ditto for efforts to rebuild the central core. As the nascent drive to redevelop Southtown indicates, concerted actions to revitalize inner-city housing stock and related commercial enterprises offers us a way out of two dilemmas. By salvaging older neighborhoods—making them affordable, amenable, and viable—we can offer alternative living environments to those who might otherwise join and reinforce the outward surge.

Redirecting population away from the booming edge and reinvesting in the kind of mixed-use, socially integrated, and pedestrian-friendly streetscapes the Spanish first platted in this city more than 270 years ago, will also help eradicate some of the racial inequalities and economic disparities built into automotive suburbs. The well-heeled and the less fortunate may never see eye to eye, but they will have a harder time ignoring, disdaining, or dismissing the other if they have to look one another in the eye. To build a landscape that requires more physical contact and more face time, San Antonians had best look to their past.

The benefits of the backward glance are already visible in The Alamo City. Neighborhood activists and historic preservationists have long demonstrated in areas as diverse as Monticello Park and Monte Vista, King William, Lavaca, and Dignowity Hill that restoration and infill pay off in ways that are at once aesthetic, economic, and psychological.

Similar gains may be realized on the city's historic Black East Side, with the revitalization of the Carver Cultural Center complex (to which former NBA All-Star David Robinson of the San Antonio Spurs has donated more than \$9 million dollars to launch a high-quality private school for low-income children) and the rehab of the nearby and abandoned Friedrich Air Conditioning Co. factory, slated for offices and shops.

Such benefits are even being realized in the once-toxic landscape on Cherry Street, to the south and east of downtown. Following revelations of dangerous pollutants leaching into the soil from a former iron works, torn down in advance of the construction of the Alamodome, the surrounding area was flattened. And then rebuilt. City agencies, in conjunction with Parade of Homes and a group of committed residents, have invested a great deal of money, time, and labor to reclaim this bulldozed working-class neighborhood. The historic echoes in the new homes' architecture and the

planting of indigenous flora suggest how we can turn a brownfield into greensward.

The ambition to recreate human-scale environments and intimate, walking districts may lack the pizzazz of a slick video promoting the fab time awaiting those who visit San Antonio, but it offers something a good deal more significant. If replicated citywide, such recreations would enable us to stitch together our disparate, often far-flung, neighborhoods into an urban whole. That is another way of saying that we need more—and more fully realized—Southtowns. Sounds like a plan.

Char Miller, PhD, is director of urban studies and professor of history at Trinity University in San Antonio. This article is adapted from his book, Deep in the Heart of San Antonio: Land and Life in South Texas (Trinity University Press, 2004), which received a 2007 citation from the San Antonio Conservation Society. Miller is also author of the award-winning Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism (Island Press, 2001) and Ground Work: Conservation in American Culture (Forest History Society, 2007). In addition, he is the editor of On the Border: An Environmental History of San Antonio (Trinity University Press, 2005).



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Conserving Texas's WWII Heritage

by David Woodcock, FAIA

The Eighth Annual Symposium of the [Center for Heritage Conservation](#) (CHC) at Texas A&M University brought together more than 80 participants March 2-3, 2007, to examine the importance of "Conserving Texas's World War II Heritage." The two-day symposium introduced guest lecturers from around the state who are actively involved in studying and saving Texas's significant contributions during World War II and the state's efforts to remember and preserve that heritage. The symposium demonstrated the dedication and passion of the preservation community and shared techniques and approaches that are broadly applicable to heritage conservation.

The events started Friday morning where visitors (including many architects there to earn AIA Continuing Education credits), students and faculty from six universities, and interested community members arrived at the Riverside Campus off Highway 21 in Bryan, Texas. Beautiful weather added to the enjoyment of the day, but the setting at the Old Chapel was a stark reminder of the symposium theme. What is now the Texas A&M University Riverside Campus was built in 1943 as the Bryan Army Air Base, whose history as a pilot training facility, the first to perfect instrument flying, was told by historian Kerry Chandler of Texas State University. His specific area of interest is the effect of military base closures on small communities. His research allowed him to relate the air base's life, mission, and interaction with the local community. Subsequent lectures focused on "Developing a Historic Structure Report (HSR)" and "Long-Span Timber Construction."



A workshop session on Historic Structure Reports, led by David Woodcock, FAIA, and structural engineer Patrick Sparks, discusses condition analysis in historic buildings.

All photos courtesy of the Center for Heritage Conservation, Texas A&M University

CHC Director David Woodcock, FAIA, and Pat Sparks, president of Sparks Engineering in Austin, gave a workshop on **"Historic Structure Reports and Condition Assessments,"** using the NPS Preservation Briefs 17, 18 and 43 as guides for such work.

Woodcock referred to the output of a fall 2006 graduate class at the College of Architecture that developed case studies of three buildings on the Riverside Campus. Sparks, a licensed professional engineer with a national reputation in preservation practice, discussed a series of case studies in the investigation, analysis, and

rehabilitation of existing structures.

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Before the lunch break, Brent Mullins, a former Marine and president of the [Museum of the American G.I.](#) in College Station, Tex., described his 25-year involvement in restoring military vehicles he has recovered from both WWI and WWII and displayed a fully-restored amphibious Willis Jeep from the museum. Architecture faculty members Vallie Miranda, PhD, MArch, and Julie Rogers, PhD, MArch, have used the 45-acre museum site for student design projects, and the growing collection has international significance.



A World War II amphibious Jeep sits in front of the Old Chapel at Riverside Campus.

The afternoon session opened with a **workshop on long-span wood structures** presented by David Fischetti of Cary, N.C., another national leader in preservation engineering best known for his leadership in moving the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. This was followed by an opportunity to see HSRs and condition assessments put into practice on the base through guided tours of three buildings from WWII and the Korean War. Traveling by bus across the sprawling former military base, the visitors were greeted by a team of graduate students who introduced the buildings, their history, and current conditions.



CHC Director Woodcock speaks about the construction details of a Korean War warehouse.

Each participant received a book that included the detailed student HSRs for each of the buildings, two of which (the Flight Engineers Hangar and a 1950s warehouse) used timber long-span structures; the third was a typical WWII barrack, one of the few remaining on the base.

The Friday-night dinner featured Tom Hatfield, PhD, director of [The Institute for Studies in American Military History](#), [The Center for American History](#), at the

University of Texas at Austin. Hatfield spoke about the WWII experiences of James Earl Rudder, then a Lt. Col., who received the assignment to lead his Ranger group up the 100-foot tall cliffs at [Pointe du Hoc, Normandy](#), to destroy a series of guns that commanded the beaches that would become known as Omaha and Utah, immediately prior to the D-Day landing on June 6, 1944. In the audience were several members of the Rudder family as well as Robert Reid, professor emeritus of oceanography and of civil engineering, who landed with the troops on June 7, 1944, to advise on weather and water conditions. Rudder, who later became president of Texas A&M University, was an A&M graduate and one of thousands who came from Texas to serve in WWII.

Saturday's lectures were held in the Geren Auditorium at the College of Architecture and continued to cover the issues of history and conservation technology related to Texas in the Second World War. Guest lecturers included William McWhorter of the Texas Historical Commission and Heather Goodson of the Texas Department of Transportation, who

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discussed their agencies' active military sites programs and initiatives to preserve Texas's WWII heritage at the local level. Participants were fascinated by the maps showing airfields, training bases, and prisoner-of-war camps that spread over the entire state. Many air training bases, like the one in Bryan, were situated to take advantage of existing rail connections, flat topography, and proximity to the oil refining capacity on the Gulf of Mexico.

The relationship between Texas's WWII history at a local level continued as Texas A&M anthropologist Michael Waters, PhD, and local historian Cathy Lazarus gave a presentation titled "The Lone Star Stalag: The German POW Camp at Hearne, Texas." They talked about the prisoners' relationships with the locals and how they kept themselves entertained with artwork and theatrical performances. They also described the darker side of prison life and the murder of a prisoner identified as an informer.

A presentation on the [CHC's project at Point du Hoc](#) in Normandy, France, was given by Robert Warden, MArch, CHC assistant director and associate professor of architecture, and Richard Burt, PhD, of the construction science faculty. Both have been involved in work at Pointe du Hoc over several years, most recently in the Cliff Stabilization Study (funded by the American Battle Monuments Commission) of the eroding cliffs that Earl Rudder and his men scaled during WWII. The study team consists of a WWII historian, an archeologist, and civil engineers from the United States and France, who are providing extensive new information about the Nazi fortifications and the effect of the shelling from the Battleship Texas and the intensive bombing that preceded the D-Day landing.

Barry Ward of the Battleship Texas Foundation spoke of the restoration and preservation issues that are currently affecting the battleship, now berthed in the Houston Ship Channel at San Jacinto and part of the Texas park system. The ship, built for WWI, is the last surviving dreadnought battleship, and its existence is severely threatened by the fact that it remains afloat. Ward reviewed the conceptual and fiscal options for balancing protection of the vessel while allowing for maximum interpretation of this unique example of American naval heritage.

The symposium ended with a presentation on Randolph Air Force Base: "From Cotton Fields to National Historic Landmark." Often referred to as "The West Point of the Air," the base was begun in 1926 with a unique plan based on the English Garden Cities movement. It comprises more than 350 buildings, the most famous being the headquarters building at the center of the base, known as the Taj Mahal. Base historian Bruce Ashcroft, PhD, presented the National Historic Landmark with powerful images and an interesting history of the base.

David G. Woodcock, FAIA, is a professor of architecture and director of the [Center for Heritage Conservation](#) at Texas A&M University. He also serves on the AIA HRC 2006 Advisory Group.



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Roger Williams University: Collaboration and Balance in Context

by Stephen White, AIA

Historic preservation education at Roger Williams University (RWU) is mostly clearly described as *collaborative*, seeking *balance* in local and international contexts. Historic preservation is one of four major programs within the RWU School of Architecture, Art and Historic Preservation, along with architecture, art and architectural history, and visual arts studies.



On site at Touro Synagogue, Newport, R.I.—the oldest synagogue in the country
Photo courtesy of Roger Williams University

Most Roger Williams historic preservation students graduate with credentials in preservation as well as in architecture, art + architectural history, or visual arts. All faculty are at least dually qualified in these areas; many have regional as international education and professional experience.

In recent years, most historic preservation students have graduated with a double major in art + architectural history, many complete a minor in architecture or visual arts. Conversely, many architecture majors complete a minor in historic preservation. Preservation faculty have been educated in the United States and abroad and have practiced in the United States, Great Britain, Turkey, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and India. Regular participation by adjunct faculty maintains an active presence of practitioners in the program.

This represents an evolution of approach since RWU founded the country's first undergraduate historic preservation major program in 1976, the year of the U.S. bicentennial. Emerging from American studies, the program first focused on England and New England cultural and architectural traditions, engaging local communities and preservation organizations through student projects. At the time, there was a challenging relationship between historic preservation and architecture in the field and in the school as preservationists strove to contain excesses of the Modern movement. The program was noted for its preparation of graduates for work in preservation agencies and for a strong activist spirit. Professor Philip Marshall's teaching in materials conservation, and Associate Professor Sara Butler's in The Newport Seminar, continue the best of this approach today.

A catalyst for evolution was the 1999 establishment of the School of Architecture, Art and Historic Preservation, under the motto "To Create and To Conserve." Since this time, historic preservation and the school have

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Professor Hasan-Uddin Khan (left) joins Bonnie Burnham of the World Monuments Fund and Tim Whalen of the Getty Conservation Institute in a seminar for the International Fellows Program.
Photo courtesy of Roger Williams University

sought to better balance new with existing, regional and international perspectives and to better integrate preservation and architectural studies.

With the 1999 arrival from MIT of Hasan-Uddin Khan, distinguished professor of architecture and historic preservation, much has been achieved in the course "History and Philosophy of Historic Preservation," focusing on aspects of international preservation agreements through charters by ICOMOS, UNESCO, and others in both developed and developing worlds. Historic preservation students also participate in a shared Study Abroad program with all of the school's majors at the Palazzo Rucellai in Florence, Italy, a Renaissance palace designed by Alberti. A mantra voiced by Associate Dean Okan Ustunkok (an architect and preservationist who arrived in 2000 from Turkey) to include "more architecture in preservation, and more preservation in architecture" has taken root.

Roger Williams's historic preservation major is now the only undergraduate program within a school of architecture in the United States and has been extended locally through endowed events, a summer field school in building archaeology, and globally through the International Fellows Program. An Endowed Events Fund created by local donors, faculty, and staff has provided enrichment. Between 1999 and 2006, the field school has included faculty and graduate students from RWU, William and Mary, Delaware, and Boston University and has completed projects for the National Park Service and regional groups.

The International Fellows Program, through two-day seminars for mid-career professionals, has brought participants from the World Monuments Fund, Getty Conservation Institute, Aga Khan Award for Architecture, and local preservationists together to address emerging issues: in 2002, "Extreme Architecture: Conservation and Revitalization in the Face of Globalization, War and Terrorism"; in 2005, "International Scenarios for Urban Conservation and Development"; and in 2006, "Iconic Architecture and Places."

Going forward, Roger Williams will continue to serve undergraduate students but with increased attention to planning through its Community Partnerships Initiative and to new graduate and postprofessional programs. We look ahead to continuing our work within an integrated historic preservation/architecture/arts continuum, addressing development, sustainable design, and heritage planning issues in the region and abroad, many through partnerships with community organizations. The 2007 additions to the faculty of Assistant Dean Janet Zwolinski from Preserve Rhode Island and preservation planner Rick Greenwood from the state's Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission offer new strengths in this area.

Stephen White, AIA, has been dean and professor of architecture at the

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Roger Williams School of Architecture, Art and Historic Preservation since 1997. He has practiced in the United States, the UK, the Netherlands, and India, and was 2006 president of AIA Rhode Island, where he cochaired the 2006 AIA New England Conference, "Newport: An Architectural Laboratory."





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Transformations: Preservation Education at Cornell

by Michael Tomlan and Jeffrey Chusid

More than 45 years ago, two former Berkeley professors began Cornell's first courses in historic preservation. Faced with demolition and difficult urban design decisions in San Francisco, Barclay G. Jones and Stephen W. Jacobs conceived "An Investigation of How to Best Use Existing Architectural Forms" in late 1958, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the College of Environmental Design at the University of California at Berkeley. After they moved to Ithaca in 1960 and 1961, Jones and Jacobs introduced their ideas about integrating the old and new when the College of Architecture expanded into a College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Their approaches paralleled and characterized historic preservation at Cornell for another 15 years. In 1975, the preservation classes became a master's degree curriculum, and a doctoral track was added in the early 1980s.

Michael Tomlan, PhD, was one of the first recipients of the historic preservation doctorate. After a stint teaching at Ball State, Tomlan returned to helm the preservation program at Cornell, overseeing its growth, along with that of the field itself, through his role on the National Council of Preservation Education and other organizations. Twenty-five years later, a second full-time faculty member joined the program when another Berkeley product, Jeffrey Chusid, MARCH, arrived from Texas. (Several distinguished adjuncts and course offerings by other Cornell faculty round out the teaching roster.)

Today's curriculum has some of the elements of the Jones and Jacobs courses, but much has changed. The 30-year commitment to building materials conservation has spawned the first student chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology. The regular work-weekend—spent stabilizing buildings at, for example, Ellis Island, the St. Roch Market in New Orleans, or Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia—has not only provided the students with an opportunity to gain experience but has also attracted attention in the world. The program is also organizing the Third American Natural Cement Conference in fall 2007 in Syracuse N.Y.

Meanwhile, courses in municipal finance and pro-forma analysis of rehabilitation, coupled with a preservation concentration in the two-year real estate program, offer new opportunities for redevelopment study. Cultural landscape studies are supported by good connections with Cornell's distinguished landscape architecture program. Chusid, who founded the preservation program at the University of Southern California, brought interests in the western United States, cultural diversity, and modernism to the program, while Tomlan's work with religious sites in Cambodia and India have helped spur an increased interest in nontangible cultural resources.

At the urging of Dean Mohsen Mostafavi, the historic preservation program

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is increasing its engagement with design. Plans are under way for short-course offerings at the college's New York Center and for preservation-themed topic studios in the architecture program. A possible joint degree between architecture and historic preservation will also be tested this fall. In addition, the historic preservation program is expanding the graphic and design components of existing courses to serve the needs for design education in its home department: city and regional planning.

Michael Tomlan, PhD, directs the graduate program in preservation planning in Cornell University's College of Architecture, Art & Planning. A historic preservationist with expertise in building conservation technology, documentation methods for preservation, and the history of the preservation movement, Tomlan also directs Cornell's Clarence S. Stein Institute for Urban and Landscape Studies. He is project director of the National Council for Preservation Education and a member of the editorial advisory boards of several journals, including the International Journal of Heritage Studies. Tomlan serves as advisor to the Global Heritage Fund and has consulted on projects for the World Monuments Fund, the J. Paul Getty Trust, and rehabilitation and restoration projects in Arizona, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, and Pennsylvania. Since 1992, he has been president of Historic Urban Plans Inc., an Ithaca-based business. In 2005, he was elected to the College of Fellows of the Association for Preservation Technology International.

Jeffrey Chusid, MArch, headed historic preservation programs at the University of Texas at Austin and the University of Southern California before joining Cornell in 2005. His recent research has focused on three areas: the fate of historic resources in areas of cultural exchange and conflict; the conservation of Modernist architecture of Southern California; and cultural landscapes. Current projects include a preservation plan for Austin; a book on Frank Lloyd Wright's Freeman House in Los Angeles (forthcoming in 2006); and materials conservation for the restoration of Wright's Ennis House. Chusid has consulted on public policy, resource inventory, conservation, and urban design for cities such as Shanghai, China; Sevastopol, Ukraine; Levuka, Fiji; and Bastrop, Texas. He has also worked on building and landscape conservation projects for several museums such as the Huntington and Hearst Castle. Chusid is an architect, with built projects in several California cities, and has taught architectural history, theory, and design at Harvard, Sci-Arc, Berkeley, Cal Poly Pomona, Texas, and USC.

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APT Northeast Annual Meeting

by Martha L. Werenfels, AIA

The First Unitarian Church and Meetinghouse in Providence was the site of APT New England's Annual Meeting and Symposium on March 24, 2007. This full-day symposium, attended by approximately 60 people, featured technical sessions in the morning and tours of Providence projects in the afternoon.

The morning sessions began with an overview of Rhode Island's hugely successful historic tax credit program by Virginia Hesse, who is an architect with the State Historic Preservation Office. Hesse described a program that, since its inception in 2001, has generated \$950 million in construction activity and has created more than 1,800 units of housing in historic buildings. Most of the 150 projects that have taken advantage of Rhode Island's historic tax credit program in the last five and one-half years have involved the reuse of vacant or underused industrial mill complexes.

Kyle Normandin and Lawrence Graham from Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates discussed one of the state's most significant projects to take advantage of the state historic tax credit program. The Masonic Temple, begun in 1929 but never completed, has sat deteriorating in the shadow of the Rhode Island state capitol building since work was halted during the Great Depression. Because this Greek Revival building was never completed and it has stood vacant and deteriorating for 75 years, all that could be salvaged were the limestone facades. Normandin and Graham described the innovative stabilization methods used to ensure that the original exterior walls could be preserved while construction of an entirely new building proceeded within them. This month, the Masonic Building will open its doors as a 274-room luxury Renaissance Providence Hotel.

In the second technical session, Martha Werenfels, AIA (Durkee, Brown, Viveiros & Werenfels Architects) and Holly Grosvenor (The Newport Collaborative Architects) spoke about two large Providence projects that are being developed by Struever Bros. Eccles & Rouse. Struever Brothers, a Baltimore-based developer that specializes in the adaptive reuse of historic properties, has been active in the Providence market since the adoption of the state historic tax credit program.

Werenfels described the American Locomotive Works project (ALCO), a \$300-million conversion of an industrial mill complex for mixed-use development. The project involves the adaptive reuse of eight historic manufacturing buildings and a significant amount of new infill construction. Throughout the history of the site, production of manufactured



Rendering of ALCO project by Advanced Media Design, Pawtucket, R.I.

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goods has ranged from luxury automobiles by the American Motor Car Company to golf balls and rubber boots by the U.S. Rubber Company. The ALCO project, which incorporates numerous smart-growth design strategies, has applied for the U.S. Green Building Council's new LEED® Neighborhood Development pilot program.

Grosvenor described Struever Bros.'s Dynamo House project, which involves the adaptive reuse of a former electric generating plant on the Providence River. This 390,000-square-foot, mixed-use project includes a hotel, museum, office, and retail space. The fact that the building was constructed on fill on the bank of a river has presented its own set of unique preservation challenges.

In the afternoon, symposium registrants were treated to tours of the elegantly simple First Unitarian Church and Meetinghouse (c. 1815), the cathedral-like Dymano House (c. 1912), and the newly completed Masonic Hall (c. 1929).

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NTHP Sustainable Preservation Coalition Meeting with USGBC

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

During this important meeting, USGBC, NTHP, APT, the AIA, and representatives from the NPS met to initiate a working partnership among the organizations that will encourage greater understanding of the benefits of preservation and rehabilitation of the existing building stock—in particular historic buildings—as a green building practice and to develop methods and metrics to reflect these values in LEED rating systems. The March 6 meeting was held in response to an invitation extended by founding members of the coalition: NTHP, the AIA, APT, and NPS.

[USGBC](#) is recognized for its leadership in advancing green building practices and for development and implementation of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design® (LEED) Green Building Rating System™, which is the most recognized benchmark in the country for assessing the performance of green buildings. The USGBC is a nonprofit coalition of leaders from the building sector working to promote buildings that are environmentally responsible, profitable, and healthy places to live and work. USGBC has more than 7,500 member organizations and 75 regional chapters throughout the country.

Several LEED products have been developed and refined through a consensus-based process. Although a LEED-EB (Existing Buildings) product exists, it addresses building operations and management—not preservation of existing buildings. Therefore, most rehabilitation projects use the LEED-NC (New Construction) product. The most recent LEED product, LEED-ND (Neighborhood Development) focuses beyond the rating of a single building, incorporating principles of smart growth and new urbanism. LEED-ND is a product of a collaboration between USGBC, the [National Resources Defense Council](#) (NRDC), and the [Congress for New Urbanism](#) (CNU).

Outcomes from the meeting are extremely positive and show a willingness by all to make substantial progress toward shared goals quickly. USGBC acknowledged there are important aspects currently absent in the LEED rating systems—including historic preservation, smart growth, and cultural value. USGBC welcomed coalition assistance to develop and incorporate preservation criteria and metrics into the next version of LEED, planned to be an online "virtual bookshelf." (USGBC hopes to present the "bookshelf" concept to members for a vote at the annual Greenbuild meeting in November 2007.) USGBC and NTHP Sustainable Preservation Coalition members agreed to develop preservation metrics for use in the new version of LEED.

An outline of these criteria is due August 2007. Barbara Campagna, AIA, representing APT, is coordinating this activity with fellow subcommittee members Carl Elefante, AIA; Ralph DiNola, AIA; Don Horn, AIA (GSA); Royce Yeater, AIA (NTHP); and James Malanaphy, AIA.

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An action agenda has evolved from the March 6 meeting. Prior to developing the outline of criteria, research will be conducted to inform development of metrics that address preservation on an individual building-by-building basis and also within the larger context of its contribution to livable sustainable communities, including the cultural value associated with remembering the past. NTHP will inventory existing research in this topic area, and coalition members will define parameters for further research needed. The coalition is also considering establishment of an advisory board consisting of members representing leading academic institutions active in this field of study. The University of Maryland, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana are a few of the institutions first mentioned. Future roles for federal agency partners, such as General Services Administration, National Park Service, and the NPS National Center for Preservation Training and Technology continue to be defined.

Prior to meeting with USGBC, the coalition had been working together nearly a year. The coalition recognized early on that improving how preservation is represented in green building rating systems as a high priority and critical to supporting the idea of sustainable preservation. In April 2006, acknowledging that in recent months, several organizations had held or planned to hold meetings examining the role historic preservation should play in the green building movement, NTHP invited future coalition members to update each other on the status of their green work, identify common goals and concerns, and discuss the possibility of a convening a larger working group to devise a strategy on how to proceed with action items related to historic preservation and green building.

At that time, APT had recently convened the Halifax Symposium on Sustainability; the AIA Center for Communities by Design had convened a series of [Roundtables on Sustainable Design](#); the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation and Green Building Alliance planned to host a [Green Building Summit](#) in conjunction with the National Preservation Conference (October 2006); the AIA Historic Resources Committee planned a fall meeting (November 2006) on the topic of "Energy, Currency, and Memory: Sustaining the Value of Historic Resources" (cancelled); the U.S. Department of Energy planned a conference on [energy efficiency in historic buildings](#), and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers planned to address sustainability at its [2007 Annual Meeting](#). With so many working independently on this issue, NTHP felt it would be worthwhile to combine efforts.

The NTHP Sustainable Preservation Coalition continues to expand its membership, including other interested and affected organizations: the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and General Services Administration (GSA). Increasingly, NCSHPO members find themselves on the front line. Especially in states like California, where SHPO Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, and staff must implement state and federal legislation requiring development projects affecting historic buildings to meet both LEED and NHPA standards.

GSA, like NPS, recognizes a meaningful role within the coalition, addressing a situation facing increasing numbers of federal agencies responding to growing public pressure to implement LEED green building standards while providing for responsible stewardship of America's most valuable and treasured historic buildings and sites.

Philosophically it is easy to recognize that on the surface these two standards are sympathetic—sharing many of the same broad goals and principles. It is in the details where development, capital improvement, and maintenance projects attempting to meet the requirements of both standards expose the inherent conflicts between the two.

The coalition's immediate goal is to strengthen the integration of historic preservation into the LEED rating systems. However, the purpose of the coalition is to promote historic preservation as an inherently sustainable building practice, and coalition members are working toward several joint goals, including research, education, and outreach. The evolution of the preservation movement has grown to encompass all tenets of sustainability: environment, equity, and economics. Historic preservation is the most sustainable building practice and should be recognized as such.



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ACHP Addresses Priorities from Preserve America Summit

by James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

Last year I had the distinct honor to represent the AIA and the AIA Historic Resources Committee as cochair of the Addressing Security Issue Area Expert Panel during the [Preserve America Summit](#), a national conference hosted by First Lady Laura Bush, honorary chair of [Preserve America](#).



First Lady Laura Bush, honorary chair of Preserve America, addresses attendees of the Preserve America Summit.

Photo: James J. Malanaphy III, AIA

My federal agency cochair, Philip Grone (deputy undersecretary of defense for installations and environment) and I were joined in our efforts by AIA HRC members Horace H. Foxall Jr., AIA; Bruce Judd, FAIA; Robert D. Loversidge Jr., FAIA; Barbara A. Nadel, FAIA; Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel, Hon. AIA; Paul Westlake Jr., FAIA; and fellow panelists Curt Betts PE; Michael Chipley, PhD; Roger Courtenay, ASLA; Frank V. Giblin, AICP; Melvena Heisch, Oklahoma deputy SHPO; Eve Hinman, PE; and F. Joseph Moravec.

With the assistance of Maureen Sullivan, DoD FHPO (federal historic preservation officer), and Brian Michael Lione, DoD deputy FHPO, the expert panel crafted hours of deliberations into five draft recommended ideas:

- Keep public historic properties open to the public.
- Develop risk assessment methods appropriate for historic and archaeological properties.
- Incorporate security related provisions into national building codes.
- Design matters—sensitive security solutions must be selected to protect the property's historic integrity.
- Provide information and training to help decision makers balance historic preservation with security needs.

During the February 2007 meeting, the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) (ACHP) reviewed these and other priority ideas developed by other issue-area expert panels during the Preserve America Summit. The priority ideas that will be considered for inclusion in the ACHP's final report and recommendations include the following:

Create a comprehensive inventory of historic properties through a multiyear plan that expands current inventories and makes them more compatible and accessible.

Promote cultural diversity in the National Register of Historic Places by

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evaluating the National Register for its inclusiveness and encouraging local, state, and tribal governments to evaluate their own inventories.

Respond to disasters by forming a technical advisory committee to develop guidance, a plan for dissemination and training, and emergency and mitigation strategies consistent with the National Response Plan.

Address security needs by developing guidance, including guidance on all-hazards risk assessment.

Conserve cultural collections by pursuing cost-effective collaboration between the historic preservation community and the broader cultural heritage community, including support for the Institute of Museum and Library Services' "Connecting to Collections" initiative.

Promote innovative technologies by creating a clearinghouse through the National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training to disseminate information and encourage the use of innovative technologies.

Measure and share preservation's benefits by developing consistent ways to measure direct and indirect economic impacts and pursuing and promoting necessary research.

Provide more technical assistance to local communities to promote historic preservation and heritage tourism and explore the concept of a Preserve America Community agent or similar mechanism to work more actively with local communities.

Increase synergy between the development community and public sector partners by implementing improvements to the Federal Historic Preservation Tax incentives and seeking ways to expand use of federal financial assistance programs for historic preservation.

Enhance heritage education by developing a communication strategy that takes advantage of Web sites, curriculum guides, and other outreach to the educational community.

Engage youth in historic preservation through a variety of means, including possible establishment of an ongoing youth summit as part of the Preserve America initiative.

Optimize U.S. participation in the international preservation arena by improving information exchange and facilitating U.S. participation in international preservation activities.

The summit brought together more than 450 preservationists, government officials, and stakeholders to examine the preservation program. The program was based on a series of expert panel reports and discussions. Follow-up public comment and consultation with federal and nonfederal partners further informed the ACHP's review. The ACHP evaluated more than 60 ideas that emerged during the summit process. Further action including final approval is expected to result from the May 2007 ACHP quarterly business meeting. The ideas will be embodied in a published report from the ACHP.

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AIA Historic Preservation Book List

The AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC) maintains a reading list based on the recommendations of HRC members around the country. We hope to continuously expand the list with additional titles and add book reviews when possible. If you would like to suggest a book be added to the list or would like to write a book review, please contact the advisory group member, [Raymond Plumey, FAIA](#). If you are interested in writing a book review please follow the [example](#).

Titles that have been reviewed or featured in *Preservation Architect* are linked to the past review or article.

GENERAL PRESERVATION TEXTS

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Vogt, Lloyd. *Historic Buildings of the French Quarter*. Pelican Publishing, 2002.

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National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. *Common Ground*. Published quarterly.

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National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Forum Journal*. Published quarterly.

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Professional Trade Publications Inc. *Traditional Masonry: A Quarterly Magazine for the Masonry Preservationist*.

Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York. *Future Anterior: Journal of Historic Preservation, History, Theory and Criticism*. Published twice each year.

Restore Media. *Clem Labine's Traditional Building*. Published monthly.



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Preservation Knowledge and Networks

Preservation Resources

Now Available: Recording Historic Structures, 2nd ed.

Recording Historic Structures, 2nd. ed. John A. Burns, ed. (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, 2003)

The second edition of Recording Historic Structures was published in November 2003 by John Wiley & Sons, replacing the 1989 first edition and the 1970 book, Recording Historic Buildings. More than 70 new illustrations enhance this edition, and four new case studies reflect the growing interest in vernacular architecture, historic bridges, and historic landscapes, and the stewardship of memorials and monuments in the National Parks.

This edition includes the use of digital technologies in recording historic structures and sites, and making the documentation accessible to the public. Computer-aided drafting, digital convergent photogrammetry, laser scanning, digital photography, and Internet research and access are all discussed. The most visible effect of these technologies on HABS, HAER, and HALS is evident in the Library of Congress' "Built in America" Web site, which makes digital copies of the drawings, photographs, and histories in the programs' collections readily accessible to anyone with Internet access. The quality of the illustrations in the second edition is greatly improved over the first edition due to the availability of uncompressed TIFF scans from the "Built in America" Web site.

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation, which have been revised to include the Historic American Landscapes Survey program, E-size drawings, large-format color transparencies, and to drop Level IV documentation, are included in an appendix. Paralleling the elimination of Level IV documentation, the inventory chapter from the first edition was not included in the second edition.

Copies of the book may be ordered from the AIA Bookstore. To order, click [here](#).

New: Dictionary of African American Architects

African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945. Dreck Spurlock Wilson, ed. (Independence, Ky.: Routledge Publishers, 2004)

Only a few repositories exist for scholars who research the contributions of late 19th- and early 20th- century African American architects. A great new book, African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945 is intended to remedy the scarcity of relevant research resources. The dictionary consists of 168 entries, created by 115 contributing authors.

As the introduction states, the dictionary features a selected bibliography and, whenever possible, a building list for each architect. The 550-page encyclopedia also includes a general bibliography, an appendix, and an index.

Routledge Publishers is an imprint of Taylor and Francis Books Inc. Direct all correspondence to: Taylor and Francis/Routledge, 10650 Toebben Drive, Independence, KY 41051; telephone: 800-634-7064; fax: 800-248-4724.

Rosenwald Schools Booklet Published

Preserving Rosenwald Schools by Mary S. Hoffschwelle, a publication of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is now available to individuals or organizations interested in learning more about the history, architecture, and preservation of Rosenwald schools. One complimentary copy per person or institution is available. To obtain a copy, and for more information on this

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initiative of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, go to www.rosenwaldschools.com.

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AIA Best Practices

What are AIA Best Practices?

AIA Best Practices represent the collective wisdom of AIA members. They are a compendium of the practical knowledge acquired by AIA members in the real world of architecture practice? knowledge gained from experience, immediately applicable to a task at hand. To browse all AIA Best Practices go to www.aia.org/bestpractices/list.asp.

Featured AIA Best Practice: "Researching an Architect or Building"

To read or download this AIA Best Practice, go to www.aia.org/bestpractices/23-01-01.pdf.

Share Your Preservation Knowledge with other AIA Members: Submit an AIA Best Practice!

Find out more at www.aia.org/bestpractices/default.asp.

The AIA Archives: Your Professional Heritage

The resources in the AIA Archives richly document the development of the architectural profession in the United States. Beginning with the minutes of the first meeting of the American Institute of Architects on February 23, 1857, the AIA Archives protects and preserves the heritage of all architects.

To learn more, go to www.aia.org/library/archives/default.asp.

Case Studies

Sponsored by the AIA Large Firm Roundtable (LFRT) and the Educator/Practitioner Net (EPN), the AIA Case Studies Initiative was launched in September 2001 to produce an online database of case studies.

The intent of this collaborative effort is to develop a new body of knowledge regarding the practice of architecture through rigorous preparation of architectural case studies on a variety of project types. The information developed is available to students, faculty, interns, practicing architects, and the public to better inform all of these constituencies. The goal is to provide an opportunity for learning?both for students and practitioner?in the context of architectural practice.

The deadline for submission of case studies is August 1 of each year. For additional information, see the [Case Studies Development Checklist and Submission Guidelines](#) (PDF/33pgs/171k).

For more information, and to view 2002 Case Studies, go to www.aia.org/education/casestudies.



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AIA Montana Marks AIA150 with "Sketch&Soak" Road Trips

by Barry Sulam, AIA

Marking the 150th anniversary of the American Institute of Architects ([AIA150](#)) became an opportunity for all Montana AIA members to respond to their local chapter's invitation to several sketch trips around the Treasure State. Montanans are proud of their motto, "The Last Best Place," and [Montana AIA](#) set out to show off the reasons why it deserves that recognition.



Sketch from the Montana AIA's Red Lodge, Mont., road trip by Donald J. McLaughlin Jr., AIA

Starting in Red Lodge during the Meeting in the Mountains conference last April 14, 2007, a group of intrepid sketch artists, architectural photographers, painters, and watercolorists extended the annual AIA and Billings Architectural Association gathering in a commemorative way. The ["Sketch&Soak" Road Trips](#) are open to anyone willing to participate, and there are no rules or requirements. The inaugural trip to Red Lodge got many people involved in the AIA150 celebration while fulfilling the local chapter's desire to give back to the historic communities of Montana.



Following the *plein air* sketch trip, the participants met and enjoyed each other's impressions of one of the oldest and most diverse mining boom towns in the west—Red Lodge. Each showed their works in progress, which included views of the historic architecture and landscapes found throughout this mountainous retreat.

The chapter took another road trip to Glacier National Park June 15–16 and planned subsequent trips for the remainder of the AIA150 year. The Montana AIA meets several times a year in different towns, and by inviting the membership to join these road trips, the sketch trips will serve to record the particular sense of place that Montana architects perceive each time they enjoy another unique community.

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Sketch of the Red Lodge Cafe by
Henry E. Sorenson Jr., Assoc. AIA

The collected works will be published in a commemorative book, and the local communities will use funds raised by this effort to support projects in their ongoing

preservation efforts. If your local chapter would like to plan a similar program, feel free to contact Jeff Sandholm, AIA, secretary/treasurer of the Montana AIA, at jsandholm@dowlingsandholm.com, and watch the progress of these road trips at www.aia-mt.org.

Barry Sulam, AIA, has been active with the AIA HRC and AIA Montana for 10 years, ever since he affiliated with the faculty of Montana State University to initiate a Cooperative Architectural Preservation Program with the National Park Service.

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