

Clemson/College of Charleston Master of Science in Historic Preservation

Graduate Thesis Presentations, Class of 2022





The Old Harbor: A Diachronic Study of Charleston's Cooper River Waterfront, 1884-1990

Thesis Overview

Clemson MSHP

Branden Gunn



Introduction

- Charleston's Cooper River waterfront once functioned as one of the most significant seaports in North America
- Due to various social, economic, technological, and political factors, the waterfront declined throughout the 20th century and turned to urban blight
- A need and desire for remaking arose resulted in the waterfront we see today
- Currently, the waterfront contains little reference to its commercial past and related studies have been limited
- Findings are intended to inform ways to create suitable future iterations of the waterfront with attention to its historic characteristics



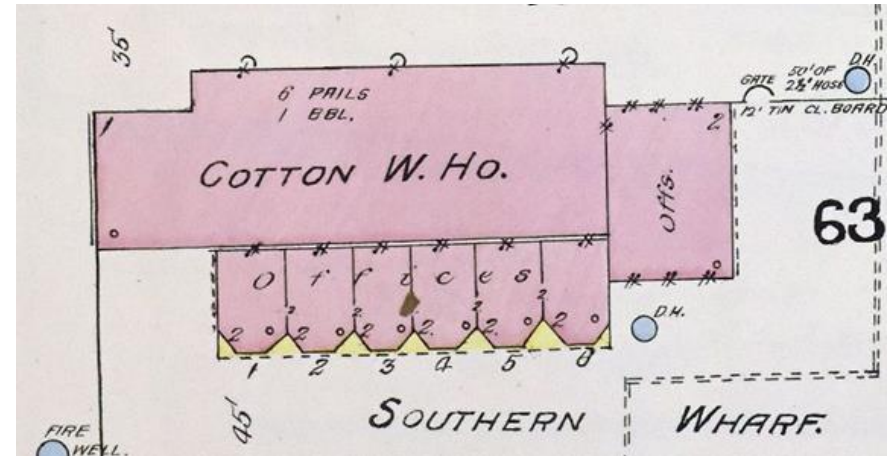
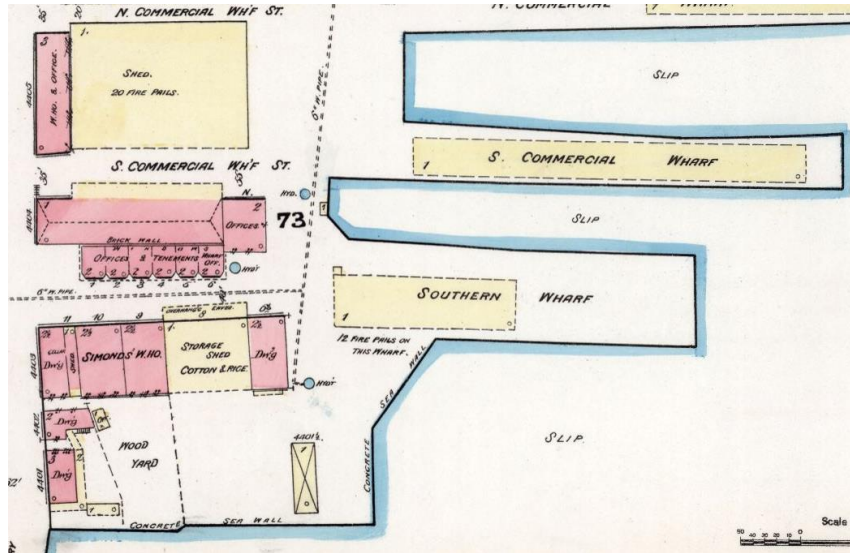


NO LIFEGUARD
ON DUTY
WADE AT YOUR
OWN RISK

Methodology

Data Overview

- Sanborn Maps inform study period and provide detailed physical and spatial information
- 1884-1990





Methodology

Data Collection

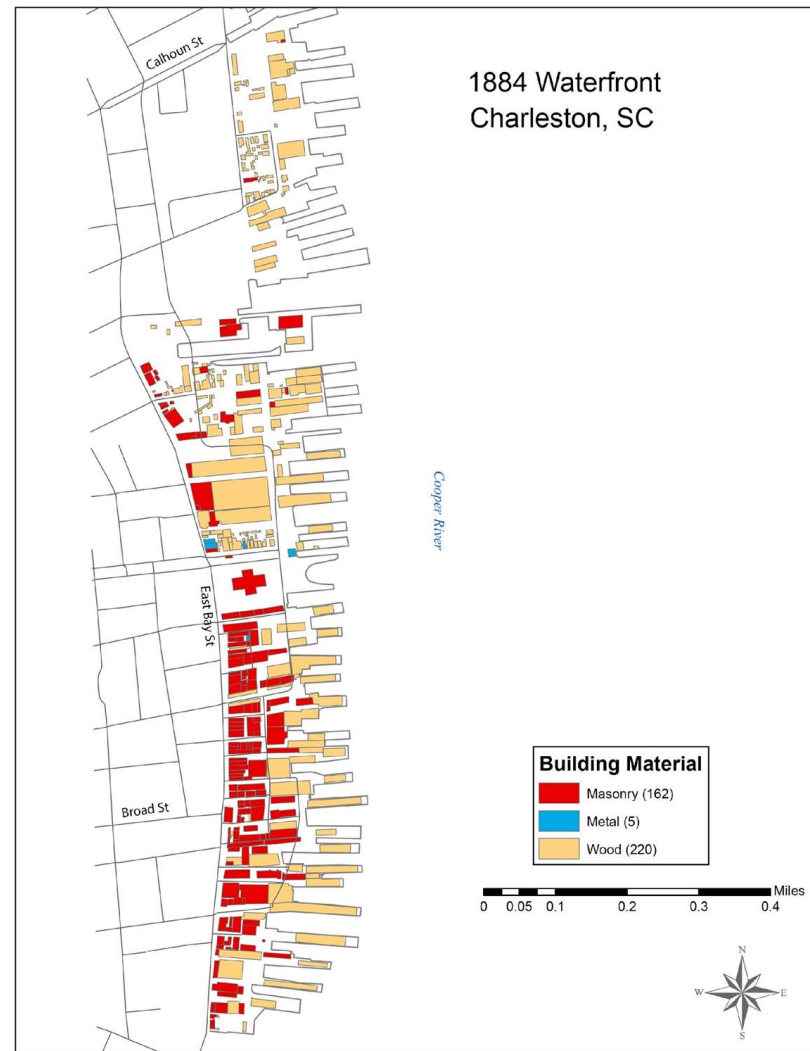
- GIS and digital maps
 - Georeferenced Sanborn Maps
 - Polygons for features
 - Created detailed attribute table
- JMP, Microsoft Suite for statistical analysis

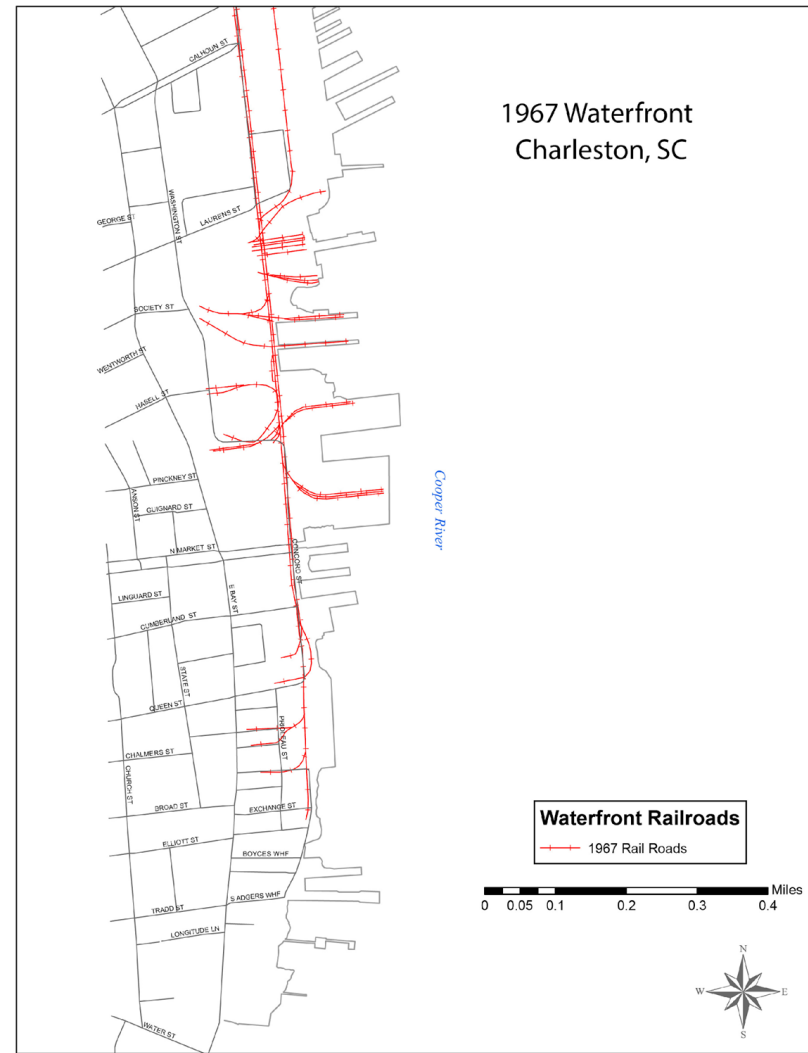
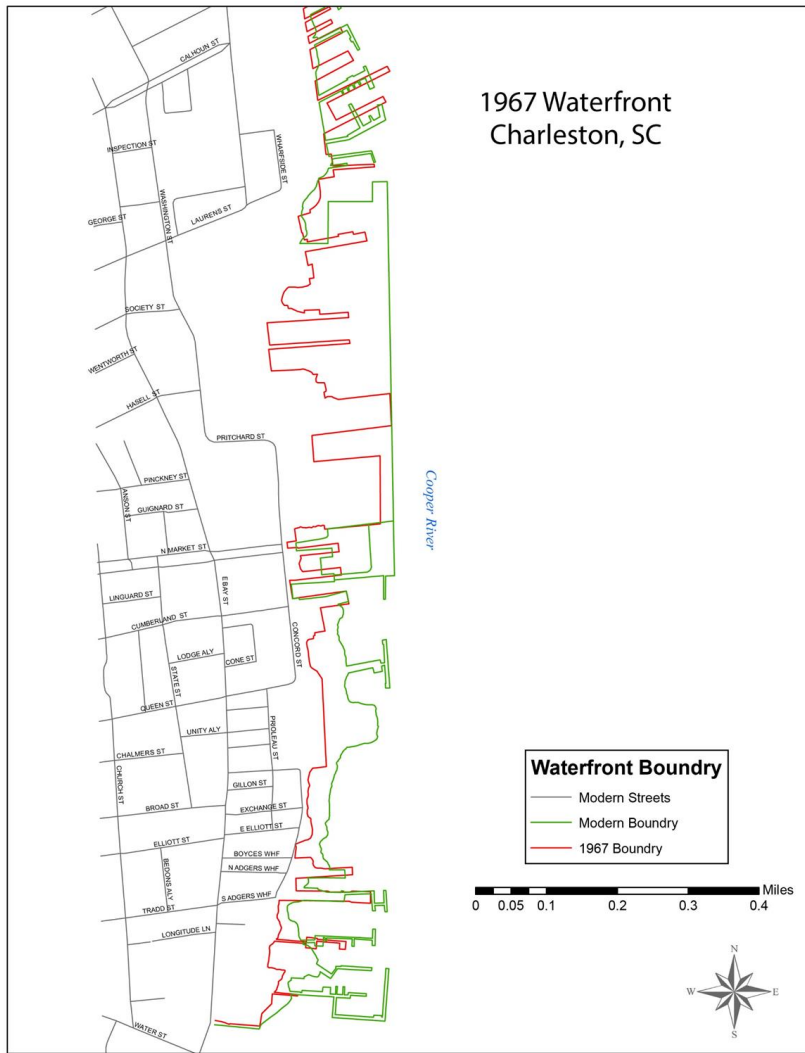


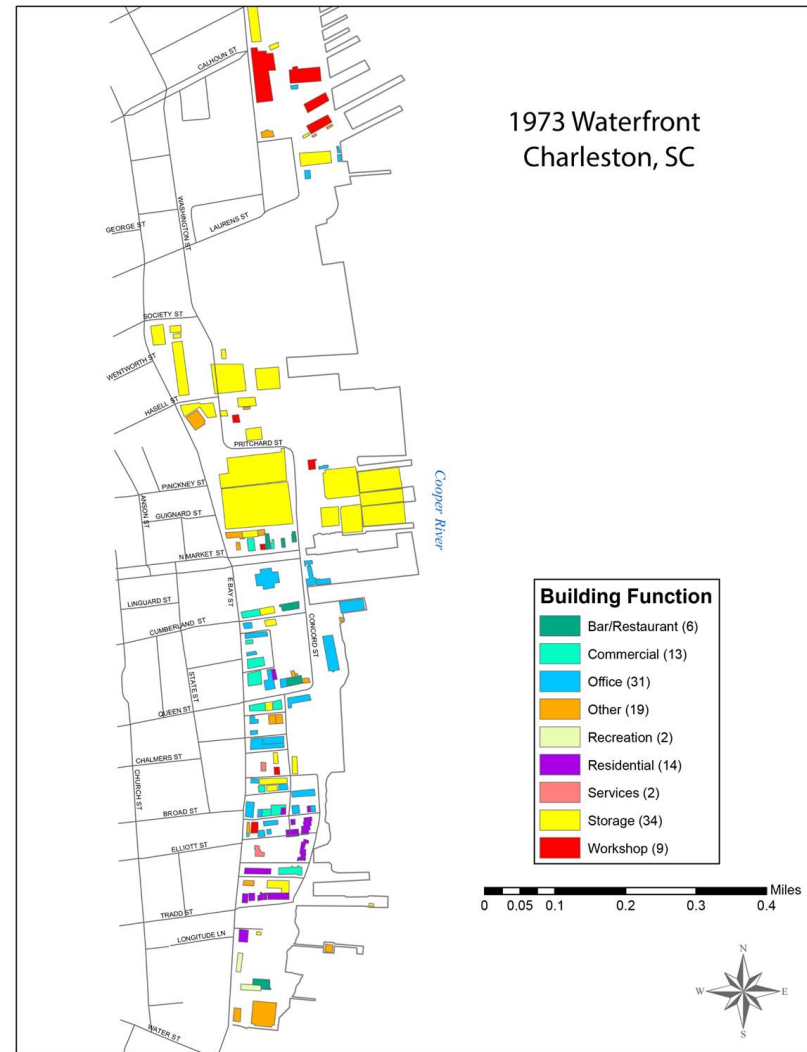
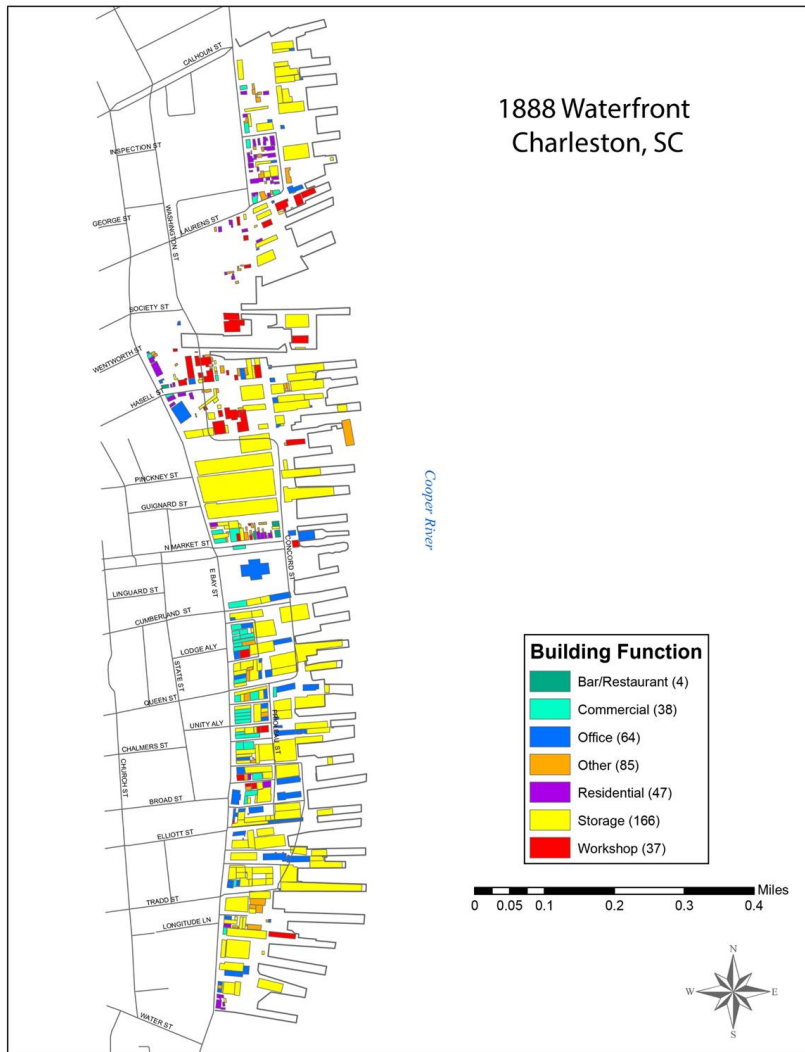
Data Collection

- 61 Maps completed
- Approx. 2,000 Buildings

Maps Include:
Boundary
Primary Material
No. of Stories
Use
Industry
Railroads







Percent of total SQFT by industry

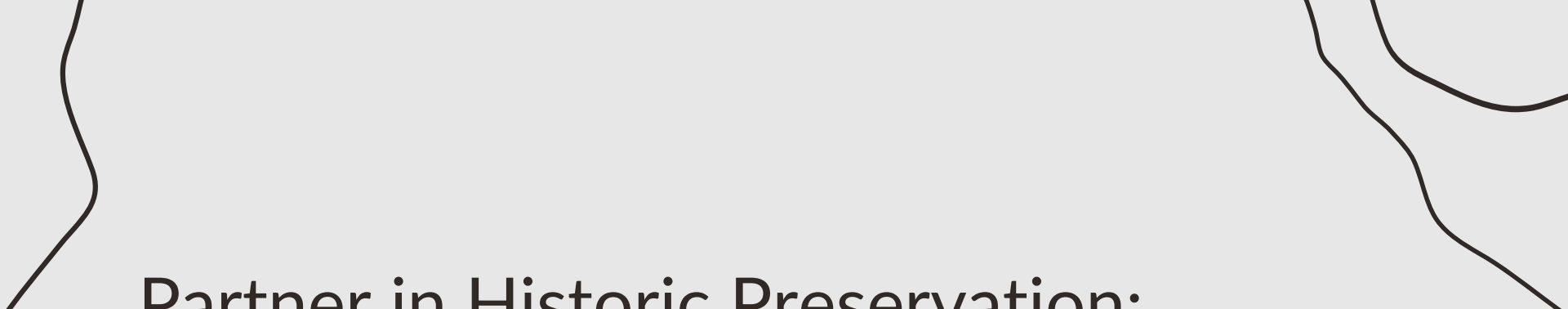
	1884	1888	1902	1944	1951	1955	1967	1973
Automotive	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.14%	3.17%	1.35%	1.45%
Construction	0.94%	2.47%	1.11%	4.33%	9.24%	6.19%	5.61%	3.12%
Cotton	25.24%	34.66%	15.74%	7.15%	9.24%	9.93%	0.00%	0.00%
Maritime	1.50%	1.81%	1.11%	7.40%	9.04%	11.90%	12.35%	10.44%
Military	4.64%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%	0.64%	1.47%	0.25%
Phosphate	2.97%	2.85%	3.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Perishables	4.52%	5.48%	7.56%	8.64%	8.91%	8.51%	6.16%	1.46%
Rice	5.10%	6.36%	4.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Railroad	0%	0.00%	25.98%	24.59%	16.18%	7.04%	40.48%	40.35%

Data Analysis Conclusions

- The number of buildings declined, especially those of wood construction
- As buildings were removed, they were replaced by larger structures, many of which were built of metal
- The number of stories was not a factor in retaining or removing a building
- Uses remained consistent, but the industries along the Cooper River changed substantially, especially after 1902
- The railroad industry was not enough to salvage the waterfront

How is this thesis useful?

- Charleston is facing unprecedented levels of development and growth, and the waterfront is especially valuable real estate, making it vulnerable to drastic change
- There is not adequate context for the past and present physical characteristics of the area, and this thesis attempts to rectify this
- A tool for planners, researchers, and developers to inform suitable future iterations of the Cooper River waterfront



Partner in Historic Preservation: Local Intervention and the Retention of Integrity in National Register Historic Districts in South Carolina

Jessica Chumat
22 April, 2022

Commonly Used Terminology

Integrity

“the ability of a property to convey its historical significance.”¹

Significance

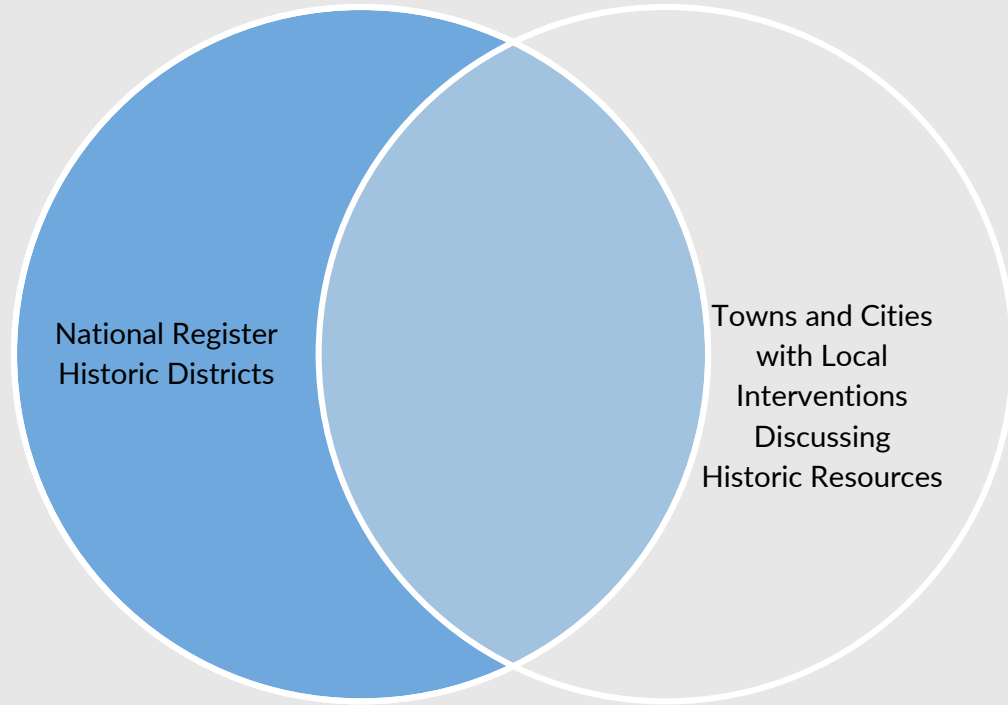
A property’s relevance to history [in this thesis, American history] either locally, state, nationally, or internationally.

Intervention

A planning policy [in this thesis, employed by a town or county that makes mention of the preservation of historic and/or cultural resources]

¹ John H. Sprinkle, *Crafting Preservation Criteria: The National Register of Historic Places and American Historic Preservation* (New York: Routledge, 2014), 45.

Introduction



Methodology

- Selected seven NRHP districts within South Carolina
 - Filtered out districts that would not be fully determined by local preservation policies
 - NPS Sites, privately-managed districts, rural districts
 - Divided the state based on major interstate highways, created three regions
 - Divided the districts based on population, created three sectors
 - Selected districts with a variety of levels of interventions, regions, populations
- Assessed districts according to the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation
 - Five question survey of each property
 - Assessed the seven aspects of integrity
 - Aggregated survey results for the district into one score of retention
- Scored districts against an average score for all districts surveyed

Methodology

National Register Assessments - Laurens

1. Address

2. Existing Conditions

Mark only one oval.

- Excellent (still standing)
- Good (standing, in need of minor interventions)
- Fair (standing, in need of major interventions)
- Poor (demolished, ruins)

3. Existing Conditions Comments

Aspects of Integrity

4. Footprint

Check all that apply.

- Building is in original footprint
- Building is in original footprint with period-appropriate addition(s)
- Building is in original footprint but with period-inappropriate addition(s)
- Building is heavily altered

5. Footprint Comments

6. Setting

Mark only one oval.

- Building is surrounded by original setting
- Building is not surrounded by original setting

7. Setting Comments

8. Design

Check all that apply.

- Building retains period-appropriate design
- Building has period-appropriate design alterations
- Building has period-inappropriate design alterations

9. Design Comments

10. Materiality

Check all that apply.

- Building has retained original materiality
- Building has minor inappropriate materiality alterations
- Building has majorly inappropriate materiality alterations

11. Materiality Comments

12. Feeling and Association

Mark only one oval.

- Building conveys appropriate feeling and association with period of significance
- Building does not convey appropriate feeling and association with period of significance

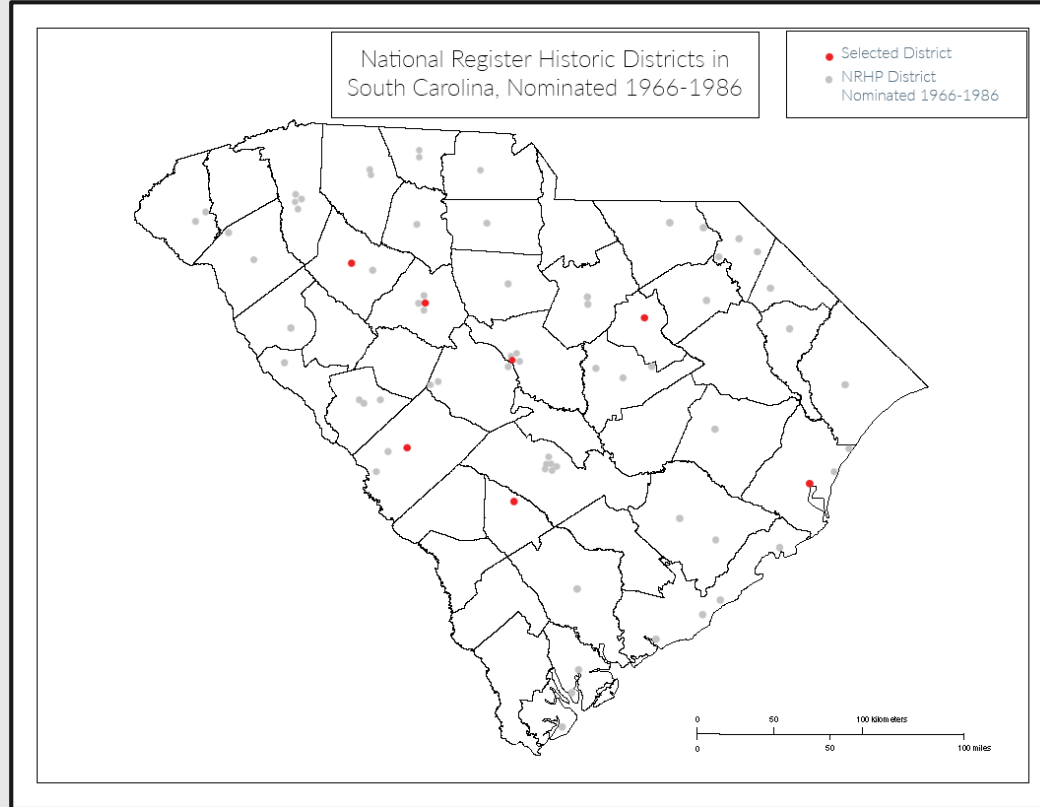
13. Feeling and Association Comments

14. Additional significance comments

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Google Forms

Methodology

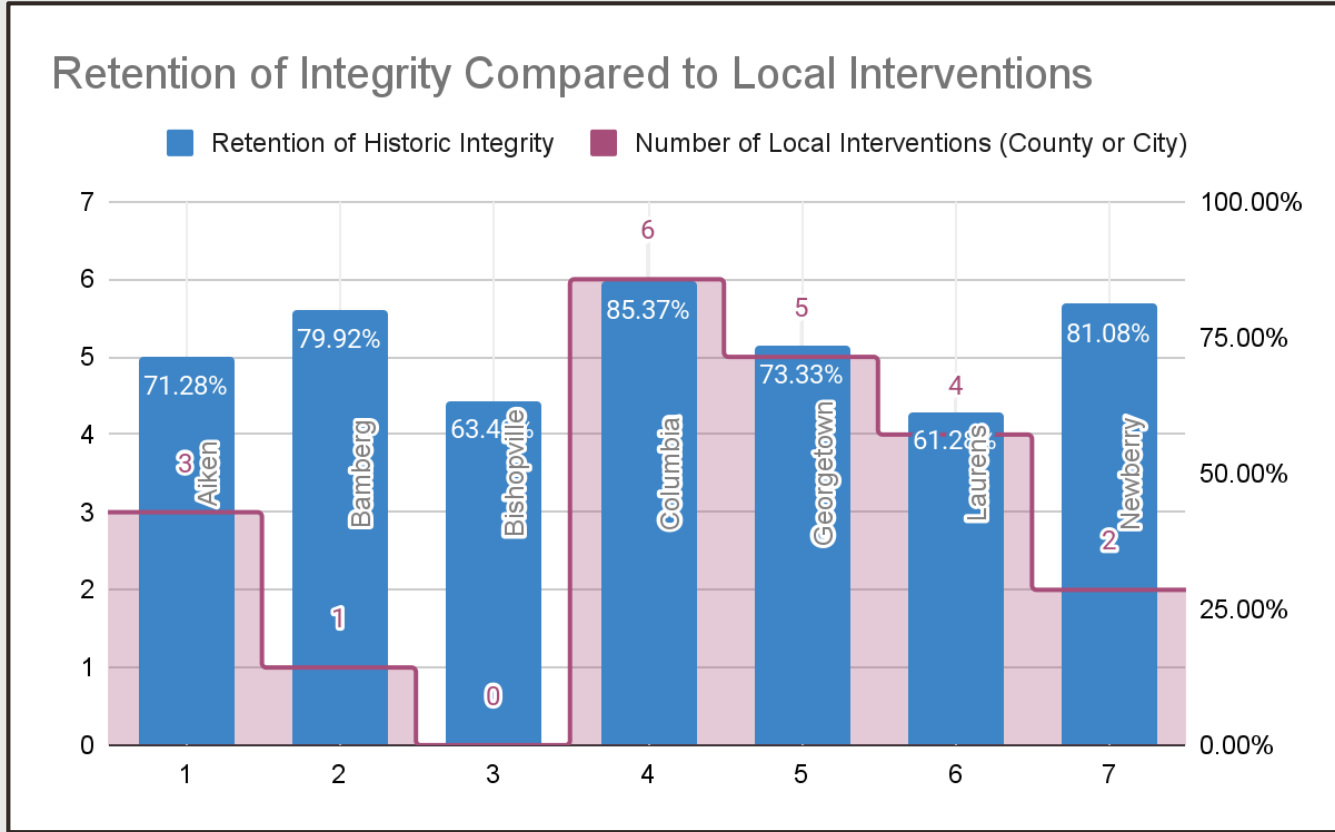


Map by author,
locations approximate

Findings

	Aiken	Bamberg	Bishopville	Columbia	Georgetown	Laurens	Newberry
Contributing Resources	3	2.7	2.5	3	3	2.4	3
Physical Condition	3	2.6	2.5	3	3	2.4	3
Location	2.7	2.7	2.4	3	2.7	2.2	2.8
Setting	3	2.6	2.5	3	3	2.2	3
Design & Workmanship	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
Materials & Workmanship	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6
Feeling & Association	2.9	2.7	2.4	3	3	2.2	2.8
No Visible Alterations	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1

Findings



Analysis

Intervention	Frequency	Common Aspects
1 City Comprehensive or Strategic Plan	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets goals for historic preservation within the city• Rely on city council, preservation organizations, private citizens• Tend to be developed through private firms with some resident input
2 County Comprehensive or Strategic Plan	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets goals for historic preservation within the county• Rely on city council, preservation organizations, private citizens• Tend to be developed through private firms with some resident input
3 City HP Ordinance	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tends to fall under zoning jurisdiction• More “actionable”, tangible• More input from community members on what the resources need
4 Main Street Association	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation• Financial, technical opportunities and support
5 Tax Credit	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial incentive to maintain and restore historic properties• Tends to follow Sec. of the Int. Standards for Rehabilitation• When utilized and paired with state and federal HTC, can be significant
6 County HP Ordinance	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tends to fall under zoning jurisdiction• More broad than city ordinances, identifies themes across county• More input from community members on what the resources need

What This Means

- This was an assessment of preservation policies within National Register districts to determine their efficacy in preserving nationally recognized sites
- If this survey were expanded, it would provide more information about how these policies function and how they can be improved
- There is no exact answer for what kind of documents or policies work best in every community, it should be about identifying the needs of the community's historic sites and recognizing what can be done to keep them protected
- Economic impacts, when appropriately utilized, can help communities retain properties stronger than ordinances or outlined goals

Why this Matters

- Understanding the efficacy of preservation policies can allow communities to better their planning documents to be most impactful
- This assessment of policy can inform communities lacking in documentation how to prioritize their resources for all
- Opportunities for future research

THE INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE OF
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA FROM
1884 TO 1955

Elizabeth Bellersen

INTRODUCTION

- Background
- Goals
- Scope
 - Study Area of Downtown Charleston
 - Years 1884, 1902, 1944, and 1955

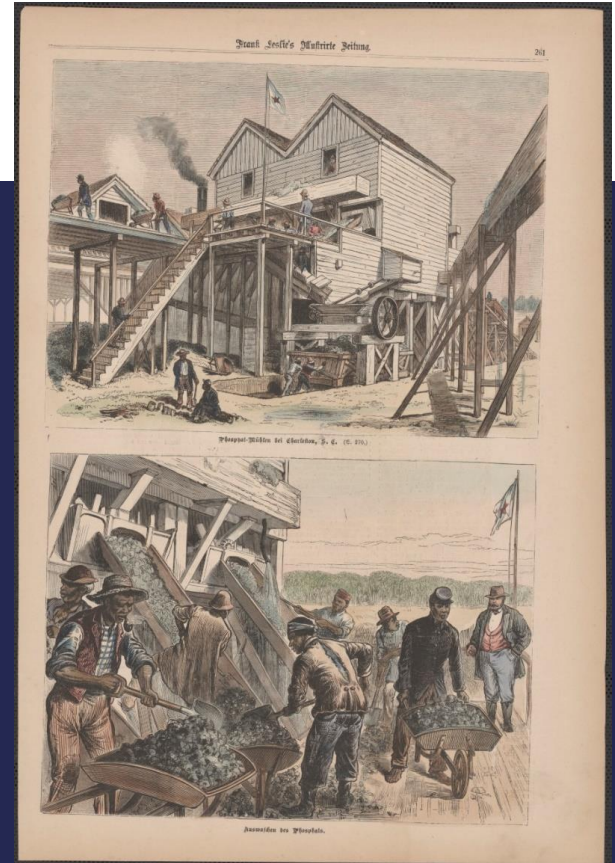


Photo courtesy of Open Parks Network

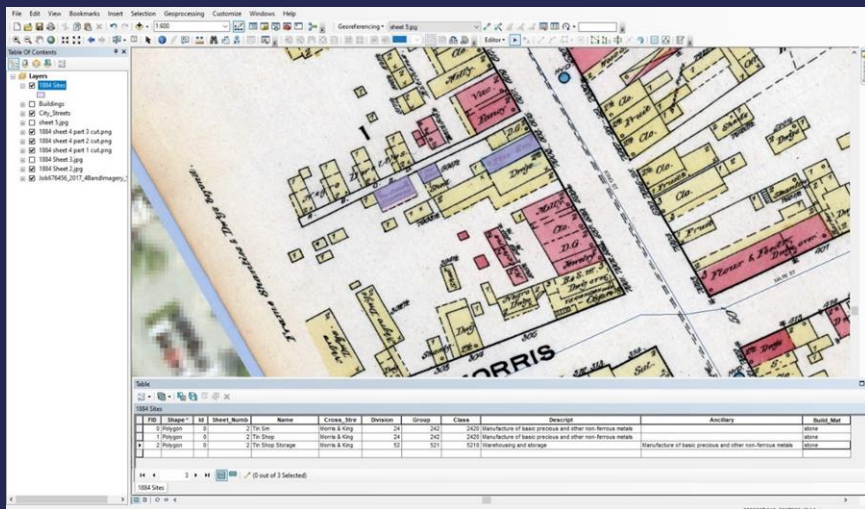
PREVIOUS LITERATURE

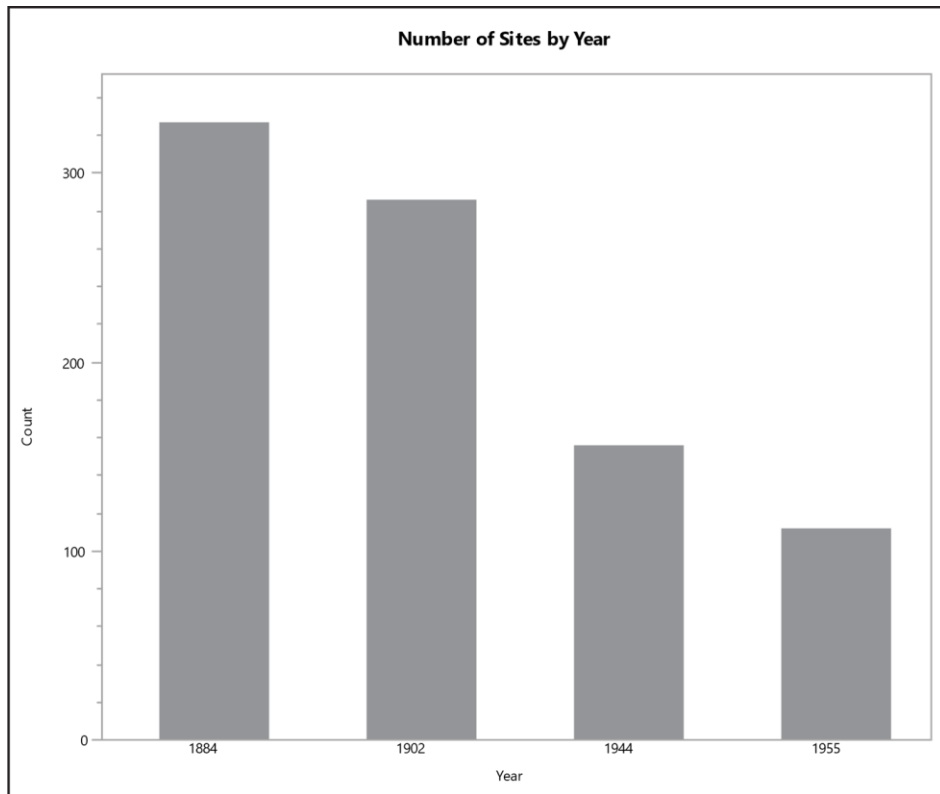
- Industrial Heritage
 - Urban Planning
 - Adaptive Reuse
 - Component of Identity
 - Tourist Sites
- Relevant Charleston History
- Previous Surveys
- Influences on Methodology



1886 Earthquake Photo of the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company; Photo Courtesy of the Lowcountry Digital Library

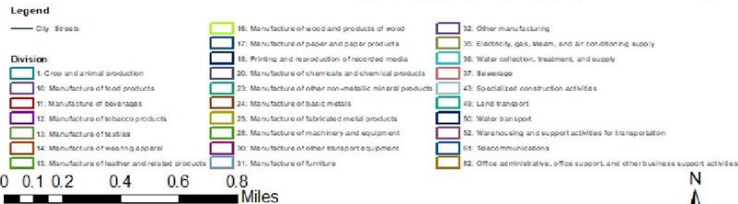
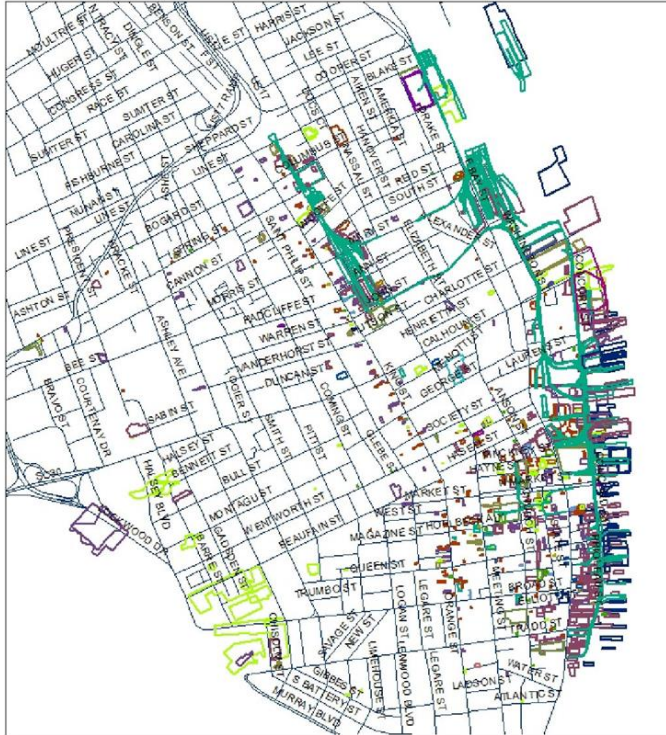
METHODOLOGY





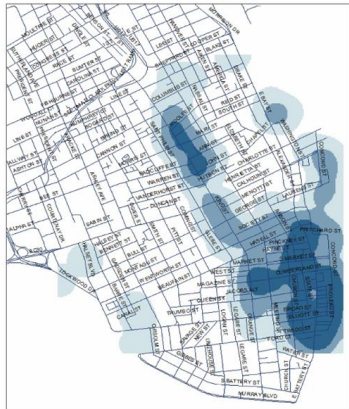
RESULTS

Industrial Sites by Division

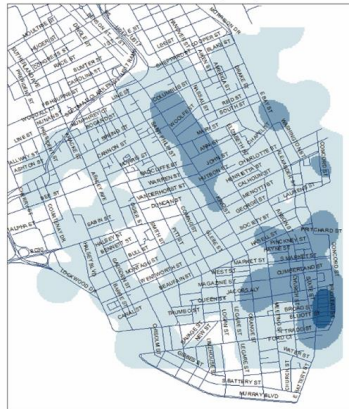


INDUSTRIAL USE

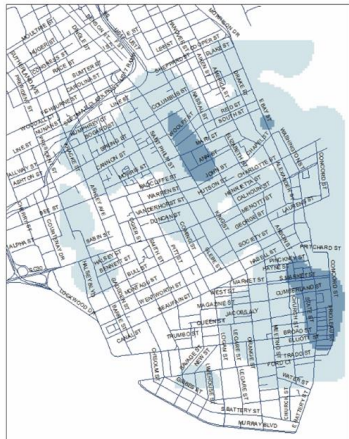
1884 Sites Density Map



1902 Sites Density Map



1944 Sites Density Map



1955 Sites Density Map



DENSITY

CONCLUSIONS

- Decrease in number of industrial sites across study period
- Most common industrial use is warehousing, but land and water transportation are a close second
- Largely sites were congregated in the Market area and along the wharves of the Cooper River
- Majority of sites are brick or frame construction
- Freight sites tend to have the largest average area

CONCLUSIONS

- Preservation and City Planning
- Environmental Planning
- Adaptive Reuse
- Industrial Heritage as a Component of Identity
- Industrial Heritage Tourism

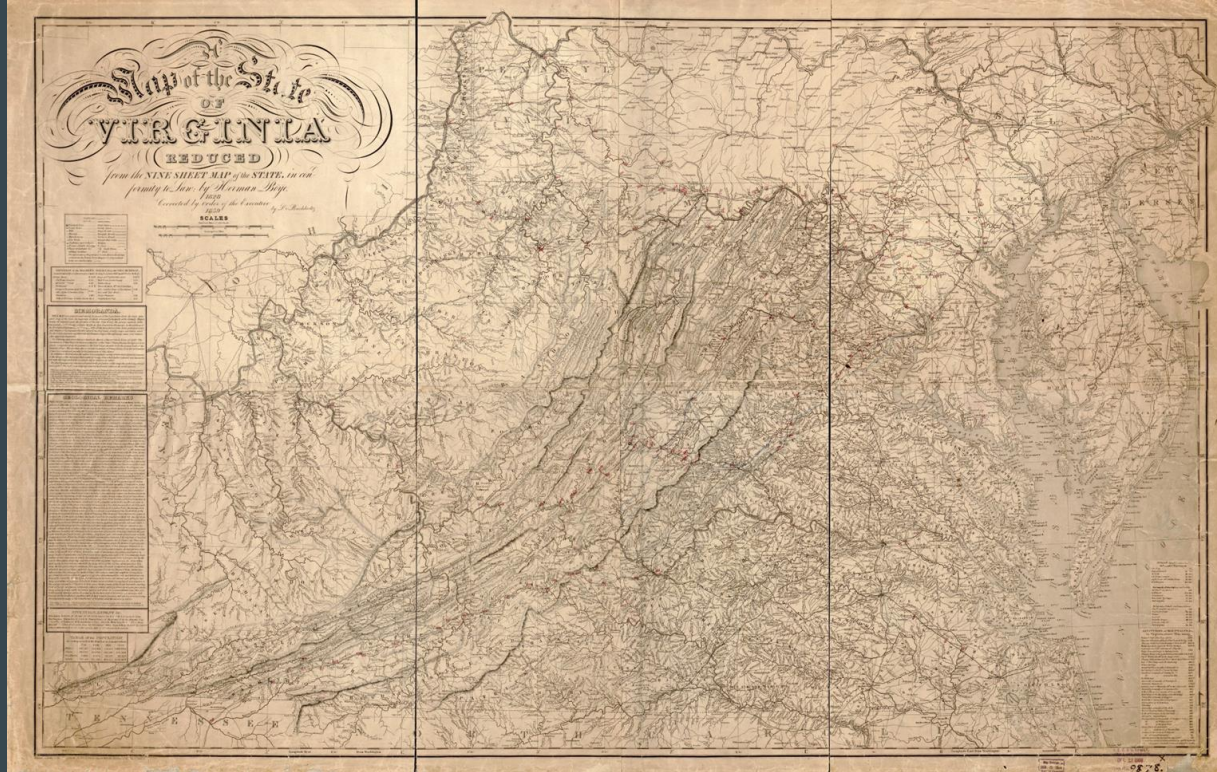


CONCLUSIONS

- Charleston's History
- Further Research



THANK YOU!



Economic Revitalization Through Preservation

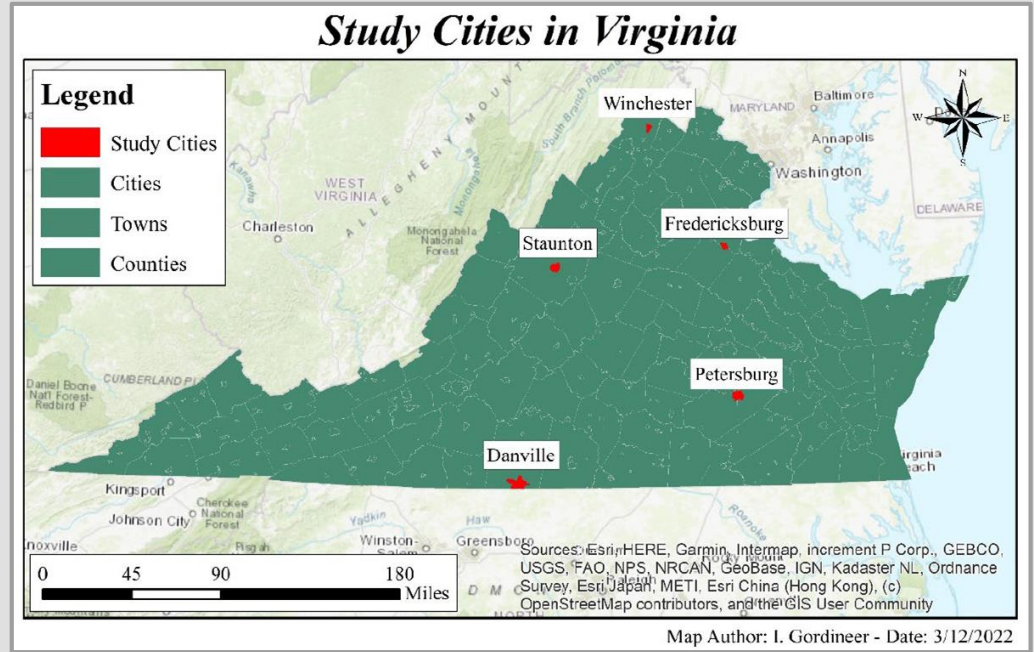
*A Study of the Effects of Economic & Preservation Initiatives
in Five Small Cities in Virginia*

By Isabella Rae Gordineer

Introduction

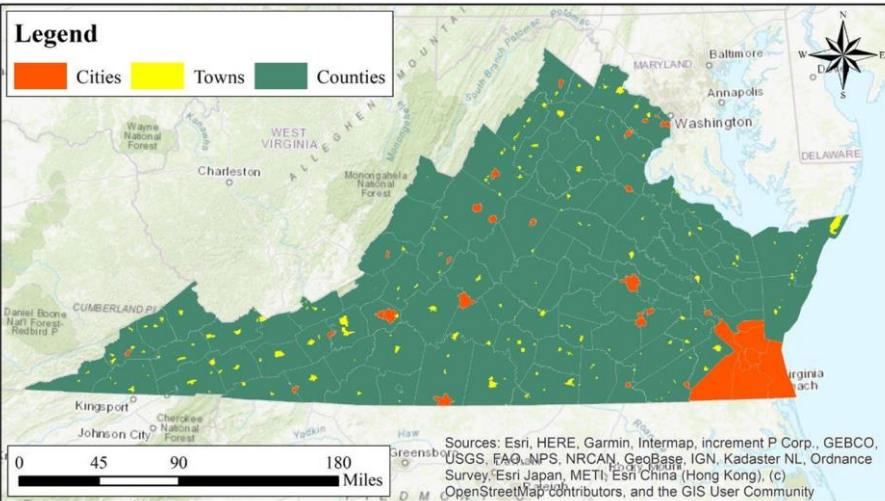
Study Cities

Major Programs



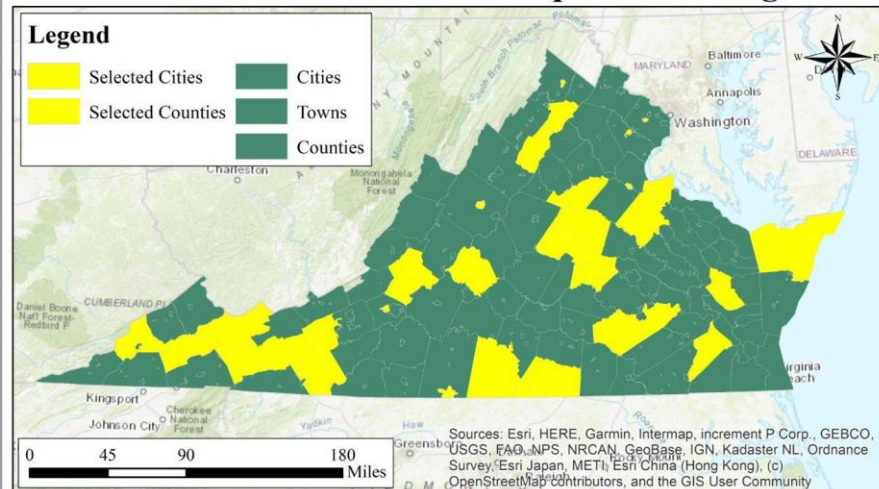
Methodology

Virginia

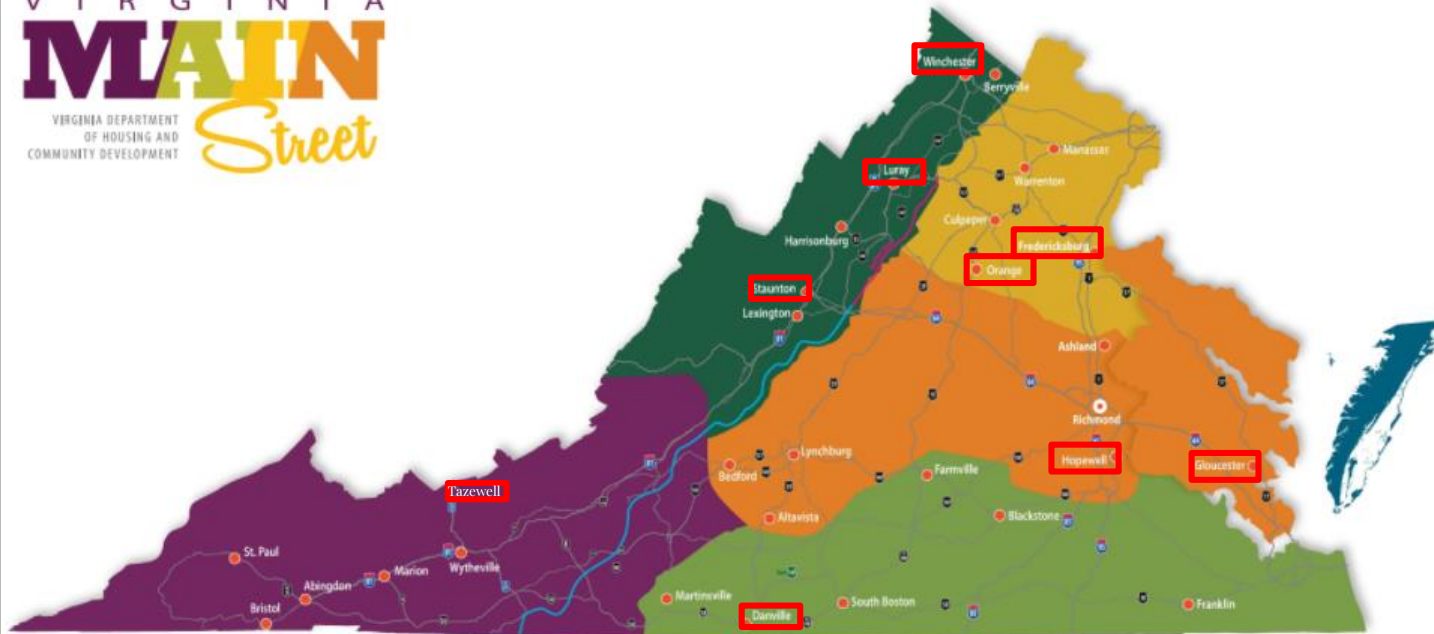


City Selection

Cities & Counties Within Population Range



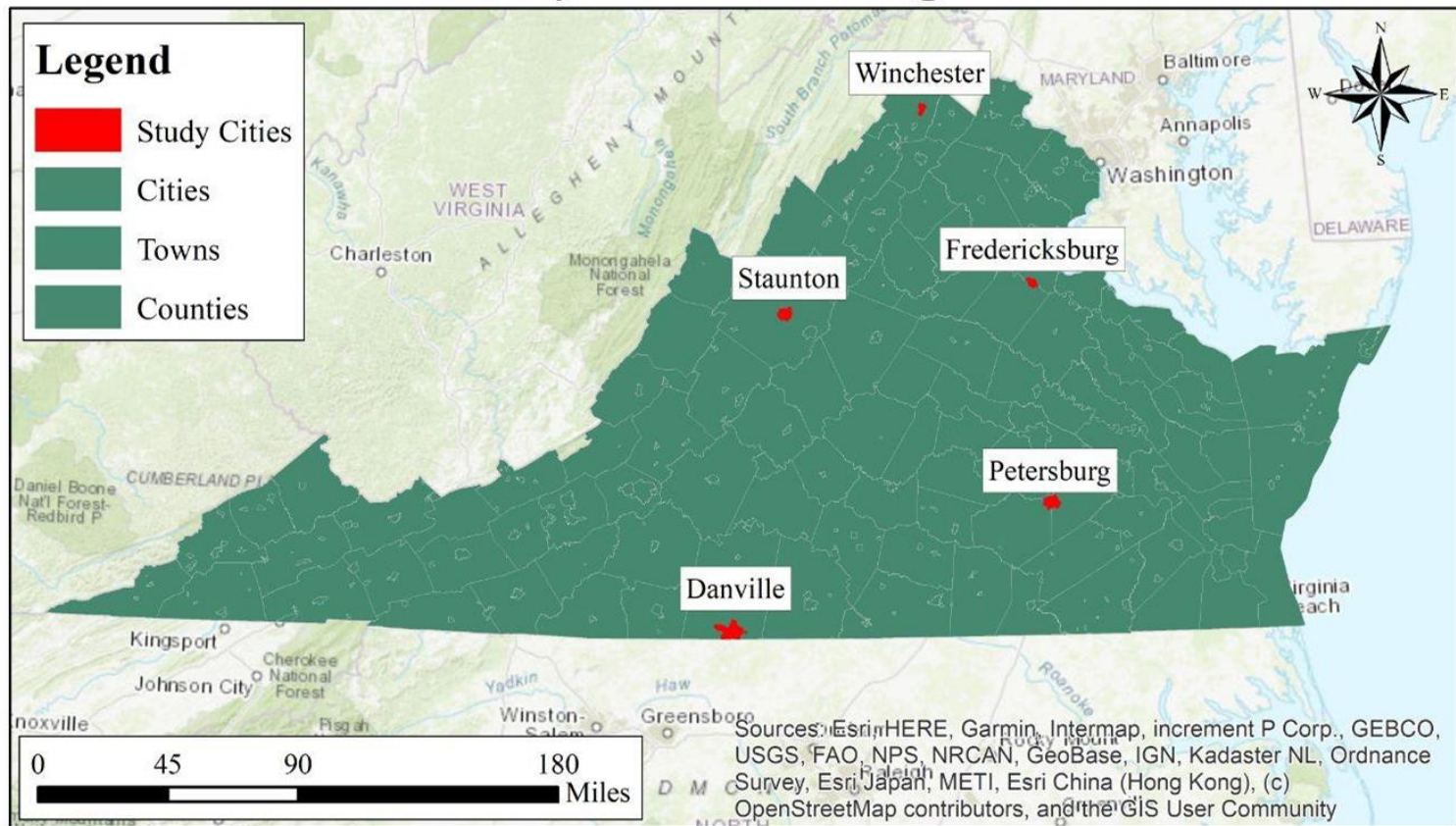
VIRGINIA
MAIN
 Street
 VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT
 OF HOUSING AND
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

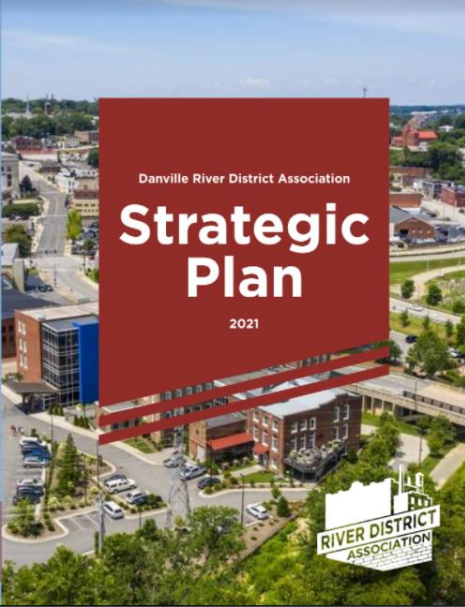


VIRGINIA MAIN STREET COMMUNITIES BY REGIONS

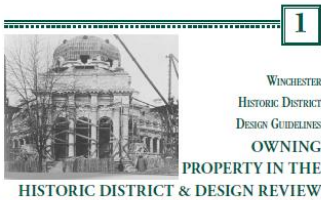
SHENANDOAH	NORTH	CENTRAL/EAST	SOUTH	SOUTHWEST
Berryville Harrisonburg Lexington Luray Staunton Winchester	Culpeper Fredericksburg Manassas Orange Warrenton	Altavista Ashland Bedford Gloucester Hopewell Lynchburg	Blackstone Danville Farmville Franklin Martinsville South Boston	Abingdon Bristol Marion St. Paul Wytheville

Study Cities in Virginia





Preservation & Economic Initiatives



Winchester has a wealth of distinctive dwellings and structures in its historic district of approximately forty-five blocks containing 1,242 properties. From the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries, Winchester residents created a rivaled city of houses, commercial structures and institutional buildings throughout the city and, in particular, in the historic core area. The district follows a gridiron plan and remains a densely built and compact area with many blocks of contiguous rowhouses and commercial structures. A large number of early log and stone structures remain scattered throughout the district. While various structures have been demolished and replaced over the years, many historic structures have been carefully preserved.

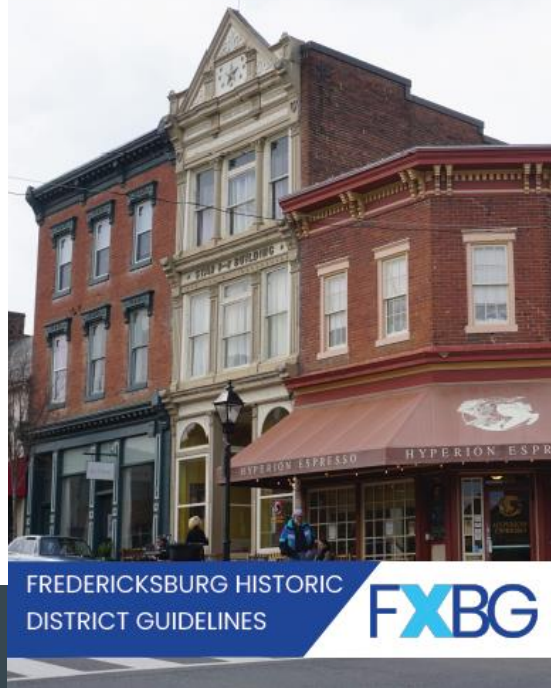
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
Understanding Your Building	3
District Character	3
Architectural Style	3
Being Below the Surface	3
Architectural Review	10
Restoration	11
Historic District Plan	12
What to Submit	16
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation	16
List of Additional Resources & Organizations	18

Winchester has long been a leader in historic preservation in the Shenandoah Valley. Preservation of Historic Winchester (PIW), Inc. was founded in 1964 as a local, private non-profit organization to encourage preservation in the district. Among its many programs, PIW has created a nationally acclaimed revolving fund from which monies are used to buy and sell threatened properties. Historic assessments and covenants are placed on the properties that are then needed.



DHR

Department of Historic Resources



City of Staunton, Virginia

Comprehensive Plan
2018 - 2040

Prepared for the
Staunton Planning
Commission

By the
Citizens Advisory Committee
with Technical Assistance from
the Central Shenandoah
Planning District Commission

Adopted July 11, 2019



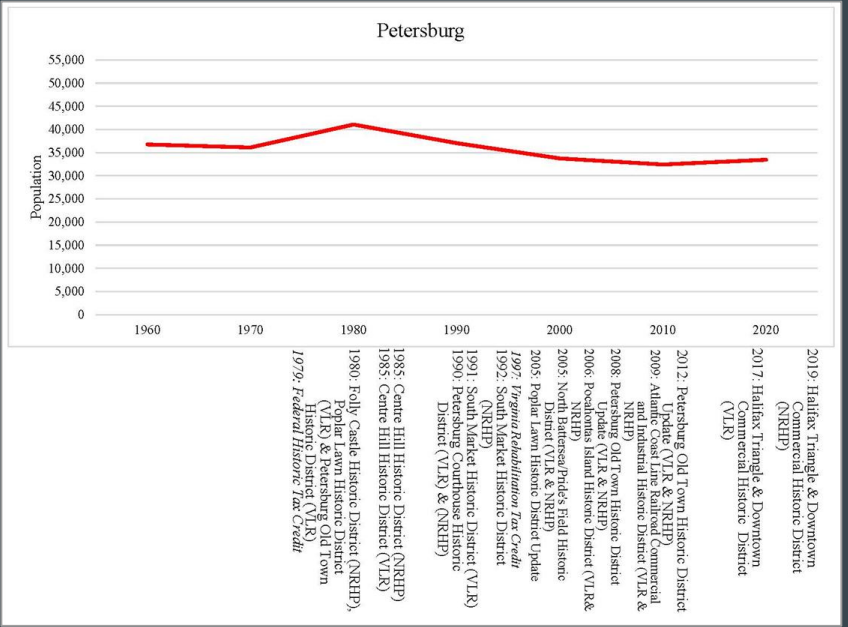
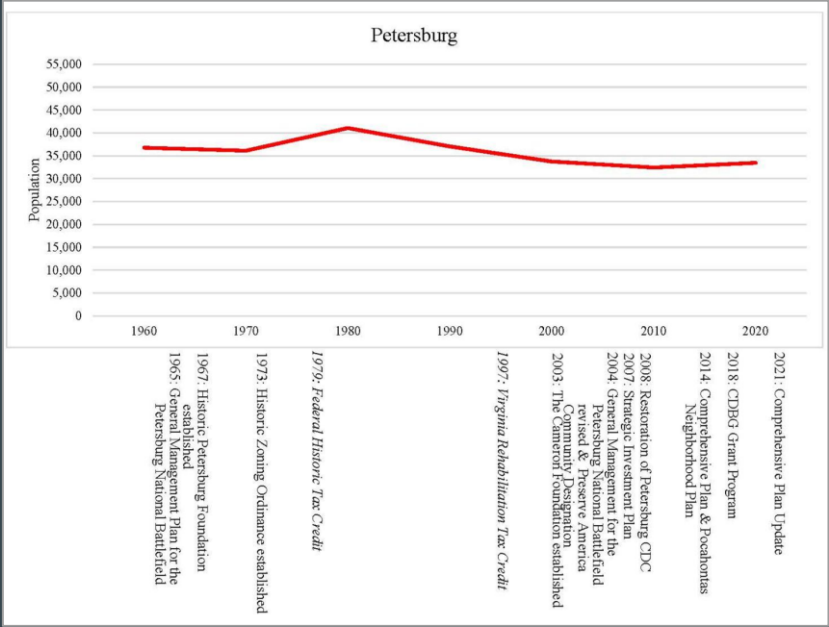
A.A1 - Danville Preservation and Economic Timeline

Date	Initiative	Source
1972	Old West End Historic District (VLR)	OWE Design Guidelines p. 1-3
1973	Old West End Historic District (NRHP)	OWE Design Guidelines p. 1-3
1980	Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential District (VLR)	Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential District Nomination Form, DHR
1982	Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential District (NRHP)	Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential District Nomination Form, DHR
1993	Downtown Danville Historic District (VLR)	Downtown Danville Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1993	Downtown Danville Historic District (NRHP)	Downtown Danville Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1997	Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District (VLR)	Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1997	Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District (NRHP)	Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1999	Old West End Design Guidelines	Old West End Design Guidelines
1999	Downtown Danville Association	River District Association Website
2001	2020 Comprehensive Plan	2030 Comprehensive Plan
2003	North Danville Historic District (VLR)	North Danville Historic District Nomination Form
2004	North Danville Historic District (NRHP)	North Danville Historic District Nomination Form
2012	Old West End Rental District Study	Old West End Revitalization Strategy
2013	Old West End (Rental District) Master Plan/ River District Design Guidelines	Danville Design Guidelines
2014	Old West Revitalization Strategy	Old West End Revitalization Strategy
2014	Design Guidelines for Old West End	Old West End Design Guidelines
2014	Mechanicsville Historic District (VLR)	Mechanicsville Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
2014	Mechanicsville Historic District (NRHP)	Mechanicsville Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
2015	2030 Comprehensive Plan	Comprehensive Plan
2016	Danville Neighborhood Development Corporation	Danville Neighborhood Development Corporation Website
2016	Danville Residential Analysis	A Residential Analysis in the City of Danville, Virginia

A.A2 - Fredericksburg Preservation and Economic Timeline

Date	Initiative	Source
1955	Historic Fredericksburg Foundation	Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Website
1960s	Easement Program (dissolved in late 1970s); funded Revolving Fund	Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Website
1968	First Historic District Ordinance	Comprehensive Plan, p. 8-6
1971	Fredericksburg Historic District (Virginia Landmarks Register) established	Fredericksburg Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1971	Fredericksburg Historic District (National Register) established	Fredericksburg Historic District Nomination Form, DHR
1980s	Main Street Program (failed)	Discussion with City Official
1989	Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. Marker Program	Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Website
2001	Washington Avenue Historic District (Virginia Landmarks Register) established	Washington Avenue Historic District Nomination Form
2002	Washington Avenue Historic District (National Register) established	Washington Avenue Historic District Nomination Form
2007	Rehabilitation Tax Credit (City Code)	City Code
2013	Virginia Main Street Program	Comprehensive Plan
2015	Comprehensive Plan	Comprehensive Plan
2021	Comprehensive Plan (amended)	Comprehensive Plan

Preservation Timelines of Two Cities



Sample Timeline Overlay

Literature Review

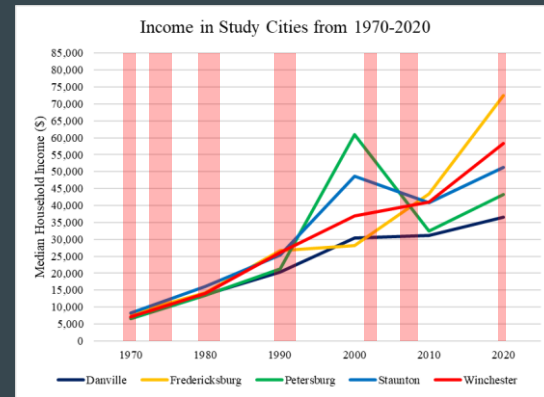
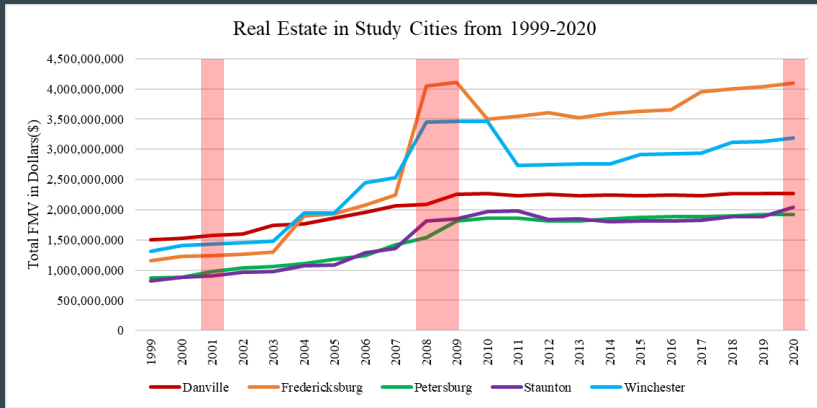
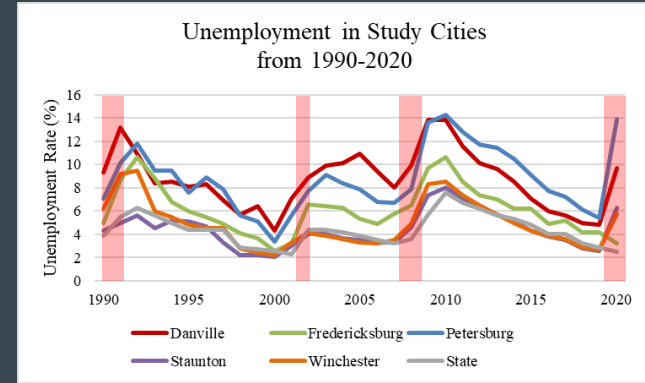
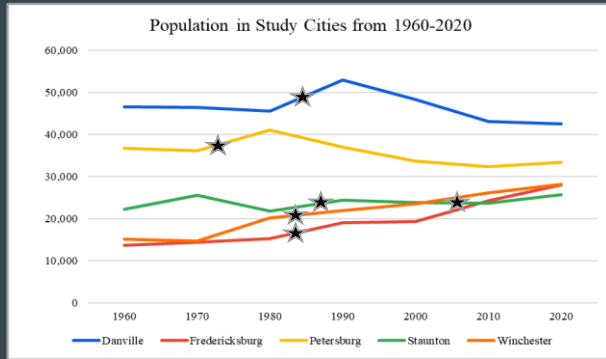
Analysis

Population

Employment

Real Estate

Income



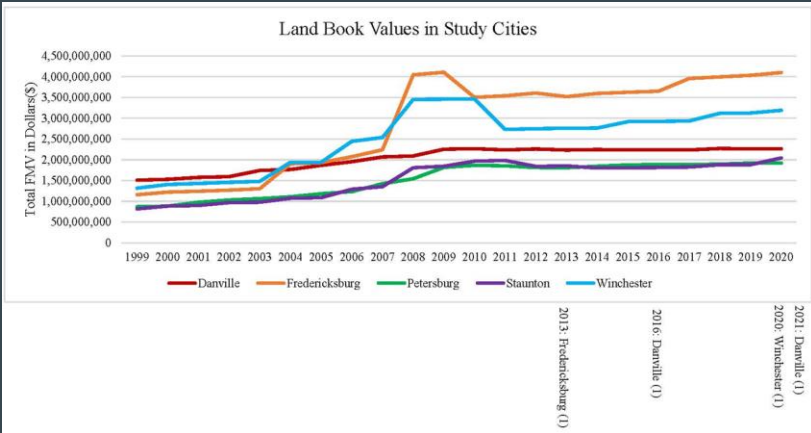
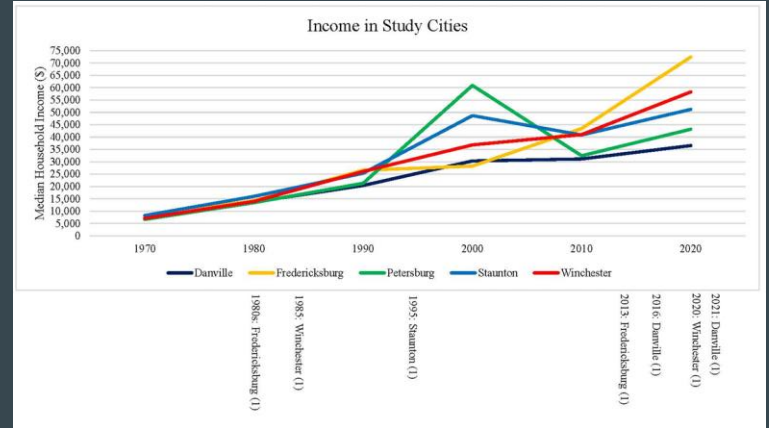
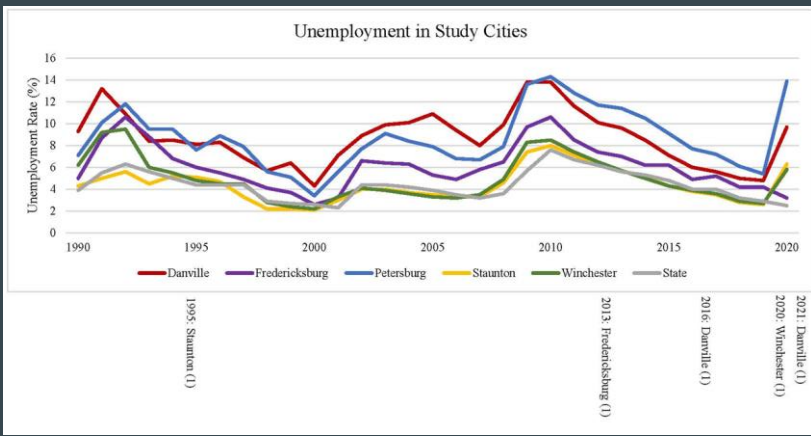
Annexations & Recessions

Analysis

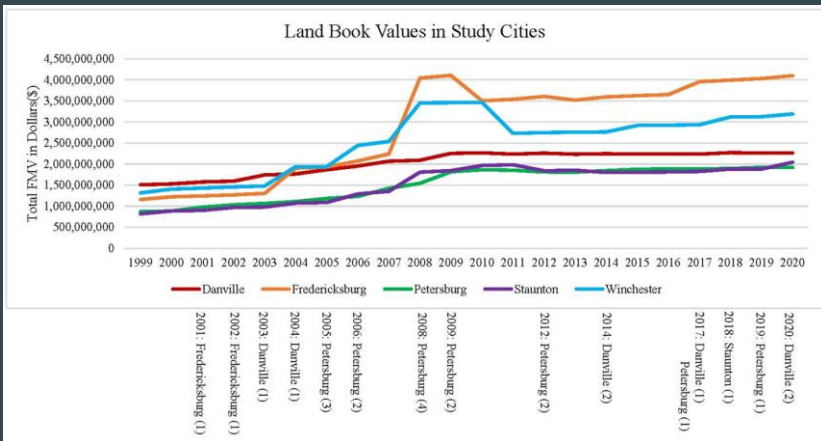
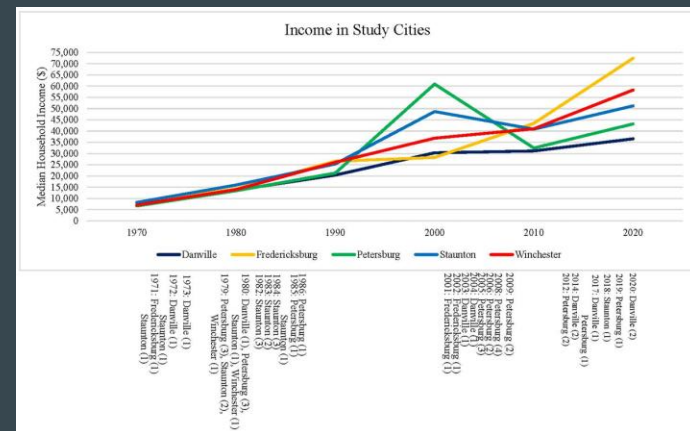
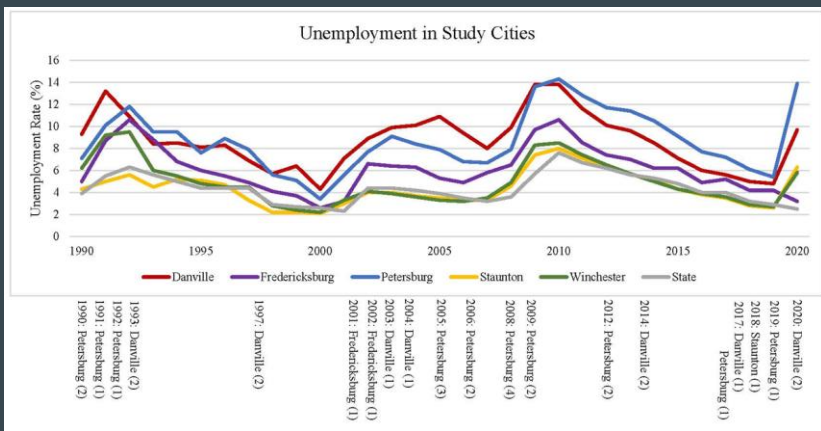
By Program

	<i>Main Street</i>	<i>Historic Districts & Related Documentation</i>	<i>Plans, Guidelines, Reports, Ordinances etc.</i>	<i>Organization & Programs</i>	<i>Other</i>
Danville	1	15	8	2	0
Fredericksburg	1	4	2	3	0
Petersburg	0	29	7	3	1
Staunton	1	14	3	3	4
Winchester	2	3	5	5	1
TOTAL	5	65	25	16	6

Preservation & Economic Initiative Summary



Main Street America & Virginia Main Street



	% of Initiatives within Positive Periods	% of Positive Periods to Study Period
Employment	45%	81%
Real estate	84%	62%
Income	77%	72%

Historic Districts & Related Documentation

Conclusions

By Program

	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Income</i>
Main Street Programs	1.21	1.23	1.39
Historic Districts & Related Documentation	0.55	1.35	1.07
Plans, Guidelines, Etc.	1.32	0.51	0.99
Organizations & Programs	1.21	0.70	0.89
Other	1.15	1.05	0.86

Overall Conclusions & Future Research

Thank You!

**THE SOCIAL NETWORK OF EARLY AMERICAN
ARCHITECTURE: A NETWORK ANALYSIS OF EARLY
ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING IN AND OUT OF THE
LOWCOUNTRY**

Thesis Defense

Tuesday, March 29th 2022

Shea McEnerney

Master of Science in Historic Preservation

CONTENT ORGANIZATION

- **Introduction to the Subject and Purpose**
- **Review of Literature**
 - Introducing the Narrative and Context
 - Establishing a Timeline
 - Conclusion of Literature Review and Introduction to Thesis Methodology
- **Methodology**
 - Archival Research
 - Excel Data & UCINET Network Mapping
- **Presentation of Data and Network Organization**
 - Raw Data
 - Geographic Context
- **Analysis of Practitioners**
- **UCINET Network Mapping and Analysis of Data**
 - Two-Mode Architect to Building Network Map & Analysis
 - One-Mode Architect Network Map & Analysis
 - One-Mode Building Network Map & Analysis
- **Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Research**

INTRODUCTION AND NARRATIVE CONTEXT

- Purpose of Study
- What Question is this Research Addressing?
- Nature of the early Field
 - Italian Renaissance
 - Andrea Palladio, Filippo Brunelleschi, Leon Battista Alberti
- European Spheres of Education
 - France – Académie Royal d'Architecture (Later names École des Beaux-Arts)
 - Ireland – Royal Dublin Society
- Assimilation into Colonial America
 - Pattern Books, Drawing Manuals, Scaling Mechanics

THOMAS WALKER,
STONE CUTTER, from Edinburgh,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public,
that he has a few **GRAVESTONES**
for sale, at Duncan & Murdoch's, No. 92,
Church-street; also, stone cutting done
in its different branches, and orders left
there will be punctually attended to.
N. B. He has also opened an evening
school, for teaching the rules of architec-
ture, from seven to nine in the evening
(four nights in the week) at No. 8,
Amen-treet.
An apprentice wanted to the stone-cut-
ting and brick-laying business.
October 31. 3t eod

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND NARRATIVE

“Rules may give [them] confidence, but they can never give [them] taste and invention.”

-Thomas U. Walter, 1841

Early American Schools and their Curricula

- Leading Scholars
 - Joan Ockman, Louise Hall, Jeffrey A. Cohen
- Themes
 - Formative dependency on drawing/design materials
 - Classical, geometric, mathematical foundations
 - Rigidity in by-the-book training

Professionalization of the Field and First Architects

- Leading Scholars
 - Joan Ockman, J. Ritchie Garrison, Mary N. Woods
- Themes
 - First decades of 19th century saw growth in individuality and humanities-based education
 - Uniqueness in training (apprenticeships, drafting schools)

The Charleston Dialogue

- Leading Scholars
 - Joan Ockman, John. M. Bryan, Carl Loundsbury, Nic Butler
- Themes
 - Consistent with evolving national themes at turn of the 19th century – Individualism, diversity in training dependent upon trainer
 - “Gentleman Architect”, Amateur Architect, Skilled Tradespeople

METHODOLOGY

- Archival Research
 - Documentation of 23 Practitioners and 31 Buildings
- **Practitioners**
 - Born/Died
 - Prime Career Period
 - Place(s) Trained
 - Place(s) Worked
 - Associated Buildings
 - Related People
 - Nature of Education
- **Buildings**
 - Location
 - Address/GPS
 - People Associated
 - Year(s) Constructed
 - Does the Building Stand?
 - Notoriety/Accolades
 - Year Razed

Practitioner Data

Person	James Hoban	Pierce Purcell
Born-Died	1755 - December 8, 1831	Unknown
Prime Career Period	1780-1830	1780-1830
Place(s) Trained	Dublin, Ireland, Charleston, SC	Charleston, SC, Washington, DC
Place(s) Worked	Dublin, Ireland, Philadelphia, Charleston, SC, Washington, DC, Baltimore, MD	Charleston, SC, Washington, DC
Associated Buildings	Charleston Theater, Charleston County Courthouse, The White House, Neconson Bank (Dublin), Charleston Exchange Building, Royal Exchange (Dublin), Leinster House (Dublin), Dublin Custom House	The White House, The Charleston Exchange Building, The Charleston Theater
Related People	Pierce Purcell, Benjamin Latrobe, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Robert Mills, Anthony Toomer	James Hoban
Nature of Education	Carpenter (Dublin), Architect (Dublin, CHS), Drafting School Instructor Georgian-Adams pattern books, Thomas Ivory, Carpentry apprentice	Unknown

Building	The Fireproof Building
Location	Charleston, SC
Address/GPS	100 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC
People Associated	Robert Mills
Year(s) Constructed	1822-1827
Does the Building Stand Today Y/N	Yes
Notoriety/Accolades	The Fireproof Building was constructed in a simple Greek Doric style, with minimal ornamentation, and conveys a sense of order and serenity. Because the building was designed to store public records safely, no flammable materials were used in its construction. The building consists primarily of solid masonry, with window sashes and shutters of iron. The high columnar porticoes on an arcaded basement and the triple windows are typical of Mills.
Year Razed	NA

Building Data

GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT CHARLESTON



10 Buildings

GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

UNITED STATES



18 Buildings

- Georgia
- South Carolina
- Kentucky
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- New Jersey

GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

EUROPE



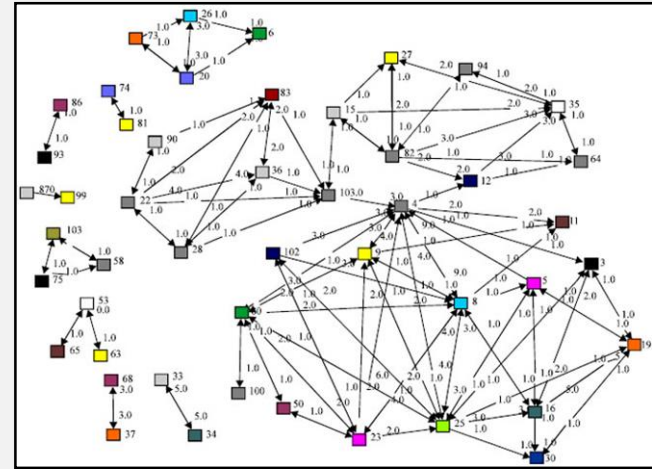
3 Buildings

- Dublin, Ireland
- Hamburg, Germany

UCINET MAPPING SOFTWARE

Creation of Three Webbed Network Maps

- Two-Mode Architect to Building Network Map & Analysis
 - Network of links tying practitioners to building projects
- One-Mode Architect Network Map & Analysis
 - Network of links tying practitioners to practitioners
- One-Mode Building Network Map & Analysis
 - Network of links tying buildings to buildings



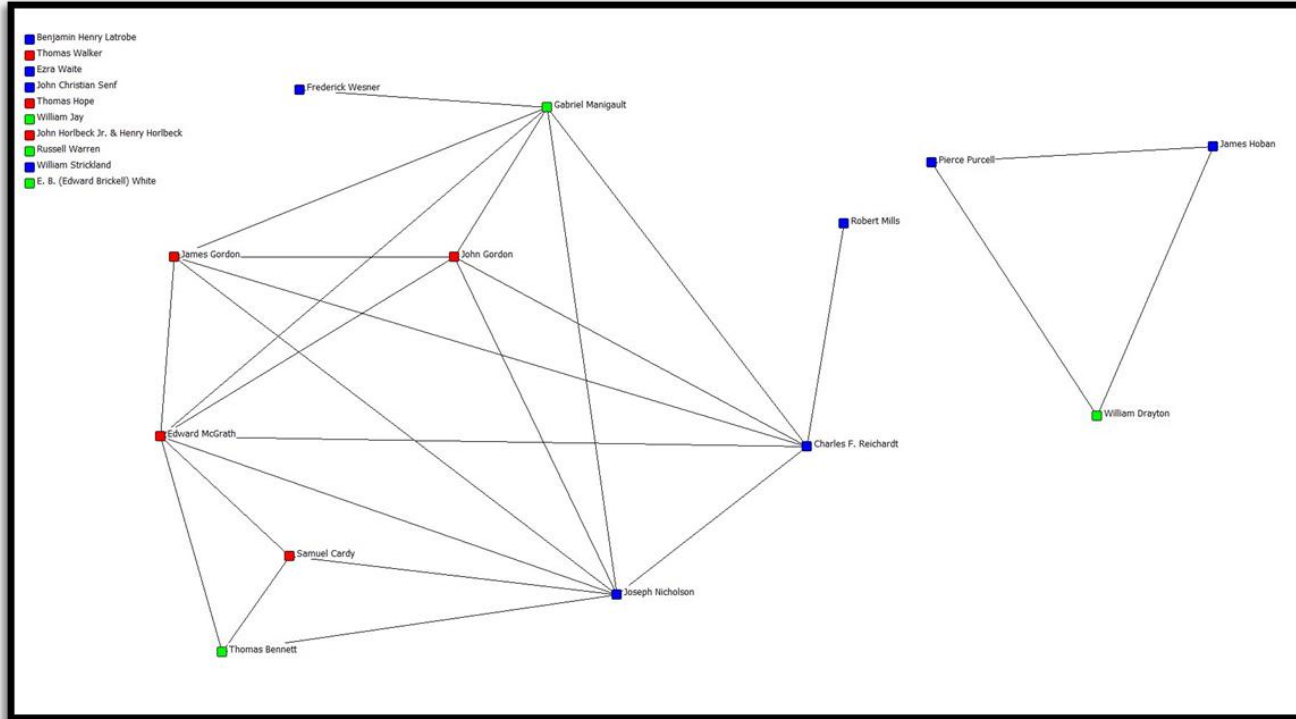
Example of webbed UCINET network data map

TWO-MODE ARCHITECT TO BUILDING NETWORK MAP



Location	Node Color
Charleston, SC	Green
Washington, DC	Yellow
Dublin, IRE	Olive Green
Philadelphia, PA	Blue
Knoxville, TN	Cyan
Savannah, GA	Magenta
Providence, RI	Teal
Mount Holly, NJ	Red
Richmond, VA	Grey
Nashville, TN	Light Grey
Columbia, SC	Olive Green
Lexington, KY	Dark Blue
Hamburg, Germany	Pink

ONE-MODE ARCHITECT NETWORK MAP

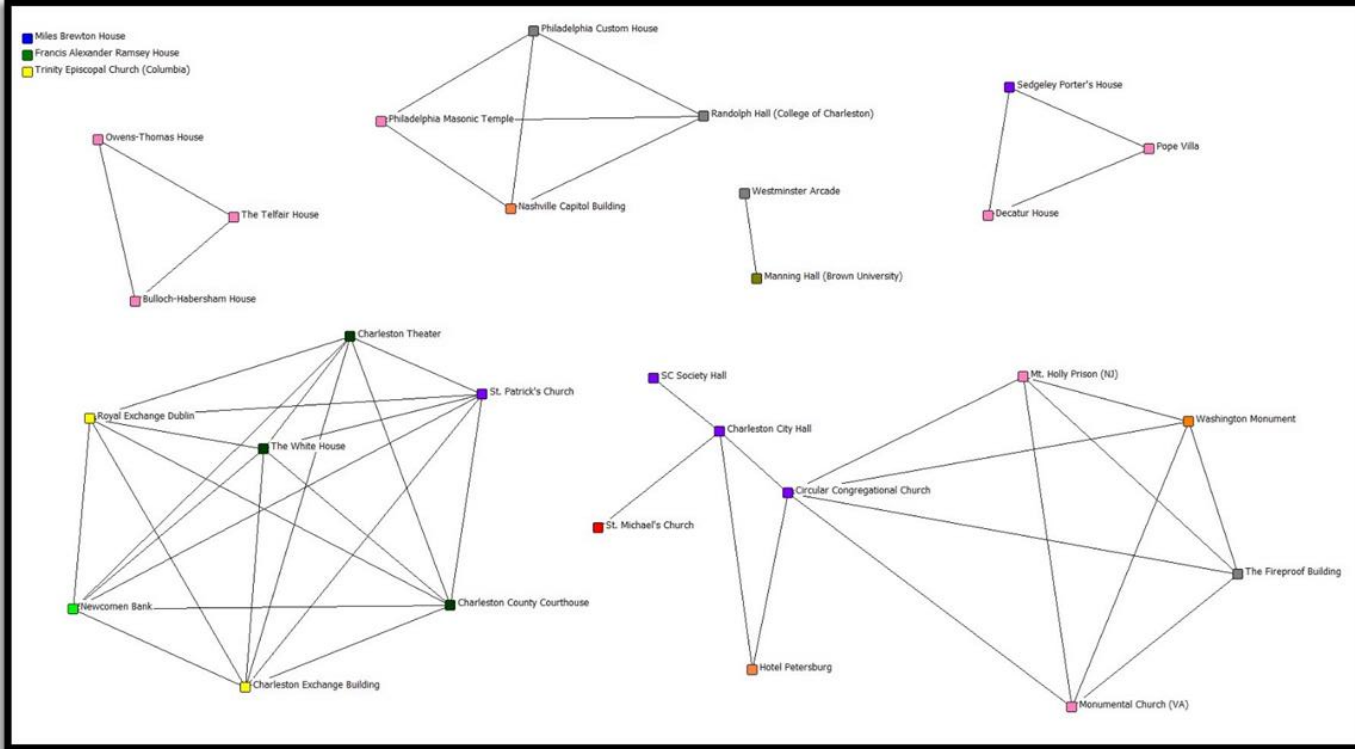


Nature of Training	% of Total Practitioners	
Gentlemen Architecture	20%	Green
Amateur/Professional Architecture (apprenticeship society, drafting/drawing schools, design)	40%	Blue
Skilled Trade (Bricklaying, carpentry, wood carving, mason, etc.)	40%	Red

RAW DATA AND ANALYSIS

	Born	Died	Career Start	Career End	Training Location	Education
James Hoban	1755	Dec 8, 1831	1780	1830	Dublin, IRE	Royal Dublin Society, Carpenter's Apprentice, Thomas Ivory
Pierce Purcell	NA	NA	1780	1830	Ireland, Charleston	James Hoban
Robert Mills	Aug 12, 1781	March 3, 1855	1790/1795	1850's	Charleston, SC, Washington, DC	James Hoban's Drafting School, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Thomas Jefferson
Gabriel Manigault	March 17, 1758	November 4, 1809	1780	1809	Charleston, SC, Rhode Island, Geneva, London	Gentleman/Amateur Architect, Adam and Classical Revival
Samuel Cardy	NA	January 24 1774	1740's	1774	Charleston, SC	Architect/contractor, bricklaying
Benjamin Henry Latrobe	May 1, 1764	September 3, 1820	1783	1820	Leeds, England, Moravia, Germany, Rome	Neoclassicism, Greek Revival, drafting/architecture, engineering of canals
Thomas Walker	Unknown	1838	Unkown	Unknown	Edinburgh, Scotland	Stoncutter and Mason, Designer, Sculptor, Grave stone carving. "Evening School for teaching the rules of architecture." (Oct 31, 1793)
John Spindle						
Erza Walte	Unkown	1769	1730's	1769	London, England	Civil Architect, Housebuilder, wood carver
Edward McGrath	Unkown	Unkown	1800	1810	Charleston, SC	Carpenter and Architect
Joseph Nicholson	Unkown	Unkown	1800	1805	Charleston, SC	Carpentry
Thomas Bennett	February 11, 1754	February 16, 1814	1780	1814	Charleston, SC	Gentleman/Amateur Architect, Carpenter, Contractor and Designer
William Drayton	March 21, 1732	May 18, 1790	1750	1790	Charleston, London, Princeton University	Gentleman/Amateur Architect
John Christian Senf	1754	August 24, 1806	1765	1806	Germany, Charleston, SC	Engineer and drafter
Thomas Hope	December 25, 1757	October 4, 1820	1770	1820	Kent, England	Wood carving, Cabinet and Millwork, Architecture, English Architecture
James Gordon	1783	1814	1800	1814	Scotland, Charleston	Trained in Scotland, Bricklaying and amateur design
John Gordon	1787	1835	1800	1835	Scotland, Charleston	Trained in Scotland, Bricklaying and amateur design
William Jay	November 16, 1792	April 17, 1837	1800	1825	Bath, Somersetsshire, England, London, Savannah, GA	Apprenticed and trained in England (Bath and London)
Frederick Wesner	January 14, 1788	March 11, 1848	1800	1825	Charleston, SC	Apprenticed to Charleston Carpenters, President of Charleston Carpenter's Society (1821)
John Horlbeck Jr. & Henry Horlbeck	September 24, 1771	February 26, 1846				
John Horlbeck Jr. & Henry Horlbeck	October 27, 1776	December 18, 1837	1790	1830's/1840's	Charleston, SC	General Structural engineering, bricklaying
Russell Warren	August 5, 1783	November 16, 1860	1800	1860	Tiverton, Rhode Island	Trained in Rhode Island in the Adam tradition, work transitioned into Classical Revival
William Strickland	1787	April 6, 1854	1800	1864	Philadelphia, PA	Painter, Engraver and Architect of Philadelphia, apprentice to Benjamin Henry Latrobe
Charles F. Reichardt	June 27, 1803	August 7, 1871	1820	1860's	Berlin and Hamburg, Germany	Berlin Building Academy, Apprentice to Karl Friedrich Schinkel
E. B. (Edward Brickell) White	January 29, 1806	May 10, 1882	1820	1870's	St. John's Parish, SC, West Point Academy	Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, Military Engineering and design at West Point, surveys and construction of bridges and railroads,

ONE-MODE BUILDING NETWORK MAP

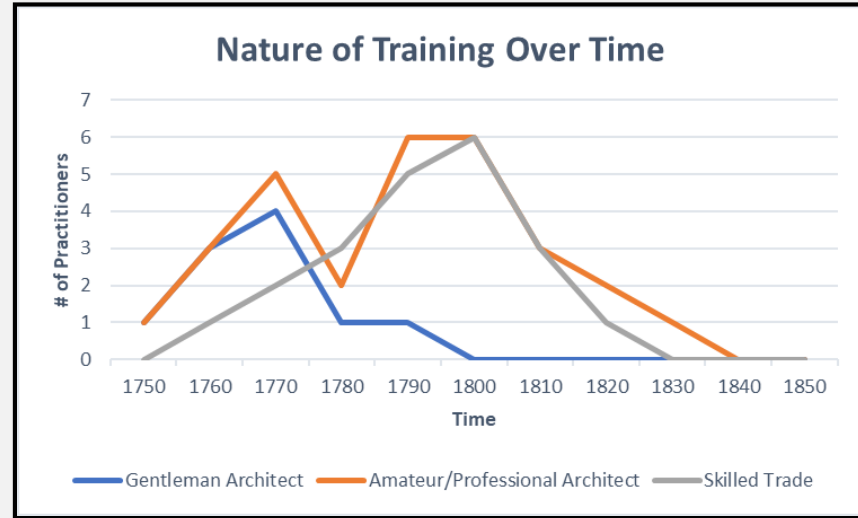


Construction Decades	Node Color
1750-1760	Red
1760-1770	Navy Blue
1770-1780	Yellow
1780-1790	Light Green
1790-1800	Dark Green
1800-1810	Purple
1810-1820	Pink
1820-1830	Grey
1830-1840	Gold
1840-1850	Orange

RAW DATA AND ANALYSIS

Building	Location	Range of Construction	Standing?	Map Color
The White House	1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC	1791 - 1800	Yes	
The Fireproof Building	100 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC	1822 - 1827	Yes	
Circular Congregational Church	150 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC	1804	Yes	
Newcomen Bank	Lord Edward Street, Dublin, Ireland (53.343836, -6..267821)	1781	Yes	
Sedgley Porter's House	3250 Sedgley Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19130	1799 - 1802	Yes	
Washington Monument	2 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20024	1848 - 1884	Yes	
Miles Brewton House	27 King Street, Charleston, SC, 29401	1765 - 1769	Yes	
St. Michael's Church	80 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC	1751 - 1761	Yes	
Francis Alexander Ramsey House	2614 Thorngrove Pike, Knoxville, TN 37914	1797	Yes	
Owens-Thomas House	124 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA 31401	1819	Yes	
The Telfair House	121 Barnard Street, Savannah, GA, 31401	1819	Yes	
Manning Hall (Brown University)	Manning Hall, Prospect Street, Providence, RI	1833	Yes	
Philadelphia Custom House	420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA	1819-1824	Yes	
Randolph Hall (College of Charleston)	66 George Street, Charleston, SC	1829	Yes	
Bulloch-Habersham House	229 Barnard Street, Orleans Square, Savannah, GA	1818	No	
Westminster Arcade	130 Westminster Street, Providence, RI	1828	Yes	
Mt. Holly Prison (NJ)	128 High Street, Mount Holly, NJ 08060	1811	Yes	
Monumental Church (VA)	1224 E Broad St. Richmond, VA	1812-1814	Yes	
Nashville Capitol Building	Capitol Hill, Nashville, TN	1845-1859	Yes	
Hotel Petersburg	Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany	1843	No	
Royal Exchange Dublin	Dame Street, Dublin 2, Dublin, Ireland	1769-1779	Yes	
St. Patrick's Church	619 10th Street NW, Washington, DC	1794-1809	No	
Philadelphia Masonic Temple	Chestnut and Seventh Street, Philadelphia, PA	1810-1813	No	
Pope Villa	326 Grosvenor Ave, Lexington, KY	1811	Yes	
Charleston Theater	37 New Street, Charleston, SC 29401	1792	No	
Charleston Exchange Building	East Bay & Broad Street, Charleston, SC 29401	1771	Yes	
South Carolina Society Hall	72 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC	1804	Yes	
The Stephen Decatur House	748 Jackson Place, Washington, DC	1818	Yes	
Charleston County Courthouse	Broad and Meeting Streets, Charleston, SC	1790-1792	Yes	
Charleston City Hall	Broad and Meetings Streets, Charleston, SC	1800-1804	Yes	
Trinity Episcopal Church	1100 Sumter Street, Columbia, SC	1845	Yes	

MODE OF TRAINING TIMELINE



PURPOSE, CONTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION

- How is this original work?
- In what ways does this work contribute to the field and ongoing narrative?
- What makes this a preservation thesis?