

FIELD SCHOOL FOR SAVING PLACES

**HISTORICORPS® AND LAMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S
HISTORIC BUILDING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**

HISTORICORPS
WORKFORCE FOR SAVING PLACES
www.historicorps.org • (303) 893-4260


LAMAR
COMMUNITY
COLLEGE

Historic Building Technology Program

Lamar Community College and HistoriCorps have partnered to offer students certification in Historic Building Technology. HistoriCorps is a non-profit organization that saves and sustains historic places for public benefit, through partnerships that foster public involvement, engage volunteers, and provide training and education. Lamar Community College students attend HistoriCorps projects to learn trades skills under the guidance and training of preservation professionals. Students continue their education at home with online classes in historic preservation theory and practices. HistoriCorps projects take place on public lands throughout the country, thereby allowing students in different states the opportunity to gain practical preservation skills.

Associates in Applied Sciences Degree Requirements

Certificate 1 Building Preservation Specialist I			Certificate 2 Building Preservation Specialist II		
Class	Format	Credits	Class	Format	Credits
Introduction to Historic Preservation	Online	3	Historic of Architecture	Online	3
Construction Materials and Systems	Online	3	Building Materials and Environmental Impact	Online	3
Field School	Field	10	Field School	Field	10
Certificate 3 Research and Documentation Specialist			General Education Requirements		
Class	Format	Credits	Class	Format	Credits
Historic Research and Documentation	Online	3	Career Math (or higher)	Online	3
Dynamics of Historic Preservation	Online	3	Interpersonal Communication	Online	3
Introduction to Historic Preservation or Introduction to Archaeology	Online	3	Technical English and Communication (or higher)	Online	3
Internship	Field	4	Conceptual Physics	Online	4



The **Field School** consists of coursework in basic safety, tool use, carpentry, masonry, site layout, window and door rehabilitation, and much more. Projects take place in America’s greatest places— from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes, to the Appalachia Mountains and the Arizona desert. Students work and camp on site. HistoriCorps provides instruction, tools, safety gear, meals on workdays, campsites, and workbooks. Over the course of the Degree program, students will spend a total of **15 weeks** in the field.

How do I get started?

1. Apply for admission to Lamar Community College. It's FREE and easy to do online:
www.lamarcc.edu/admission/
2. Lamar Community College staff will advise you on course enrollment.
3. Select and sign up for projects. Projects take place from April through October. Refer to HistoriCorps' website for the latest project dates and information:
historicorps.org

How much does the program cost?

Costs depend on a variety of factors. Tuition is based on rates set by the Colorado Community College System. The 2015 cost per credit hour *before fees and financial aid* are as follows:

Resident: \$199.90	Resident Online: \$233.30
Non-resident: \$223.45	Non-resident Online: \$336.50

Please inquire for the most up-to-date rates.

- ◆ Active military, veterans, and their dependents are eligible for in-state tuition rates
- ◆ Residents of Western states may receive reduced tuition rates

Students are responsible for their own transportation to and from Field Schools, appropriate work clothing and shoes, meals between workdays, and accommodations if not camping.

For more information, contact:

PROGRAM INFORMATION	ENROLLMENT INFORMATION
Natalie Henshaw	Kelli Gaines
HistoriCorps	Title III Activity Director
Educational Programs Manager	kelli.gaines@lamarcc.edu
nhenshaw@historicorps.org	719-336-1523
303-893-4260 x 231	



Prospective Students



What is it like on a project?

Days begin at sun-up with breakfast. HistoriCorps staff starts the day with a briefing on safety and preservation tasks. Participants work throughout the day with water breaks and a lunch break, and end the evening with dinner. Students will generally have evenings and weekends to themselves. Projects often take place in beautiful, but remote, locations—available facilities will depend on the project itself.

How do I complete my online classwork while I am attending a Field School?

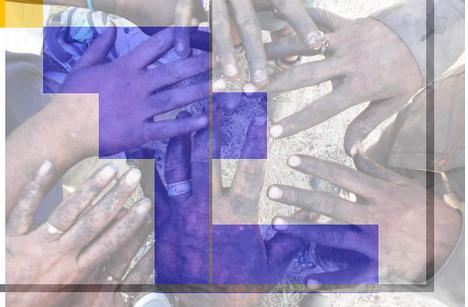
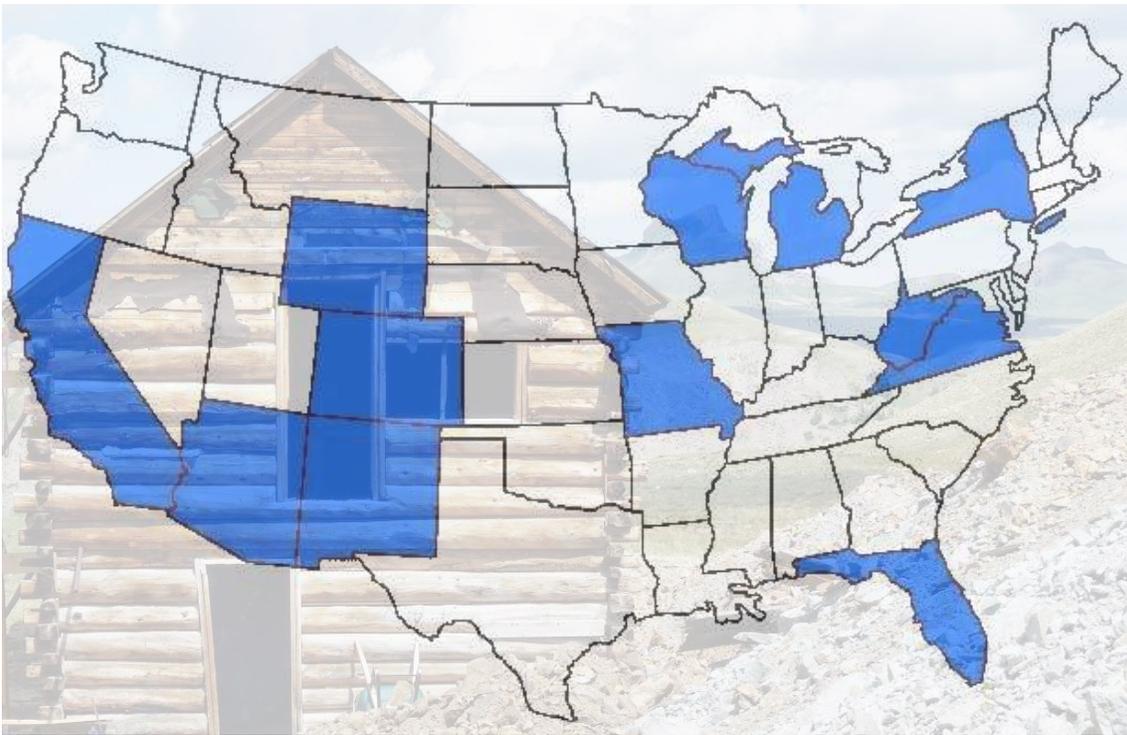
Administration and instructors will ensure that students are able to complete online classwork while attending the field school.

Do I need to move to Colorado?

You do not! Colorado residents receive in-state tuition, but students can live anywhere in country, take online classes, and attend projects that interest them.

What can I do with a Historic Building Technology Certificate or Degree?

Certificates are wonderful supplements for related careers in public history, archaeology, construction management, cultural resource management, museum administration, public land management, or for current preservationists who desire hands-on training. Preservationists can work for contracting, public land maintenance and management, museums, main street programs, state preservation offices, consulting and architectural firms, and historical societies.



	June	July	August	September	October
Greer Roller Mill, MO	Green				
Forest Lodge Greenhouse, WI		Green			
Fort Gadsden, FL	Green				
Park County Courthouse, CO		Green			
Buffalo Peaks Ranch, CO		Blue			
Mather-Klauer Lodge, MI		Blue			
Clermont Farms, VA		Blue			
Blackhall Mountain, WY		Blue			
Lower Morrison Cabin, CO			Yellow		
Camp Santanoni, NY			Yellow		
Hahns Peak, CO			Yellow		
Wild Plum, CA			Yellow		
Big Bend Barn, CA			Yellow		
Stuart Pavilion, WV			Yellow		
Aldo Leopold House, NM			Yellow		
Canyon de Chelly, AZ			Yellow		

Greer Roller Mill

Sponsored by the Mark Twain National Forest, MO



June 3—7 | June 10—14

In the 19th century, water milling was an essential industry that provided farmers access to grain processing and rural populations access to flour. Samuel Greer, an early settler of Oregon County, MO, built Greer Roller Mill in 1899 with his partner, George Mainprize. This mill is unique in its location, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles *uphill* from Greer Spring, which required the use of an ingenious system of cables and pulleys to harness the power of the spring. After 1899, the ownership of the Greer Mill changed hands many times. Operations ended in 1920, most likely because of increased competition supplied by the railroads built in the Ozarks. Today, Greer Mill is a majestic building in a wooded setting above the dramatic landscape of Greer Spring. HistoriCorps will return for its second year of stabilization.

Scope of Work

The goal of the project is to continue our efforts from 2014 and repair the damaged and deteriorated mill. Students will learn to:

- Replace interior posts and timbers;
- Remove and stabilize wall framing and sill plates;
- Repair and replace floor joists and floorboards;
- Continue cleaning the interior of the mill;
- Excavate, by hand, an improved drainage around the east side of structure.

Forest Lodge Greenhouse

Sponsored by the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, WI



June 22—26 | June 29—July 2 | July 6—10

Located on the shores of Lake Namekagon, HistoriCorps will return for a fourth year at Forest Lodge. This century-old estate was established as a logging camp in 1884, and was purchased in 1902 by Crawford Livingston, a wealthy businessman from St. Paul. The 870-acre estate includes a complex of 15 Rustic-style buildings designed to blend into the landscape, which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1999, Mary Griggs Burke, one of Livingston's heirs, donated the property to the U.S. Forest Service with the goal of respecting and interpreting the property's ecological richness and preserving its architectural character. This early 20th century complex is an important historic landmark to the community and state of Wisconsin.

Scope of Work

For the 2015 season, veterans and volunteers will conduct a variety of repairs on the Forest Lodge Greenhouse, helping to restore and maintain the estate's legacy:

- Restore deteriorated windows and doors;
- Replace rotted cedar shake siding;
- Replace cedar shake roof;
- Restore potting beds for future use;
- Clean and repaint greenhouse interior.

Fort Gadsden

Sponsored by the Apalachicola National Forest, FL

June 5—7 | June 12—20

In the 1800s, Spain had a tenuous hold on Florida. Seeking opportunity after recently losing American colonies, the British advanced and established Prospect Bluff along the Apalachicola River, offering freedom and land to escaped American slaves. The defensive fort they built exploded during the War of 1812, and a new fort was commissioned by Andrew Jackson and Lt. James Gadsden in 1818. From this base, Jackson took extreme measures to eliminate Spanish, British, Choctaw, and Seminole interests in Florida. Fort Gadsden was abandoned shortly thereafter, repurposed during the Civil War, and abandoned once again. The site today is the only National Historic Landmark in Florida's National Forests. It hosts both forts' footprints, a cemetery, interpretative trails and markers, and an artifact kiosk.



Scope of Work

Participants will help maintain this Landmark by improving site accessibility and interpretative materials. Participants will learn to:

- Clear and develop trails;
- Repair/rebuild wooden pedestrian paths;
- Weatherize and repair insect damage to wooden structures;
- Improve interpretative signs and materials.

Park County Courthouse

Sponsored by Park County and the South park Heritage Area, CO

June 22—26

Fairplay, CO had its beginnings as a mining camp. In nineteenth century Colorado, most mining camps did not welcome outsiders because the miners did not want to share claims or resources. A small group of miners left South Park, CO and set up the inclusive and welcoming Camp Fair Play, which was eventually incorporated as the town of Fair-play. It became the county seat for Park County in 1867 with a population of about 300 miners, bar keeps, merchants, and fancy women. Built in 1874, the Park County Courthouse is the oldest working courthouse in Colorado, and sits next to the old jailhouse. This three-story masonry building is made of locally sourced red sandstone and has Italianate architectural details, including a hipped roof, tall windows, hooded window crowns, paired cornice brackets, gables, and chimneys.



Scope of Work

Participants will learn proper demolition techniques, how to identify historically inaccurate materials, and how to preserve traditional materials.

- Remove non-historic wood paneling and deteriorated wall paper;
- Remove drop ceilings;
- Repair plaster walls;
- Remove existing flooring to expose historic wood tongue and groove;
- Remove baseboard beaters and repair wood baseboards.

Buffalo Peaks Ranch

Sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Land Library and the South Park Heritage Area, CO



July 6—10 | July 13—17 | July 20—24

Established in 1863 by French immigrants Adolph and Marie Guiraud, Buffalo Peaks Ranch is one of South Park's oldest ranches. While the Guirauds lived part time in Denver, the vacant ranch served as a safe house for the Reynolds Gang during their stagecoach robbing spree. After Adolph's death, Marie continued running the ranch with their 10 children, becoming one of the wealthiest women in Colorado and amassing one of the largest fortunes in the South Park Area. The property is now run by the Rocky Mountain Land Library, which is working to restore and preserve the ranch as a cultural heritage site. They hope to renovate the ranch buildings to provide space for libraries, class and workshop rooms, art studios, residential quarters, and a large kitchen and dining facility.

Scope of Work

Participants will reroof the cookhouse using cedar shingles and the bunkhouse using asphalt shingles, learning how to:

- Remove old roofing materials;
- Repair roof decking;
- Install cedar and asphalt roofs;
- Install flashing.

Mather-Klauer Lodge

Sponsored by the Hiawatha National Forest, MI



July 13—17 | July 20—24 | July 27—31 | August 3—7

The Mather-Klauer Lodge is located on Grand Island in Lake Superior, half-mile offshore from Munising, Michigan. The island has been inhabited for 4,000 years and is replete with archaeological sites. Much of the island was purchased in the early 1900s by William Gwinn Mather to use as his personal game preserve. He built Mather-Klauer Lodge as his retreat, and fenced off the northern portion of the island for imported animals like elk and caribou. Later additions doubled the size of the Lodge. It was privately owned until 2012, when the owners sold it to the Hiawatha National Forest. It is now a museum and hosts summer archaeological field schools.



Scope of Work

Mather-Klauer Lodge is both a museum and a residence for archaeological field schools. Participants will learn to:

- Remove and replace sill logs;
- Clean and repoint the stone foundation;
- Rehabilitate windows and dormers;
- Repair deteriorated brick chimney stacks;
- Replace missing balustrades on the porch.

Clermont Farm

Sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Clermont Foundation, VA

July 13—17 | July 20—24 | July 27—31

August 10—14 | August 17—21 | August 24—28

The Clermont property has been owned by only four families in its long history. The first owner, Thomas Fairfax, managed the 5.2 million acre land grant from 1719 to 1753. In 1819, the McCormicks bought the farm and in 1823 built the slave quarters. After the Civil War, they sold portions of the farm to their former slaves. These parcels became Josephine City, one of the largest African-American settlements in Virginia, and which is now part of Berryville. In 1980, Clermont Farm was donated to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to be preserved and retained as an agricultural property.



Scope of Work

Participants will stabilize the 1823 Slave Quarters under the direction of preservation experts. Over the course of six, one-week sessions, volunteers will:

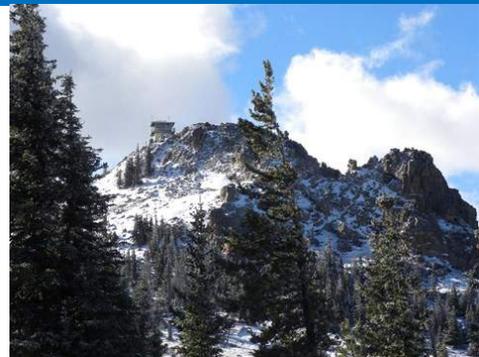
- Stabilize the dry-stone foundation;
- Stabilize and repair the roof framing, and install new cypress shingle roofing;
- Repair and replace chinking;
- Restore flooring;
- Assess and repair log framing;
- Replace deteriorated clapboard siding;
- Rehabilitate windows and doors.

Blackhall Mountain

Sponsored by the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest, WY

July 28—August 1 | August 4—8

The Blackhall Mountain Lookout was constructed in 1963 to replace a smaller 1916 wooden cab. It is perched on a rock outcropping near the Colorado-Wyoming border in the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest. From 1916 through the late 1970s, the Lookout served as the summer residence and station for Forest Service fire watchers, like 19 year-old Virginia McIntyre who was stranded with her 12 year-old cousin on the peak during a 1955 forest fire. The tower is being rehabilitated for overnight rentals



Scope of Work

To prepare the Lookout for overnight rental, participants will:

- Strip and reroof the cab;
- Rehabilitate the windows and doors;
- Replace deteriorated catwalk decking;
- Remove existing chain-link fence and replace it with wooden rails;
- Repaint the railing and catwalk;
- Repaint cement foundation to match its existing light yellow color;
- Repaint interior vertical groove plywood paneling.

Lower Morrison Cabin

Sponsored by the Lone Mesa State Park, CO



August 3—7 | August 10—14

Lone Mesa State Park was an approximately 12,000 acre parcel of private lands purchased by Colorado Parks and Wildlife in 1999, formerly Colorado State Parks, with the intent of conserving its wonderful natural resource values. The “Lower Morrison Cabin” sits in the center of Lone Mesa State Park, and was historically used as a cow camp, hunting cabin, and trappers residence. The land was originally owned by James Morrison who emigrated from Texas in the late 1800s. The Lower Morrison Cabin, which is believed to have been originally constructed in about 1918, belonged to J.L. Morrison. The cabin had a brief moment of fame during the filming of a silent movie starring Clara Bow in 1924 called *The Scarlet West*, which was filmed in the area.

Scope of Work

Participants will restore the cabin and make it available for use to hunters and other park visitors. Participants will learn to:

- Removal non-historic furnishings, wall coverings, and flooring;
- Repair the exist metal roof;
- Use temporary jacks to level the interior floor;
- Re-grade perimeter and establish positive drainage;
- Remove and replace exterior siding;
- Rehabilitate wood sash windows.

Camp Santanoni

Sponsored by Adirondack Architectural Heritage, NY



August 17—21 | August 24—28

In the early 1800s, Robert and Anna Pruyn built Camp Santanoni as a refuge in nature from their busy life in Albany. The family would often invite guests for extended visits, including Theodore Roosevelt. Robert spent many years in Japan as a youth, and this influence can be seen in how the estate’s layout blends with the contours of the natural landscape. The Melvin family bought the property and continued to use it as a family retreat until a tragic incident involving the disappearance of a young boy prompted the Melvins to sell the land and buildings to the Adirondack Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. Today the Santanoni Preserve is run by the Department of Environmental Conservation in partnership with Adirondack Architectural Heritage and supported by the Town of Newcombe. They focus conserving and preserving this beautiful 13,000 acre piece of Adirondack Wilderness.

Scope of Work

Participants will restore the interiors of the Farm Manager’s Cottage and the Herdsman’s Cottage, learning how to:

- Stabilize and rebuild structural floor and wall framing;
- Install sub-floor and final flooring;
- Install interior finishes and trim, matching original trim.

SCHEDULE

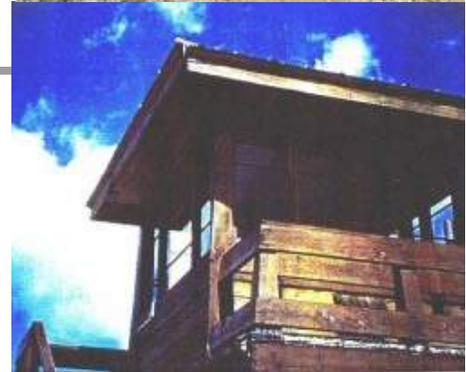
AUGUST

Hahns Peak

Sponsored by the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest, CO

August 17—21 | August 24—28 | September 14—18 | September 21—25

Hahns Peak, known traditionally as Old Baldy, was named after Joseph Henn who discovered gold on the mountain in 1862. He died of starvation and exposure in 1867 after mining gold on the mountain. Constructed in 1912, the Hahns Peak Lookout Tower stands as a testament the early mission of the Forest Service to protect and conserve forest lands, requiring more than one ton of cement and building materials to be packed up to the 10,759 foot-high site. The foundation was constructed of broken rocks laid in cement, and the doors and windows were framed dimensional lumber. The original watchers, often teachers who spent their summers working in the tower, were supplied with a cook stove, a mine-set telephone, detailed maps, and an Osborne Fire Finder, hauled to the site by packhorses.



Scope of Work

HistoriCorps will be returning for a third season to Hahns Peak. Work will continue to stabilize and restore the structure. Participants will learn to:

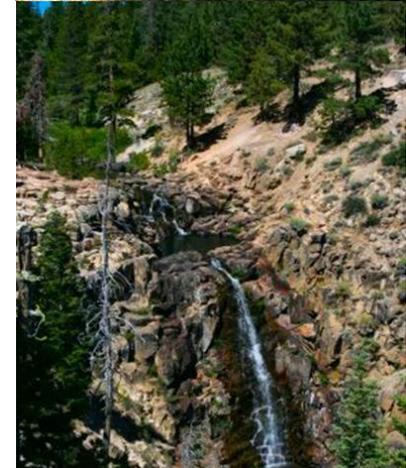
- Replace roofing material;
- Rehabilitate floor structure and wall framing;
- Lay tongue and groove fir flooring;
- Window and door framing;
- Rehabilitate stairs and railings.

Wild Plum

Sponsored by the Tahoe National Forest, CA

August 24—28 | August 31—September 4

In 1908, the Tahoe National Forest's Sierra Ranger District purchased land to build an administrative site. Already occupied by a residence built in 1907, the Forest Service added a bunkhouse, a barn, and shed to the property. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a garage for the complex during the 1930s. When the Downieville and Sierra Ranger Districts incorporated each other in 1946, Wild Plum was repurposed as a guard station for fire crews and employee housing until it was abandoned in the early 1980s. The Wild Plum complex currently suffers from a lack of maintenance and vandalism. The Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) wants to repurpose the buildings as a permanent basecamp. The 1907 residence is intended to be adapted into a cookhouse to provide meals for volunteers.



Scope of Work

To prepare the former residence to be repurposed as a cookhouse, students will learn to:

- Rehabilitate window sashes;
- Repair exterior doors;
- Restore the front porch, stairs, and railings;
- Replace missing and deteriorated shingle siding;
- Repaint exposed exterior wood surfaces.

Big Bend Barn

Sponsored by the Tahoe National Forest, CA



September 9—13 | September 16—20 | September 23—27

In the 1800s, Big Bend was a popular pit stop for those traveling West over Donner Summit looking to strike it rich in the California Gold Rush. The Stevens-Townsend-Murphy Party set up their camp in this location in 1844, four years before California became a state. Their camp encouraged more travelers and settlers to the area, and by the 20th century, the town of Big Bend was booming due to its location next to a natural hot springs. In the 1930s, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company began construction on a hydroelectric dam in the area. This brought several new jobs and settlers to Big Bend and several new buildings were added including Big Bend Barn, a firehouse, and residences.



Scope of Work

This project will tackle the first phase of preservation work at Big Bend Barn.

Work will include:

- Re-roofing the building;
- Repairing the foundation;
- Repairing and repainting north and east elevation siding;
- Rehanging the north door.

Stuart Pavilion

Sponsored by the Monongahela National Forest, WV



September 14—18 | September 21—25 | September 28—October 2

In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built the Stuart Recreation Area along a scenic bend in the Shavers Fork River. The Pavilion is only part of the Recreation Area, accompanied by 26 campgrounds, a large group camping area, and full bathroom facilities. This pavilion was constructed in the characteristic CCC style with local timbers and a cedar shingle roof. The Recreation Area is still actively used by the community for fishing, hiking, camping, and group events.



Scope of Work

HistoriCorps will partner with AmeriCorps Hands-on for this project. AmeriCorps members will learn about traditional roofing materials and methods while restoring the Pavilion for continued use by Forest patrons. Corps members will:

- Remove old roofing;
- Replace and repair deteriorated roof decking;
- Install and repair flashing;
- Install cedar shingles.

Aldo Leopold House

Sponsored by the Carson National Forest, NM

September 18—20

Built in 1911 for just \$650 by Forest Supervisor Aldo Leopold, the Aldo Leopold House is a two-story, Craftsman-style wood home to which Leopold referred as "Mia Casita." A conservationist, forester, writer and outdoor enthusiast, Aldo Leopold is considered by many to be the "father of wildlife management" and of wilderness system in the United States. Leopold occupied the cabin until 1913; subsequently, it was occupied by a succession of Forest Supervisors. It is currently used for educational programming and small events.



Scope of Work

In 2006, volunteers repaired decades of wear and tear at Aldo Leopold House to preserve its structure and history. It is now time to revisit the cabin and touch it up! The cabin requires scraping, painting, and staining of the exterior siding and doors. Also, steps, doors, and windows need repair or replacement. Volunteers will address these issues, learning how to:



- Fix wainscoting and siding (bear or badger damage).
- Construct, plane, and hang doors.
- Replace/repair buckled boards and steps.
- Clean, stain, and seal wood rails and trim.
- Sand, prime, and paint the exterior.
- Replace broken window panes.

Canyon de Chelly

Sponsored by Canyon de Chelly National Monument, AZ

August 17—21 | August 24—28

Canyon de Chelly National Monument is located within the Navajo Nation Reservation. Pueblo and Hopi tribes inhabited the canyon prior to the Navajo Nation, making it an important cultural and archaeological site. It was designated as a National Monument in 1931, and the Navajo Nation and the National Park Service administer the park jointly. Prior to this designation, traders had constructed a log barn for storage. Other structures were built around the log barn, and its rehabilitation is slated to be the inaugural building renovation in this historic community.



Scope of Work

The log barn will be used as an interpretive site. To stabilize the building and prepare for its new use, students will:

- Remove destructive vegetation and positively grade the site;
- Remove and replace rotted logs;
- Replace broken and missing collar ties on roof rafters;
- Remove interior wall board;
- Remove concrete flooring and restore earthen floor.



HELP SAVE AMERICA'S LAST GREAT PLACES

