

# NCPTT NOTES

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

A P R I L  
1997  
NUMBER 17

## Educating City Hall



Getting the message to local governments that historic preservation can improve the quality of life in their communities isn't easy — there is no formal education program for mayors, city managers, or city councils. So NCPTT in 1996 conducted a two-part survey to identify programs for city officials and to determine how a model educational program could be developed.

From the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, and the staffs of several SHPOs, it was learned that no state offices offer formal training programs expressly for city officials, relying instead on newsletters, brochures, slide and video presentations, and web sites on the Internet.

Many SHPOs present education programs at preser-

vation conferences, but public officials who attend are already knowledgeable about the social and economic benefits of preserving their communities. The problem is reaching officials who don't attend preservation conferences and don't read articles on preservation issues.

The survey identified two primary problems. First, because local public officials serve short terms, the sheer number of newly elected or appointed officers each year makes it financially impossible for SHPOs to conduct educational programs for them. Second, most public officials have little time to spend on any one special interest such as preservation.

Some SHPOs have designed programs for this audience that are tied to other activities. The California SHPO last year invited newly elected public officials on a bus tour of historic sites and a dinner at which Donovan Rypkema spoke about the economics of preservation — total cost, \$1500. Cherilyn

Widell, California deputy SHPO, reported that there was greater demand for the tour and dinner than could be accommodated.

For the second part of the survey, NCPTT sent questionnaires to SHPOs in every state and nine US territories and had a 70 percent return rate. The results show that SHPOs believe that —

- Their role in educating local officials is to provide assistance — materials, funding, training — to preservation commissions and government staffs.
- Partnerships with local preservation commissions and statewide non-profit organizations are good for delivering introductory training.
- Preservation training should cover preservation economics, financial incentives, historic designation, local and state preservation ordinances, land use and community planning, and maintaining community character.
- The best means to communicate with local officials are one-on-one discussions, public meetings, group presentations, slide and videotape programs, and television.
- The least effective means are annual reports and video-conferencing.

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## NCPTT NOTES

APRIL 1997

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Page 1: F. Gale

Page 4: Manson and Snyder, Ohio SHPO

Page 8: F. Gale

### Newsletter Design

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*NCPTT Notes* is published by the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

During December 1996, the *NCPTT Notes* mail list was edited to reduce printing and mailing costs that result from duplicate mailings. Offices now receiving one copy of *Notes* rather than several copies are asked to circulate *Notes* among colleagues.

The mail list for *NCPTT Notes* is subject to request under the Freedom of Information Act. Persons or organizations not wanting to have mail list information disclosed should unsubscribe.

Comments and items of interest for the next newsletter should be sent to the editor of the upcoming *NCPTT Notes*, John Robbins.

## About NCPTT

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, NCPTT's advisory board — the Preservation Technology and Training Board — and NCPTT's Preservation Grants program as a national initiative to coordinate and promote research, distribute information, and provide training about preservation skills and technologies.

NCPTT is established to develop and distribute preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources; to develop and facilitate training for Federal, State and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, and others working in the preservation field; to take steps to apply preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions; to facilitate the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations and the private sector; and to cooperate with related international organizations.

The PTTBoard is established to provide leadership, policy advice and professional oversight for NCPTT, and to advise on

priorities and the allocation of PTTGrants.

The PTTGrants program is established to ensure an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution, and skills training in all the related historic preservation fields. Since 1994, nearly 70 PTTGrants projects have been undertaken in preservation and conservation research, training and information management.

NCPTT implements its purposes and mission in partnerships with Federal, State and local government

agencies, tribal governments, State Historic Preservation Offices, Native Hawaiian organizations, educational institutions, museums, public and private non-profit institutions, and professional organizations throughout the preservation and conservation community.

NCPTT is part of the Washington office of the National Park Service under the Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships. NCPTT is located on the campus of Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

## Louis Taylor joins NCPTT

Louis Taylor Jr. joins NCPTT as information management associate and will assist Mary Carroll in management of internal office computer systems.

Louis will be responsible for configuring, maintaining and upgrading computer hardware and software; managing the office network; and helping NCPTT staff with computer-related tasks and problems.

Louis comes to NCPTT from Americconnect in Overland Park, Kansas, where he was a management information system manager. Prior to Americconnect, Louis worked for 17 years in US Army communications.

His bachelor of science degree in telecommunications management is from DeVry Institute of Technology in Kansas City, Missouri.

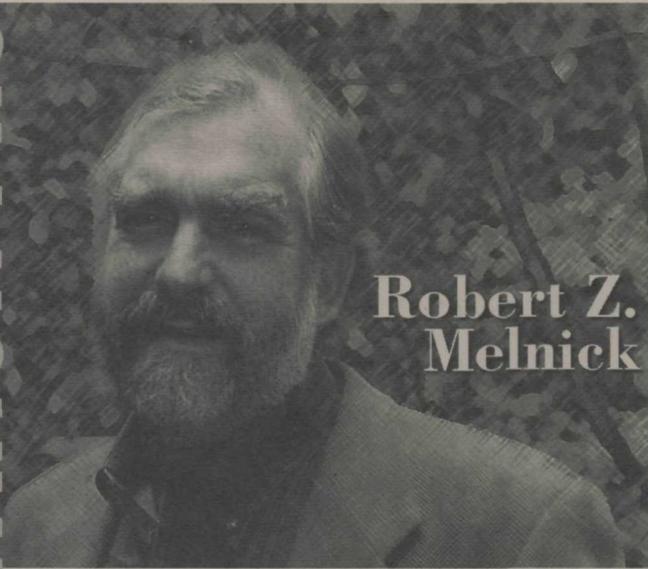
## Educating City Hall

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- SHPO training programs can be improved by increased program funding, scholarships for local officials, and training in the education process itself.

Finally the surveys show that SHPOs want to work with local commissions and statewide preservation organizations. NCPTT hopes to participate in this effort.

*This article was contributed by Barbara Anderson, a preservation consultant based in Manhattan, Kansas, who conducted the surveys for NCPTT. For a copy of her report, contact NCPTT Training Coordinator Fran Gale.*



**Robert Z. Melnick**

**R**obert Z. Melnick, professor of landscape architecture, was appointed dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon in April, 1996. He joined the faculty in 1982 and was head of the landscape architecture department from 1990 until 1995, when he was named interim dean. The school has five academic departments, three programs, and seven research centers and institutes. The interior architecture program and the graduate architecture program are nationally ranked. The school has approximately 1,400 majors, over 8 percent of the university's enrollment.

During Melnick's tenure as dean, the school received its largest gift, the endowment and properties composing the John Yeon Centers, valued at \$4.5 million. The gift included a 75-acre landscape in the Columbia River Gorge designed and conserved by John Yeon. A small conference center will

be sited at The Shire for scholars in preservation, architecture, landscape architecture, natural resource planning, and the fine arts. The Yeon Center for Architectural Studies will be in Portland, Oregon, at the Watzek House, one of the first and finest examples of the Pacific Northwest architectural style, designed by John Yeon in 1936. The house will remain a private home and revert to the school after the owner's lifetime.

Melnick has been very active in securing endowment funding for student scholarships, fellowships for junior faculty, course-related lectures, and graduate level colloquia.

"The dean of a school representing so many affiliated disciplines has to wear many hats," Melnick said. "The School of Architecture and Allied Arts is an academically rich and diverse community. We are a focused professional school in a strong liberal arts context at the University of Oregon."

Melnick's teaching and research focus on landscape preservation, land-use planning, and cultural and historic landscape analysis. He has studied cultural landscapes of national parks, including Yosemite and The Presidio in San Francisco. He has advised on management and preservation issues in Hawaii, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California and Kentucky.

Melnick is an internationally recognized expert on rural cultural landscapes. In 1992, he received a Federal Design Achievement Award from the National Endowment for the Arts for *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, published by the National Park Service and based on Melnick's research on rural historic landscapes. In 1984 Melnick published *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System* for the National Park Service. The American Society of Landscape Architects gave him the Honor Award in 1993 for his report on the Adolph Sutro Historic District in San Francisco.

"The study of historic landscapes is the study of the human condition and the ways in which people have altered and modified the land — for beauty, pleasure and utility. It is a fascinating field, for it encompasses and requires an understanding of both natural systems and cultural traditions," Melnick said.

"Above all, it demands acceptance of the dynamic quality of historic resources.

This is an on-going challenge. Landscapes share many characteristics of other historic resource types, but they are also very different. It would be a unfortunate to think of them as just one more historic resource. I am

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— Robert Z. Melnick

especially pleased to be able to provide support for the National Center for Preservation Technology and

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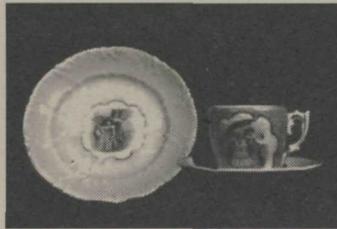
## Dinnerware as an economic indicator

An Ohio study of dinnerware, newspaper ads and mail order catalogues over a 40-year period has provided a new way of estimating the socioeconomic standings of the dishes' owners.

Dinnerware from institutional collections from 30 sites in 11 Ohio counties was examined in a study conducted by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office. All the artifacts in the study were from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The dishes were first sorted by ware type — common whiteware, ironstone, semiporcelain, porcelain — and then by the elaboration of decoration. Ware with simple designs such as bands or floral sprays in one or two colors was cheaper than those with flowers, foliage, ribbons, scrolls, berries or birds.

Then researchers studied catalogues and advertisements from 1890 to 1929, creating categories of dinnerware based on date, type, decoration and price, and combined the data into decade-long periods. They assigned each type of ware a "mean ceramic index value," with the cheapest, plain whiteware, assigned the value of 1.00. The index value for each category was determined by dividing the average cost per vessel by the average cost per vessel of plain whiteware in each decade.



Porcelain cup, saucer and plate, ca. 1915

Thus they generated mean ceramic index values for six categories of dinnerware for the first two decades, 1890-1899 and 1900-1909, and for the five categories for the next two.

**Decoration and factory markings can help date a site, and ceramic analysis can give clues to a household's activities, size and spending habits.**

Where good documentary data was available, socioeconomic scaling based on the mean ceramic indices appeared to support the historic record.

At one site researchers could examine changes

through time at a single location, and results there indicated that stratified privy deposits provide a good means of examining changes in a household's status over time.

Two urban sites next door to each other displayed nearly identical mean ceramic index values, supporting the idea that neighborhoods may share patterns of consumer spending.

The classification of socioeconomic status as high, middle and low is only a rough estimate, according to the Ohio report, and the use of ceramic indices on additional sites is necessary to make the sorting clearer.

However, several factors may limit the use of dinnerware as an economic indicator in the future: poor record-keeping, inadequate documentation, inaccuracies in field reports, and lack of information on provenance. Also, the study noted a widespread bias against curating artifacts from the 20th century; this material had been discarded or never collected.

Artifacts associated with food, such as dishes, pots and their sherds, have long served archeologists: decoration and factory markings can help date a site, and ceramic analysis can give clues to a household's activities, size and spending habits.

The Ohio project was supported by the 1995 PTTGrants program, and copies of the final report are available from NCPTT Research Coordinator Dr. Mark Gilberg.

### Robert Z. Melnick

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Training. It's a wonderful opportunity to think about preservation of all types of historic resources in an integrated and directed way."

Melnick was elected fellow in the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1993 and serves on the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture's board of directors. He also directed the 1993 Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture conference on the UO campus. With Kenneth Helphand, he co-edits *Landscape Journal*.

Recently, Melnick's work has addressed the ways in which we think about nature and culture in historic landscapes; he aims for a more integrated model for analysis, protection, and management.

He received a master of landscape architecture degree in 1975 from the College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse; and a bachelor of arts in 1970 in American history from Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York.

# NAPAP Integrated Assessment Report

Members of thirteen research synthesis teams and key members of the 1996 National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and Science and Policy Associates, Inc. held a writers workshop in Scottsdale, Arizona, in January to discuss techniques of drafting reports on pollution effects. The teams will review a draft in early spring and present an integrated assessment report to Congress in June 1997.

Representing writers for the materials effects group were Mary F. Striegel, program manager for the NCPTT Materials Research Program, and Victor Mossotti, US Geological Survey geochemist and a Materials Research Program principal investigator.

The materials effects group believes there is considerable benefit in reducing pollution damage to cultural materials such as statues and public buildings for they remind us of the nation's history and inculcate a sense of patriotism.

As a national leader in the evaluation of the effects of outdoor air pollutants on the decay of cultural resources, NCPTT's Materials Research Program contributes significantly to NAPAP's materials effects group through its research. It aids the NAPAP materials effects group by focusing research

on three key areas: (1) understanding the fundamental mechanisms of stone decay, (2) cultivating pollutant mitigation strategies and (3) developing better treatments to prevent or minimize injury of cultural resources.

NCPTT's Material Research Program seeks to understand how outdoor pollutants contribute to the decay of cultural resources.

By identifying the dominant processes that contribute to materials deterioration, the Materials Research Program points to the most damaging pollutants and assesses the level of pollutant reduction needed to minimize damage. By

## History and Purpose of NAPAP

NAPAP was created in 1980 by Congress to assess the economic impact of the Clean Air Act. Its mission, to help oversee Clean Air Acts by providing impartial scientific information to policy-makers, was renewed with the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. NAPAP is charged with providing Congress with scientific input, including technical facts and summaries of significance with defined uncertainties and limitations. Specifically, NAPAP has been asked to make assessments every four years and to answer two questions: (1) What are the status of implementation, the effectiveness, and the costs and benefits of Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments? and (2) What are the reductions in deposition rates that are needed in order to prevent adverse effects?

Contributing to the answers to these questions are thirteen research synthesis teams made up of economists, lawyers, engineers, chemists, geologists, biologists, and others from Federal agencies and research centers. These teams cover topics ranging from emissions and compliance costs to concentration and deposition of pollutants. Effects teams cover topics of surface water chemistry/biota, ecosystem health, forest condition, human health, materials and visibility.

developing alternative methods of mitigation and new conservation treatments for preservation, the Materials Research Program contributes to a better economic assessment of the effects of Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Cultural resource inventories such as the Smithsonian Institution's Inventory of American Sculpture (located at <http://www.siris.si.edu>) and others kept by Save Outdoor Sculpture! and the National Park Service attest to the potential for pollutant

damage. About 900,000 individual resources of cultural value, not counting the 10 - 30 million tombstones and memorials, are potentially at risk.

The workshop followed a September 1996 meeting in Washington, DC, for Federal employees, representatives of power companies, researchers and economists. Michael Uhart, director of NAPAP, discussed the goals of the report, and Chris Bernabo of the Science and Policy Associates, Inc. spoke on the

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# The National Archeological Database

*This article continues a regular series of columns about the Internet. This issue begins an overview of on-line preservation related databases. The National Archeological Database, managed by the National Park Service and available via the World Wide Web, is highlighted in this issue.*

*If you have suggestions for Internet-related topics that you would like to see discussed in this column or if you have a question about matters addressed here, please contact NCPTT via e-mail or regular mail.*

## National Archeological Database

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/nadb.htm>

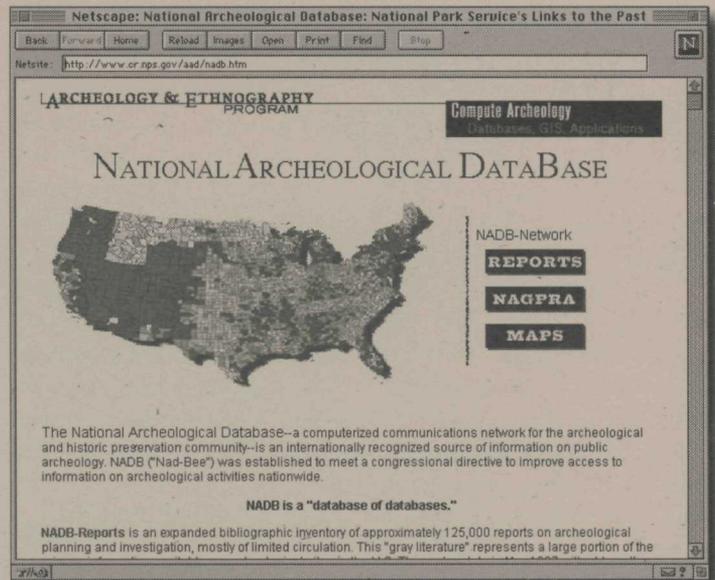
The National Archeological Database was established "to meet a congressional directive to improve access to information on archeological activities nationwide," according to its Web page. It is maintained by the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University of Arkansas through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Three primary components make up the system: NADB-NAGPRA, NADB-MAPS

(Multiple Attribute Presentation System), and NADB-Reports.

NADB-NAGPRA contains the full text of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, information about regulations and guidance, and summaries of inventory and repatriation activities. These documents are available directly from the Web page in either text or PDF format. They also are available via telnet from the Online System, but are more difficult to access that way.

NADB-MAPS displays maps generated from Geographic Information Systems showing national distributions of cultural and environmental resources across the country. Users can view and download a map and metadata information. These maps are available only via NADB's Web page.

NADB-Reports is a bibliography of 160,000 archeological reports, most of which are not commonly available in the published literature. The system does not provide the full text of these reports, and neither NPS nor CAST keeps any on file; it is up to the researcher to acquire copies. There are two ways to access NADB-Reports: Use a form-based query or telnet to the NADB Online System. Both are available via NADB's Web page. (To telnet from a Web site, it is necessary to have a telnet product associated



with the Web browser. Information on how to do this usually is available in the help menu of Web browsers.)

The form-based query is intuitive and easy to use. Simply type your criteria in the space(s) provided. It is possible to search based on state, county, work type ("types of work on which the report is based"), cultural affiliation, keyword, material, date, author, title, or any combination of these. Help in creating queries is readily available on the Web page. After clicking on the Submit Query button, you get a list of reports that match the specified criteria, for viewing or printing.

It is also possible to telnet to the NADB Online System via NADB's Web page. After the connection is made, type "nadb" (without the quotes) at the login: prompt. If the system requests a terminal type, try VT100 — it's the most commonly used terminal emulation. After entering your user ID (your name),

the system will display the National Archeological Database Online System Main Menu, which provides access to general information about NADB, technical support information, NADB-Reports, NADB-NAGPRA, NADB comments, and exit and logout. Select option #3 to run NADB-Reports.

The NADB-Reports Main Menu provides access to general information about NADB-Reports, the full NADB-Reports manual, and NADB-Reports Programs. Select option #3 (Run NADB-Reports Programs) to search the database. At the NADB-Reports Program Menu, create a query by selecting option #1 (Create a New Database Query). The system will display the searchable fields (see description of a form-based Web interface above). Enter the criteria desired and then return to the NADB-Reports Main Menu. Select option #3 to view, download or save query results.

Of the two methods of access described above, the form-based Web page is clearly easier to use and speedier. The interface is familiar in an Internet world dominated by World Wide Web pages, and the return of information is quick. Telnet access to the Online System is not difficult, but it is slower and not as intuitive. Both methods of access provide help options at every screen — definitely appreciated by novice users.

A difficulty with the National Archeological Database Reports Module is the lack of standardization of terms in the searchable fields. While the system does provide lists of “valid” terms for each field, the lists for the most part are huge and completely non-standardized. Standardization is a critical factor in the design of any database system. It allows easier grouping of records and therefore a more complete list of records that match query criteria. The search process itself also becomes simpler.

The NADB has great potential and contains a wealth of information about archeological work done nationwide. It provides awareness of projects, large and small, that might not otherwise be known because their reports exist only in the “grey literature.” NPS and CAST deserve our continued support for their efforts in this endeavor. With further development of standardization, NADB can be an extremely valuable online resource.

—Mary S. Carroll

## Cornerstones Youth Training Program

**T**he problem: Adobe and wood community buildings in Mora and Zuni, New Mexico, crumble. Communities need revitalization. Skills are forgotten when they aren't used.

The solution: Teach young people how to preserve the earthen architecture of rural New Mexico. Renew their knowledge and interest in the culture that produced it.

The means: A PTTGrant in 1996 to the Santa Fe-based Cornerstones Community Partnerships to develop, field-test and conduct a youth training program for sixteen Native American and Hispanic youth, a program that focuses on both technical preservation and cultural traditions.

The result: Forty-five young people — including Native American and Hispanic youth and architecture students from the University of Pennsylvania and Iowa State University — spent several weeks last summer learning about vernacular buildings in New Mexico, how to create them and how to preserve them.

Native American youth were chosen by a community-based selection committee working in cooperation with Zuni tribal administration. They were joined by University of Pennsylvania and Iowa State University

students who were studying in summer programs in New Mexico. In Mora, a selection committee formed by the parish priest and Helping Hands agency chose Hispanic participants.

The young people and the college students learned about the history and traditions of New Mexican architecture, preservation philosophies and organizations, the history of earth as a building material, how to identify deterioration problems and choose treatments, graphic documentation, drafting, surveying, and planning with computers.

At Zuni, some of them learned traditional and modern methods of stone quarrying, dressing, and laying. Elders of the community taught prayers, offerings, and stories the Zuni people associate with stone.

Others learned about ruins stabilization during 12 weeks of training by Terry Morgart, exhibit specialist at Wupatki National Monument. Still others attended a two-week stabilization training held at Aztec Ruins National Monument with park ruins crew mentors from Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Tumacacari National Historical Park.

The program had an impact on the way the young people view their culture. A Zuni youth said, “Participation in the program made me

look at my culture in a different way. It made me realize that our culture needs to be looked at more as having strengths; we need to teach our youngest more about the culture.”

In Mora, an Hispanic village in northeast New Mexico, eight participants learned traditional methods of adobe preservation: site drainage, mud plastering, adobe wall repair, metal roofing and carpentry. And they assessed and documented the deterioration problems of historic adobe buildings in the area.

Community elders taught their skills while doing preservation work on Mora's historic structures, and a one-day visit to Fort Union taught them about adobe ruins preservation and lime plaster stabilization.

Mora trainees reported later that they were well instructed in traditional building methods and feel confident they can use them. Two have mud-plastered their family homes.

One Mora youth said the program had opened his eyes: “I have never been the type to like history, but now I have a greater appreciation for it.”

Another said, “I have a greater knowledge and respect for older buildings and our community's history.”

Cornerstones has been working since 1986 with communities in the southwestern United States to strengthen their cultural values by restoring historic

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# PTTGrants Projects in Training



Cane River landscape.

## Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy

A PTTGrants video; NCPTT Publications No. 96-01

Spring showings of the video "Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy" are scheduled in Washington, DC, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles.

The 55-minute video, funded in part through a 1994 PTTGrants to the American Society of Landscape Architects, was produced by The Garden Conservancy, ASLA, and the National Park Service.

The video shows the irreplaceable legacy of significant cultural landscapes: parks, gardens, battlefields and cemeteries. Originally designed to educate the preservation

community about historic landscapes, the video attracted enough contributors that the number and variety of locations were increased, and it is now aimed at a wider audience.

In *The New York Times*, Anne Rayer wrote, "I think that it should be in every public library and school in the country because it captures, through images and stories, the importance of the land and why we need to preserve it."

"Connections" premiered last fall in Chicago and Los Angeles at annual meetings of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and ASLA. Charles A. Birnbaum, coordinator of the NPS Historic Landscape Initiative, was executive producer. "Connections" was written and directed by Gina Angelone and narrated by Angela Lansbury.

A related book, *Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy*, will be published by ASLA and the National Park Service. For additional information contact ASLA, 4401 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008-2369, or Coordinator, Historic Landscape Initiative, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

## Preserving Georgia's Historical Records

PTTGrants workshops and leaflets

Leaflets on practical aspects of preserving the records of city and county government agencies are available on the World Wide Web and from the Georgia Department of Archives and History.

Both the leaflets and Web pages are based on six workshops that GDAH conducted in 1996 for superior court and county court clerks, education administrators, law enforcement administrators, records managers, and individuals responsible for preserving historic structures as well as their contents. Workshop coordinators assumed no experience or knowledge of preserving records.

Workshops focused on activities that could be done with little training, scarce resources, and in less-than-ideal environments. Participants learned what causes records to deteriorate and debated case studies, so that they could synthesize the concepts presented to them.

The workshops were funded by the 1995 PTTGrants program. Topics of the workshops included evaluating options for preserving paper-based and machine readable records, maintaining a suitable records storage environment, selecting an off-site facility for storing records, preparing for disasters, and reformatting records for more efficient management.

The leaflets are intended to introduce sound preservation concepts to readers newly responsible for records. For copies, contact GDAH at 404/651-6547 (telephone). The leaflets also may be accessed electronically through the Georgia Secretary of State GDAH Web site, <http://www.sos.state.ga.us>

## Training by and for Indian Tribes

A PTTGrants Report; NCPTT Publications No. 96-11

The report of a 1996 workshop on historic preservation training needs of Indian tribes is now available.

Tribal representatives agreed that they need training in cultural resource law, regulation policy, and procedure; that much training is needed in the development of tribal preservation or cultural resource management programs; and that an important function of any tribal preservation program

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# US/ICOMOS International Summer Intern Program

A double-issue report recently published by US/ICOMOS and NCPTT describes the work of young preservation professionals who participated in US/ICOMOS international summer internships in 1995 and 1996.

In 1995, with NCPTT support, the program had several firsts: the first exchange with Africa, between the United States and Ghana; the first exchange with Turkey; the first internship in underwater archeology (with a Thai archeologist interning at Northwestern State University of Louisiana); and the first involvement with a non-profit community-based organization — Cornerstones Community Partnerships in New Mexico. In 1996, the program continued to expand with support from NCPTT.

Ellen Delage, intern program director, said "For twelve years, this unique program has offered young preservationists around the world the opportunity to learn first-hand about the technical methods and the institutional and legal tools that enable a nation to preserve its cultural heritage. The US/ICOMOS intern program extends the network of education, international exchange and understanding to the next generation of preservation professionals."

The internships program, begun in 1984, reaches

**"The US/ICOMOS intern program extends the network of education, international exchange and understanding to the next generation of preservation professionals."**

41 countries and has the support of many US preservation and philanthropic organizations.

US/ICOMOS' intern program is a model of public-private partnership and an essential component in the international heritage conservation movement. For more information on the program and the 1995-1996 report, contact Ellen Delage, Program Director, US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street NW - Room 331, Washington, DC 20001-2718, telephone 202/842-1862.

# NAPAP Integrated Assessment Report

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importance of integrating the scientific contributions.

The NCPTT Materials Research Program seeks to understand how outdoor pollutants contribute to the decay of cultural resources, and NAPAP uses its research to link sciences and policy-making.

The policy-making life cycle has four components: (1) articulation, identification of the issue and consensus on the problem; (2) aggregation, determining the

most practical solution; (3) allocation, solving the problem; and (4) oversight, performance evaluation. Evaluations then become part of the articulation and the cycle begins again.

At the Arizona workshop a mockup of a report from one effects group was distributed to writers, and participants worked to insure that the information would be relevant and accessible to policy-makers.

— Mary F. Striegel

## PTTGrants Projects in Training

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is outreach to the tribal and non-tribal publics.

Participants recommended that Indians should teach Indians; that training should be regionally based to minimize costs and enhance relevance; and that, in any training program, tribes should be encouraged to share their expertise.

Participants in the workshop, held in Reno, Nevada, were from Colville Confederated Tribes, Hualapai Tribe, Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, Navajo Nation, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe,

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and Yurok Tribe.

The University of Nevada, Reno conducted the workshop. Sessions were facilitated and the report prepared by Dr. Thomas F. King, an adjunct faculty member. The workshop was funded through a 1995 PTTGrant to Crow Canyon Archeological Center in Cortez, Colorado. For copies of the report, contact Leanne Stone, UNR Division of Continuing Education, 702/784-4046.

## Historic Landscapes Workshops

### A series of PTTGrants workshops

As a 1996 PTTGrants award recipient, the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation will sponsor three historic landscapes workshops designed for state historic preservation offices, statewide preservation organizations, local preservation commissions, and others involved in the evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic landscapes.

Workshops will be held April 3-4 in Memphis; May 1-2 in Omaha; and June 26-27 in Salt Lake City. Participants will learn to recognize historic landscapes; design and conduct surveys, evaluate the significance and integrity, and develop treatment options for historic landscapes; and provide opportunities to explore regional issues in landscape preservation.

For more information, contact workshop coordinator Melissa Mourkas, 413/536-8987.

## Preservation Institute for the Building Crafts Workshops

### A series of PTTGrants workshops

The Preservation Institute for the Building

Crafts of Historic Windsor, Inc. received a 1996 PTTGrants award to conduct a series of craft training workshops in Louisiana. Based on the success of the 1996 workshops, Historic Windsor again will offer a series of six workshops beginning with decorative interior paint finishes at Magnolia Mound in Baton Rouge, April 12-15, and workshops on classical moldings, American building design and technology, preservation philosophy for people who maintain old buildings, and repointing brick masonry in New Orleans April 17-27.

The workshops are designed primarily for building professionals and include many hands-on activities. For more information on these workshops, contact Historic Windsor, Inc., 802/674-6752.

## Health and Environmental Hazards Workshop

### A PTTGrants workshop May 22-23 New Orleans, Louisiana

RESTORE, a national not-for-profit educational corporation offering architectural restoration training programs, will present a workshop on environmental hazards related to restoration materials and processes May 22-23, 1997, at the Arsenal on Jackson Square, New Orleans.

Funded with a 1996

PTTGrants award, this workshop will address relevant topics for preservation architects, museum conservators, cultural resource managers, and facilities maintenance personnel. The workshop will focus on basic principles of health, safety and toxicology; occupational hazards associated with restoration materials and processes; methods for evaluating and choosing safe materials and procedures; and methods for working safely with hazardous materials.

For more information contact RESTORE, 212/213-2020.

## "Have You Got the Blues?"

### June 3 Washington, DC

The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts announces Architectural Records Workshops June 3 in Washington, DC, and November 5 in Syracuse, New York. The intended audience includes architectural historians, architects, archivists, librarians and other museum professionals. The workshops will address the problems of caring for the diverse materials of architectural records collections.

For more information, contact CCAHA Preservation Services Representative Susan DuBois, 215/545-0613.

## Preservation Weekend/Portland

### June 20-22 Portland, Oregon

The first of three Preservation Weekends cosponsored by NCPTT and the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Statesides Partnerships Program will be held June 20-22 in Portland, Oregon.

Preservation Weekend workshops are two-day intensive learning opportunities for owners and managers of historic properties. Oregon partners for the Portland weekend are the Oregon statewide Historic Preservation League of Oregon, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and the University of Oregon graduate program in historic preservation.

Preservation Weekend/Portland will adapt information contained in HPLO's *Rehab Oregon Right* manual to include an orientation to Portland's historic environments; financial incentives, designation, and ownership of historic properties; developing a rehabilitation plan; hands-on rehabilitation and restoration sessions; and an opportunity to share personal "rehab stories" and learn from the experts in a special, "The House Doctor is In" session.

Special focus tours will address historic lighting, architectural salvage, and context and change within Portland's historic neighborhoods.

For more information on

Preservation Weekend/Portland, or other Preservation Weekends, contact NCPTT Training Associate Paula Cook, 318/357-6464. Watch for future editions of *Notes* for details on other Preservation Weekends in 1997.

## Sculpture Conservation Workshop

August 21-23  
Murrells Inlet, South Carolina

Authorities on sculpture maintenance and conservation will speak at a workshop August 21-23, 1997, at Brookgreen Gardens, Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. They are Virginia Naudé, Norton Art Conservation, Inc; Glenn Wharton, Wharton, Griswold and Associates; Rosa Lowinger, Sculpture Conservation Studio; Lynn Brostoff and René de la Rie of the Scientific Research Department of the National Gallery of Art; and Phoebe Dent Weill, formerly of Washington University Technology Associates.

The workshop will be co-sponsored by NCPTT, Save Outdoor Sculpture!, Southeastern Museums Conference, North Carolina Museums Council, South Carolina Federation of Museums, and Brookgreen Gardens. Tours of the Gardens will be led by Robin Salmon, vice president and curator of sculpture for the Gardens, and Ted Monnich of the South

Carolina State Museum. Mary F. Striegel, NCPTT research associate, will speak on research in sculpture conservation, and Susan Nichols of SOS! will speak on raising funds.

Founded in 1931 as the nation's first public sculpture garden, Brookgreen Gardens is on the site of four colonial rice plantations. It has the largest permanent collection of outdoor American figurative sculpture in the world. The collection of

560 works by 240 artists includes such well-known artists as Charles Parks, Daniel Chester French, Carl Milles, August Saint-Gaudens, and Anna Hyatt Huntington. The collection continues to grow with the addition of historic and contemporary work. Brookgreen also features a major indoor exhibition, "American Masters," which showcases foremost American sculptors of the last 150 years.

Conservators, museum curators, directors of public arts programs, and other professionals concerned with sculpture preservation are invited to participate in this practical workshop. For additional information, contact Louisiana SOS! Coordinator Sarah Luster at NCPTT.

## Cornerstones Youth Training Program

Continued from Page 8

buildings, encouraging traditional building practices, and developing skills in the younger generation.

The youth training program was a private-public collaboration of eleven partners: NCPTT, Wupatki National Monument, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Fort Union National Monument, Cornerstones Community Partnerships, Mora Valley, Zuni Pueblo, The Hitachi Foundation, the State Youth Conservation Corps, Native AmeriCorps, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

In Mora, one participant has secured related employment since the program ended, and others believe the

training prepared them for work opportunities (some had no work experience at all before the program).

In Zuni, one youth is a program administration intern at Cornerstones, and another is a housing program supervisor. Many are also now aware that the National Park Service offers career opportunities.

Many community members and participants observed that an important result of the program is that it builds confidence and a positive and responsible work ethic, attitudes that will help the young people in any choice of career.

Results of these two programs will be incorporated into programs at new sites; the goal is to add one new training site each year. Zuni Pueblo is incorporating the Cornerstones mentorship

program into its programs, and Mora will continue to collaborate with Cornerstones on its youth training program this summer.

*This article was contributed by Barbara Zook, Program Director of Cornerstones Community Partnerships, and Michael Kramer, an independent program development and youth training program consultant. An article about the Cornerstones Youth Training Program will be featured in an upcoming edition of CRM. For more information about Cornerstones Community Partnerships, contact Barbara Zook, 505/982-9521.*



## Our Mission

### The National Park Service

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

### The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training promotes and enhances the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.

NCPTT, created by Congress, is an interdisciplinary effort by the National Park Service to advance the art, craft, and science of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. NCPTT serves public and private practitioners through research, education, and information management.

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