

# NCPTT

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING



## FROM THE EDITOR

This edition of *Notes from the Center* highlights the Center's work in **information management and dissemination**. A critical element of the Center's mission is the distribution of preservation information and technologies among government agencies, universities and research institutions, professional

organizations and private professional practices. The Center emphasizes electronic distribution as the most efficient means of providing this information to the preservation community.

The second in a regular series of columns on the Internet is featured in this edition of *Notes*. Finding and distributing information via the Internet is the focus of this issue's column. Internet resources such as

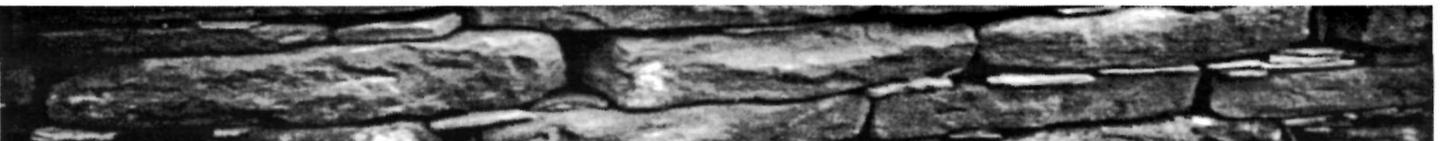
gopher, World Wide Web, ftp, and telnet sites are defined and described.

Also featured in this issue are an article promoting the use of *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* and a report on the most recent meeting of the PTTBoard in Natchitoches.

PTTBoard member W. James Judge is the focus of this edition's **Preservation Profile**. Dr. Judge co-chairs the board's subcommittee on research and is prominent in the archeology of the Southwest.

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Comments and items of interest for the next newsletter should be sent to the editor of the upcoming *Notes*, Mark Gilberg.



## THE CENTER

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

The Center and its advisory board - **the Preservation Technology and Training Board** - were organized throughout 1993 and 1994, and the Center's staff arrived in Natchitoches between October 1994 and January 1995.

The Center is an interdisciplinary effort by the **National Park Service** to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, landscapes, materials conservation, and history. The Center's mission is implemented through its three components - research, training, and information management.

The Center's **research** component emphasizes innovative, practical solutions to current preservation and conservation questions.

The Center's **training** component emphasizes preservation skills enhancement, life-long learning at all levels of preservation practice, and continuing education for preservation professionals.

The Center's **information management** component emphasizes cultural resources data management and information distribution that is innovative and appropriate for the electronic age.

## PRESERVATION PROFILE

*This feature is the sixth profile in an occasional series that highlights the careers of people who motivate and guide preservation practice in the United States.*

### W. James Judge

*An edited first-person profile -*

I was born in Dillon, Montana. My father worked for the National Park

Service, thus I was raised in places like Glacier National Park and Jackson Hole, Wyoming. I graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and after a brief "bout" with college, served four years as a Marine Corps pilot. With help from the GI Bill, I returned to college and earned a bachelor's degree in political science, then spent two years teaching adults in Ecuador how to form self-help organizations. I returned to graduate studies in anthropology at the University of New Mexico, and received my PhD in 1970. My dissertation research was on the Paleo-Indian period in central New Mexico.

I taught at Colorado State University for two years, before returning to UNM as a member of the anthropology faculty. In 1974 I was hired as a full-time research archeologist with the Chaco Project, a ten-year project co-sponsored by the National Park Service and UNM. In 1985, as the Chaco Project was closing, I accepted a position as director of the Fort Burgwin Research Center, an external research and educational campus of Southern Methodist University located near Taos, New Mexico.

In 1990, tired of administrative duties and wanting to return to teaching, I joined the anthropology faculty at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado. I currently teach Southwest archeology, public archeology, archeological field and laboratory methods, and a freshmen course in evolution. I also direct a long-term archeological research project in the Lowry area of southwestern Colorado.

I currently serve on the Board of Directors of the Archaeological Conservancy, and in 1992 I was appointed by the Governor of Colorado to the Four Corners Heritage Council. I have long been interested in the field of prehistoric and historic preservation and chaired the National Coalition for Applied Preservation Technology, an organization that advocated the establishment of a national preservation technology center over ten years ago. Most importantly, I currently serve on the Preservation Technology and Training Board -- NCPTT's advisory board -- appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

My résumé includes over 50 publications, including *Regional Sampling in*

*Archaeology* [with J. Ebert and R. Hitchcock] in **Sampling in Archaeology** (University of Arizona Press), **Chaco and Hohokam: Prehistoric Regional Systems in the American Southwest** [with Patricia Crown] (School of American Research Press) and *Saving the Past for Ourselves* in **Protecting the Past** (CRC Press).

*(Dr. Judge's brief self-styled biography concludes with claiming "interest in the phenomenon of Bevis and Butthead, for which I admit some genetic responsibility." We will leave readers to investigate this claim on their own should they have an opportunity to meet Dr. Judge.)*

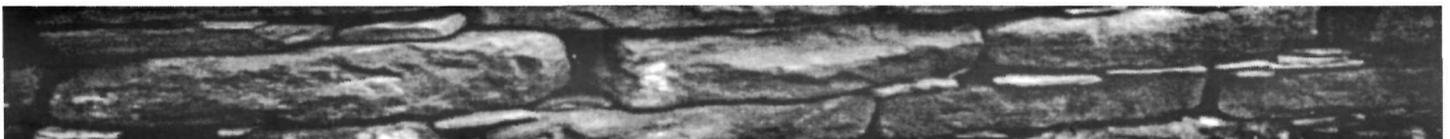
*On NCPTT's PTTBoard, Dr. Judge plays a key role as co-chair (with Dr. Neville Agnew) of the Board's subcommittee on research, in a manner much respected by fellow Board members and NCPTT staff alike. Dr. Judge's keen sense of preservation priorities and the importance of the Preservation Technology and Training Grants program in advancing the knowledge and practice of prehistoric and historic preservation already have left a strong mark on NCPTT's development and future. The Center is fortunate to collaborate with such a committed archeologist and preservationist as we begin implementing our first five-year plan.*

## THE INTERNET

*This is the second in a regular series of columns on the Internet. This article discusses ways to find and distribute information on the Internet. If you have a suggestion for an Internet-related subject that you'd like to see discussed in this column or if you have a question about matters addressed here, contact the Center via e-mail or regular mail.*

There are two key elements to Internet use - 1) finding and disseminating information and 2) interpersonal communication. The first involves using facilities like gophers, World Wide Web sites, telnet, and ftp to search for materials of interest to the user or to distribute information of interest to others. The second uses electronic mail to foster communication on the Net. This column will discuss applications utilized to find and disseminate information. Interpersonal communication will be discussed in the next issue of *Notes*.

### Finding and disseminating



**information:** Two primary, inter-related uses of the Internet are to find information and to disseminate information. As reviewed in a previous column, the Internet is made up of thousands of interconnected computers. A "site", as used here, consists of information residing on any of those computers. Users of the Internet utilize software to create sites to distribute information or to access them to find information. Both are done predominately via gopher, World Wide Web, ftp and telnet software. And these applications are not mutually exclusive. For example, gophers, ftp and telnet can all be incorporated into World Wide Web sites and gopher sites. Each of these will briefly be discussed here. But first a word about addresses.

**Addresses:** In order to access any Internet resource, no matter what navigational tool is used, the system needs to know where it is. URL is a term often used in discussions of locations of Internet resources. The acronym stands for Universal Resource Locator and indicates the address of a site. It takes the form of a command followed by a colon, two slashes and then the location of the site, for example, gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov or http://www.cr.nps.gov. Gopher, obviously, indicates that the resource is a gopher site. Http tells us that the site is a World Wide Web site.

**gopher:** Gopher was first developed by the University of Minnesota to serve as an on-campus information service. The system was called "gopher" to refer to both the UM "Golden Gophers" and to reflect its function as a "go fer". When it became clear that gopher could also work on the Internet, its use spread rapidly.

Gophers consist of text-based hierarchical menus that assist users in accessing Internet resources. For example, the menu below is the initial menu seen on the NCPTT gopher.

When selected, each option on the menu will display informational text, another menu or will connect to other Internet sites via gopher, ftp, telnet, etc. Graphics, video, or sound won't be available using a gopher site, but lots of information will. Organizations like the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training develop gophers and place local information

(PTTGrants Announcement; job, conference announcements) there as well as provide access to remote Internet sites. The ease of the gopher system is that you never need to worry about the address of a resource. Following menu choices usually will allow you to find the information you're looking for.

**World Wide Web:** In popular literature and general discussions, the World Wide Web is becoming synonymous with the Internet. World Wide Web sites are similar to gophers but don't require hierarchical menus and can incorporate graphics, video, and sound. However, the Web began as sites containing text only. Phrases or words were numbered and so could be selected to link to other sites or view information. Today most Web sites take advantage of graphics capabilities. There are several browsers (software used to access the Web) available including *Netscape*, *Mosaic*, *Spry*, and *Lynx* (a text browser).

Links to other Web sites, ftp sites, telnet or gopher sites, as well as local files, can be incorporated into text or set up as a menu. Click on highlighted words and find information about that topic, either locally or from a remote site. It's called a Web because, unlike a gopher, there is no linear element to accessing information. Exploring the Web can send you to places

unknown via obscure routes. Sometimes you don't know where you are even after you get there!

**ftp:** FTP, or file transfer protocol, is a way of moving files around the Internet. As long as both communicating machines can understand ftp, they can exchange files no matter what kind of computers are being used. There are two kinds of ftp sites. One requires an account and password on the remote computer and the other, anonymous ftp, does not. Anonymous ftp is often used to provide access to organizations' computers so that software and information files can be downloaded by remote users. Users login as "anonymous" and enter their e-mail address as the password. The owner of the anonymous ftp site often will set restrictions on access, often limiting site availability and the files that can be downloaded.

**telnet:** Telnet allows users to access remote computers. It's just another way to get around the Internet. A username or login ID and password is often, though not always, necessary. Many databases like the National Archeological Database are accessed via telnet. Sites like the NADB will provide instructions on how to login and what password to use.

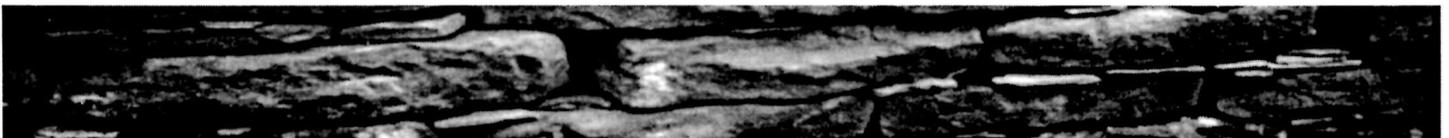
**Additional reading:** If you'd like to read in more detail about the Internet, there are many excellent source books available.

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## Welcome to the Campus Wide Information Gopher at Northwestern State University

Root gopher server: gopher.ncptt.nps.gov

- >
1. About the NCPTT Gopher/
  2. About the National Center for Preservation Technology & Training (../
  3. National Park Service Resources/
  4. Preservation Organizations/
  5. Preservation Newsletters/
  6. Libraries/
  7. Archives/
  8. Museums/
  9. Cultural Resource Internet Sites/
  10. Preservation Law/
  11. Emergency Assistance Programs/
  12. Archive of Listservs/
  13. Jobs/Conferences/Grants/ Training/Directories/
  14. Northwestern State University Gophers/
  15. Getting Around the Internet/
  16. User Inquiries/



Two that were used for this column are *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*, Second Edition, by Ed Krol, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. and *The Internet Unleashed*, Foreword by Kevin Kelly, Sams Publishing.

-Mary S. Carroll

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

Regardless of the medium of distribution, it is generally agreed that disseminating information is critical to advances in preservation. Improved methods of sharing information and coordinating its distribution are needed. This is essential if the field is to take advantage of technologies developed in other disciplines. Preservation and conservation practitioners need to gain both intellectual and technological control over the existing knowledge base. Unfortunately, this has become increasingly difficult as the knowledge base expands and the number of published works on preservation and conservation increases rapidly. Nonetheless, practitioners must keep pace both to avoid reinventing the wheel and to take advantage of the benefits of technology transfer.

One of the most effective ways of keeping abreast of developments in the field of historic preservation is through the use of technical abstracts such as Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA). Published regularly and promptly since 1955, AATA is the only comprehensive, international bibliographic publication for the technical literature on archeology and the fine arts. AATA's principal mission is to provide subscribers with the timely publication of abstracts -- and it occasionally supplements abstracts with publications that assist in the use of earlier volumes or provide a more specialized topical bibliography. A brief history of AATA recently was published by Jessica Brown, Managing Editor, AATA ("Computerising art and archaeology technical abstracts: present possibilities and future potential" in Preprints of the 8th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM for Conservation, Sydney, Australia, 6-11 September, 1987, Los

Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute, 1987, 235-237).

AATA abstracts periodicals, reports, news items, books, and other publications as well as audiovisual and machine-readable media. Over 1,200 periodicals are surveyed for articles relevant to preservation and conservation and 300 to 500 monographic publications and collections of essays, conference proceedings, bibliographies, textbooks and other books are abstracted in each number of AATA. Patent documents, technical reports, master's theses and other "gray" literature also are abstracted.

Sources cited deal specifically with the technical examination, investigation, analysis, restoration, preservation and technical documentation of works of art and monuments having historic or artistic significance. In addition, a special effort is made to abstract publications that, although not specifically dealing with historic or artistic objects, may contain information that is indirectly applicable to the study and treatment of art works or archeological materials.

Also abstracted is technological literature that reports data on the physical and chemical properties of substances that play important roles in the structure of artistic and historic works, as well as those used in their treatment, repair and preservation. Articles of general interest,

or those concerned with the technical aspects of art and archeology also are abstracted. Reports of the progress of archeological excavations, notices of objects and works of art newly discovered or authenticated, and art historical studies are included if they shed light on the nature or techniques of the construction of objects.

Recently AATA has sought to expand its coverage by including abstracts of works relevant to architectural conservation. This section includes abstracts that pertain directly to the study and conservation of buildings, monuments, historic sites, and historic landscapes and gardens.

The abstracts are divided into the following sections:

- (A) examination and documentation methods,
- (B) conservation practice,
- (C) archeology,
- (D) architectural conservation,
- (E) conservation education and training,
- (F) production techniques and history of technology,
- (G) analysis, treatment, and techniques of specific materials and objects, and
- (H) audiovisual source materials.

Within each section are included a number of subsections which address specific issues. For example, under the heading of architectural conservation are subsections

The following sample abstract of a periodical article illustrates the information available through AATA.

<b>Abstract number</b>	→	<b>32-39.</b>	
<b>Authors</b>	→	<b>Eighmy, Jeffrey L.; and Mitchell, Douglas R.</b>	
<b>Article title</b>	→	Archaeomagnetic dating at Pueblo Grande.	
<b>First author's affiliation</b>	→	Affil: Colorado State University. Department of Anthropology. CSU Archaeometric Lab, Fort Collins, CO, USA.	
<b>Periodical title</b>	→	<i>Journal of archaeological science</i> , 21, no. 4, pp. 445-453, (1994), [Eng. w. Eng. summary]. 6	<b>Volume number</b>
<b>Publication date</b>	→	figs., 1 table, 24 refs.	<b>Issue number</b>
<b>Number of references</b>	→	A data set of 174 archaeomagnetic samples from burned features, collected at Pueblo Grande Hohokam site in Phoenix, Arizona, provides an opportunity to evaluate the potential contribution of archaeomagnetism to solving chronometric problems. . . .	<b>Page numbers</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	→		<b>Language of text</b>
			<b>Abstractor (author's abstract)</b>



for –

- (1) methods of examination, analysis, and documentation,
- (2) history, ethics, and policy of preservation and urban planning,
- (3) history and technology of architecture,
- (4) case studies,
- (5) materials, processes of deterioration, and treatment,
- (6) structural studies and consolidation of buildings, and
- (7) historic gardens and cultural landscapes.

The range of publications abstracted by AATA is truly impressive. Moreover, the regional international editors ensure coverage of pertinent foreign language publications. However, the real strength of AATA lies in the quality of the individual abstract, the information it contains and the subject index which is sufficiently detailed to allow accurate and complete searches. From a more practical standpoint, AATA appears regularly and promptly and has done so for almost 40 years.

AATA is a highly collaborative publication and depends upon the efforts of nearly 120 volunteers worldwide. To stay current and to fill gaps in coverage, AATA is always looking for volunteer abstractors. At the moment greater coverage of publications related to the preservation of historic landscapes is needed. As an inducement, a free subscription is available to each volunteer.

AATA is published semi-annually by the Getty Conservation Institute in association with the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, London. Subscriptions may be purchased through the J. Paul Getty Trust, Book Distribution Center, POB 212, Santa Monica, CA, 90407, 310-453-5352. AATA also is available on-line through the bibliographic database (BCIN) of the Conservation Information Network, a joint project of the Getty Conservation Institute and the Department of Canadian Heritage, Canada. For more information about BCIN contact User Services, Conservation Information Network, Canadian Heritage Information Network, 365 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A0C8, Canada.

-Mark Gilberg

## THE RECENT PAST

### **Workshop on the Use of Digital Imaging Technology for Preservation and Access**

*Ithaca, New York*

October 9-13, 1995

Mary Carroll attended **Cornell University Library's Workshop on Digital Imaging Technology** in Ithaca, NY, during the second week of October. The workshop was cosponsored by the **Commission on Preservation and Access**, the **Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation**, and the **Hewlett-Packard Company** and was taught by **Anne R. Kenney** and **Stephen Chapman**. There were sixteen participants representing government agencies, libraries, and archives from the US, Canada, Hong Kong and The Netherlands.

This excellent workshop focused on the use of scanning technology to preserve and provide access to paper records. Topics addressed included key concepts and terminology, technical issues, scanning photographs, scanning film, indexing and database management, converting images to text readable files, and vendor selection and RFP development. Lab sessions and group projects were used to provide hands-on experience for the students.

### **Meetings**

#### **Sealant, Waterproofing & Restoration Institute Fall Meeting**

*Kansas City, Missouri*

October 15-17

The Sealant, Waterproofing and Restoration Institute (SWRI) was formed in 1976 to help promote professionalism in the commercial sealant, waterproofing and restoration industry. SWRI is a nonprofit corporation with a membership of over 125 leading commercial contractors, manufacturers and consultants. Through meetings, publications, and training modules, SWRI provides opportunities for its members to exchange information and get answers to technical and business questions.

Fran Gale was invited to participate in SWRI's 1995 Fall Meeting held in Kansas City. To an audience of approximately 100 people, Fran discussed the critical role of skilled restoration craftsmen and contractors in preserving our cultural heritage. In addition, Fran provided information about the Center, focusing on research and training activities of interest to SWRI members.

### **8th Annual Meeting of the Federal Preservation Forum**

*Denver, Colorado*

October 16-18

John Robbins represented NCPTT at this major meeting of the Federal Preservation Forum.

FPF is an independent non-profit member organization founded towards improving Federal preservation programs. FPF members include representatives of Federal land-management agencies as well as private preservation practitioners, academic faculty, and representatives of state agencies and professional and advocacy preservation organizations.

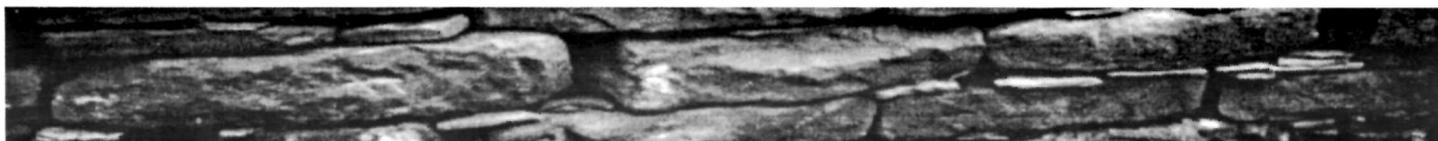
The Denver meeting was the first attended by NCPTT. The meeting was an opportunity to meet preservation colleagues from throughout the US, to present the Center and its legislated purposes, and to discuss opportunities and means for cooperative work, sharing resources and information, and other activities towards implementing the Center's mission.

### **PTTBoard Meeting**

*Natchitoches, Louisiana*

November 7-9

The **Preservation Technology and Training Board** held a very productive fall meeting in Natchitoches November 7-9, 1995. Among its most important accomplishments was the completion of recommendations for a five year plan for the Center. Several meetings and workshops, beginning with a symposium of many preservation organizations and the Board's first meeting in April of 1994, have generated the goals and objectives which were agreed upon at this meeting. In addition, committees of the Board representing the three major program areas of the Center—research, training and information management—have consulted



extensively with Center staff in developing their recommendations. The plan now has been formally submitted to the Director of the National Park Service. Appropriate planning documents, including the reports of several working group meetings held at the Center, will be distributed to participants and other interested parties for comment prior to the publication of a final plan by the Center.

Looking to the future, the Board listened to a presentation by a representative of the National Park Foundation and considered several approaches to developing non-Federal support for some of the Center's programs. The Board will study these before its spring meeting, now scheduled for April 22-24, 1996, in Portland, Oregon.

In addition, the Board heard reports on the various Center programs, examined the budget and made recommendations, and discussed both the Center's PTTGrants program and possibilities for cooperative agreements. A demonstration of the Center's electronic systems provided information toward the goal of linking PTTBoard members, the Center and the NPS. In addition to the regular committee meetings, ad hoc groups of PTTBoard members addressed other aspects of the Center's needs. In particular, member experts in architecture and engineering examined the plans for rehabilitating the historic gymnasium that will serve as permanent headquarters for the Center. Members made a site visit to this structure, which will be named for **Lee Nelson**, long-time head of NPS preservation technical programs, who prior to his death in 1993, worked tirelessly to help make the Center a reality.

Finally, the Board together with the Center and Northwestern State University, sponsored two evening events designed to strengthen communication and coordination between the Center, the university and the surrounding preservation community. Board member **Dr. James Huhta**, of Middle Tennessee University, initiated what we hope will be an annual lecture series with a unique perspective on the reasons we preserve our historic resources. His insightful presentation was received with great interest by the audience of students, faculty, and the Natchitoches community. The Board also sponsored a dinner for public officials and

Louisiana preservationists to express appreciation for their support and provide a forum for discussion of issues of mutual interest.

The Board adjourned on an optimistic note befitting the holiday season. We recognize that the goals of the Center are ambitious in view of dwindling Federal resources. The needs for improved technology and training, and enhanced communication between all of the varied preservation programs and organizations are extensive. Yet, as the Center completed its first active year in Natchitoches, the Board found growing recognition of the Center's value to the nation's preservation community and support for efforts to find the resources to continue and to enhance its work.

-Elizabeth Lyon

### **Presentations**

#### **Second International Conference on Wood Protection with Diffusible Preservatives**

*Mobile, Alabama*

December 6-8

Mark Gilberg traveled to Mobile to participate in a planning session for the forthcoming **Second International Conference on Wood Protection with Diffusible Preservatives** sponsored by the Forest Products Society. The conference is scheduled for November 1996, and will take place in Mobile, Alabama. Last held in 1990, the conference hopes to expand its program to include topics directly relevant to the field of historic preservation regardless of discipline. Individuals and organizations with experience in the use of diffusible wood preservatives for the treatment of historic resources such as boats and ships, buildings and monuments, and archeological remains are encouraged to contact Mark if they wish to submit a presentation. Further details regarding the conference will be announced in forthcoming editions of *Notes*.

#### **Annual Meeting of Louisiana AIA and ASID**

*New Orleans, Louisiana*

October 19

At the annual co-meeting of the Louisiana chapters of the **American**

**Institute of Architects** and the **American Society of Interior Designers**, John Robbins participated as panelist in a discussion of current topics in historic preservation. Presentations included recent projects involving the Louisiana SHPOffice. John presented NCPTT's current work in research, training and information management, with special emphasis on the NCPTT's training opportunities at Northwestern State University and NCPTT's on-line services.

At the annual co-meeting luncheon, John served as speaker on the topic of the Center's development and the Center's value for preservation practitioners in Louisiana and throughout the US.

In October 1996, NCPTT will host a co-meeting of the **AIA's Historic Resources Committee** and the **American Institute for Conservation's Architecture Specialty Group**, to be held in Alexandria, Louisiana, and Natchitoches Parish. AIA/Louisiana will join NCPTT as a sponsor for this important first joint meeting.

### **THE NEAR FUTURE**

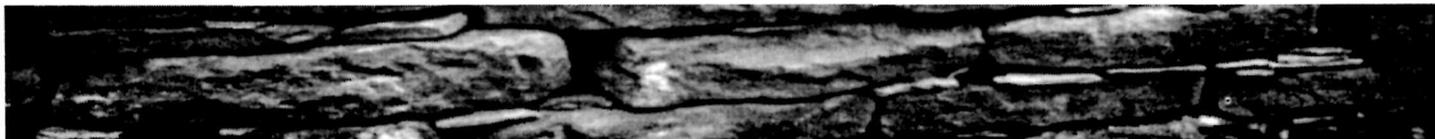
February 8-10

#### **Opening Doors - Southeastern Regional Conference on African American Historic Preservation**

*Charleston, South Carolina*

This important conference will be a three-day meeting to share advice and information and to develop networks in the growing field of African American historic preservation. Presentations and sessions will include the "how-tos" of historic preservation, archeology at African American sites, funding strategies for projects and organizations, neighborhood revitalization, community involvement, and the preservation/tourism connection.

John Robbins will represent NCPTT on how we can provide vital assistance to preservation organizations, especially in information distribution via Internet and training.



For more information write *Opening Doors*, c/o Cynthia Baxter, SC Department of Archives and History, POB 11669, Columbia, SC 29211, or call 803/734-8611.

February 9-11

**Re-engineering America's Architecture**

*Washington, DC*

This interdisciplinary Winter meeting of the **American Institute of Architect's Historic Resources Committee** brings together engineers and architects on the topic of integrating contemporary engineering technologies into our nation's landmarks. The meeting will discuss limitations and subtleties of integrating modern systems into historic structures. For more information, contact AIA/HRC, telephone 202/626-7482.

March 1 (deadline)

**US/ICOMOS international summer intern program in historic preservation**

Applications are due *no later than March 1* for **US/ICOMOS' Summer 1996 internships** in Australia, France, Great Britain, Lithuania, Ghana and other countries. These paid internships are appropriate for graduate students and young professionals in historic architecture, archeology, historic landscapes, materials conservation, interpretation and museum studies. Some of the 1996 US/ICOMOS internships will be supported by NCPTT. (The five 1995 US/ICOMOS internships supported by NCPTT were reported in the September-October 1995 edition of *Notes*.)

For application forms and further information, contact Ellen Delage, Program Director, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, telephone 202/842-1862, facsimile 202/842-1861.

March 7-15

**Timber Framing Workshop**

*Nacogdoches, Texas*

A timber framing workshop is scheduled for March 7-15 in Nacogdoches, Texas. Timber framing is a method of wood construction that relies on finely crafted joints in massive wood members. The technique has been used to build barns, houses, and

covered bridges since Colonial times. In the latter part of the 19th century modern construction practices that rely on small dimension lumber and nails largely replaced timber framing. Fortunately, timber framing techniques have seen a revival in recent years; the **Timber Framers Guild of North America**, established in 1984, is a nonprofit organization that promotes timber framing through training programs and public awareness campaigns.

The timber framing workshop in Nacogdoches is sponsored by the Guild, NCPTT, and the **Texas Parks and Wildlife Department**. Participants in this hands-on training will learn timber framing techniques from some of the trade's most accomplished practitioners during construction of a timber-framed pavilion. At the end of the week's training, the structure will be assembled and "raised" near Tyler, Texas. The completed pavilion will be used as an outdoor classroom and meeting area for the East Texas Ecological and Education Center operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The workshop will provide an opportunity for those responsible for preserving and maintaining historic timber framed structures to learn the technique. Contact Fran Gale for additional information.

March 16-April 5

**Preservation Skills Training**

*Natchitoches, Louisiana*

In cooperation with NCPTT, **Historic Windsor's Preservation Institute for the Building Crafts** will hold six workshops March 16- April 5 in Natchitoches. Courses will include plaster repair, brick repointing, and 19th century woodworking for an audience of professional builders and maintenance staffs from historic sites, colleges and museums in the ArkLaTex region. Contact Fran Gale for additional information.

March 18-22

**RESTORE Intensive Workshop on Masonry Conservation**

*Williamsburg, Virginia*

For the fourteenth consecutive year, **RESTORE** offers this workshop on using a materials science approach to analyze

and resolve maintenance and preservation problems in masonry construction.

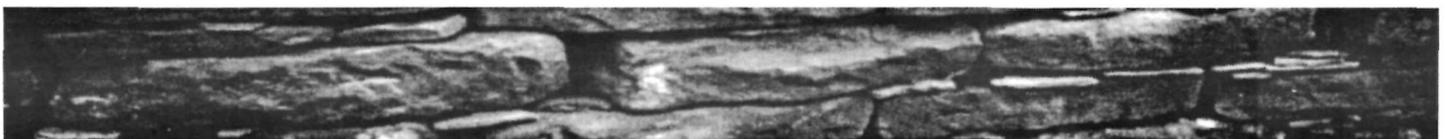
RESTORE is a non-profit educational corporation that offers a broad range of educational programs on building conservation. For more information on this and other RESTORE programs write RESTORE, 152 Madison Avenue/Suite 1603, New York, NY 10016, or call 212/213-2020.

March 27-30

**Inter-American Symposium on Authenticity**

*San Antonio, Texas*

An **Inter-American Symposium on Authenticity in the Preservation and Management of Cultural Resources** will be held March 27-30 in San Antonio, Texas. The symposium will focus on defining and measuring "integrity" of cultural properties and sites. Representatives from North and South America will participate in the discussions. NCPTT will co-sponsor the symposium which is being organized by the **United States Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)**. ICOMOS is composed of 85 national committees which form a worldwide alliance for the study and the conservation of historic districts, buildings and sites; the US Committee of ICOMOS is the focus US organization for the international exchange of information and professionals related to the conservation of cultural resources in the built environment.



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**Notes from the Center**

January February 1996

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Mary S. Carroll

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*All illustrations for this edition of Notes are from photos by Dale Gerken.*

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

*The Center, 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. The Center serves public and private practitioners through research, education and information management.*

-NCPTT mission statement adopted at the Fall 1995 meeting of the Preservation Technology and Training Board