



US/ICOMOS



United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites
Comité des Etats-Unis, Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites
Comité de los Estados Unidos, Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios
Комитет США, Международный совета по вопросам памятников и достопримечательных мест

WELCOME TO PRESERVATION IN THE U.S.A.!



Es con gran placer que US/ICOMOS lanza este primer número anual internacional del Newsletter, destinado exclusivamente a los lectores en el extranjero con el fin de informarles sobre los métodos, procesos y corrientes en la conservación del patrimonio construido en los Estados Unidos. En esta edición inaugural, hemos optado por brindar un compendio de datos útiles que le permitan al lector comprender y apreciar mas a fondo el Porqué, el Cómo y el Quién de la conservación en nuestro país.

Este Newsletter comienza con un panorama de nuestro movimiento nacional de conservación para así insinuar la trayectoria histórica de de nuestro pensamiento y nuestra actitud ante el patrimonio cultural. Al presentar los principales organismos e instituciones responsables y sus interrelaciones, hemos provisto los datos pertinentes para su sitio Internet (website), permitiendole al lector que profundice sus conocimientos sobre cualquiera de los temas presentados. Concluimos con una breve reseña de la labor que desempeñan algunos de los organismos miembros institucionales de US/ICOMOS.

Nuestro deseo es que este Newsletter ayude a los comités nacionales e internacionales del ICOMOS y otras instituciones extranjeras a concebir programas de cooperación con los Estados Unidos donde nuestros recursos y experiencias se conjuguen con los de otros, iniciando una nueva etapa en el ICOMOS en pro del patrimonio del todo el mundo.

It is with great pleasure that US/ICOMOS is launching this first annual international issue of the Newsletter, destined exclusively to foreign readers. Our aim is to inform about the procedures and trends in heritage conservation in the United States. In this inaugural edition, we have opted to provide useful information that will allow readers to deepen their knowledge about the why, how and who in preservation in our country.

We have considered it appropriate to begin with a panoramic vision of our national conservation movement to provide insight to our national attitude towards cultural heritage. The text that identifies the principal agencies and institutions responsible for conservation, plus their interrelationship, has been augmented with website addresses for each, so that readers may explore in greater depth any of the topics presented. We conclude with a brief description of the work and mission of some of the institutional members of US/ICOMOS.

Our hope is that this Newsletter will help the national and international committees of ICOMOS, and other foreign institutions in conceiving new ways to cooperate with the United States in a way that our own resources will be joined to those of others for the common good, initiating a new era of cooperation in ICOMOS on behalf of the heritage of the whole world.

Robert C. Wilburn
Chairman

C'est avec grand plaisir qu'US/ICOMOS publie cette première édition internationale annuelle de son Newsletter. Destinée exclusivement aux spécialistes de l'étranger, elle présente les méthodes, les pratiques courantes et les tendances actuelles de la conservation du patrimoine aux États-Unis. Dans ce premier numéro, nous avons cru bon d'offrir des informations qui vous permettront de mieux comprendre et apprécier le Pourquoi, le Comment et le Qui de la conservation dans notre pays. Ce Newsletter débute par un panorama du mouvement de la conservation aux États-Unis, qui expose la trajectoire et l'évolution de notre pensée et de nos attitudes face au patrimoine culturel. En présentant des principales agences gouvernementales et institutions responsables du patrimoine ainsi que leurs interrelations, on indique leurs sites Web pour que les lecteurs puissent approfondir leurs connaissances sur certains thèmes. Enfin, on brosse un portrait de certains membres institutionnelles de US/ICOMOS.

Notre but est d'aider tous les comités nationaux et internationaux de l'ICOMOS, ainsi qu'autres institutions étrangères à concevoir des collaborations avec les États-Unis. Nous espérons ainsi développer des liens qui mettront en comun nos ressources et expériences et celles d'ailleurs, dans l'esprit d'une nouvelle ère de coopération a sein de l'ICOMOS, pour le bénéfice du patrimoine de toute l'humanité.

The US/ICOMOS International Summer Intern Program is a unique, global education program that provides advanced training in heritage conservation to young professionals (22 to 35 years old) from all over the world. With the generous financial support from individuals, institutions and foundations, US/ICOMOS annually sponsors bilateral exchanges of young preservation professionals. Americans go overseas and foreign preservationists come to the United States to work for 12 weeks in a real preservation project under professional supervision in a recognized heritage institution. 413 interns from 55 countries have participated in the 17-year old program.

Internships in the United States are arranged by US/ICOMOS staff in cooperation with federal, state and local government agencies, and with private preservation organization. Each intern is awarded a modest living stipend provided by the host organization.

Interns are selected from candidates recommended by their ICOMOS National Committee. The applicants with appropriate experience are then matched with the internship position requirements.

American interns going abroad are proposed by US/ICOMOS to the ICOMOS National Committees or foreign host institutions, who define the intern's task and also provide a stipend to cover room, board and minor expenses while in country.

Anyone wishing to learn more about the program, or to explore the establishment of a bilateral exchange, contact Ms. Jennifer Perunko, Programs Officer: <jperunko@usicomos.org>

US/ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM



INTRECAMBIOS DE PASANTIAS DE US/ICOMOS

El Programa Internacional de Pasantías del US/ICOMOS es el único programa mundial que brinda alta formación en el extranjero a los jóvenes profesionales (22 a 35 años de edad) de la conservación del patrimonio provenientes de todas partes del globo. Gracias a la generosidad de individuos, instituciones y fundaciones, US/ICOMOS auspicia anualmente intercambios bilaterales de profesionales. Jóvenes de Estados Unidos viajan al extranjero y los de otros países vienen a EEUU a trabajar por doce semanas en un proyecto patrimonial bajo supervisión profesional en una institución cultural reconocida. 413 pasantes de 55 países han participado en el programa durante sus diecisiete años de existencia.

Las pasantías en los EEUU las programa el personal de US/ICOMOS en cooperación con organismos públicos y privados en todo el país. Cada pasante recibe un modesto estipendio que es pagado por la institución anfitriona o alguna fundación benéfica. Los pasantes son seleccionados de acuerdo con sus capacidades entre los candidatos que vienen recomendados por sus comités nacionales.

Los pasantes de los EEUU que van al exterior son propuestos por US/ICOMOS al comité ICOMOS o a la institución anfitriona en el país destino. Es esta última quien define la tarea profesional del pasante y le otorga un estipendio para sus gastos de vida durante la pasantía.

Los interesados en saber más sobre el programa, o que deseen explorar el establecimiento de un intercambio bilateral, pónganse en contacto con Jennifer Perunko, Oficial del Programa en <jperunko@usicomos.org>

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A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The conservation of the built heritage in the United States is a complicated and multifaceted field that reflects our history, our specific type of federated government as established by our Constitution, the size of our country and our cultural diversity. The rise of public interest in the conservation of heritage sites, plus a somewhat natural propensity towards understanding the weight of our history has meant that the preservation movement and the preservation ethic permeate all levels of our society and government. Our success in the field is hard to measure and even harder to describe.

As in many countries of the New World, early preservation in the United States was closely linked to the establishment of a national identity by focusing on those sites that were linked to the early settlement and independence movement, especially sites associated with the life of George Washington and to a lesser degree with other important figures of that period. Unlike other countries, however, the will to conserve and monumentalize such sites did not issue from either the central or the local government, but rather, from local citizen groups who valued the cultural, historic and patriotic sites that lay in their immediate community. For decades, the government offered little interest, no assistance, and no official recognition to any of these sites. Thus, from its very origin, the preservation movement in the United States has been characterized by being a grassroots effort driven at the local level and one that evolved in isolation from outside influences, responding only to perceived local needs. Until the middle of the 20th century, there was little communication with preservationists from other countries, and the evolution of the international preservation theories that had been evolving since the early 19th century were unknown in the United States until the 1960s.

The emphasis on the associative values linked to the early independence movement and the colonial period ac-

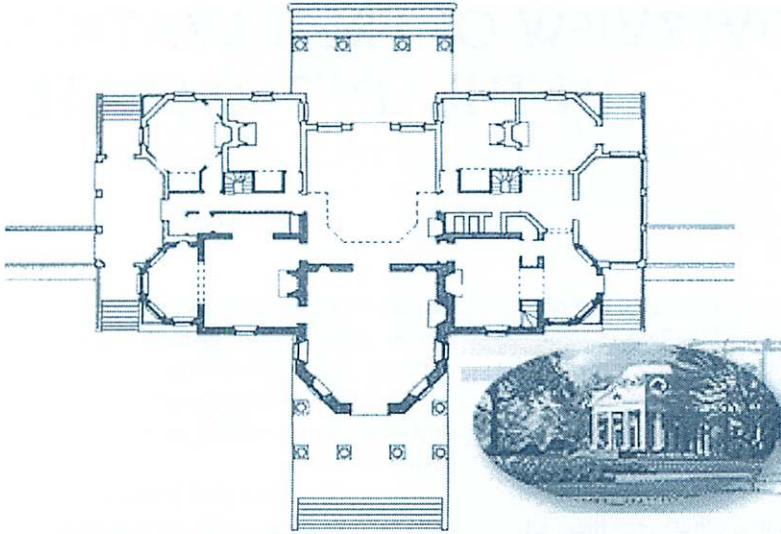
quired a new sense of urgency with the large immigrations of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when the prevailing Anglo-Saxon and protestant ethic of the colonial and early settlers were perceived to be endangered by the influx of eastern and central Europeans, plus Catholics, Jews, Orthodox and others. Heritage sites were recruited for their didactic potential in inculcating the newcomers with the values of a dominant culture whose carriers were dangerously diminishing in their proportion to the overall population. This use of heritage meant a strong reliance on reconstruction and museography that could interpret and convey to the general public the social values that led to their original construction. As the preservation movement became more sophisticated, historic accuracy gained importance, and the field came to be dominated by historians rather than architects as was the case elsewhere. The work begun in the 1920s in Colonial Williamsburg under the sponsorship of John Rockefeller, is, of course, the pinnacle of this process, as well as our primary example of both historically accurate reconstruction and heritage in the service of a political message.

Certainly, there were a number of governmental efforts during this period, including the establishment of the National Park Service, the declaration of a number of national monuments by presidential decree and the passing of several federal protective laws. While they may seem weak by today's standards, they set up a strong foundation for the work that was to follow. Other important actions of the 1930s had a profound pioneering impact on the preservation movement. Local preservation ordinances were established in New Orleans, Charleston and Alexandria. At the federal level, President Roosevelt's economic recovery programs put unemployed architects to work documenting historic buildings all over the country, an initiative that gave rise to awareness of our traditional architecture and established the Historic American

Buildings Survey (for its current activities: <www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/database.htm>; to view the collection online in the Library of Congress site: <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml.hhhome.html>>).

It was not until the 1960s that the modern preservation movement began to emerge in the United States as the result of a sequence of important national and global events. In the 1930s the Great Depression brought extreme poverty to many people and halted building construction for almost a decade, only to be followed by the global conflict of World War II, when our entire national attention was focused on wartime military production. Thus, the country emerged into the early 1950s with a severe building and housing shortage, yet a vision of a future where the same technology that had made military victory possible would now serve the popular, unprecedented aspirations of well-being and comfort whose seeds had been planted in the 1939 New York World's Fair. For over a decade, construction boomed and our way of life changed in response to the many changes that technology brought about. A darker side emerged, however, with the wholesale destruction of entire traditional urban neighborhoods in the name of modern urban renovation which only worsened urban blight. As landmarks tumbled and freeways worked their way into the heart of our cities, many clamored for a more sane approach to managing our built environment. Thus, the evolution of the preservation movement was once again driven by grassroots groups concerned with the immediate well-being of their communities.

The central protagonist that catalyzed the local concerns was the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which had been chartered and funded by Congress as a non-governmental organization in 1946 with the objective of leading the private sector's involvement in heritage conservation. By 1964, it became clear that new federal protective legislation was



Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia (Photo and Plan from www.monticello.org/house/index.)

needed, and that the federal government needed to control the negative impact of its own actions on the country's heritage. In 1965, a high level congressional delegation visited major historic European cities to understand how conservation and development could be conjoined. The trip planning was a direct result of the contacts that had been established by the U.S. delegation in the foundational meeting of ICOMOS in Poland. The result of this vast effort was the drafting of a new law by the National Trust that was adopted in 1966: the National Historic Preservation Act.

The 1960s, then, marked the opening of the internationalization of preservation thinking in the United States. As a clear manifestation of this new trend, the Venice Charter provided the doctrinal foundation for the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation. It was also in the 1960s that US/ICOMOS was founded, and the decade also saw the first wave of Americans acquiring international training by attending ICCROM.

THE PRESERVATION STRUCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

An understanding of the institutional and procedural preservation structure in the United States requires some knowledge of the levels of government established by our constitution and the limits imposed on each. As a federal republic, the central government has no power over land use regulations, a responsibility that falls entirely on each of our individual states and territories. Thus, each state is free to implement its own protective mechanisms in accordance with the state

constitution.

What the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) then does, is create a framework for permanent cooperation among the federal, state and local levels of governments plus the private sector (for the complete text: www.achp.gov/act.htm). The law obligates the federal government to a position of responsible leadership and high respect for the nation's heritage. The law, through stated obligations and fiscal assistance, motivates each state to become involved in heritage conservation by appointing a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that will maintain the state inventory and guide preservation activities at the state level. Because zoning and other land use regulations are the realm of municipal governments to the various degrees that individual state constitutions allow, the NHPA fosters municipal control by certifying local governments that meet certain preservation performance and institutional criteria to receive direct assistance from the federal government (see http://grants.cr.nps.gov/CLGs/Get_All_CLG.cfm); and it provides, in conjunction with other laws, strong fiscal incentives, in the form of income tax deductions, to private owners who invest in preserving their properties when listed in the National Register.

THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

First, the NHPA entrusted the Secretary of the Interior to establish the National Register of Historic Places www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.htm, a broad official list of sites that are significant to our country

at the national, state or local levels. Sites included in the National Register may be nominated to the list by any citizen groups or individuals concerned, as long as the sites meet stated criteria of significance and integrity (for criteria, see www.cr.nps.gov/nr/bulletins/nrb15_toc.html). Second, the NHPA also entrusts the Secretary of Interior to establish standards for the proper treatment, stewardship and management of sites listed in the National Register. These are known as the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm. And finally, the NHPA obligates all departments and agencies of the federal government to assess all of their building and site inventories to identify those that meet the National Register criteria, and to nominate them to the National Register. Furthermore, every agency is also required to protect and manage these sites in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards. The implementation of these two simple obligations has meant that the historic preservation ethic has permeated all the way into the administrative structure of every federal agency, including the armed forces, the post office, etc. (for example, see the US Army Historic Preservation Guide Specifications at www.nws.usace.army.mil/tcx_psb/histpres.htm). One final obligation contained in Section 106 of the NHPA is that any action undertaken, funded or licensed by any agency of the federal government having a detrimental effect on the significance of *any site listed in the National register* must be mitigated (For more information, www.achp.gov/106changes.htm). Determination of detrimental effect is arrived at through a process of consultation that allows for comment from any concerned private or public entity, and that must be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the State or territory where the site is located. If there is no agreement on the process of mitigation, the dispute is referred to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation www.nhpa.gov, whose members are appointed by the President.

The National Park Service, the lead agency for historic preservation in the federal government, also provides technical assistance to professionals and private citizens, such as the CRM Bulletin, a magazine dedicated to issues on management and interpretation of heritage sites

(available on-line at <www.cr.nps.gov/crm/>). A number of important programs of the National Park Service are now being initiated and managed by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training in Louisiana <www.ncptt.nps.gov/>.

THE ROLE OF THE STATES

More than 40 years after the passage of the NHPA, every state and territory has established a Historic Preservation Office that coordinates all state-wide actions and supports the initiatives of private groups and local government. The State Historic Preservation Officers, in turn, are grouped into the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO). For a list of the SHPO's, visit <<http://sso.org/ncshpo/shpolist.htm>>. Because of the autonomous nature of our federal system, there is a wide variety of actions and approaches to preservation at the state level. A deeper investigation of individual states is possible by visiting the website for each SHPO. Individual states maintain websites, and the following are a few contacts:

Alabama: <www.preserveala.org>

Arizona: <www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/shpo/shpo/html>

California: <ohp.cal-parks.ca.gov>

Colorado: <www.coloradohistory-oahp.org>

Florida: <www.flheritage.com>

Louisiana: <www.crt.state.la.us/crt/ocd/cultdeve.htm>

Illinois: <www.state.il.us/HPA/>

Kansas: <www.kshs.org>

Massachusetts: <www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc>

New Mexico: <museums.state.nm.us/hpd/>

New York: <nysparks.state.ny.us/hist/>

Pennsylvania: <www.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Historical_Museum/overview.htm>

South Carolina: <www.state.sc.us/scdah/histrcpl.htm>

Tennessee: <www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/hist/htm>

Texas: <www.thc.state.tx.us>

Utah: <www.ce.ex.state.ut.us/history/>

Virginia: <state.vipnet.org/dhr/dhrwebpg.htm>

THE ROLE OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal governments regulate the conservation of historic buildings and sites in

their communities through ordinances which establish zoning and historic districts, and the more specialized historic preservation ordinance. While there is even a greater diversity among municipal preservation ordinances in terms of their effectiveness and limitations of private owner rights to alter historic properties, some traits are fairly common. One is that all permits for demolitions and alterations (for information on building codes in the United States, visit <www.codecheck.com/frame.htm>) in listed buildings must be approved by a historic preservation review board or commission, usually consisting of an uneven number of members appointed by the mayor or county supervisor. The other common trait is that the Secretary of Interior's Standards have been adopted by most communities in the United States as the norm to guide acceptable treatment. Local government preservation agencies are constituted in the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions <www.arches.uga.edu/~nape>.

To view some of the work of local organizations, visit:

Historic Annapolis Foundation: <www.annapolis.org>

Colonial Williamsburg: <www.history.org>

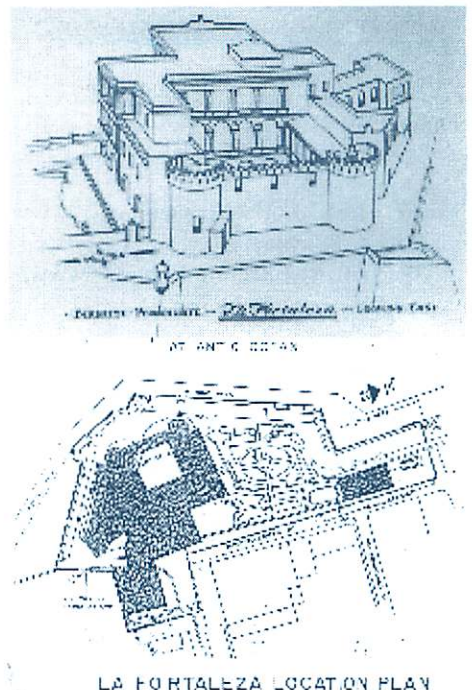
Historic Charleston Foundation: <www.historiccharleston.org>

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The complex preservation mechanism of the United States is based on the assertion that it is ultimately the responsibility of the private sector to ensure that our built heritage is preserved for future generations. As in most free market countries, the vast majority of our built heritage is in private hands, and the state recognizes that their resources, though considerable, will always be insufficient to ensure its preservation. This responsibility falls on individuals, non-governmental organizations and community groups, who in turn rely mostly on their own resources and private philanthropy to fund the effort, plus fiscal incentives and tax exemptions to enhance the potential. An effective mechanism for providing incentives are the "preservation easements" that are explained in <www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/easement.htm>. For other financial tools and techniques, see the National Trust's Main Street Program at <www.mainst.org>; the transfer of development rights resources page at <www.webcom.com/

<[pcj/tdr.html](http://www.pcj/tdr.html)>; and the Urban Park and Recreation recovery Program at <www.ncrc.nps.gov/uparr/>. While there are many foundations that fund various aspects of preservation at the local, state, national and international levels, the bulk of the financial support in the United States comes from individual sources. Another source for funding is sponsorship by private for-profit corporations. Their sense of corporate social citizenship has been growing in the past decades, especially as the originally scarce government funding for culture has continued to dwindle.

An important aspect of the United States governmental system is the close relationship that exists between elected government officials and the general population. In order to make sure that the interests of the preservation community are considered by our lawmakers in the US Congress (an activity known as "lobbying"), a membership organization known as Preservation Action <www.preservationaction.org> has been formed to manifest the needs of our nation's heritage to members of Congress and to alert the preservation community about draft legislation being considered that might affect our ability to properly preserve our heritage.



La Fortaleza, San Juan, Puerto Rico
(Drawings from www.cr.nps.gov/worldheritage/fort.htm)

OTHER IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS

The United States is fortunate that its citizens are inclined to joining organizations that will bring together individual concerns, and maximize the effectiveness of professional and volunteer efforts of individuals. The following is a partial list of such organizations and their websites: American Institute of Architects - Historic Resources Committee: <www.e-architect.com/pia/hrc/>

American Planning Association: <www.planning.org>

American Society of Landscape Architects: <www.asla.org>

Archaeological Institute of America: <www.aia.org>

Association for Preservation Technology International: <www.apiti.org>

Association for State and Local History: <www.aaslh.org>

Federal Emergency Management Agency: <<http://www.fema.org>>

Federal Preservation Forum: <www.pe.net/~fpforum>

Getty Conservation Institute: <www.getty.edu>

Library of Congress: <<http://lcweb.loc.gov>>

National Archives and Records Administration: <www.nara.gov>

National Association for African American Heritage Preservation: <www.naaahp.org>

Preservation Trades Network: <www.PTN.org>

Society for American Archaeology: <www.saa.org>

Society of Architectural Historians: <www.sah.org>

Society for Historic Archaeology: <www.sha.org>

Vernacular Architecture Forum: <www.vernaculararchitecture.org>

PRESERVATION TRAINING IN THE U.S.

There are many preservation training programs in the United States, some at the Graduate level (granting both Master's degrees and Certificates), and a few at the Undergraduate level .

At the Graduate level, programs include those at Columbia University in New York City; Cornell University in Ithaca, NY; Roger Williams University in Rhode Island; Savannah College of Art and Design in Georgia; the University of Florida in Gainesville; the University of Oregon

in Eugene; the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; The University of Texas in Austin; Texas A&M University in College Station; Tulane University in New Orleans; the University of Vermont; the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Goucher College in Towson, Maryland has an interesting distance-learning Masters program. A new masters program in the conservation of archaeological sites is being offered at UCLA in Los Angeles in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute. An undergraduate degree is offered at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Specialized training is offered by many groups. Two examples are the National Preservation Institute, which offers short courses throughout the countries on various procedural aspects of preservation; and RESTORE, Inc, which offers short courses on the conservation of masonry, terra-cotta and other materials.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

There are two main official governmental venues for the United States to assist other countries in heritage conservation. One is the Cultural Affairs Office of the United States Embassy, which can at times provide for Preservation specialists from the United States to teach or lecture in local universities or helping local government agencies in various ways. The other mechanism is the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which undertakes large development projects that may include cultural and heritage components as long they are linked to economic and social development. (The recent cultural tourism enhancement work of US/ICOMOS in Ghana is an example). Both types of assistance are entirely dependent on agencies and non-governmental organizations in other countries to express their needs to the local US Embassy or AID office, and formalize their requests at the local level. All of these project are identified and initiated in the field and not at headquarters in Washington. For this reason, it is important for preservation agencies and ICOMOS National Committees interested in receiving support from the United States, to keep the Cultural Affairs Officers at the US Embassy informed of your committee's activities, programs and needs.

An important private foundation providing grants to conservation projects all over the world is the Getty Grant Program (GGP), a branch of the J. Paul Getty Trust of Los Angeles. The GGP offers three levels of support to not-for profit organizations (including government agencies) for conservation of heritage sites that are listed at the highest category of national significance: project identification, project preparation and project implementation. Letters of preliminary inquiry are required before formal submissions are accepted. Contact: The Getty Grant Program, 1200 Getty Center Drive, Ste 800, Los Angeles CA 90049-1685 USA . Visit the website: <www.getty.edu>.

In New York, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation <www.shkf.org> supports the preservation and study of European architectural heritage through a program administered by the World Monuments Fund. Grants are also given to senior scholars and for publications on European art and architecture. World Monuments Fund, <www.wmf.org>, through its Watch Program, maintains the List of 100 Most Endangered Sites in the World. Listing helps bring attention to threatened sites, and often they are effective in securing needed funds. WMF also sponsors many preservation projects all over the world.

THE US/ICOMOS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

US/ICOMOS has recognized the need to support the work of the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS by establishing a parallel structure of committees at the national level whose members identify important issues, and participate in the international programs from our own national forum. While the work of the ten US/ICOMOS Specialized Committees has yet to attain its full potential and impact, their simple existence constitutes a valuable addition to the specialized global networks of ICOMOS. The leadership of the US/ICOMOS Committees, along with individual e-mail addresses is listed below:

Archaeological Heritage Management - Hester Davis of Arkansas

<hadavis@comp.uark.edu>

Brick Masonry - A. Elena Charola of Pennsylvania <charola@worldnet.att.net>

Cultural Tourism - Alvin Rosenbaum of



Taos Pueblo, New Mexico (Photo from www.cr.nps.gov/worldheritage/taos.htm)

Maryland <usonia2000@aol.com>
 Earthen Architecture - Maria Isabel Beas of Pennsylvania <maribelb@bellatlantic.net>
 Historic Gardens and Landscapes - Patricia O'Donnell of Vermont <Indscps@aol.com>
 Historic Towns - Ronald Lee Fleming of Massachusetts <rfleming@townscape-inst.com>
 Preservation Law - James K. Reap of Georgia <jreap@mindspring.com>
 Training - Roy E. Graham of Washington, DC <graham@cua.edu>
 Vernacular Architecture - William Chapman of Hawaii <wchapman@uhunix.hawaii.edu>
 Wood: Frank Sturgeon of Virginia - <fsturgeon@eypea.com>

In addition, US/ICOMOS has designated Voting Members to the following International Scientific Committees that have no correlate in US/ICOMOS:
 Architectural Photogrammetry - Blaine Cliver of Virginia <blaine_cliver@nps.gov>
 Architectural Structures - Stephen Kelley of Illinois <sjk@wjje.com>
 Cultural Corridors - Robert Wilburn of Pennsylvania <bobwilburn@aol.com>
 Mural Painting - Catherine Myers of Washington, DC <csmyers2@aol.com>
 Rock Art - David Whitley of California
 Stone - Alberto de Tagle of California <atagle@getty.edu>
 Underwater Heritage - Daniel Lenihan of New Mexico <daniel_j_lenihan@nps.gov>

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS OF US/ICOMOS

US/ICOMOS is supported by a growing list of agencies, institutions and private firms that recognize the importance of participating in the international heritage arena:

Archaeological Institute of America, Washington, DC <www.archaeological.org>
 Bermuda Maritime Museum, Bermuda <www.bermudaonion.com/newtour/maritimemuseum.htm>
 Building Conservation Associates, New York
 Bridge for Historic Preservation, Florida <www.connect2cuba.org>
 Catholic University of America School of Architecture, Washington, DC <architecture.cua.edu>
 Columbia University School of Architecture, Planning and Historic Preservation, New York <www.columbia.edu/web_9900/main.htm>
 Conservation Study Institute, Vermont <www.mps.gov/mabi/csi>
 Cuban National Heritage, Florida <www.cubannationalheritage.org>
 Getty Conservation Institute, California <www.getty.edu>
 George Wright Society, Michigan <www.georgewright.org>
 Historic Annapolis Foundation, Maryland <www.annapolis.org>
 Historic Boston, Inc, Massachusetts <www.historicboston.org>
 Historic Charleston Foundation, South Carolina <www.historiccharleston.org>
 Integrated Conservation Resources, New York <www.icr-icc.com>
 Jan Hird Pokorny Architects, New York <www.jhpkorny.com>
 National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Washington, DC <www.sso.org/neshpo>
 National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Louisiana <www.ncptt.nps.gov>

National Museum of Prehistory Planning Bureau, Taiwan <www.nmp.gov.tw/english.default.htm>
 National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC <www.nationaltrust.org>
 Rockefeller Brothers Fund, New York <www.culpeper.org>
 San Antonio Conservation Society, Texas <www.saconservation.org>
 Savannah College of Art and Design, Georgia <www.scad.edu>
 Schmidt Associates, Inc., Indiana <www.schmidt-arch.com>
 Society for Historical Archaeology, Virginia <www.sha.org>
 Stanford University Planning Department, California <www.stanford.edu>
 State Historic Preservation Office, Puerto Rico
 Texas A&M University School of Architecture, College Station <www.taz.tamu.edu>
 University of Florida College of Architecture, Gainesville <www.ufl.edu>
 University of Georgia, Athens <www.uga.edu>
 University of Maryland Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, College Park <www.und.edu>
 University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Philadelphia <www.upenn.edu>
 University of Texas, School of Architecture, Austin <www.utexas.edu>
 Wiss Janney Elstner Associates, Chicago <www.wje.com>
 World Monuments Fund, New York <www.wmf.org>

US/ICOMOS LIST SERV

US/ICOMOS maintains an uncensored List Serv that allows members and subscribers to communicate communally via e-mail at no cost. All messages posted to the List Serv are immediately sent to all subscribers, offering the opportunity to broadcast important information quickly, advertise special events, issue professional research queries; launch discussions on specific heritage topics; or even send a call for the emergency actions that arise periodically in the heritage field. To subscribe to the service send the following unsigned, exclusive message *subscribe usicomos* to: <majordomo@world.std.com>. You will receive verification of your successful subscription in return, along with information on how to cancel your subscription. If you wish to send a message for immediate distribution to all subscribers, send it to: <usicomos@world.std.com>. You need not be a subscriber of the ListServ to send a message. □

Association for Preservation Technology

www.apti.org



Founded in 1968 by a group of Canadian and American preservationists, the Association for Preservation Technology (APT) seeks to promote sound practices for the maintenance, conservation and preservation of the historic built environment. APT continues to serve as a primary source of information dedicated to promoting the best technologies for the conservation of historic structures and their settings. Although the majority of the approximately 1600 APT members practice largely in the United States and Canada, 26 other countries are currently represented by APT members.

Members of APT include architects, engineers, conservators, and craftspeople, landscape architects, historic resource managers, land planners and students. Membership and participation in APT provides exceptional opportunities for the cross-disciplinary exchange of ideas and industry-wide networking opportunities.

APT members receive the *APT Bulletin*, a peer-reviewed journal dedicated to providing state-of-the-art information on topics as diverse as paint and mortar analysis to the use of computers in preservation, and it serves as a vehicle for ongoing debates about preservation philosophy. Feature articles and timely book reviews keep members informed of advances in their field. APT members also receive the quarterly *APT Communiqué*, a newsletter with information on members' latest projects, job postings, grant request announcements, and news of other meetings of interest around the world. In addition, APT members pay reduced registration fees at the highly regarded Annual Meeting and Conference. These meetings run three full days and include several different program tracks, along with tours, demonstrations, awards ceremonies and social activities. Annual Meetings are preceded by three two-day Technical Workshops, each focusing on and providing in-depth coverage of a specific topic. Recent workshop topics include: Modern Historic Concrete, Twentieth-century Sculpture: Preserving Art of the Recent Past, and Historic Timber Frame Construction.

The Preservation Trades Network (PTN) is a task force of APT, and organizes the annual International Preservation Trades Workshop, where craftspeople demonstrate and share their skills and trades. APT recognizes the importance of conscientious, well-executed craftsmanship that is so essential to successful heritage conservation. Together, APT and PTN are committed to sponsoring strong working relationships and mutual respect throughout the preservation world.

Additional information about APT programming, membership and publications may be obtained by writing to:

Tim Seeden, Executive Director, APTI, 4513 Lincoln Ave., Suite 213, Lisle, IL 60532-1290 USA Telephone: 630-968-6400 Fax (toll-free): 888-723-4242

Email: information@apti.org

Building Conservation Associates, Inc.

www.bcausa.com



Building Conservation Associates, Inc. (BCA) is a consulting firm providing services for the restoration of historic buildings as well as monuments and works of art. Services include: project management; conditions surveys; plans and specifications; cost estimating and feasibility studies; site testing and laboratory analysis of materials and paint finishes; window and façade surveys; historic research, documentation, and reports; preservation planning, including master plans, federal tax credit applications and maintenance programs; on-site materials and treatment testing; on-site mock-ups for restoration procedures; and construction administration.

BCA's pragmatic philosophy is rooted in construction technology and museum practices. Our company's mission is to make building conservation an economically viable option within the normal parameters of property development and rehabilitation.

BCA is headquartered in New York, with a regional office in New England. BCA's staff includes building and object conservators, architects, historic preservationists, scientists, historians, planners, and artisans. Its senior staff members are widely published and have been individually honored with grants, fellowships, and other citations.

BCA's president, Raymond Pepi has personally supervised the materials research and conservation of such diverse projects as the façade restoration of Carnegie Hall, the stabilization of ruins at the Octagon Building on Roosevelt Island, the conservation and installation of a 16th-century terra cotta mosaic at the Jewish Museum, and documentation of mural conservation at the United States Customs House at Bowling Green. He is currently working on a brownstone study at the Victoria Mansion in Portland, Maine sponsored by the Getty Institute. Mr. Pepi is an Adjunct Assistant Professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute where he teaches Architectural Materials Testing. He also teaches Architectural Conservation at New York University. Outside the classroom, Mr. Pepi has published papers and lectured on a wide variety of conservation topics, including: masonry cleaning, sandstone repair, terra cotta, stone restoration, bronze and stone statue restoration, cast iron, and other topics.

Conservation Study Institute

www.nps.gov/mabi/csi

CONSERVATION STUDY INSTITUTE
MARSH * BILLINGS * ROCKEFELLER
National Historical Park

The Conservation Study Institute (CSI) was established in 1998 by the U.S. National Park Service (USNPS) to enhance leadership in the field of conservation. In collaboration with US/ICOMOS, QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, and other nonprofit and academic partners, the Institute provides a forum for the conservation community to discuss conservation history, contemporary issues and practice, and future directions for the field.

The Conservation Study Institute's mission is to create opportunities for dialogue, inquiry and lifelong learning to enhance the stewardship of landscapes and communities. To accomplish this mission, the Institute has three inter-related programs:

- 1. Education and Training
- 2. Research
- 3. Building Networks

These three programs inform each other and create an environment continually renewed by current scholarship and practical experience.

The Education and Training programs focus on skills, knowledge, and philosophy for the emerging model of place-based, community conservation. Programs include training and workshops on leadership, conservation history, and contemporary practice for landscape conservation including management of national parks, cultural landscapes and other protected areas.

The research agenda includes contemporary conservation practice; management of national parks, cultural landscapes and other protected areas; stewardship ethics; and philosophy. A particular focus is the interface between culture and nature in landscape conservation.

Through an international knowledge network, practitioners are offered opportunities to exchange information on stewardship successes and to discuss current trends and future directions of conservation. This network is sustained through working sessions, symposia, conferences, publications and the World Wide Web.

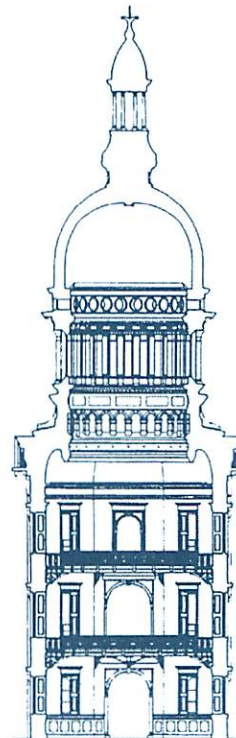
Many programs of the Institute focus on the need for new models of conservation that place greater attention to protecting working landscapes – places where people live and work. The relatively recent recognition of Cultural Landscapes by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee, and the Protected Landscape approach (Category V in the IUCN system of management categories) provide valuable models of how to integrate cultural heritage protection, sustainable use of resources, and biodiversity conservation. This approach can also provide a way to engage local people in the stewardship of these resources. The Institute is initiating program in cooperation with ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS, and the World Heritage Center to advance training and professional development opportunities through a variety of international exchange programs.

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The Getty Conservation Institute

www.getty.edu/gci



THE GETTY
CONSERVATION
INSTITUTE

Mission

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) works internationally to advance conservation and to enhance and encourage the preservation and understanding of the visual arts in all of their dimensions—objects, collections, architecture, and sites.

The Institute serves the conservation community through scientific research; education and training; field projects, and the dissemination of information regarding its work. In all its endeavors, the Institute is committed to addressing unanswered questions and promoting the highest possible standards of conservation practice.

The GCI is a program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, an international cultural and philanthropic institution devoted to the visual arts and the humanities that includes an art museum as well as programs for education, scholarship, and conservation.

Areas of Work

The Getty Conservation Institute began operation in 1985, and since that time has developed expertise in a number of areas. Among these are: preventive conservation (including emergency preparedness), archaeological site management, earthen architecture, conservation of stone and architectural surfaces, threats to collections from pollutants, and the development/adaptation of analytical technologies for conservation purposes. Since its founding, the Institute has carried out field projects in Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Europe.

Field Projects and Educational Initiatives

In partnership with national and international heritage organizations, the GCI is currently engaged in field projects involving the conservation and management of Mayan sites in Central America, in situ conservation of mosaics in the Mediterranean region, and site management and wall paintings conservation in China. Research and educational initiatives include working with Latin American educational institutions to promote preventive conservation, studying the relationship between heritage conservation and economic forces, curriculum development regarding the preservation of earthen architecture, and a newly launched Guest Scholars' Program for mid-career professionals.

Conservation Science

The objective of GCI scientific research is to advance conservation science by providing answers to questions in the field and by developing and promoting appropriate solutions to specific conservation problems, focusing on the needs of practicing conservators, art historians, and conservation scientists. In addition to providing scientific support to the J. Paul Getty Museums, the GCI scientific department is currently engaged in research regarding control and monitoring of the museum environment, surface cleaning of museum objects using gel-supported solvents techniques, the role of salts in stone decay and ways to influence those mechanisms, the analysis of organic materials in paintings and ethnographic objects, and the characterization and study of the influence of traditional natural additives of in lime-based mortars and plasters.

The GCI laboratories are equipped with a variety of analytical tools including several types of spectrometries; thermal analysis-mass spectrometry; chromatographies; electron microprobe; environmental electron microscopy; and diverse equipment to study the physical and chemical properties of the material components in objects, collections, and building materials.

Dissemination

Dissemination of information is a central element of the GCI's commitment to advance professional conservation practice. Dissemination activities include book publication, *Conservation*, *The GCI Newsletter*, and the Institute's Web site. In addition, the GCI, in association with the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), publishes *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*, a semi-annual major reference work for the conservation field. The 35 volumes of *AATA* published from 1953 to the present are being transferred into an electronic database that will be available online in mid-2001.

The GCI Information Center supports the work of Getty staff and the conservation community by providing access to reference materials and conservation literature. The conservation holdings of the Getty Library consist of over 25,000 volumes and over 400 periodicals, offering a comprehensive selection of literature in all areas of conservation and preservation.

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Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office

The Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office (PRSHPO) was founded in the 1970s to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Our mission is to promote the preservation of Puerto Rico's cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Our vision is to become a regional and international role model of excellency, promoting the preservation of cultural resources. The emphasis is on developing activities to: identify, document, evaluate and nominate cultural resources; promote citizens' education with regards to cultural resources; and promote the preservation of cultural resources; and promote the preservation of cultural resources.

To fulfill its duty, the staff of the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office includes architects, historians, archeologists, preservationists, planners and educators, among others. The assessment of this highly skilled and specialized professional team, guarantees the objectivity and effectiveness on the enforcement of the applicable federal guidelines, codes and regulations.

In 1998, the National Park Service (NPS), US/ICOMOS, PRSHPO, the Institute of Puertorrican Culture, the Puerto Rico Conservation Trust, and other interested parties signed an agreement to follow a methodology to generate the necessary knowledge on how to proceed with the preservation of San Juan's walls and fortifications, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In coordination with the PRSHPO and the NPS, US/ICOMOS agreed to develop a description and cost estimate to assemble an inter-disciplinary group of experts to:

- Develop a statement of philosophical approach for preservation treatment
- Study factual data
- Make recommendations for conservations measures
- Identify priorities for treatment
- Make recommendations for periodic review process

As a result of this effort, the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and PRSHPO are developing a Programmatic agreement to address, on long term, the proper maintenance procedure to preserve this important UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Cuartel de Ballajá Oficina 336A, Apartado 82, Suan Juan de Puerto Rico 00901 Telephone: 721-3737 Fax: 722-3682 E-mail: llopez@prshpo.prstar.net

University of Georgia, Athens

www.uga.edu



The University of Georgia offers one of the largest and most comprehensive university historic preservation programs in the United States. Established in 1785, the University enrolls over 31,000 students from across the nation and around the world. The preservation program is located within the School of Environmental Design. Founded in 1969 with undergraduate and graduate programs in landscape architecture, the School has a history of concern and experience with the protection, enhancement, and adaptive use of historic environments for contemporary needs. Topics such as downtown revitalization and landscape conservation were a part of the School's instructional emphasis prior to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. With the evolution of preservation philosophy itself, from a narrow concern with history and architecture to a broadened emphasis upon the physical environment, the School of Environmental Design has become a particularly appropriate center for preservation education in Georgia and the Southeast.

Classes in historic preservation were initiated in 1973, with a full degree program offering the Master of Historic Preservation degree in 1982. The University of Georgia is one of only two programs nationally to offer a joint preservation and law degree. Administered by the Schools of Law and Environmental Design, the four-year program awards a Master of Historic Preservation/Juris Doctor degree. Overall, the University provides an intensive, community-oriented, practical educational program, which strikes a balance between academic and field experience, placing graduates in great demand both nationally and internationally.

Aside from individual class assignments related to sites, districts, and communities in which students may deal with contemporary preservation issues, the School maintains a Public Service and Outreach Office. The Outreach Office partners with other organizations and agencies to conduct research and training in areas such as local legislation, rural growth and planning, and implementation of laws affecting preservation like American with Disabilities Act. It has also joined with the National Trust for Historic Preservation to offer leadership training for preservation professionals across the United States and is planning to extend those offerings to Eastern Europe.

Although the University is a recent institutional member, faculty and students have taken an active role in ICOMOS in the past. Three faculty members -- Pratt Cassity, Kwesi DeGraft-Hanson, and James Reap -- have supported the US/ICOMOS project in Cape Coast, Ghana. The project fostered community rehabilitation, cultural tourism, and development of the first local preservation ordinance in West Africa. The University will continue its work with Cape Coast and Ghana through a study abroad program beginning in May, 2001. In addition, faculty member James Reap serves as chair of the US/ICOMOS Preservation Law Committee and U.S. delegate to the International Legal Committee.

John C. Waters, Director, Historic Preservation Program, School of Environmental Design, University of Georgia, 609 Caldwell Hall, Athens, GA 30602-1861
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University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

www.upenn.edu/gsfahis_pres/index.htm



Historic preservation deals with change responsive to the historic environment. At a time when society increasingly realizes the historical and cultural value of that inherited environment and what has been lost through the destruction of buildings, landscapes, and communities, the field of historic preservation has become central to the design, adaptive use, planning, and management of buildings, cities, and regions. By understanding the time dimension in human culture, it identifies history as an integrated component of continuous change responsible for the material, psychological, and symbolic qualities of our environment. To this end, academic study through the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation provides an integrated approach for architects, landscape architects, planners, historians, archaeologists, conservators, curators, managers, and other professionals to understand, sustain, and transform the existing environment.

The identification and analysis of cultural places and their historic fabric, the determination of significance and value, and appropriate degrees of intervention and the implementation of prescribed conservation and management all require special preparation in history, documentation, planning, design, and technology. Students supplement distinct core requirements with courses selected to structure an area of emphasis within the field. These areas include heritage and site management, building and material conservation, preservation planning, building preservation, and landscape preservation.

Through coursework and dedicated studios and laboratories at the Graduate School of Fine Arts (GSFA) as well as through partnerships with other national and international institutions and agencies, students have unparalleled opportunities for study, internships, and sponsored research. Graduates can look toward careers focused on the design and curatorship of the world's built cultural heritage including buildings, engineering works, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and historic towns and cities.

Since 1990, The Architectural Conservation Laboratory and Research Center has been an integral facility of the graduate program. Through public and private partnerships with local and international organizations, the ACL has expanded conservation training beyond the classroom through sponsored project research and practical fieldwork.

The Master of Science degree requires two years of study and may be done in conjunction with other degree programs in the GSFA. The Certificate in Historic Preservation also provides an opportunity for specialization for mid-career professionals and for students in other departments of the school and university who wish to pursue the subject in greater depth than their degree program permits. Additionally, the department offers a one-semester Advanced Certificate in Architectural Conservation, which provides post-graduate training, focused on technical research for those who have completed the Master of Science degree.

Frank Matero, Chairman, The Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 115 Meyerson Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6311

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University of Texas, Austin

www.utexas.edu

Historic Preservation at the University of Texas at Austin is an important part of the curriculum of several different graduate degree plans offered through the School of Architecture. The core preservation degree is a 2-year (45 hour) Master of Science in Architectural Studies in Historic Preservation. A Certificate program is available to students in the Master of Architecture programs, both first and second professional degrees. Specialization in Historic Preservation is also offered to students in the Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning. Finally, the Ph. D. programs in both Architecture and Planning allow for a concentration in Historic Preservation.

These programs are designed to prepare students for work in architectural documentation and conservation, preservation planning and development, and historic site management. Classes offered in the Preservation Program include: Preservation Planning and Practice, Preservation History and Theory, Preservation Law, Preservation Development Analysis, Historic Site Documentation, Measured Drawings, History of Building Technology, Building Forensics and Pathology, Materials Conservation, Cultural Landscapes, Historic Site Curatorship, and a Preservation Studio. Students can also take advantage of various independent study opportunities and electives taken from other curricula in the School and across the University.

The Preservation program has a significant emphasis on international research and travel, particularly in the context of research into the treatment of historic resources in areas of cultural exchange and conflict. Recent theses have focused on topics in the United States, Mexico, Italy and Mali. Preservation travel programs over the past few years have included Crimea, Bosnia, Croatia and Turkey; in addition to regular coursework which involves travel to Mexico and the borderlands. Lecture series and other programs are held in collaboration with Middle Eastern Studies and other specialized units across campus.

The result is a rich, lively, inter-disciplinary program, able to draw on considerable resources at the University and throughout Texas, including the Texas Historical Commission, the cultural landscape of the Hill Country, and the engaging environment of Austin. Other important resources include the School's 250,000-item documents collection, large library, and developing preservation laboratory. The program also has strong ties, and provides an internship at, the Charles W. Moore Center for the Study of Place.

Jeffrey M. Chusid, Director, Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture, Goldsmith Hall B7500, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1160.

E-mail <jeffchusid@mail.utexas.edu>



Preservation students and faculty from UT and Turkey at the Yesil Turbe in Bursa, Turkey, Summer 2000

Texas A & M University, College Station

www.taz.tamu.edu/hril



THE HISTORIC RESOURCES IMAGING LABORATORY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The Historic Resources Imaging Laboratory (HRIL) is housed in the College of Architecture and maintains, develops and administers the academic preservation program. In addition to an introductory course at the undergraduate level, the main focus is a cross disciplinary graduate Certificate in Historic Preservation available to all students seeking graduate research or professional degrees. (Ph D, MS, M Arch, MUP, and MLA) The program utilizes course and faculty expertise across the 45,000 student campus, through courses in Anthropology, Archaeology, Architecture, Construction Science, Cultural Geography, History, Landscape Architecture, Land Development, Recreation, Parks and Tourism Science, and Urban Planning, as well as contacts with the internationally known Institute for Nautical Archaeology. The HRIL also works collaboratively with other research units in the College of Architecture.

The HRIL is a recognized center for the documentation of historic and cultural resources, that conducts fieldwork, and tests and develops documentation technologies for application for archival, practical, and interpretive use.

Summer field studies have been undertaken for the last 25 years, for individual and organizational clients. Contracts with the US National Park Service have included Native American dwellings in New Mexico and Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Georgia. Drawings by students at Texas A&M University have received national recognition through the Charles E. Peterson awards.

The academic program is enhanced by nationally recognized Professional Fellows who provide lectures, internships, placement and scholarship support.

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www.wje.com



Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) is an interdisciplinary firm of architects, engineers, conservators, and scientists that is committed to the preservation of World Heritage. Our staff actively participates in ICOMOS as well as other USA-based preservation organizations and have published widely in the area of preservation technology. WJE is proud to have participated both privately and pro-bono on the World Heritage Sites at Kizhi Island, Russia; Pechersk Lavra, Kiev, Ukraine; Vilnius, Lithuania; and Petra, Jordan. We are also proud to have worked on some of the premier monuments in the United States including numerous monuments, State Capitols, skyscrapers, and churches.

Since its establishment in 1956, WJE has served thousands of clients worldwide, from individuals to large corporations, universities, and government agencies. The firm has achieved an international reputation in problem-solving for existing buildings, bridges, and other structures through professional expertise and technical ability.

With state-of-the-art art tools equipment for laboratory testing, instrumentation, and research, WJE provides comprehensive consulting services including chemical and petrographic examination, both in the laboratory and in the field. The WJE professional staff includes recognized authorities on various materials and systems including stone, masonry, mortar, terra cotta, architectural and structural concrete, wood, metals, glass, paint, and adhesives. WJE specialists frequently develop testing devices to meet specific project requirements.

For older and historic buildings, special services include materials conservation, investigations of architectural and structural systems, structural analysis, seismic resistance studies, field and laboratory testing, restoration and repair design, and development and implementation of on-site monitoring and testing.

Our clients for conservation projects have included the UNESCO, World Monuments Fund, U.S. Department of State, U.S. National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Navy, U. S. General Services Administration, National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, and many American-based universities, institutions, and other public and private clients.

Archaeological Institute of America

www.archaeological.org



The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is dedicated to the greater understanding of archaeology, to the protection and preservation of the world's archaeological resources and the information they contain, and to the encouragement and support of archaeological research, publication, and education. The AIA was founded in 1879 and chartered by an Act of the U.S. Congress in 1906. Today there are more than 100 AIA societies in the United States, Canada, and Athens, Greece with over 10,000 members.

The AIA serves its professional and lay members, and carries out its educational mission, in various ways:

- Through its annual meeting, where scholarly papers are presented and a variety of programs are offered for teachers and the public;
- Through its publications, including the American Journal of Archaeology, a scholarly publication; Archaeology magazine, intended for the general public; dig, a children's magazine; a scholarly monograph series; and the AIA Newsletter, for members;
- Through advocacy on archaeological issues and policy in the domestic and international arenas;
- Through the National Lecture Program, which each year sends three distinguished archaeologists, including foreign scholars, to the local societies; and
- Through fellowships for scholars to conduct research; junior archaeology programs conducted through the local societies; and an extensive travel program for adults.

The AIA has stressed the importance of heritage protection since its inception; in fact, the organization was a principal sponsor of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the first federal legislation in the United States designed to protect archaeological sites. In addition, the AIA is a strong advocate for heritage protection, and works together with other preservation organizations, including ICOMOS, the Society for American Archaeology, and Society for Historical Archaeology to ensure that government agencies and officials regard preservation as an important consideration in legislative initiatives and policy decisions. In the past year, the AIA submitted comments on a proposed bill that would waken the U.S. Cultural Property Advisory Committee (which hears requests from foreign countries for import restrictions on looted cultural property) and provided public comments in support of Italy's request to the United States for import restrictions on archaeological objects.

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MANAGING CHANGE

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Note: Payment is due in US Dollars by check or money order. US/ICOMOS has reserved a block of rooms at the Inn at Penn, inside the University of Pennsylvania, and close to Meyerson Hall, headquarters of the Conference. Information on reserving discount-rated rooms will be sent to you as soon as your registration form and /or payment are received. Registration fee includes all papers and Symposium documents, one study tour, Symposium reception, and snacks and refreshments at breaks between sessions.

MANAGING CHANGE

EL MANEJO DEL CAMBIO / LA GÉRANCE DU CHANGE

Philadelphia, 6 - 8 April 2001
Meyerson Hall, University of Pennsylvania



Sustainable Approaches to the Conservation of the Built Environment
Abords soutenable pour la conservation du patrimoine bâti
Enfoques sustentables para la conservación del patrimonio construido

Co-Sponsors:

Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania
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US Department of Interior, National Park Service

Symposium Chairs:

Frank G. Matero, University of Pennsylvania
Jeanne Marie Teutonico, Getty Conservation Institute

Sustainability in the context of historic resources means ensuring the continuing contribution that heritage can make to the present, through the thoughtful management of change, responsive to the historic environment. By shifting the focus on perception and valuation, conservation becomes a dynamic process involving public participation, dialogue, consensus and ultimately, better stewardship.

Sustainability emphasizes the need for long-term views. If conservation is to develop, the economic dimension needs to be addressed. At the local level, community involvement is central to sustaining conservation initiatives. Unless we understand how the heritage is being eroded, lost or impacted, and what factors are contributing to those processes, we will not be able to manage it, let alone pass it on the next generation. Effective heritage management involves both knowing what is important and understanding how that importance is vulnerable to loss.

The US/ICOMOS 2001 Symposium will address the issues of conservation and sustainability as a new model for stewardship as they relate to design, technology, economics, development and social viability. These aspects will be examined across diverse categories of heritage ranging in scale from individual buildings and sites to cities and cultural landscapes.

Preliminary Program

April 6

- Welcome and Keynote Address Session
- Session 1: Thinking Sustainability - Concepts and principles
- Session 2: The Promise and paradox of conservation

April 7

- Study Tours - Sustainability as seen in Philadelphia Conservation: In-situ discussion of Independence National Historical Park (World Heritage Site) ; Eastern State Penitentiary and Girard College; or Fairmount Park.
- Session 3: Case Studies on the Practice of Sustainability from Around the World.

April 8

- Session 4: Conclusion
- US/ICOMOS Annual Meeting/General Assembly and Elections

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Recent Publications:

Authenticity in the Conservation and Management of the Cultural Heritage of the Americas

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