



THREE DECADES OF INTERDISCIPLINARY PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY: *APT Celebrates Its Thirtieth Anniversary*

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past three decades the Association for Preservation Technology has had a significant impact on the preservation movement in North America. Started in 1968 as a joint venture between preservationists in Canada and the United States, it now has more than 1,500 members in 19 countries. Known for its highly regarded conferences, training and education programs, and publications on the technical aspects of preservation, APT is a trusted resource for preservationists worldwide.

But beyond being a generator and leading source of information on preservation technology, APT has developed a devoted and loyal membership because it provides exceptional opportunities for the cross-



disciplinary exchange of ideas. APT is made up of professionals and practitioners scattered across diverse disciplines – architects, landscape architects, engineers, planners, archaeologists, architectural and object conservators, curators, educators, managers, tradespeople, historians, contractors, technicians, and students. Drawn together by a “need to know,” these inquiring men and women gather at conferences, training sessions, and social

functions to expand their professional specialties and share their hard-won knowledge and expertise. Susan Bugey, former director of the Historical Services Branch of Parks Canada and former APT vice president, has addressed that aspect of the organization:

As a 25-year member of APT, I have seen many changes. A great many of them reflect the evolution of the field of historic preservation and preservation technology. In 1973 APT was the center for virtually all the interest in preservation technology and almost all of it

The group that gathered on the porch of Stanley House (above) in July 1968 and initiated the founding of APT, clockwise from left, David Bartlett, Mrs. David Bartlett, Jacques Danbard, Lee Nelson, Alice Alvson, Gerald Bucher, Charles Peterson, Jeanne Michivnick, George McBeath, A.J.H. Richardson, William Patterson, and Oliver Toney Fuller.



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dealt with architectural conservation. One of the distinctions of APT is its continuing interest in all areas of preservation technology. Even as specializations such as historic landscapes, marine heritage, heritage engineering, architectural fragments, museums in historic buildings, and various materials have emerged to take on lives of their own, APT has continued to bring people with these interests together. Some evolved as independent organizations, like the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, and others as committees of international organizations such as ICOMOS – an organization in which many leading APT members have been equally involved both in national committees and internationally. Equally the past thirty years has seen an enormous growth in sophistication in preservation technology in all fields. But I will leave the detailing of those stories to others. It is the

continuing interest in the range of preservation technology, regardless of its field and sometimes its cross application from one field to another, that has made APT such a super interdisciplinary environment, particularly at its annual meetings but also in the Bulletin.

This history of APT focuses upon what committed volunteers, experts in their respective fields with full-time jobs, can accomplish as they wrestle with organizational issues, cross-border regulations, membership recruitment, and only a shoestring budget. In retrospect, the organization's visionary statements sometimes seem remarkably naïve. Yet APTers seem to live by the theme of the twentieth-anniversary conference, in the words of Chicago architect and planner Daniel Burnham: "Make no little plans; they

have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency." And this has served the organization well, for it has led to an impressive range of accomplishments over the past thirty years.

THE FOUNDING OF APT, 1968-69

In an attempt to capture the texture and excitement of the early days, excerpts from Jacques Dalibard's comprehensive 1987 Communique article describing the



APT: HOW IT ALL STARTED

Jacques Dalibard prepared a firsthand account of APT's founding that was published in the August-September 1987 issue of *Communique*. Below are excerpts from his article, beginning with the June 1968 meeting held at Upper Canada Village to prepare for the Stanley House gathering:

On June 15, 1968, a preliminary meeting took place at Upper Canada Village, a museum village in Morrisburg, Ont. It was called in preparation for the proposed Stanley House get-together. Present were Torrey Fuller and I, along with William Patterson, the superintendent of Historic Sites, St. Lawrence Parks Commission; Jeanne Minhinnick, the Ontario-based restoration consultant specializing in interiors and gardens; Jack Richardson, senior historian for the National and Historic Parks Branch; and [architect] Peter John Stokes.

At the meeting, Torrey remarked that restoration practice had slipped dangerously close to the realm of folklore to become a layman activity and occupation suited to anyone who had done some collecting and had a sentimental attachment to the past...

What was needed, he said, was a clearing house of knowledge or method devoted to the discovery and recording of the theory and technique of period restoration, a systematic, logical, standardized body of knowledge. In other words, a research centre and archives. I was thinking more broadly and I suggested an organization similar to the U.S. National Trust... The participants discussed our function, philosophy, principles, and practices... there was a general consensus that our pattern should be the U.S. National Trust with roles as a clearing house for restoration problems and an agency to pressure for public action.

Soon after this meeting, the Canada Council agreed to sponsor travel and accommodation for our five-day stay at Stanley House. The meeting was scheduled for July 8-12, 1968. Among those invited were the members of the Upper Canada Village meeting along with David Bartlett, Alice Allison, a Toronto architect; Gerald Budner, a Montreal interior designer; George

MacBeath, the historic resources administrator for New Brunswick; and Pierre Mayrand, the associate director, Service des monuments historiques, in the province of Quebec.

We also invited Americans to attend, among them Lee Nelson, the U.S. Park Service architect who was restoring Philadelphia's Independence Hall, and Charles Peterson, the grandfather of U.S. architectural restoration and a professor at Columbia University. It was important to invite Americans. I said earlier that there was little information available in 1968. That is true. But what little there was largely came from the U.S. The U.S. was more advanced than Canada and had been involved in preservation longer....

On July 6, 1968, Peterson, Nelson, Richardson and I started our automobile trip to Stanley House. The journey took more hours than are recorded in eternity: there were many stops along the way (to look at this architectural detail and that)... [At] Ste-Simeon, Que... we would catch the last ferry across the St. Lawrence River to Rivière-du-Loup. We had to wait and so decided to have a drink at the hotel opposite the dock. The ferry finally arrived. I told the others to board the boat on foot while I waited in the long queue with the car. Once aboard, I went on deck to find my companions. As the ferry left dock I realized they were still enjoying their drinks on the hotel terrace... I found a hotel in Rivière-du-Loup and rented rooms for them... At seven o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a knock on the door. I opened it and found my companions standing there. They were disheveled, cold, and bleary-eyed. Their pleasure boat, it turned out, had not been all that pleasant: they had got lost and spent the entire night out on the river.

Stanley House was a pivotal meeting. Torrey Fuller said we were interested primarily in locating and storing in permanent archives knowledge that may otherwise be unknown to the profession and might somehow be lost. We intended, he said, to remain primarily interested in restoration and not in the acquisition of historic buildings. The grand plan for a national trust was debated against the need for a research centre for restoration. But the idea of a trust was finally dropped when Mayrand stressed that French Canada would accept technical help but not direction from a national agency. The following participants made presentations: the Canadian Museum Association, the U.S. National Park Service, the restoration architects, the restoration furnishers, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Canadian National Historic

initial meetings have been reprinted. The recollections of other founders have been gathered below. Some are recent; a few are from earlier anniversary issues of the Bulletin and Communiqué.

The Association for Preservation Technology was founded in July 1968 at a meeting of preservationists held at Stanley House on the south shore of the Gaspé Peninsula at New Richmond, Quebec. The story has been told and retold over the years, and what surfaces from those early accounts is the founders' remarkable clarity of vision, their intellectual debates, and their generosity and willingness to share both time and expertise.



David Bartlett recently remembered some of the earliest discussions about the need for a new organization:

APT really started in Torrey and Judy Fuller's kitchen, which had been our kitchen before we sold our house to the Fullers. Torrey was looking for a way to establish a reference archive for what the late Jeanne Minhinick used to call bumpy art (original moldings, wallpapers, fabrics, turnings, etc.), which were literally crowding her out of her house, home, and barn. Many of us are familiar with the problem. During the same period, I was working for the Canada Council, a federal agency which Americans will best understand as something like the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts. One of my odd jobs there was to manage Stanley House, a big old summer place in the Gaspé.

Stanley House is itself a building of some historic interest. Built in about 1890 as a private fishing lodge for the Governor General of his day, it was given to the Canada Council in 1963. The Council in turn staffed it in the summertime and used it as an informal seminar center, where people of like interests could get to know their colleagues. It has been said that Canada is a country with too much geography and not enough history; Stanley House was a modest attempt to redress the balance. Like so many other productive and congenial activities, the program did not survive the budget cuts of the '80s.

Torrey wanted to convene a small group of colleagues; I had the locale and a little travel money; we got together in the kitchen and cooked up the famous Stanley House meeting. In the event, the archive of bumpy art turned out to be beyond reach – and maybe

Sites Service. From these presentations a number of needs arose, but the promotion for good restoration practices emerged as the central one. A collection centre, a publication, an advisory reference service, seminars, and research would provide solutions.

Our American guests identified so much with these needs that we all started to talk not in terms of a Canadian organization but in terms of a joint American-Canadian undertaking.

The thrust of the thinking at the meeting can be gleaned from the name proposed for the new organization, the Preservation Guild. A guild, of course, is a closed shop of craftsmen. The name suggested exclusivity and practicality. The guild idea was vigorously pushed by Charles Peterson who thought membership should be restricted to one hundred charter members (the organizers and their nominees who were people who had been paid for five years' work in restoration and whose work was of a demonstrated quality). Others could join as associate members.

The nature of the association still wasn't settled but the guild idea enjoyed the inside track. The name was used at the meeting and for some time thereafter. In the meantime, other matters were discussed. The two key ideas were establishing a link among people and the communication of information. The first focused upon contacting potential members. The second upon research and the ways to communicate it. A simple quarterly newsletter would be sent that would contain much about technology but little about policy and philosophy.

Four committees were formed... It was also agreed that the organization would function in French and English...

Fuller organized a follow-up meeting for November 23 in Upper Canada Village. The attendees included Nelson; James Marston Fitch, head of Columbia University's newly established preservation program; Dalibard and Meredith Sykes, then both students in the Columbia program; the others who had attended the Stanley House meeting (except Peterson); Gilles Lafrance, of the National and Historic Parks Service; and D.R. Hough, curator at Upper Canada Village.

Many far-reaching decisions were made at this meeting... Fitch exerted a great deal of influence: he claimed that the guild idea was snobbish, elitist, and would narrow membership too severely. He argued the organization should be

open. This was finally accepted and it was decided to have an organization of professionals with an open membership. Now, the meeting began a search for a new name... Someone suggested that with the acronym APT the committee would have a name that made a word. What about the North American Association for Preservation Technology? That name stuck for a while but was changed later in the meeting to the Canadian-American Association for Preservation Technology.

With the name chosen, discussion turned to the aims and objectives of the organization and to a debate over how much emphasis to place upon philosophy and theory as opposed to technical information. Fitch led the battle to have members emphasize philosophy and theory. Without them, he said, we get Williamsburgs which are technically proficient but which present an atmosphere that could never have existed. Nelson advanced the counter argument, which had been supported at an earlier meeting by Peterson, that the need for hard, technical information was so great that little time should be spent upon philosophy and theory in spite of their importance. This argument carried the day. And the only mention of philosophy and theory was implied in the first statement of the... aims and objectives developed at the meeting by the participants...

With a name and aims set, attention now turned to other matters. One was membership. Among the members would be professional preservationists, restoration architects, furnishings consultants, museum curators, architectural educators, archaeologists, craftsmen, and others involved in preservation activity.

And how should they be attracted? It was decided that the founding members should each invite 15 interested colleagues to join. That way, a nucleus would quickly be formed. Membership fees were set at Individual: \$10. Student: \$5.

There was at this time still the thought that the organization needed an office with a paid employee. Funding was therefore discussed... As it happened, David Bartlett had generously offered through the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, to place at APT's disposal office facilities including stationery, postage, an addressograph, xeroxing, and typing.

Torrey Fuller was chosen the pro tem executive secretary, William Patterson the treasurer, Lee Nelson and I the newsletter editors.

still is – but the group concluded that there was a niche for a North American association of full-time people and advanced amateurs concerned with the conservation, restoration, and presentation of old places, including not only structures and grounds but also furnishings and fittings, and animation or interpretation.

The precise shape of the niche has been debated off and on ever since. The dozen people at Stanley House took a very pragmatic approach: they were much more concerned with how things “had been” made than how things “ought” to be made. While academics and bureaucrats were not exactly blackballed, the group would have taken it for granted that the information and ideas exchanged through APT should extend far beyond government offices and schools of architecture. As I recall, they were more than a little suspicious of “professionals,” perhaps because the artifacts that interested them had mostly been created by craftsmen rather than by people with academic training who, in those days, tended to denigrate vernacular.

Lee Nelson, prominent U.S. National Park Service historical architect and one of the Americans invited to attend the first Stanley House meeting, recounted the adventures of his foursome on the way there. He, Charles Peterson, and Jack Richardson were stranded on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence River from Jacques Dalibard and the group’s car. Nelson wrote this account in 1988:

After making queries...we found a boat owner whom we hired to make the crossing in what turned out to be a foggy night. At that point, we were some thirty or more miles from the ferry boat destination...and it was a scary and cautious crossing (actually I think the “captain” was lost in the fog) which took all night, and involved weaving our way in the fog not only between several islands, but between ocean freighters which were anchored in the river... Jacques (on the other side of the river), assuming that we would make the crossing in several hours, rented motel rooms for us; but we didn’t arrive until seven o’clock the next morning, cold, very tired, and feeling foolish.

It was, nevertheless, very clear to Nelson why he had made the long journey to the Gaspé: “I went to those initial discussions at Stanley House with a terrible NEED TO KNOW, a need to learn from other restorationists, and a need for a forum in which to share preservation knowledge and experience.” “Such a forum did not exist,” he continued, “nor did it seem

likely that any existing organization would fulfill those needs.”

As Dalibard’s account indicates, the Stanley House group agreed to gather again in the fall, and in November 1968 a follow-up meeting was held at Upper Canada Village in Ontario. More experts were invited to join the discussion.

From these first meetings came APT’s “Aims and Objectives,” reprinted here from the first issue of the APT Newsletter, published in April 1969:

1. To provide a useful forum to promote the quality of professional practice in the field of historic preservation in Canada and the United States.
2. To encourage the research, collection and publication of technical information in all aspects of historic preservation.
3. To encourage the training of professionals in preservation and restoration technology.
4. To encourage the training of craftsmen in the traditional techniques and skills required for historic preservation.
5. To encourage the establishment of national and local collections of reference material, tools and artifacts for study purposes.
6. To encourage governmental and private participation and support of the activities described above.
7. To maintain a listing of professional restorationists, consultants, curators, conservationists, craftsmen and sources of supply or other services related to historic preservation.

Following these initial meetings the organization evolved rapidly, confronting many of the issues that it would face over the next thirty years. In 1988 Lee Nelson made this assessment about the beginnings of APT:

In retrospect, the discussions at Stanley House and Upper Canada Village are interesting because they involved a mix of interdisciplinary professional idealism and professionals’ needs, coupled with a willingness to volunteer for tasks that cut across those disciplines, across borders and cultures, and because all of those ideas for creating a new organization were built on a number of unfounded assumptions about how to get the job done.

Perhaps because members are specialists in such diverse areas, an essential feature of APT has always been the need to gather and share ideas, “war stories,” and expertise. APT has held a major conference every year since 1969, when the group gathered at the Pinebrook

Conference Center, a former Great Camp located on Upper Saranac Lake, deep in the Adirondack forest of New York State. Since Dalibard and Meredith Sykes were responsible for organizing that conference, they had arrived at Pinebrook early, but only “after a long search,” as Dalibard later explained:

Once on the site, we busied ourselves preparing for the meeting, but that night, the eve of registration, I woke from a nightmare: what if no one could find the place? I produced a number of cardboard signs and, in the dawn’s early light, retraced my route to civilization, stapling the signs to trees along the way. The sign said “APT” and had an arrow pointing the way...

In all, about 40 members attended, among them some who would later play important roles in the association. And, oh yes, a few others showed up, as well: would-be renters wanting to see the apartment that had been advertised with arrows on all those trees.

APT’S EARLY GROWTH, 1970-77

Frank Matero, APT member and chair of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at the University of Pennsylvania, has described heritage conservation as “one of the major philosophical and professional movements of this century to affect the quality of our environment and our social and cultural lives.” As the conservation of built heritage began to assume its modern form during the 1970s, APT and its members helped to shape this movement, and APT was, in turn, influenced by it.

The major concern of the APT founders in the late 1960s had been to learn about the history of building technology and about techniques for analyzing and repairing historic buildings so that they could be accurately restored or reconstructed. During the 1970s, however, APT members were heavily involved in formulating a new philosophy toward historic structures: that preservation and rehabilitation, not just strict restoration, were also sound approaches. The role of proper maintenance was given new attention, and practitioners from North America were exposed to the latest European approaches to conservation through training programs here and abroad. By the end of the decade preservationists had changed their philosophy and practice,

and APT was an effective forum for expanding these ideas.

Expansion Begins

APT grew rapidly: from 50 to 450 members in 1970 and then to 700 in 1971, evenly split between the U.S. and Canada. APT had attracted the leading preservationists of the day, and it had developed a durable mission and conference and publications programs that would continue despite challenges. While members have debated such issues as inclusivity versus exclusivity, certification, advocacy, and standard-setting off and on through the years, during the early seventies APT was already well on its way toward actually improving the quality of information available, influencing restoration and preservation practices by furthering the education of its practitioners, and building bridges among preservationists.

As APT grew in numbers and influence, the Board of Directors, many of whom were associated with national organizations and agencies, began to envision larger plans that required a broader base, both in members and dollars. Additionally, with support from the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO ending in 1972, there was a pressing need to raise funds to support publications and conferences. Much of the administrative support for APT came from volunteers Jacques Dalibard and Meredith Sykes, who had returned from the Pinebrook conference with boundless enthusiasm for the new venture, as Dalibard has written:

We were very excited. APT was creating a profession. It was establishing a profession-

al level and a community of interest for the career we had chosen. For the next five years Meredith and I saw our dining room turned into a boardroom, our living room into an office, our basement into archives and storage. In short, most of our free time was devoted to APT.

Given its composition of preservation professionals, it is hard to imagine that the Board had much of an appetite for marketing or sorting through the maze of regulations regarding nonprofit status in two countries. But driven by a need to promote the best preservation practices more widely, APT began to reach out. While original members had joined primarily by invitation of existing members, membership information was now being distributed more widely, to local and regional conservation groups and government agencies, as well as at conferences sponsored by such organizations as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Heritage Canada, and ICOMOS. This change led to a need to create promotional material and to spruce up the look of publications. The APT logo first appeared on the masthead of the August 1975 *Communique*.

Charles E. Peterson remembers this period of expansion and the initiation of the category of life membership:

At the first real organizational meeting at Upper Saranac Lake, I agreed to take a one-year term as the first president and managed to get the membership up from about fifty to some five hundred. One of my most happy achievements in recruiting talent was to bring the late

Professor Harley J. McKee of Syracuse University into the Columbia University program. A very modest man but genuinely gifted, he could draw and also pursue original architectural research and write it up. I invented the idea of APT life membership and persuaded McKee and William Pigott of Toronto to take one with me.

Peterson and Nelson used their persuasive talents to recruit students, as W. Lewis Barlow recently remembered:

My first encounter with APT was in the summer of 1969 when as a student hoping to find work with the National Park Service at Independence National Park in Philadelphia, I found myself in the offices of Lee Nelson and Penny Batcheler. While funds were not available for an internship, I did walk away with a newly minted APT membership application in hand and their strong encouragement to spend five dollars on a student membership. Lee explained

APT was one of the co-sponsors of an international travelling summer school for restorationists held during the summer of 1972. Among the participants shown here in front of a barn in England are Brown Morton, Harley McKee, Morgan Phillips, Charles Peterson, James Marston Fitch, and Jack Boucher.



that APT would be an essential source of technical information. Later that summer I experienced having an "interview" with Charles Peterson at his house. After his whirlwind monologue that left me dizzy, my fate was sealed. By the end of the summer I was a member of APT and on my way to becoming a preservation architect.

Hugh C. Miller first attended an APT conference in 1972, when he was working in the office of the chief historical architect of the National Park Service in Washington. He remembers this meeting, held at Upper Canada Village, as "my first real introduction to historic preservation professionals in North America. Most important, this meeting gave focus to my long-time interest in landscape preservation, and there were cutting-edge discussions about countryside and designed landscapes." Miller also met many people who became lifelong friends at that conference, and afterward he toured Montreal with Harley McKee. On this trip Miller recalled, they "began a long dialogue about technology and professionalism in preservation."

Miller served as co-chair of the membership committee (with Louis W. Collins of Halifax) from 1973 until 1975. He remembers this period as a time of "growing pains ... for numbers and for administration." New-member solicitations were successful, but the renewals were a problem (860 people were receiving publications, but there were only 600 paid members). Slowly the paid membership stabilized, and by the 1975 Williamsburg conference there were 1,000 paid members. More than 480 people attended that meeting, and they voted to raise the dues to \$20. Hugh Miller recalls that "the adoption of the new by-laws for APT evolved from a contentious general business meeting in Halifax in



Old Quebec's Restoration Report Highlight Of Meet

QUEBEC (UPI) — The report and many of the ideas for the restoration of the city of Quebec, Quebec, Canada, were the highlight of a meeting here today. The meeting, which opened last Friday morning, was held at the Hotel de Ville, Quebec, and was attended by about 100 people from the United States and Canada.

The report, which was prepared by a committee of experts from the United States and Canada, was presented to the meeting by Charles Peterson, director of the restoration project. Peterson, who is a professor at the University of Toronto, Canada, said that the report was the result of a year-long study of the city's restoration needs.

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1974, when Meredith Sykes was elected president in a "floor fight," and that the rancor continued at the Williamsburg meeting over the formal incorporation of Foundation for Preservation Technology with Meredith Sykes as the first FPT president."

APT Canada and FPT

In 1974 APT was incorporated in Canada, and on January 1, 1975, the organization officially received tax-exempt status from Revenue Canada. The new corporation would be a continuation of the original APT organization. Meanwhile, the Foundation for Preservation Technology (FPT) was created in September 1975 as a non-membership organization to support APT financially by enabling U.S. residents and granting agencies to make tax-deductible donations to APT programs. The FPT Board was to be composed largely of the new APT Board members.

The histories of the two organizations are intertwined, although relations became strained in the 1980s as the composition of the two boards diverged through attrition, and APT was unable to commit itself financially to major projects. FPT obtained substantial grants for special publications, which resulted in the reprinting of two important volumes — a 1734 builder's dictionary and the Russell and Irwin 1865 hardware catalog — and

in the publication of a special issue of the Bulletin on building codes in 1981. With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, FPT published in 1983 a book-length anthology of original articles entitled *The Technology of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction*, directed by Orin Bullock and edited by H. Ward Jandl. Over the years the two groups also teamed up to sponsor APT activities and other publications.

First APT Staff

As APT began to spread its wings and recruit more widely, there was a real need for an office, storage space, and better administration. Just fielding requests from members and handling the mailings were becoming a chore for the volunteer staff, who had full-time jobs. Ann Falkner, an expert in urban planning and preservation, was elected to the Board in 1974 as secretary-treasurer. "Although APT had been in existence for six years," she later recalled, "the filing system was a series of cardboard boxes, stored in a garage that 'froze over' to the point of inaccessibility every winter; the back issues of the Bulletin, having suffered a backed-up sewer dunking, had to be dried out and aired before they could be mailed; and the membership records (on 3 by 5 cards) were a little confusing, to put it mildly." This post was clearly much more than a



Left: A.J.H. Richardson led a tour of Quebec as part of the 1970 annual conference. Above: the Quebec Chronicle Telegraph covered the meeting. The APT logo first appeared on the August 1975 issue of the Communiqué.

part-time volunteer job, and Falkner was hired as the organization's first full-time executive secretary in 1975. From her Ottawa office, she responded devotedly to queries from APT members and others from all over North America who were interested in preservation.

A Frontier Spirit

There was a kind of frontier attitude in the early seventies regarding preservation as a profession. There was growing public awareness of preservation issues, yet educational programs were new, as well as few and far between. For many members, their first associations with APT marked the start of a lifelong involvement in the profession, as Michael Lynch, engineer, architect, and APT's past president, has explained:

When I was growing up as a post-war baby boomer, preservation was not a career option. When I started college in 1967, I did not know that Columbia University had just started a graduate program in preservation. When I got my first job out of college doing property surveys for subdivisions, I understood that historic buildings and open space were resources that had to be sacrificed for "progress." But then I got a job as a draftsman in the office of John Milner in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1973, and it changed the course of my life: I discovered a professional career in preservation; I was introduced to APT and its wonderful publication,



the Bulletin; and at a co-worker's wedding I met my future wife, Susan. In the intervening 25 years I have stayed with all three.

Former APT Board member Alfred Staehli attributes to APT a similar role in shaping his career:

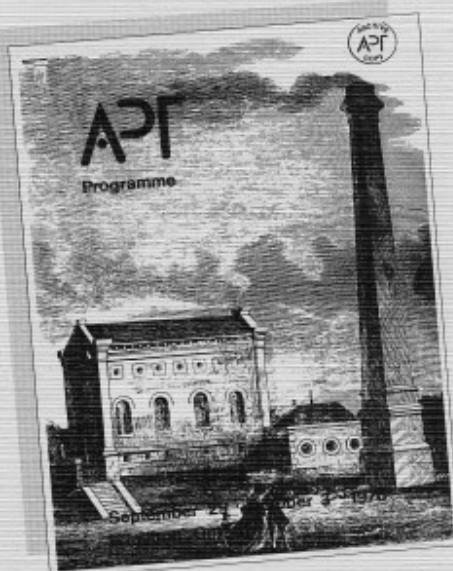
When I first learned of APT, I was working with a medium-size firm on projects from supermarkets to hospitals. At an annual AIA convention I attended my first meeting



of the AIA Committee on Historic Resources and learned about APT and other preservation organizations. It was pretty exciting stuff for a young architect who was interested in historic architecture and was restless working with increasingly large and impersonal modern projects. This introduction to historic preservation became an avenue to private practice, uniting my interests in history, historic buildings, and building technology.

APT has meant networking with respected colleagues, sharing and learning about emerging technologies and philosophies, and continually questioning and evaluating my methods and practices with those of world leaders in the field. APT is a forum for raising questions and sometimes getting

Top, the logo from the 1975 Williamsburg conference. Center, the APT Board gathered at Woodlawn Plantation in June 1977: left to right, front row, Roy Graham, Susan Buggiey, Norman Weiss, Lee Nelson; middle row, Martin Weil, Hal Kalman, Hugh Miller, Barbara Daniels; back row, Russell Keune, John Waite, Martin Weaver, Dorothy Duncan. Left, program from the 1976 Hamilton conference.



answers and sometimes learning that there is no answer, only that the question is shared by others with similar problems. Above all, APT has been enjoyable. I have met fine people and become fast friends with many of them.

But in addition to being changed by APT, individuals also had the power to influence the direction of the organization and the field, as Susan Buggiey has recalled:

One APT event of particular significance to my interests in preservation (or conservation as we call it in Canada) was the gathering at the 1977 annual conference in Cleveland of a group of people who thought that the time had come to give focus to historic landscape preservation. In the buffet-dinner line, four of us determined to pursue this idea in an active fashion. Led by Tom Kane, we skipped the scheduled sessions the next morning and put together the gist of an action plan that we developed and implemented over the next ten months. The outcome was a think tank at New Harmony, Indiana, on the current and future directions of landscape conservation and the founding of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation. At the next APT meeting, in Ottawa in 1978, Robert R. Harvey became the first landscape architect to be elected to APT's Board of Directors, and during his term he kept the idea of landscape preservation actively before its members.

THE MIDDLE YEARS, 1978-87

Charting a Course for Growth

APT moved into its tenth-anniversary year with an expanding training portfolio, 1,500 members, and accumulated operating deficits. However, careful conference budgeting, grants through the Parks Canada program of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and the delay of some publications helped APT finish out 1978 with a small surplus. In addition, the Ottawa conference (whose planning was enhanced by the large number of local APT Board members) was exceptionally successful. Ann Falkner recalled especially the "excellent training courses, broad program including several international speakers, a fine hotel, wonderful social events and one of the most beautiful autumn weeks I can remember."

The tenth anniversary was also a time of transition. Some of the original founding



members had retired. Other significant players, including Harley McKee, had passed away. Writing of this period ten years later, APT past president Martin Weaver explained that while APT nevertheless "had reached that magic point of maturity – a six figure annual budget," it lacked "proper long-range planning" and sufficient full-time staff. "APT had risen to this point," Weaver noted, "almost incredibly on volunteer time, masses of it, plus that most essential ingredient, the support of federal and other levels of government." He appointed a future directions committee to reset APT's compass. The group reviewed how well the organization had met its original objectives, and it set an important agenda for the future. Joining Weaver at the committee's meeting in August 1978 were Walter Jamieson, on the faculty of environmental design at the University of Calgary; Hugh Miller, president of FPT and chief historical architect, U.S. National Park Service; and Martin Segger, director, Maltwood Art Museum and Gallery, University of Victoria.

After five days of intensive discussions, held, symbolically, at Stanley House, the group recommended that APT undertake an ambitious international training program, maintain an office and paid staff, and cooperate with other international cultural-heritage organizations. The committee also felt that the Board should become more focused on policy-making and less involved in daily operations.

The Board continued to work on long-range plans to define APT's proper role in the burgeoning preservation movement. Meanwhile, Ann Falkner and her full-time assistant were beginning to market

the organization in related publications and to chapters of the American Institute of Architects and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and to universities with preservation departments. An aggressive membership campaign attracted the first corporate members, and by 1982 there were 61 members from overseas. In 1980 Elliott Carroll, then executive assistant to the Architect of the U.S. Capitol, was elected president of APT, the first U.S. member to hold the post since Harley McKee. He brought important organizational and management skills to APT and promoted partnerships with many national and international preservation organizations.

Financial Challenges

What had begun to surface in the late seventies was a pattern that would be repeated over the next 15 years: because membership dues never covered the cost of operations, APT relied on projected revenues from conferences to help fill the gap. This proved a risky strategy. By



1982 deficits had become a permanent feature of operations, and in 1983 APT was in a fight for its life. Board members came to the rescue: they put up loans and collateral for the struggling organization, redoubled their efforts to attract new members, delayed some publications, and prayed for a successful conference that would pay off the debts. In fact, reaching out to new audiences seemed the only way to ensure APT's survival. With preservation becoming a more mainstream issue, there was a growing need for training at the most basic level. At the same time, recessions in Canada and the

U.S., combined with government funding cuts, made it difficult to raise funds from loyal members, many of whom were facing uncertain job prospects in a bleak economy.

In 1983 Ann Falkner's position was upgraded to executive director with expanded responsibilities for financial monitoring and conference oversight. She coordinated the Successful Rehabilitation seminars held across the U.S., which were co-sponsored by APT, the National Trust, and the National Park Service and were designed to teach architects and developers how to take advantage of new tax credits and how to use preservation technology to "rehab right." In Ottawa former APT Board members organized a series of home restoration seminars for the general public. Falkner also wrote the conference manual, produced a chapter newsletter, and raised chapter concerns with the Board.

Chapters Established

The APT Board started to encourage chapter formation seriously during the 1980s. A Southern Michigan chapter had been formed in 1976, and in 1978 the Board received a request from New Mexico. In 1980 the Washington, D.C., chapter was founded, followed by those based in Denver in 1981 and Ottawa in 1982. In 1983 the growth of chapters accelerated, with a new chapter in Nashville (mid-South) and another, in San Francisco (Western), holding an organizational meeting. Philadelphia (also called Delaware Valley) and Austin applied in 1984, and a New York State chapter (which also included western Massachusetts) was formed in 1985. These groups helped APT in several ways. They did the hard work of organizing annual conferences, and they were an important source of new members for the growing organization. The chapters also held regional conferences and local lectures and tours.

Changing Priorities

In the mid-1980s the Board attempted to reassess APT's offerings in terms of train-

Above, Herb Stovel and executive director Ann Falkner (front row) posed with the executive committee in April 1983: left to right, Tomas Spiers, Elliott Carroll, Judy Oberlander, Walter Jamieson, W. Lewis Barlow. Below, a demonstration at Cathedral Stone Works during a 1981 Washington conference tour.



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OR,
Gentleman and Architect's
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In all the several
PARTS of ARCHITECTURE,
But also containing the
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Printed by A. BARNARD and C. HARRIS, at the Red-Lion in Pall-mall, near St. James's Church-yard, M. DCC. LXXXII.



ous committees, the U.S. National Park Service, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Looking back in 1988, APT past president Walter Jamieson wrote:

While I never doubted the important mission of APT, the financial crises of the last ten years have at times made its future precarious. To the APT member this may not have been obvious, but it has been an everyday reality to the executive. What has compensated for this financial situation is the satisfaction of helping to maintain an organization that has an important role to play in the maintenance and improvement of our built heritage. . . . The celebration of twenty years of service has to be seen as a significant achievement, especially when one considers that APT is strong and seemingly willing and able to accept new challenges.

ing and publications to make them more relevant to more people. The plan was that APT's traditional audience (architects, engineers, archeologists, contractors, craftspersons, and cultural-resource managers working on the conservation of historically and architecturally significant buildings) would be expanded to include private-sector developers more concerned with the bottom line than the state or provincial preservation offices or the federal government. Nevertheless, membership growth proved disappointing, and in 1985 the Board engaged in an "image review." The Board concluded that APT had a strong appeal and value to existing members, but that better strategies to promote membership and publications were needed.

The late 1980s saw APT in a better financial situation as the economy improved and as the organization profited from a series of successful conferences and training and education programs. The Board began to lay the groundwork for a larger, more professional organization. In 1986 the Board actively opened up the nominating process for new Board members to facilitate nominations from the field. The nominating committee took care to propose a slate that took into consideration geography, gender, nationality, and discipline.

In order to gain more access to the larger membership base in the United States, the Board decided in 1986 to incorporate

US/APT as a nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia and to relocate the office to the U.S. The move was approved by the membership in October 1986 at the annual general meeting in Austin. As a result Ann Falkner resigned as executive director in May 1987. She had served for 13 years and had nurtured the organization on its roller-coaster ride to 1,900 members worldwide. To help celebrate the beginning of APT's twentieth-anniversary year, special awards were presented to past presidents, editors, chairs of vari-

Handcrafted to Machine-Made

APT The Association for Preservation Technology

REGISTRATION PACKET

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

"THEORY AND PRACTICE: BRIDGING THE GAP"

The 20th Annual Conference of the Association for Preservation Technology

October 1, 1986 - October 4, 1986
Austin, Texas

Above left, reprint of the 1734 builder's dictionary. Above right (at center front), former Bulletin editor Paula Straver Reed and retiring Communicator editor Barbara Daniels joined festivities at the 1986 Austin conference. Below, registration packet from 1986 conference, bilingual membership renewal, and materials from the Washington chapter's 1991 conference.

APT RESTRUCTURES, 1988-92

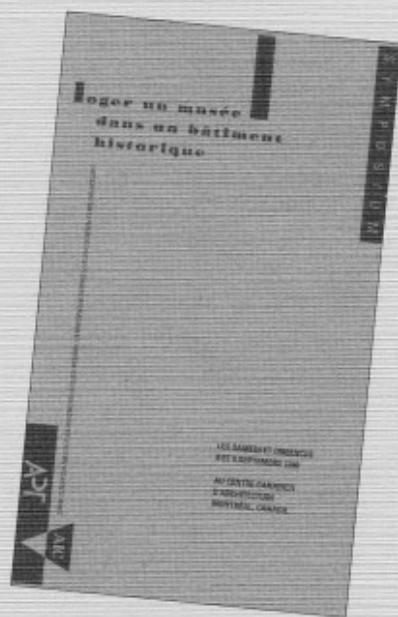
Clearly 1988 saw a very different APT from the organization founded at Stanley House or an organization struggling to survive a major recession in the early 1980s. Now it was a growing organization, strengthened by volunteer activities in local chapters and buoyed by a new sense of internationalism. As APT looked ahead, it used the twentieth-anniversary conference, held in Boston in 1988, to review past accomplishments and prepare for the opportunities that lay ahead.

Members were acutely aware that the preservation environment had changed significantly during the past two decades, as Walter Jamieson wrote in 1988:

When APT was first created, the entire field of historic preservation – let alone preservation technology – was in its infancy. For many years APT provided the only outlet and forum for the dissemination of information in the field of preservation technology. Since then there have been a number of new "players" in the field and significant developments in preservation technology expertise.

The national park services in each country have evolved into major forces in the field of preservation technology and trained many of the leading practitioners. . . State and provincial governments have broadened their activities and have employed more professionals and consultants.

Jamieson also cited the growth of national and international organizations such as ICOMOS and ICCROM, other professional associations, industry groups, local preservation groups, and preservation



training programs, as well as such journals as the *Old-House Journal* and *Technology and Conservation* that reached APT's constituency. He encouraged APT to reach out to the "wide range of practitioners working under the umbrella of preservation technology."

In fact, the organization had already come a long way since its founding. The Board had over the years included experts on maritime preservation, decorative arts, landscape preservation, rehabilitation, education, contracting, the crafts, and Main Street revitalization. Cities were competing to host APT events, and there were open elections to the Board.

Moving the Office to the U.S.

As a first step in restructuring APT, President Tomas Spiers named Susan Ford Johnson, former head of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation in Virginia, as executive director in July 1988. A month later APT moved its office to Fredericksburg. Now there were two full-time staff and a part-time development officer.

US/APT was incorporated as APT International. This major change was approved separately and unanimously by the U.S. and Canadian members of the Board and ratified by the general membership. The decision was based on the large U.S. member-

ship base, the need to be identified as a U.S. organization in order to tap U.S. foundation resources, and the impossibility of establishing U.S. tax-exempt status from an Ottawa base. Subsequently the Foundation for Preservation Technology became inactive and in 1995 merged with APT; FPT's funds and profits from publication sales were designated for use with special APT publications.

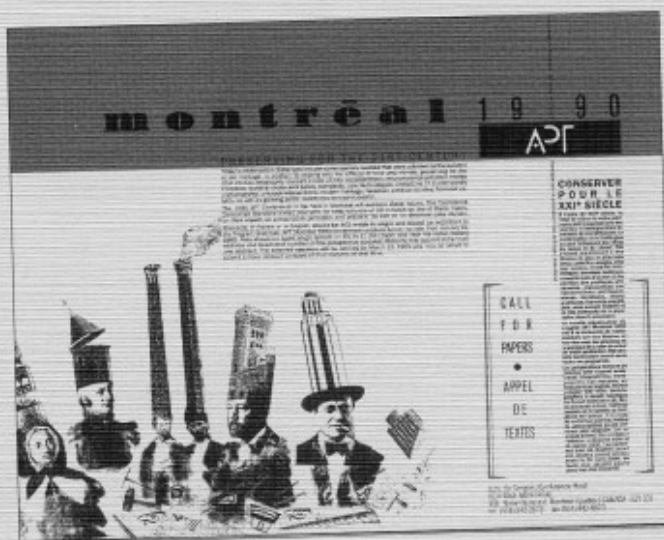
In order to reinforce APT's international charter, president Michael Lynch appointed representatives from the U.K. (John Fidler), Italy (Jeanne Marie Teutonico), and Australia (Donald Ellsmore and Lori Anglin), to the Board in 1990. The Australasian chapter, with more than one hundred members, was formed in 1988.

Strategic Planning

Despite some nagging financial problems, APT entered 1989 with optimism. In outlining a new five-year strategic plan, vice-president Herb Stovel noted that "APT has moved from the study of the history of building technology, to the study of approaches to the conservation of materials and systems, and now, without abandoning either of these previous interests, to a desire to share its knowledge with all those whose work on older buildings could improve – or diminish – the quality of the built environment we inhabit."

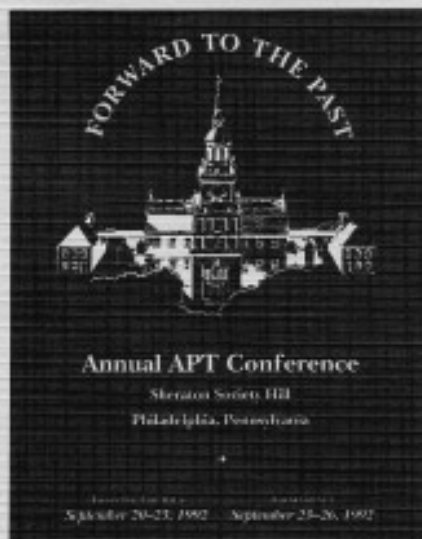
In contrast to prior Board planning, the strategic planning undertaken in 1989 was hammered out with the membership. A questionnaire was distributed, and members responded in extraordinary numbers. Stovel described the quarterly Board meetings as being "passionate, animated, and highly effective in seeking and building consensus around the elements of the plan." Members were encouraged to contact APT with their ideas to help keep the Board "in touch with real needs."

The central questions asked during the planning were: What is the unique quality of APT? What is its role in a changing world? And though the answer had a familiar ring, the plan carried an affirmation that the organization continued to have a distinctive role to play: APT's primary goal remained dissemination of



Above, registration flyer for 1990 museums in historic buildings symposium. Below, call for papers for 1990 Montreal conference.

preservation-technology information through publications, training, and conferences. A revised mission statement was adopted in 1988: the Association for Preservation Technology International is an interdisciplinary membership organization dedicated to the practical application of the principles and techniques necessary for the care and wise use of the built environment.



There was some concern that the new mission statement would lead the group to increasing commercialization. Others felt that the APT product was the same but that the organization needed to find new markets for its product in order to survive. Susan Johnson believed that rather than changing the purposes set forth by the founders, APT needed only to read them in the light of the experience acquired over the past 21 years and within the context of the present-day world.

More Financial Challenges

When the office was relocated to Virginia in 1988, a "Move with APT Campaign" raised new funds, and a membership drive attracted new members from France, Australia, and Russia. An aggressive membership renewal campaign was undertaken, but by 1991 another recession had decimated the ranks of architects' offices and government agencies. Tough economic times also took a toll on income from conferences. An endowment fund, which later became the Fund for APT, established in December 1989 under the leadership of Walker Johnson and Francois LeBlanc, quickly grew to nearly \$18,000. Another attempt to address the



financial situation was the creation of an associate level of membership in 1992, which was designed to introduce people to the organization; associate members received the *Communique* but not the *Bulletin*.

Affiliations and Alliances

In 1989 APT instigated a new program to reach out beyond its traditional membership base, and Susan Johnson aggressively pursued this goal, attending meetings herself and arranging opportunities for the president. This work resulted in better liaisons – including co-sponsored events and publications and some reciprocal participation in Board meetings – with the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) and its Conservation Assessment Program (CAP), the Canadian Associate Committee for National Building Codes, Construction Specifications Institute, the U.S. Association of Home Builders, the AIA Committee on Historic Resources, and the International Centre for the Restoration and Preservation of Cultural Property, based in Rome (ICCROM). Together with the American Institute for

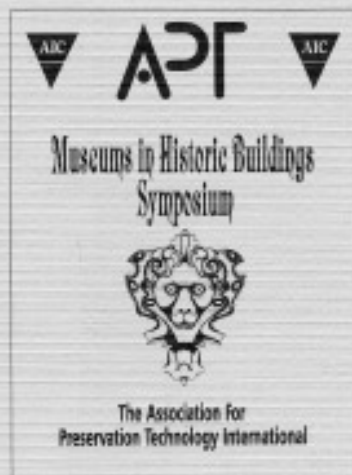
the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) and others, APT lobbied for the legislation that created the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

One of the most fruitful of these relationships was a symposium on museums in historic buildings, a joint effort between APT and AIC, which was held as part of the APT annual conference in Montreal in 1990. It addressed the challenge of providing appropriate standards for the conservation of both the collections and the structures in which they are housed and stimulated important dialogue among those confronted with this dilemma – museum curators, artifact conservators, exhibition designers, museum directors,

architects, mechanical engineers, lighting experts, and other specialists. An important outcome of this gathering was a draft charter of principles for balancing the often-conflicting conservation requirements. A second symposium, held in 1991, resulted in the APT/AIC New Orleans

Charter for the Joint Preservation of Historic Structures and Artifacts. This charter, which has been translated into French and Spanish, has been accepted by many professional organizations in the United States and Canada and is being disseminated and adopted internationally. Papers from these meetings were published in a special issue of the *APT Bulletin*.

APT also reached out to provide disaster aid. After Hurricane Hugo hit Charleston in 1989, Susan Johnson coordinated an APT volunteer effort to do survey work for the South Carolina state historic preservation office and offered technical expertise to owners of damaged properties. After the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, two hundred copies of the 1988 *Bulletin* that featured articles on masonry and earthquakes were shipped to San Francisco to help organizations fight unnecessary demolition of historic structures. The article also aided preservation-



Center left and right, logos for 1992 Philadelphia and 1989 Chicago conferences. Above center, executive director Susan Ford Johnson and Thomas H. Taylor Jr. at the New Orleans conference. Left, materials from the 1991 museums in historic buildings symposium.

ists in Newcastle, Australia, with similar problems.

In 1992 a panel on architectural fragments convened at the APT annual conference in Philadelphia, and an APT architectural fragments committee was formally established at the 1994 Seattle conference.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recognized APT's longtime commitment to excellence in building technology with an honor award presented in 1993.

College of Fellows

In 1991 the Board amended the bylaws to create the APT College of Fellows, an idea that had been suggested by Jacques Dalibard in his keynote address at the APT conference in Boston in 1988. The College was intended to honor those members who had provided valuable service to APT and to utilize the creativity and expertise of the Fellows to help shape APT's planning. APT's founders were inducted into the inaugural class of Fellows in Philadelphia in 1992: David W. Bartlett, Gerald Budner, Jacques Dalibard, George MacBeath, Lee H. Nelson, William J. Patterson, Charles E. Peterson, A.J.H. Richardson, and Peter John Stokes.

OBSTACLES AND REBIRTH, 1993-98

Despite growing influence and an impressive range of accomplishments, the recession of the early 1990s caught APT in its most precarious financial situation to date. Accumulating budget deficits, conferences with less-than-projected profits, declining membership, and the distressed economic climate combined to threaten APT's very existence. The "lean and mean" early 1990s challenged the management skills of every enterprise. Many nonprofits, especially those reliant on government funding and volunteers, did not survive. Yet, with a spirit that has become typical of APT, the group rallied, asked the hard questions, made the hard decisions, and put in the hours required to pull the organization together.

Difficult Choices

In June 1993 APT president Michael Lynch notified the Board that the executive committee would be holding a strate-

gic planning retreat on the future of the organization. He promised frank and open discussions with "no sacred cows." The result was a short-term financial workout plan and a renewed commitment to the future of APT.

By early 1994 things were looking up, largely due to this planning and to two highly successful events. One was APT's



twenty-fifth anniversary conference held in Ottawa in 1993, which received exceptional support from the Canadian Parks Service (later Parks Canada) and Public Works Canada; revenues from the conference allowed APT to pay off a substantial part of its debt. The other event was Restoration 93 in Boston, the first in a series held in America. As a primary cosponsor, APT was instrumental in formatting this event for the American market and helped organize sessions; the show attracted over 7,500 visitors and 250 exhibitors. APT members spoke at scores of sessions, and APT's booth swarmed with visitors. Corporate memberships were marketed, and Mount Ida Press attracted the first advertisers to the *Bulletin*.

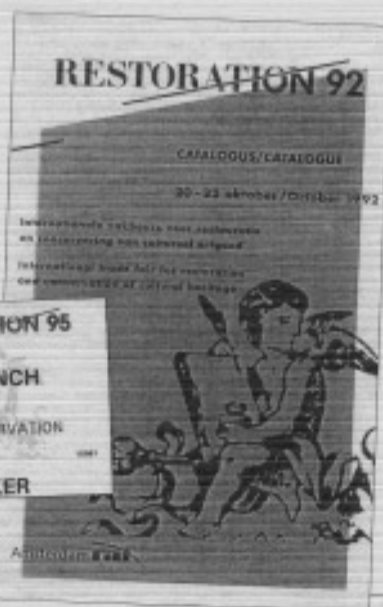
Despite the success of the Ottawa conference, other APT conferences of the early 1990s resulted in less-than-expected revenues. Increasing operating costs and mounting debts resulted in the *Communique* and *Bulletin* being published only when cash flow permitted. By early 1995 the cash-flow situation had reached a critical stage, and in March the Board decided that it would be necessary to close the APT office. Although the Board regretted having to take this step, it permitted APT to devote its resources to publications and educational programs. Responsibilities for day-to-day management were shifted to the Board and other APT volunteers. Harry Hunderman, then vice-president, vividly recalled this decision:

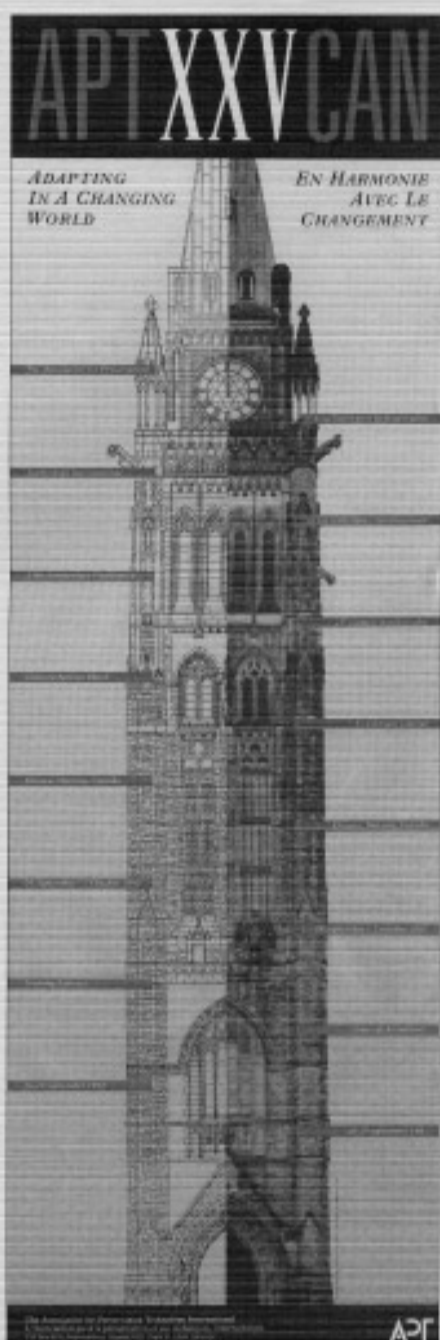
My most painful memory of my involvement with APT is of the day that the executive committee decided that for financial reasons, we had no choice but to close the office in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Breaking the news to Susan Ford Johnson, the capable and dedicated executive director, and cleaning out the office the following week was the low point. Would the organization survive? How could we maintain the programs and publications the members demanded? Fortunately, with some sacrifice, a great deal of volunteer effort, and faith in the mission of the organization, we have been able to put APT back in business.

The Board now focused APT's financial resources on producing high-quality publications on a regular schedule and on developing outstanding conferences and training courses. The need to manage the organization without a staff reinvigorated Board participation in all aspects of the organization. In addition, by reducing



Above, terra-cotta facade in Seattle. Right, attendees' materials from Restoration 92 and 95 and 1997 Chicago conference.





operating costs, the Board was able to pay off outstanding debts, restore the funds borrowed from the endowment fund, and publish on schedule.

The 1995 APT conference, held in the fall in Washington, D.C., took place when the city was hushed: thousands of government workers were not able to come to work because a Congressional budget dispute had shut down federal offices. The comings and goings of several hundred APT members were among the few signs of life. It was a time of introspection. Declining membership and

revenues led to roundtable discussions where the APT community was challenged to learn from its past. Michael Lynch led a strategic-planning session that involved all conference attendees. Members questioned the way the organization had been operating and reviewed areas where the process could be improved. However, the membership strongly agreed that there was still an important need for the organization. Another significant outgrowth of the Washington conference began at one of the roundtables where APT members who worked in the preservation trades or were contractors expressed concern about the need for appropriate recognition within APT. As a result they formed the Preservation Trades Network (PTN). PTN was officially recognized by the Board as a special task force within APT.

Meanwhile, a strategic plan for 1997-2002, which had grown out of the discussions at the Washington meeting, was debated at the 1996 Winnipeg conference and then published in *Commonique* in 1996. Notably, under the direction of chair Michael Lynch, the plan carefully linked planning assumptions to economic assumptions. It stated APT's mission and goals as follows:

APT's mission is to advance the application of traditional and contemporary technology appropriate to conservation of the built environment and the cultural resources that contribute to its significance.

APT International will serve that mission by striving to achieve the following goals, consistent with the founding purposes of APT.

APT will produce and deliver high quality publications according to an established schedule making appropriate use of electronic media.

APT will organize conferences that offer forums for creative exchange of up-to-date information on appropriate preservation technology.

APT will provide training and educational opportunities that respond to the needs of members at a variety of levels.



APT will strengthen outreach efforts to students, young professionals and those involved in the crafts and trades; increase collaboration with affiliated groups including chapters; strengthen current partnerships; and build up the membership base.

APT will take measures to ensure continued improvement to and expansion of service to members by delivering publications on time, promoting APT as a forum for exchange among those working in the field, and processing membership renewals, new memberships, publication orders and general inquiries efficiently and economically.

APT will provide leadership in areas of preservation practice by pursuing initiatives in architectural fragments, environmental issues, craft/trade development, and other specialized areas as appropriate.

Administration of APT will be done following a conservative approach to the budget and funding. Basic guidelines will include: no financial commitments until we have the money or know for sure where it is coming from and when; base the operational budget on membership income only; use cash surpluses from conferences and training courses to increase the APT Endowment Fund; and set fees for conferences and training activities so no program operates at a deficit; and establish for programs and publications a structure of fees and prices which encourages membership in APT International.

The committee concluded that there was still a need for APT and that APT was the right forum for practitioners to evaluate

Left, poster for 1993 Ottawa conference and logo from 1994 Seattle conference. Top right, announcements of the Delaware Valley chapter's 1995 symposium and of the 1995 Washington conference.

new preservation materials and techniques. Michael Lynch was presented with the President's Award in 1997 for his service to APT.

Out of the Woods

By 1996 a measure of stability had returned. The executive committee began a critical practice that remains in place today – faithfully convening biweekly meetings by means of conference calls. Vice-president Susan Bronson's minutes have provided timely communication among Board members. The secretary-treasurer, David Hart, took over the financial record-keeping at his Boston office, and Harry Hunderman, now the president, handled membership records from his Chicago office. Thomas Taylor distributed mail from APT's Williamsburg post-office box to Board members for reply; Deborah Slaton developed new publication sales brochures to bring in revenues; and an answering machine, toll-free fax line, and Board members and



other volunteers helped handle queries. The 1996 conference, held in Winnipeg, generated strong revenues, thanks to the leadership of Susan Algie, her conference committee, and the support of Parks Canada. Also in 1996 work began on the Web site project, and with the assistance of many APT volunteers the site (www.apti.org) offers visitors information on membership, publications, and chapters.

The last two years have been a cautiously optimistic period for APT. The executive committee and other members of the Board have continued to volunteer enormous amounts of time and energy to the organization. True to the Board's mandate, the high quality of the *Bulletin* has been maintained, and it has been produced on time. The *Communique* is pub-

APT **The Association for Preservation Technology**
Association pour la préservation et ses techniques

Publications The Association for Preservation Technology International (APT) is a multidisciplinary organization dedicated to "advancing the application of technology to the conservation of the built environment."

Conferences Members of APT include architects, conservators, consultants, contractors, craftsmen, owners, developers, educators, engineers, historians, landscape architects, managers, planners, preservationists, scientists, technologists, and others involved in the systematic application of the knowledge of methods and materials in the conservation of buildings, objects and artifacts. Today, APT International has members in 25 different countries.

Membership APT Membership provides you with access to an international network, up-to-date preservation technology information, featured publications, an annual conference with opportunities for specialized training and education, quarterly discussions, listing in the Directory of Members, and advertising possibilities.

Local Chapters Become a part of APT's 30-year commitment to the conservation field.

Web Resources [Publications] [Conferences] [Membership] [Conservation] [Local Chapters] [Web Resources] [Contact Us]

Contact Us [Acknowledgments] [Website]

Last Updated: 04/18/98

lished regularly. The 1997 conference, held in Chicago and chaired by Deborah Slaton, was highly successful, attracting nearly four hundred registrants and sixty training-course participants. In November 1997 the first International Preservation Trades Workshop, co-sponsored by PTN with APT and the Historic Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service, demonstrated preservation skills to a sell-out audience. At the close of the year, APT delegates made presentations at a restoration show in Poland and met with preservation leaders in Warsaw. In 1998 APT received a grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training for a preservation building-code project.

Two chapters of APT are currently active. The Washington, D.C., chapter sponsors annual events, overnight trips, and monthly field sessions for its 65 members, publishes a newsletter, and maintains a Web site; AIA Continuing Education System Learning Units are offered for all chapter activities. Over the past five years the APT/Delaware Valley Chapter, now with 170 members, has sponsored several national symposia and offers monthly meetings and regular sessions where members present their current projects.

Susan Bronson recently looked back over her past four years as a member of the APT Board of Directors:

When I joined the APT Board in 1994, I have to admit that I wondered what I had got myself into. During the first year, APT was in a scary financial situation, and many of its members were discontent. It is thanks to the superb leadership of Michael Lynch and the support he received from other

executive committee members including Harry Hunderman, Tom Taylor, and Susan Hum-Hartley that the situation began to turn around. By 1995 APT was on the road to recovery and, with a great deal of dedication by Board members and local conference committees, we have since pulled ourselves out of financial turmoil. Our next challenge is to develop an administrative framework that will allow us to offer the best possible service to our members and fulfill our potential to enrich our contribution to the conservation field.

The Fourth Decade

As APT begins its fourth decade, three longtime APT members have offered some forward-looking commentary:

Susan Hum-Hartley, director of the Heritage Conservation Program, PWGSC, former APT Bulletin editor and Board member:

Recognition of a major milestone such as a significant two-digit anniversary is double-edged. For APT, thirty years symbolizes maturity, survival, an enviable level of recognition and stature amongst the heritage community; for me, it symbolizes an amazing passage of twenty years of association akin to being an aunt watching a favorite niece or nephew growing and developing before one's eyes – you can't always be there to help, occasionally wondering if it will all work out but in the end, pride!

John Fidler, head of architectural conservation at English Heritage:

In twenty years I have been fortunate to grow with APT and its conferences: first, a student attendee; then participant and Bulletin contributor; then conference speaker; session chairman; training course leader; collaborator on conference organization and co-author of the New Orleans Charter. I even sat on the Board of APT for a while and

helped set up the publications peer-review program and bring income-generating advertising to APT publications.

Life goes on. Like me, APT is now well into its middle age. It has had near-death experi-

Left, Robert Lemon and Michael Lynch chatting with a participant at the 1993 Ottawa conference. Top, APT Web site. Center, logo from 1996 Winnipeg conference.



ences and survived thanks to long-standing voluntary efforts by Tom Taylor and many others. A slim-line trim and vital organization needs to revitalize its roots and replenish its stock of active youths. We aging practitioners need to keep sharing our experience with our peers and the next generation, as others so generously did for me those many years ago.

David G. Woodcock, professor of architecture at Texas A & M University, past chairman of the APT publications committee, and current APT vice president:

Teachers always say they learn from their students, and sometimes they do! As the historic preservation program was developing at Texas A&M, two former students, one now in New Mexico and one in Boston, insisted that APT would be a critical source of ideas and advice. President Herb Stovel welcomed me to APT by putting me to work on the Publications Committee, and since that moment a wonderful, cross-disciplinary, and international group of folk have welcomed me to affinity



lunch tables, late night "discussions" in historic environs, and shared information, opinion, and technical data.

APT reinforced everything I had always believed about preservation, and about the best of organizations. . . the more you give, the more you get. In some ways the wheel has gone full circle. Now I see former students playing leading roles in APT, presenting at conferences, bringing their expertise

to preservation practice across the nation, assisting the continuing growth of our preservation program, placing new graduates . . . and continuing to make sure that their mentor stays current.

That an organization with the global impact of APT could grow from the dozen or so pioneers who planted its roots at Stanley House all those years ago speaks of an exceptional membership—ardent in advocacy, inventive in technique, meticulous in execution, and tireless in the preservation of cultural heritage. With this as its history, APT can do no less than fulfill its promise in the approaching century.

Thomas Taylor (seated) and Lindsay Hannah, Jenny Frazier, and Brendan Jenkins from the College of William and Mary at the APT archives in Williamsburg (not pictured are archive project team members W. Lewis Barlow and Lonnie Hovey). Additions to the archives are welcome.

MATURATION OF THE BOARD: AN INSIDER'S PERSPECTIVE

I served on the APT Board of Directors in various capacities (elected, appointed, committee/task force assignments) for nearly twenty years. During this time the Board matured from adolescence to adulthood, and like most teenage years, this was sometimes a difficult transition.

In the late 1970s Board meetings were long—so long that they often took up much of the annual conference, but breaking for formal events, such as receptions, annual business meetings, and plenary sessions. The Board was sequestered in a hotel room, listening to reports on the activities of other preservation organizations since the last meeting. Although it was interesting (particularly to someone relatively new to the field) and helpful to APT's planning, I remember thinking that these discussions sometimes appeared to benefit the Board members more than APT.

Elliott Carroll created a very business-like atmosphere by devoting less time to reports from Board members and more time to APT's own organizational activities. He shortened the meetings and urged members to participate more in the annual conferences as speakers or moderators.

Walter Jamieson continued the trend by assigning each and every Board member (not just the officers and editors) a specific job with the expectation that each would play an active role in the operation of the organization. Walter held Board members accountable for their assignments, and if they were unwilling to complete their tasks, they were asked to step down or not run for another term. However, Walter's professionalism in the Boardroom was balanced by his desire to liven up the conferences. Some of my more memorable events include dancing in the then-dry basin of the fountain in the Pension Building in Washington, D. C., sipping a mint julep under magnolia trees outside of Nashville, and best of all the spectacular costume ball in the Garden Court of the Sheraton Plaza in San Francisco.

Tomas Spiers helped us through the difficult transition that accompanied the relocation of the office from Ottawa to Fredericksburg. Few people are aware

of the personal commitment Tom gave to the organization during this period.

Herb Stovel continued the process of restructuring the Board and fine tuning the administrative process. However, from my perspective, his most significant achievement was to pull APT out of its cocoon and force the Board to expand its vision to include the development of tools (philosophical, as well as technological) that would assist those in allied professions (non-preservationists) to be more sensitive to the preservation of our cultural heritage. APT's weak financial situation prevented Herb from accomplishing many of his objectives.

Michael Lynch carried us through APT's darkest hour—a near collapse of the organization due to deep-rooted financial problems. Michael's most difficult task was the decision to close the Fredericksburg office. Although in many respects relocating the office from Ottawa to Fredericksburg had had similar repercussions, the entire Board made that decision after many debates. The decision to close the Fredericksburg office was made between scheduled Board meetings, after the finance committee brought the organization's weak financial situation to light. Michael relied heavily on the executive committee to assist in restructuring the organization after the office was closed in the spring of 1995.

Harry Hunderman turned the executive committee into a highly effective management team that has directed the day-to-day affairs of the organization primarily through bi-weekly conference calls, usually one hour but often longer. I believe the phrase "less is more," the motto of APT's 1997 conference in Chicago, perfectly characterizes Harry's term as president. Under Harry's leadership the organization returned to a sound financial position with safeguards to help avoid the financial pitfalls of the past.

It has been both an honor and a privilege to have experienced and participated in the maturation process—one that reflects the maturation of the profession as a whole.

Thomas H. Taylor Jr.

APT CORE PROGRAMS

APT CONFERENCES

Conferences are the spiritual lifeblood of APT. Hosted by members in cities across North America, they combine presentations and workshops by preservation experts with field trips and social events that bind the membership together. Successful conferences have raised the profile of the organization, enrolled new members, and generated much-needed revenues. As a result, the Board has increasingly picked locations with strong local support and tailored presentations to a broader audience. APT has held its annual conferences twice in Quebec City, Boston, Williamsburg, Ottawa, Washington, D.C., and Chicago. The others have been held in upstate New York (Upper Saranac Lake and Cooperstown), Upper Canada Village, Hamilton (Ontario), Cleveland, Denver, Halifax, Banff, Nashville, Toronto, San Francisco, Austin, Vancouver, Montreal, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, and Winnipeg.

For longtime APT members, the conferences have been important mile-markers in their lives. Here are some of their recollections:

Tomas H. Spiers Jr., architect and past president of APT:

My first APT conference was in 1978 in Ottawa. This was the beginning of many friendships which, to me, remain the heart of the Association. . . . To me, an unexpected bonus was the after-meeting parties which were always well attended and often lasted into the wee hours. One of my



favorite memories is our Board meeting in Washington, D.C., in 1981. After the conference, we met at Woodlawn plantation for an overnight stay. Rather than repair to various D.C. restaurants for dinner, it was suggested that we cook the evening meal in the Woodlawn kitchen for ourselves.

Ann Falkner led us to a nearby supermarket. She assigned each of us different items for the evening meal, from hors d'oeuvres to potables. The image of five or six of us run-



ning up and down the aisles raised many eyebrows among market staff and customers. Shopping completed, Ann led the convoy back to Woodlawn.

Tasks were delegated. There were table-setters, cooks, salad-makers, candle-lighters, wine stewards, table-clearers, and cleaner-uppers. The end of the story is blurred, but an unfortunate dishwasher was blamed for breaking several historic plates. After repairing as much damage as possible, we retired to various sleeping quarters in the servants' annex. Walt Jamieson beat me to the lower bunk. Needless to say, APT is unlikely ever to be invited back!

John Fidler:

The Cleveland conference in 1977 was a milestone for me and a special kind of APT event. There were numerous

scientists on the program making presentations that stretched my scientific knowledge as an architect - I still have my notes and they run to several yellow notebooks. I met Barbara Daniels (who then produced the APT Communique, the best international diary of technical events and new publications in the world conservation community); I met Hugh Miller. The connections are endless, but the visit to the open-air museum, the chicken barbecue, and party ride back in the bus will remain with me as a happy memory forever.

Since then, APT has been a regular feature of my continuing professional and personal development. Drinking events and folk singing competitions in hotel bars seem to feature strongly in The Fidler Diaries: The Early Years. Apparently, I hosted a Washington party with the Old-House Journal and their crack detective (Ward Bucher), drank champagne in buckets in Boston, and sang music-hall songs and old English ballads to Weaver's presidency in Quebec - but I cannot

remember! I do, however, remember Lowell, Massachusetts, and Bill Barlow in the rain; Banff Springs and Walter Jamieson; and in Austin, Texas, a debutantes' ball and Tom McGrath (Native American foot wrestling) - stories now too delicate for an old timer to tell. I also met my beautiful wife, Jeanne Marie Testonico (then at ICCROM) in Austin at APT (she hated me at the time). APT has a lot to answer for...

Susan Bronson, current vice-president of APT:

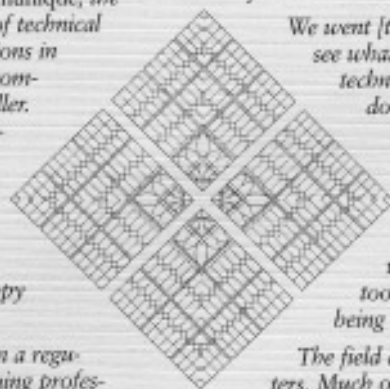
It wasn't until 1988, when it became clear that the Association for Preservation Technology would hold its 1990 conference in Montreal, that I really became aware of just how important a role APT played in the advancement of the field of conservation. Like most members who assume the responsibility of hosting an APT meeting, Dinu Bumbaru, Julia Gersovitz, and I learned the hard way that the design and organization of a conference and training program for our colleagues in the field was no simple task. Nevertheless, we managed, with hundreds of hours of volunteer time and lots of help from our friends, to put on what many people confirmed to us (we were so busy naming around that we didn't notice!) was a very memorable event. Indeed, I've since realized, we couldn't go too far wrong; APTers will continue to appreciate these annual get-togethers as long as they offer a stimulating setting, a forum for exchange with old and new colleagues, and opportunities to have a good time.

Patricia Poore, editor of the Old-House Journal:

We went [to the 1989 conference] to see what's new. We went for the technical seminars - where else do people talk about masonry deterioration, epoxy consolidation of rotted wood, or the special problems of preserving covered bridges? But we went for another reason, too: for the charge we get from being around these people....

The field attracts interesting characters. Much of the work done in preservation technology is novel, even experimental. People appreciate that not all the answers are known. A certain, uh, humility is a basic tenet. They share their mistakes. There's also in this crowd a sense of time that's unusual in America, and unusual

Above, Deborah Slaton and Harry Hundeman on a tour at the 1991 New Orleans conference. Clockwise from left, logos from 1983 Nashville, 1986 Austin and 1979 Denver conferences.





among technologists. It's a close-to-the-surface acceptance of the transience of our generation: An intimate acquaintance with the past and a concern for the future is always apparent.

Then there's the hands-on aspect. APT members get out into the field, one way or another. Preservation technology is no ivory-tower business, and it's not an executive-suite business. These people generally know the rigor of science and technique, yet they're openly philosophical. Strange combination – a wonderful, exhilarating combination...

So I guess the real reason I go to APT meetings is to talk and laugh and think and dance with bright, happy people who know what they're doing – and why they're doing it...



Harry Hunderman, architect and current president of APT:

My favorite recollection of APT is of the Chicago conference in 1989, "Make No Little Plans," perhaps because the local organizing committee

took the theme to heart and developed an expansive and entertaining conference with five concurrent technical sessions, many tours, and parties every evening. The conference culminated with a costume ball with a 1920s theme at the historic South Shore Country Club. Dancing, champagne, and a panoramic photograph of the revelers highlighted the evening. Every day as I leave my office, I can pause to look again at that photograph hanging on my office wall to remind me of that extraordinary event. The experience was memorable more, however, for the satisfaction of working with a dedicated group of APT members to achieve a fulfilling program that APT members enjoyed.

APT TRAINING COURSES

From the first discussions at Stanley House in 1968, training has been one of APT's key concerns. Among the seven aims and objectives of APT, published in April 1969 in the newsletter, were these

two: "to encourage the training of professionals in preservation and restoration and technology" and "to encourage the training of craftsmen in the traditional techniques and skills required for historic preservation."

At the second annual APT meeting, held at Quebec in 1970, an afternoon was devoted to lectures on conservation training,

with an international perspective: Charles Peterson addressed training architects; James Marston Fitch described the new preservation curriculum at Columbia University; Russell Keune spoke on apprenticeships with the U.S. National Park Service; James Otis Brew presented the results of the Whitehill committee report on training architects; Jacques Dalibard spoke of training prospects in Canada; and Peter Pratt, an architect with the Greater London Council, spoke on "Learning and Teaching in England and Turkey."

An early training program was co-sponsored by APT and SPNEA and held in Boston in March 1973; it was organized by Morgan Phillips, then building conservator with SPNEA, and addressed the performance of old and new mortars in old masonry walls. An extensive account of the seminar was published in the *APT Bulletin*.

APT began offering its own training courses in tandem with the annual conference in 1975 at Williamsburg, with a three-day course on polymer adhesives.

The next training courses addressed wood deterioration (Hamilton, 1976) and paint conservation (Cleveland, 1977). The wood course was also given in San Diego in 1977 in conjunction with the AIA convention. Meanwhile, the APT training and standards committee, headed by John G. Waite, sponsored a symposium at Columbia University in 1976 that found that while there had been "in recent years a proliferation of university training programs," programs for craftsmen had "not kept pace" and that architects needed more "nuts and bolts" information. The committee recommended that APT expand its training activities with programs for craftspeople, maintenance personnel, mid-career architects, property managers, and student internships.

From the outset, outstanding preservationists, including many APT members, were recruited to lead the training sessions, and they were highly successful, as W. Lewis Barlow recently remembered:

One of the many things that attracted me to APT was the wonderful array of individuals who were passionately committed to the research and development of preservation technology. High on my list was Morgan Phillips, who taught the 1977 course in Cleveland on historic paints – one of the best courses ever and a great example of how APT has led the way in preservation education. The result was that I cannot even now think of historic paint without thinking of Morgan and his wild experi-

Left, tour in Vancouver during 1987 conference and logo from 1965 San Francisco conference. Below, participants at log training course at Riding Mountain National Park, 1998.





ments in mixing paint. While always pushing new advances, Morgan could also be found marching to his own drummer. One of my fondest memories dates from a late evening following a long day at the 1979 Denver conference when I encountered Morgan taking his daily walk by working his way from floor to floor along the open balconies of the Brown Palace. It is APT members like Morgan who have made the field of historic preservation what it is today.

Beginning in 1978 APT offered at least two training programs in conjunction with the annual conferences. Course materials, always important parts of the training programs, have grown from informal handouts into substantial binders filled with state-of-the-art information. Attendees included an ever-expanding circle of "old hand" preservation professionals, recent graduates, and contractors who participated enthusiastically, year after year.

During the 1980s APT periodically re-evaluated its role in training for craftspeople. In 1979 the Board had agreed to redouble its efforts to involve the "craftsman-journeyman-tradesman constituency" more prominently in upcoming training programs. A 1980 study by the APT training committee, headed by Jan Anderson, reported that problems were developing over a shortage of qualified course leaders, limited grant moneys, and competition from other vendors. According to a report prepared by training chair Judy Oberlander four years later, course evaluations showed that APT had become well respected for its training programs, which provided not only sound technical information for mid-career professionals and students but also important networking opportunities. In 1986 Board member Larry Pearson began developing a proposal for an

ambitious APT certificate program for a series of nine courses that would award continuing education units, but funding was not available.

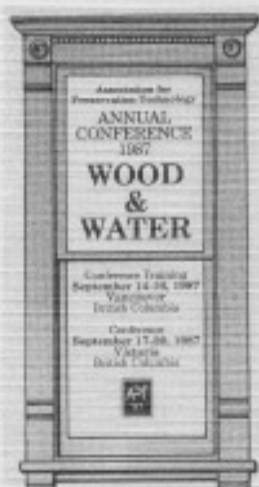
During the 1990s APT continued to offer the traditional training courses just before the annual conferences, repeating popular topics and introducing new ones. It also teamed up with co-sponsors in some new ventures. Under the chairmanship of Susan Bronson, APT joined with the trade-show organizers of Restoration '95 in Boston, to offer technical seminars to the show's attendees on masonry, historic hardware, and cultural landscapes. Very successful International Preservation Trades Workshops, organized by the Preservation Trades Network, a task force of APT, and chaired by J. Bryan Blundell, were held in 1997 and 1998.

APT's strategic plan for 1997-2002 has set "training and educational opportunities that respond to the needs of members at a variety of levels" as a primary goal. In 1997 APT training courses and conferences were again officially registered with the American Institute of Architects' Continuing Education System.

In addition to the first offerings, APT training courses have included the following: soil mechanics and foundation engineering for building conservators and Wood II, 1978; sedimentary building stones and architectural metals, 1979; maritime preservation and decorative plasterwork, 1980; landscape preservation and energy conservation, 1981; wood and stained glass, 1982; terra cotta (co-sponsored by FTA) and evaluating historic structures, 1983; masonry conservation and cleaning and historical



archeology in conservation, 1984; maritime preservation, architectural concrete, and paint analysis and application, 1985; historic bridges, manufactured hardware, 1840-1920, and preservation maintenance, 1986; preservation history and philosophy, wood, and wood, advanced seminar, 1987; historic landscapes, documentation and assessment techniques, and paints and coatings, 1988; historic concrete and high-rise buildings, 1989; landscape preservation, conservation engineering, and French masonry practices, 1990; timber-frame construction, 1991; stained glass and ornamental plasterwork, 1992; roofing and intermediate masonry, 1993; wood construction, environmental issues, and cultural landscapes, 1994; graphic documentation, 1995; log structures and terra cotta and cast stone, 1996; metals in historic buildings and historic concrete, 1997; Chesapeake building technology and coatings for architectural surfaces, 1998.



Clockwise from upper left, Palace Hotel, 1985 San Francisco conference; workers resting at Preservation Trades Workshop, 1987; Susan Hum-Hartley and child at publications committee meeting; program from 1987 Victoria-Vancouver conference.

APT PUBLICATIONS

As APT has debated and refined its mission over the years, it has always come back to the essential need for publications as a forum for exchanging information.

Jacques Dalibard gave this picture of the difficulties of securing information on preservation technology at the time that APT was founded:

In 1968 the restoration world was, to say the least, embryonic. We could count relevant publications on the fingers of one hand. There were no technical periodicals. We used to pass around Xerox copies of papers that had been written by the National Park Service in Washington.... Most frustrating was the fact that what knowledge did exist was fragmented, often uncommunicated. There were pockets of expertise, to be sure, but information was rarely shared either within its own discipline or with experts in related fields. For the most part, hard-earned knowledge remained locked away in individual minds, unavailable. Not for selfishness, but for the lack of a vehicle through which information could be shared.

APT Bulletin

More concerned with content than the needs of future indexers, APT founders Lee Nelson, the U. S. editor, and Jacques Dalibard, the Canadian editor, experimented with various names and formats for APT publications. They had initially agreed that the new organization's first publication, a quarterly newsletter, would focus on the development of building technology, early construction, and craft



James Marston Fitch (left) and David G. Woodcock, APT vice president and former publications chairman.

techniques. Regular features would include abstracts of articles and books on preservation, research discoveries, and notes and queries from readers. Short feature articles would address such topics as hardware, framing systems, glass, and roofing.

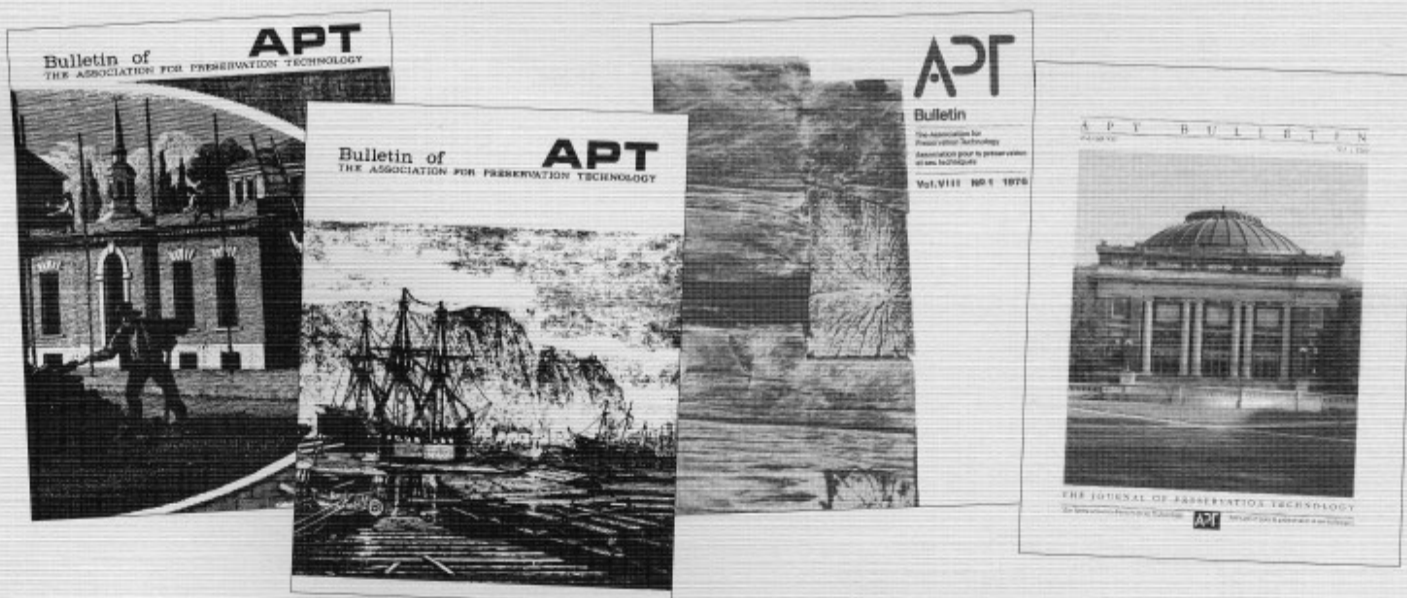
However, at first few members submitted materials. As a result, the editors devoted the entire first issue, published in April 1969, to Charles Peterson's comprehensive outline of the technology of early American building with the hope, in Lee Nelson's words, that it would define "the scope, the thrust, and the future content of the *Newsletter*, as well as "define one of the future thrusts of APT itself, that is, the history of building technology."

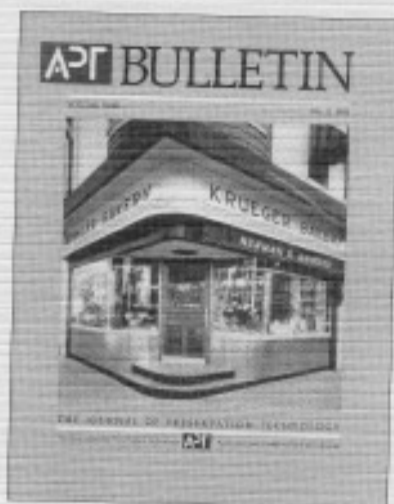
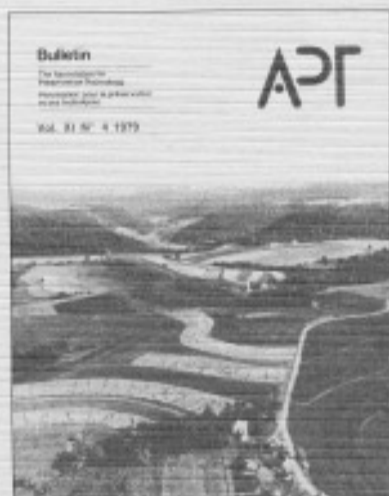
David Bartlett, through the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, oversaw the printing and mailing. The second issue was published in August 1969. It included a 14-page section on paint, with contributions from Jeanne Minhinnick and Meredith Sykes, and several pages of listings for books, articles, meetings, and courses. It helped set the tone for APT's first annual conference, held in Pinebrook, an Adirondack Great Camp, in October.

These first two issues had been entitled *Newsletter of APT*, but at Pinebrook Dalibard and Nelson decided to change the name of the publication to *Bulletin of APT*, because their ambitious plans for the content exceeded a news format (they later realized that by switching titles without renumbering they unwittingly set the stage for future confusion in indexing).

Nelson's and Dalibard's fourth issue, on roofing, published in 1970, proved to be a turning point, for it showed the potential usefulness of the publication to preservation professionals: rather than random notes or articles, the issue provided an outline of roofing, excerpts from documentary materials, six original articles (one in French), and illustrations. After this issue, members began submitting articles.

Dalibard served as Canadian editor of the *Bulletin* until he was elected president of APT in 1972. His successors were Elizabeth Wylie (1973-74), Martin Weaver (1975), Susan Buggiey (1976-79), and Susan Hum-Hartley (1980-85). Hum-





Hartley recently recalled how she took on this role:

My association started out in very ironical fashion for I was asked to assist Susan Buggey, in the late 70s, early 80s in her volunteer role as the Canadian editor of the Bulletin. Ironical, I say, for my background is engineering, and one of the reasons I chose this field was my perceived weakness in the Queen's tongue. Nevertheless, under her guidance, I eventually assumed the position of co-editor - always fighting deadlines and trying to catch up those back-owed issues. Dedication, in my eyes, was when I edited a volume in the hospital maternity room after the birth of my third child! Ah, the good old days, where sporadic Bulletin volumes were the product of volunteer efforts and literally blood, sweat, and lots of tears.

Meanwhile, Lee Nelson had continued as U. S. editor of the *Bulletin* through what would become a ten-year term. In a memorial tribute prepared in 1996, Hugh Miller wrote of Nelson's personal commitment, as well as low-tech production techniques:

Lee's work as the [National Park Service's] technical editor for a preservation handbook and his role as American editor of the APT Bulletin were intertwined, and historic preservation practice as we know it today emerged. He espoused the analytical approach to restoring buildings, encouraged non-destructive testing, and fostered the evolving philosophy and practice of architectural conservation. Lee's service as the American editor of the Bulletin was a labor of love. It was a dedication to written ideas, graphic design, and craftsmanship. In the early years (1968-78) the Bulletin was handmade. It was typed by Lois Nelson on an IBM electric typewriter with the type "ball" imported from Canada and the requisite French accent marks. Lee often joked about getting high on rubber cement or spray

adhesive from the paste-ups. I often watched the ceremonial putting the Bulletin to bed with a blessing before being mailed to Canada [to be printed].

After Nelson retired, Tomas H. Spiers took over as American editor. He recalled how he became involved:

In late 1978 I became the American editor of the Bulletin at the urging of Lee Nelson, who had been editor for ten years, and of Charles E. Peterson, both founders of APT. Assisted by Susan Buggey, the Canadian editor, and Ann Falkner, the longtime executive director, I launched into my tenure as editor. My first efforts included pieces on "editorship" and on the late Harley McKee, a voluminous contributor to the Bulletin. For the next eleven years, I held many positions as a director of APT, from editor (1978-82), to publications chair (1982-83), vice-president (1983-87), and president (1987-89). During those years, APT publications evolved in a number of directions, including indexes and becoming an unsurpassed technological resource for all preservationists.


Spiers was succeeded as American editor of the *Bulletin* by Paula Stoner Reed (1983-85), an architectural historian.

During the first 14 years of publication, the *Bulletin* addressed a wide range of topics, from adaptive use to x-ray analysis. Thirteen theme issues were produced: Quebec City (1970), Philadelphia heating stoves (1971), Fortress Louisbourg (1972), Fort Ligonier (1974), wood moldings (1978), landscape preservation (1977, 1979, 1983), the work of the Canadian Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (1978), the work of the U. S. National

Park Service (1978), building codes (1981), historic structure reports (1982), decorative finishes (1984), and principles in practice (1985).

In February 1986 APT hired its first paid editor for the *Bulletin*, Marylee MacDonald, of the Small Homes Council at the University of Illinois. She was charged with making the *Bulletin* the avant-garde publication of the preservation field, reporting on the finest ideas in preservation practice and those that members would find useful in their professional lives. Articles were to balance U. S. and Canadian subjects (one-third Canadian, two-thirds U. S., plus occasional international papers), as well as cover all areas of interest for APT. Under MacDonald's direction the *Bulletin* attracted financial underwriting for special issues; theme issues addressed Alberta culture (1988), APT's twentieth anniversary (1988), heritage recording (1990), Spanish colonization (1990), historic landscape preservation (1989), maritime preservation (1987), and seismic rehabilitation (1988).

With volume 23, published in 1991, Mount Ida Press, of Albany, New York, assumed responsibility for producing the *Bulletin*. With Diana S. Waite as editor and Patricia Gioia as managing editor, a double issue and two single issues are published annually. Conference papers are published within one year of presentation. The adoption of rigorous peer-review procedures in 1992 has enhanced the content, aided authors, and attracted contributors from academia. Since 1993, advertising has helped vendors and practitioners reach markets of top specialists efficiently, while also substantially reducing publication costs. David Woodcock, as chair of the publications committee, secured the adoption of peer review and skillfully shepherded the *Bulletin* and

The Association for Preservation Technology Association pour la préservation et ses techniques	
	
Conferences	• OVERVIEW • SCHEDULE OF CONFERENCES
Overview <small>APT's annual conferences include technical presentations, round tables and discussions, visits to specialized laboratories, workshops and project sites, social activities, and the opportunity to meet people active in conservation world-wide. These conferences provide an essential forum for the dissemination and distribution of up-to-date developments in preservation technology.</small>	
Schedule of Conferences	

other elements of the publications program through APT's financial difficulties during the 1990s.

Working closely with guest editors, Mount Ida Press has produced 11 theme issues: conservation engineering (Stephen Kelley, guest editor, 1991); acid precipitation (Susan Sherwood, 1991); preservation of twentieth-century structures (Mike Jackson, 1991); Susan Bronson and Thomas Jester, 1997); historic landscapes (Susan Buggey, 1992); computers in preservation (Robin Letellier, 1994); masonry (1995); museums in historic buildings (Thomas Taylor and Susan Bronson, 1996); a tribute to Lee Nelson (1996); historic structure reports (Deborah Slaton and Alan O'Bright, 1997); and this thirtieth-anniversary retrospective issue. A cumulative, 25-year index (incorporating earlier indexes prepared by Andrea Rebeck, Sharon Kane Ofenstein, Thomas Spiers, Sandra M. Stephens, Michael A. Tomlan, and Peter Wollenberg) was published in 1994 with the assistance of Gary Stanton of Mary

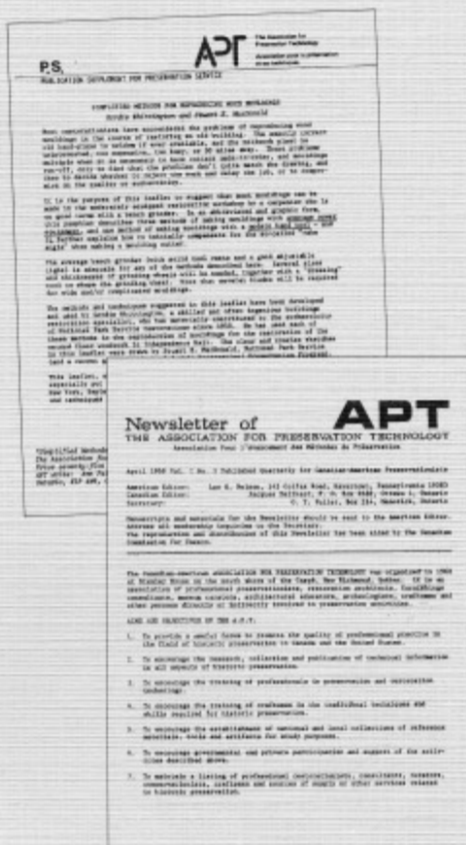
Washington College, and the index is now issued annually.

Newsletter, Communique, and P.S.

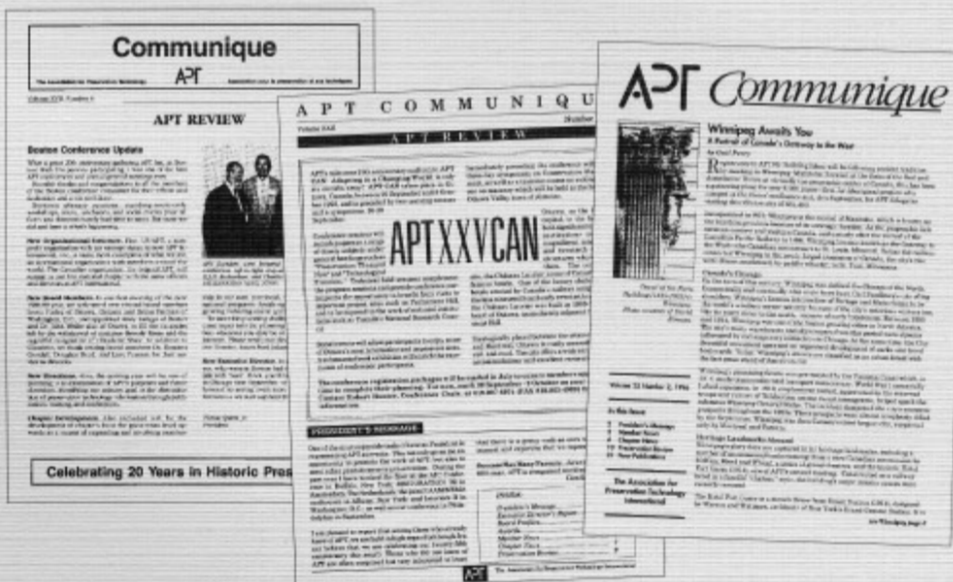
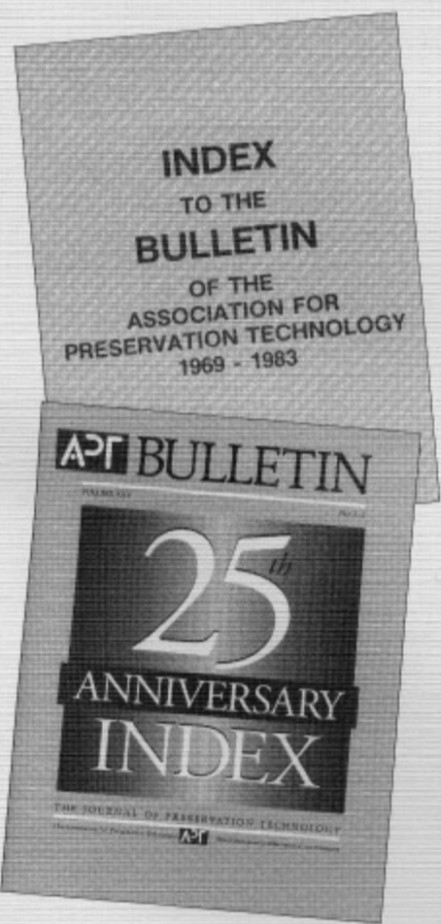
APT's first publishing venture was entitled the *Newsletter of APT*, but after only two issues it metamorphosed into the *Bulletin* as the contents expanded. In 1972 APT decided to issue a new bimonthly newsletter that would keep members up to date with APT news, job postings, and notes on new preservation projects.

The newsletter was edited for four years by Martin Weil and in 1975 was re-named *Communique* (like the *Bulletin*, its name has the same meaning in French and English). From August 1975 through June 1978 the *Communique* was published in both French and English, although by the end of that time only features were bilingual; most of the news was in English. Barbara Daniels volunteered as editor of the *Communique* beginning in 1976; over the next decade her coverage of preservation issues and especially her extraordinarily comprehensive listings of publications and activities made the *Communique* the premier international preservation newsletter. She was succeeded by Sandra Stephens, Connie Garnett, Marylee MacDonald, Deborah Slaton, co-editors Thomas Jester and Anne de Fort-Menares, and now co-editors Derek Trelstad and Wayne Brown.

The newsletter and journal were occasionally augmented by special publica-



tions. Four of the early newsletters were accompanied by what was called the *Supplement*, a booklet that focused on a particular topic. In 1975 Hugh Miller introduced P.S., a publication intended for wider distribution that contained *Bulletin* articles, bibliographies, and sources for supplies and materials. Other special publications issued by APT and FPT during the 1970s included original works, such as the *W. E. R.-System Manual*; reprints of trade catalogs, books, and articles; a membership directory; and publications sales lists.

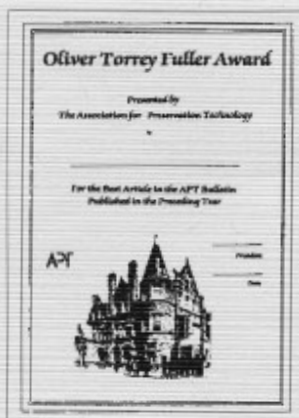


APT AWARDS

In 1984 APT initiated an awards program to recognize and enhance the development and dissemination of preservation technology. The program consists of two memorial awards: the Oliver Torrey Fuller Award recognizes the best article on preservation technology published during the previous year in the *Bulletin*, and the Harley J. McKee Award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the field of preservation technology. These awards have served as memorials to two very influential early members of APT, one Canadian, the other American. In 1997 the publications committee recommended an additional award to recognize historical research techniques that influenced outstanding case studies published in the *Bulletin*. The award was named in honor of the late Anne de Fort-Menares, whose life was dedicated to historical research, and recognized her many contributions to APT.

A recent winner of the Oliver Torrey Fuller Award, Charles Selwitz, of the Getty Conservation Institute, wrote of how much he valued the tribute and of the importance of the *Bulletin* to the next generation of preservationists:

The APT Bulletin performs a wonderful service that very, very few professional journals provide. Each year it selects the outstanding papers in the Bulletin and honors the authors. I remember the morning in 1996 when I was discussing my research on preserving historic adobe with my supervisor and the phone rang. It was David Woodcock calling to tell me that I had won the award for 1995. It was great news, unexpected, and a little flabbergasting.... The Bulletin is especially to be commended for the boost it gave young authors just starting their careers. This is a distinction of major importance when one is just beginning professional activities and is eager for recognition.



Oliver Torrey Fuller Award

- 1985 H.J. Heikkinen and Mark Edwards, "The Key-Year Dendrochronology Technique and Its Application in Dating Historic Structures in Maryland"
- 1986 Martin Caroe, "Wells Cathedral Conservation of Figure Sculptures, 1975-1984"
- 1987 Alfred M. Staehli, "Water Pressures for Masonry Cleaning"
- 1988 Frederick M. Mann, "Photo Drawings"
- 1989 James Bailey and Edmund Allen, "Seismic Isolation Retrofitting"
- 1990 Randolph Langenbach, "Bricks, Mortar and Earthquakes: Historic Preservation vs. Earthquake Safety"
- 1991 Michael Romero Taylor, "The Fort Selden Adobe Test Wall Project"
- 1992 Marie L. Carden, "Use of Ultraviolet Light as an Aid to Pigment Identification"
- 1993 Frank Matero and Joel Snodgrass, "Understanding Regional Painting Traditions: The New Orleans Exterior Finishes Study"
- 1994 Jeanne Marie Teutonico, Iain McCaig, Colin Burns, and John Ashurst, "The Smeaton Project: Factors Affecting the Properties of Lime-Based Mortars"
- 1995 Morgan Phillips, "Aqueous Acrylic/Epoxy Consolidants"
- 1996 Charles Selwitz, "The Use of Epoxy Resins for the Stabilization of Deteriorated Masonry"
- 1997 Michael J. Mills and Edmund P. Meade, "Making Magic: 'Suspended Columns' at Princeton's Whig and Clio Halls"



Harley J. McKee Award

- 1985 Lee H. Nelson.
- 1986 Jan Anderson
- 1987 Jerry G. Stockbridge
- 1988 Founders of APT: Alice Allison, Jacques Dalibard, Lee Nelson, Charles Peterson, David Bartlett, Gerald Budner, George MacBeath, William Patterson, A.J.H. Richardson, Peter John Stokes, Pierre Mayrand, Judith Fuller (representing Oliver Torrey Fuller)
- 1989 Norman Weiss
- 1990 Frank E. Sanchis
- 1991 Gary Hume
- 1992 James Marston Fitch
- 1993 Martin Weaver
- 1994 Martin Segger
- 1995 John G. Waite
- 1996 Susan Buggy
- 1997 Clem Labine



Anne de Fort-Menares Award

- 1997 John G. Waite, Clay S. Palazzo, and Chelle M. Jenkins, "Watching the Evidence: An HSR to Guide the Preservation of George Washington's Mount Vernon"

PRESERVATION HIGHLIGHTS

- 1890 A.I.A. Committee on Historic Resources established
- 1906 U. S. Antiquities Act adopted
- 1935 U.S. Historic Sites Act
- 1949 U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation founded
- 1962 National Association of Restoration Specialists organized in California
- 1964 ICOMOS founded
Venice Charter
- 1965 White House Conference on Natural Beauty
ICOMOS first general meeting in Krakow; secretariat in Paris
- 1966 National Historic Preservation Act
Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Act
- 1968 APT founders meet at Stanley House
- 1969 APT conference at Pinebrook, Upper Saranac Lake
Charles E. Peterson elected APT president
First APT publications issued
- 1970 APT conference in Quebec City
Harley J. McKee elected APT president
- 1971 U.S. Executive Order No. 11593 signed by President Nixon
APT conference at Cooperstown
- 1972 UNESCO adopts World Heritage Convention
APT conference at Cornwall/Upper Canada Village
Jacques Dalibard elected APT president
ICCROM conference in Williamsburg and Philadelphia
- 1973 Heritage Canada founded
APT conference in Boston
APT co-sponsored seminar on mortar with SPNEA



- 1974 APT conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia
Meredith Sykes elected APT president
APT incorporated in Canada
- 1975 World Heritage list ratified
APT conference in Williamsburg
FPT founded and incorporated in U.S.
First APT training course, on polymer adhesives
- 1976 U.S. Tax Reform Act
APT conference at Hamilton, Ontario
Martin Weaver elected APT president



Ann Falkner appointed executive secretary
APT opens Ottawa office
Southeast Michigan chapter formed

- 1977 APT conference at Cleveland
Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects published
- 1978 Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation founded

- APT 10th anniversary conference at Ottawa
- 1979 APT conference in Denver
U.S. Rural Conservation Program founded
- 1980 APT conference in Quebec
Elliott Carroll elected APT president
- 1981 Burra Charter adopted
APT conference in Washington, DC, "Rehab/Tech '81"
Home Restoration Seminars in Ottawa
U.S. Economic Recovery Tax Act



- 1982 Florence Charter adopted
APT conference at Banff, "Maintenance and Stabilization"
- 1983 APT conference at Nashville, "Yesterday's Heritage - Today's Technology"
Walter Jamieson elected APT president
World Heritage Sites program: co-sponsored by APT, ICOMOS Canada, and Heritage Canada Foundation
Successful Rehabilitation workshops in New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh
- 1984 APT conference in Toronto, "Principles In Practice"
Successful Rehabilitation workshops in San Francisco, Savannah, Chicago, Boston, Seattle
- 1985 APT conference in San Francisco, "Technology of Systems and the Conservation of Materials"
Successful Rehabilitation workshops in Cincinnati, San Antonio, Charleston, Albany, and Denver
- 1986 U.S. Investment Tax Credit
APT conference in Austin, "Handcrafted to Machine-Made"
- 1987 ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas
APT conference in Victoria and Vancouver, "Wood & Water"



Clockwise from top, Charles Peterson and Constance Ramirez; 1982 Banff conference; logo from 1991 New Orleans conference; sailing at 1984 Toronto conference; Michael Lynch, past president.





Tomas Spiers elected APT president
Home Renovation Seminar,
Ottawa.

- 1988 APT 20th anniversary conference in Boston, "20/20 Visions"
APTI incorporated in U.S., office in Fredericksburg
Susan Ford Johnson appointed executive director
APT study tour of England
- 1989 APT conference in Chicago, "Make No Little Plans"
Herb Stovel elected APT president
- 1990 APT conference in Montreal, "Preserving for the 21st Century"
Museums in Historic Buildings Symposium I in Montreal
- 1991 APT conference in New Orleans, "Confluence and Continuity: A Celebration of Place and Technology"
Michael Lynch elected APT president
Museum Symposium II



- 1992 APT conference in Philadelphia, "Forward to the Past"
APT College of Fellows established
APT exhibits at Restoration 92 in Amsterdam
- 1993 APT 25th anniversary conference in Ottawa, "APT XXV CAN"
Restoration 93 Boston
- 1994 NARA Document on Authenticity
APT conference in Seattle, "Water Air Earth Fire"
Co-sponsored symposium on historic masonry, New York City
- 1995 APT conference in Washington, DC, "Adapting to a Changing Preservation World"
APT office in Fredericksburg closed
Harry Hunderman elected APT president
Restoration 95, Boston
Preservation Trades Network founded
- 1996 APT conference in Winnipeg, "Building Ideas"
- 1997 APT conference in Chicago, "Less Is More"
First Preservation Trade Workshops

- 1998 APT 30th anniversary conference in Williamsburg, "Learning From Landmarks"
- 1999 APT conference in Banff, "Winds of Change"



Top, left to right, 1988 Williamsburg conference: Walter Jamieson, Tomas Spiers, Hugh Miller; logo for 1999 Banff conference.

Acknowledgments

Many people contributed to this history of APT. In addition to APT's Thirtieth Anniversary Task Force, we thank the APT members who contributed their recollections and the past and present members of the Board of Directors who reviewed the manuscript and offered many helpful comments: Caroline Alderson, W. Lewis Barlow, Susan Bronson, Susan Buggey, Jacques Dalibard, Harry Hunderman, Michael Lynch, Hugh Miller, Charles Peterson, Lorne Simpson, Deborah Slaton, Tomas Spiers, Thomas Taylor, Martin Weaver, and David Woodcock. Most of the photographs were found in the APT archives in Williamsburg. Michael Lynch shared materials from his files and provided the photographs on pages 8 (center), 12 and 23 (Toronto and Banff). Photograph on p. 17 courtesy of Andrew Powter. The quotation on pp.16-17 by Patricia Poore is reprinted from the December 1989 issue of *Old-House Journal* © Hanley-Wood, Inc. Designed by Kristina Almquist Design.

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