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

Diana S. Waite and Laura Shore

INTRODUCTION

Over the past three decades the Association for Preservation Technology has had a significant impact on the preservation movement in North America.

Established 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. Driven further by a need to know, these inquiries meet and mingle during conferences, training sessions, and social functions to expand their professional expertise and share their hard-earned knowledge and expertise.

Some APT leaders, former directors of the Historical Services Branch of Parks Canada and former APT vice president, have 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 at the Banff Centre in July 1968 and initiated the founding of APT consisted of 38 architects, Paul Pitt, James Hubbell, among others; Glenda Nantkes; and the mountains.

Photo courtesy of APT.
dealt with architectural conservation. One of the distinguishing features of APT is its outstanding interest in all areas of preservation technology. Even as specializations such as historic landscapes, marine heritage, heritage swimming, architectural fragments, museums in historic buildings, and various materials have emerged to take on lives of their own, APT has continued to bring people together with an interest in the same issues. Some achieved as independent organizations, such as the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, and others in committees of the organizations such as the ASHMOCS—an organization of which many leading APT members have been involved, both in national committees and internationally. Equally, the past thirty years have seen an enormous growth in sophistication in preservation technology in all fields. But I will leave the details 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 in its annual meetings and also in the Bulletin.

This issue of APT focuses upon what concerned volunteers, experts in their respective fields with full-time jobs, accomplished as they wrestled with organizational issues, cross-border regulations, membership recruitment, and, of course, a shoestring budget. In retrospect, the organizational vision statements seem remarkably naive. 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 live a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing imagination." And this has ensured 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 Dallaire's comprehensive 1997 Conversant article describing the founding of APT are included.
initiated meetings have been reported.  The recollections of other founding have been gathered together.  Some are recent, a few are from earlier anniversary issues of the Bulletin and Communicate.

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

David Barlett recently remembered some of the earliest discussions about the need for a new organization.

APT really started at Toryn and Indy Valluley's kitchen, which had been our kitchen before we sold our house to the Tuckers.  Toryn was looking for a way to establish a reference archive for what she later Jeanene Mathonnet used to call humpky art: original woodcuts, woodblock, postcards, serigraphs, drawings, paintings, etc., which were literally cascading out of her house, income, and barn.  Many of us are familiar with the problem.

During the same period, I was working for the Canadian 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 St. Rosehouse, a big old summer place in the Gaspé.

St. Rosehouse is itself a building of some historic interest.  Built in about 1800 as a private fishery lodge for the Governor General of his day, it was given to the Canadian Council in 1963.  In the latter summer, it was staffed with the summer and waged as an informal summer centre, 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.  St. Rosehouse was a modest attempt to rectify the balance.  Like so many other productive and visionary activities, the program did not survive the budget cuts of the 70s.

Toryn wanted to encourage 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 St. Rosehouse meeting.  In the event, the archive of humpky art turned out to be beyond reach -- and maybe...
still is — but the group concluded that there was a need for a North American association of fine-art people and officials and members concerned with conservation, restoration, and presentation of old places, including not only connoisseurs and grounds, but also historians and artists, and even animators and interpreters. The precise shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the organization remains to be determined.

One of the first steps was taken by the group's founder, Stanley House, who in 1968, held a meeting in his home in Upper Canada Village. The meeting was attended by members from across the country, and attendees were welcomed by Lee Nelson, a prominent figure in the field of museum studies. Nelson emphasized the importance of fostering a community of professionals who share a common interest in the preservation and presentation of historic sites. He stressed the need for a formal organization to provide a platform for discussion and collaboration among professionals. Nelson also emphasized the importance of education and training for those working in the field of historic preservation.

Nelson's support was crucial in the formation of the American Institute of Preservation, now known as the American Institute for the Preservation of Historic and Architectural Monuments (AIHP). The AIHP's mission is to promote the preservation and presentation of historic sites and buildings through education, research, and collaboration among professionals. The AIHP has since expanded its scope to include a wide range of professionals, from historians and architects to museum curators and landscape architects.

The AIHP's early growth was marked by a series of conferences and events that brought together professionals from across the country. These gatherings provided a platform for discussion, networking, and the exchange of ideas. One of the most significant events was the 1970-71 conference held at the Conference Center, a former Great Camp located on Upper Saranac Lake, in New York. The Conference Center was an important landmark in the development of the field of historic preservation, and it served as a symbol of the commitment of the AIHP to preserving and presenting historic sites.

In conclusion, the AIHP's early growth was marked by a commitment to fostering a community of professionals dedicated to the preservation and presentation of historic sites. The organization's ability to bring together professionals from across the country provided a platform for discussion, networking, and the exchange of ideas. The AIHP's early growth set the foundation for the organization's continued success and growth in the field of historic preservation.
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 had 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, enhancing 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 Dalhousie and Merle Sidey, who had returned from the Pineland conference with boundless enthusiasm for the new venture, as Dalhousie 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 path we had chosen. For the next few years, Mountford and I continued to expand the program. We were living in an office, our basement was an archive, 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 seeking 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 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 ICOHMA. This change led to a need to create promotion-al material and to support the look of publications. The APT logo first appeared on the masthead of the August 1975 Newsletter.

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 Simms: Later, I agreed to take a one-year term as the first president and managed to get the membership up from dozens fifty to some five hundred. One of my most happy achievements in recruiting talent was to bring the late Professor Harvey J. McKee of Syracuse University into the Columbia University program. A very modest man but genuinely gifted, he could startle and also pursue original architectural research and write it up. I invited the idea of APT life membership and persuaded McKee and William Foy of Toronto to take one with me.

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

My first encounter with APT was in the summer of 1969 when at a student workshop 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 Burcher. 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 sponsors of an archaeological meeting that we went to together. We spent the last part of the evening at the APT office, and the next morning we went to the office and filled out the application.
that APT would be an essential source of technical information. Later that summer I experienced having an "interview" with Charles Peterson at his home. After his rhetorical proem the last line was read: "We talked of it."

Hugh C. Miller first attended an APT conference in 1972, when he was working in the office of the chief historian of the National Park Service in Washington. He remembers this meeting, held at Upper Canada Village, as his first real introduction to historic preservation professionals in North America. Most important, this meeting gave him an intense interest in landscape preservation, and there were some such discussions about constraints and-designed landscapes. Miller also met many people who became lifelong friends at that conference, and advanced his interest in his present work. On this trip Miller recalled, "I had a real dialogue about technology and professionism in preservation."

Miller served as co-chair of the membership committee with Louis W. Cellies of Baltimore from 1975 until 1977. He remembers this period as a time of "growing pains... for numbers and for administration." Non-member solicitations were successful, but the renewal rates were a problem (460 people were receiving publications, but there were only 600 paid members). Slowly the paid membership stabilized, and by 1975 Williamsburg conference there were 1,000 paid members. More than 480 people attended the meeting, and they voted to raise the dues to $25. Hugh Miller recalls that "the adoption of the new bylaws for APT evolved from a continuous general business meeting in Halton in 1974, when Meredith Stikes was elected president of a "floor fight" and that the voting continued at the Williamsburg meeting over the formal incorporation of the Foundation for Preservation Technology with Meredith Stikes as the first FTP president."

APT Canada and FTP

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 (FTP) was created in September 1975 as a non-member organization to support APT financially by enabling U.S. residents and granting agencies to make tax-deductible donations to APT programs. The FTP Board was to be composed largely of the new FTP Board members.

The histories of the two organizations are interwoven, 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. FTP obtained substantial grants for special publications, which resulted in the printing of two important volumes—the Jennings' dictionary and the Russell and Lewis 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, FTP published in 1983 a book-length anthology of original articles entitled The Technique of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction, directed by Olive Bullock and edited by H. Woodruff. Over the years the two societies also worked up to ensure APT activities and other publications.

First APT Staff

An APT began to spread its wings and recruit more widely, there was a real need for an office, storage space, and better administration. Just hiring new staff members and handling the mailings were becoming a chore for the volunteer staff, who had full-time jobs. Anne Pelican, 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 future was a series of credit board votes, some of which were over the point of incoherence every quarter: the book issues of the Bulletin, having suffered a hundreds per week, had to be dried out and edited before they could be mailed, and the membership records (on 3 by 5 cards) were a little confusing, but not terrible."

The past was clearly much more than a
part-time volunteer job, and Faller 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 years regarding preservation as a profession. There was growing public awareness of preservation issues, yet educational programs were nascent, as well as few and far between. For many members, their first contacts with APT marked the start of a lifelong involvement in the profession, as Michael Lynch, 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 didn't know what Columbus 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 McHale in West Oakland, 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 publications, 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 in increasingly large and impersonal modern projects. This introduction to historic preservation became an avenue to private practice, meeting my interests in history, historic buildings, and building technology.

APT has meant networking with professional colleagues, sharing and learning about emerging technologies and philosophies, and continually advancing and evaluating new methods and practices with those of world leaders in the field. APT is a forum for raising questions and sometimes getting 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 Bagley has recalled:

One APT event of particular significance to my interests in preservation was our call to action the APT's gathering at the 1977 Annual Convention in Cleveland of a group of people who thought that the time had come to give serious to Historic Landscape Preservation. In the buffet dinner line, four of us determined to pursue the idea in an active fashion. Led by Tom Sauer, we whipped up the scheduled sessions the next morning and put together the tour of an action plan that we developed and implemented over the next ten months. The outcome was a think tank at Napa, the APT's 1978 Convention, 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 historic landscape preservation active for its members.

**The Middle Years, 1978-87**

**Charting a Course for Growth**

APT moved into its tenth-anniversary year with an expanding training portfolio, 2,500 members, and a dedicated board. 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 its 1978-81 fiscal year with a small surplus. In addition, the Ottawa conference where planning was enhanced by the large number of local APT Board members) was exceptionally successful. Ann Faller 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 stepped down, and new leadership was brought in, including: John White, Chief, National Parks Canada, who took over as President; and Barbara Davall, who became the first woman to head the organization. The 10th anniversary conference was held in 1978 in Montreal.
by the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
the organization in related publica-
tions and to chapters of the
In 1983 Ann Faller's position was
upgraded to executive director with
expanded responsibilities for financial
monitoring and conference oversight. She
collaborated in 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 develop-
ers how to take advantage of new tax
credits and how to use preservation tech-
nology to "rebuild right." In Ottawa for-
er APT Board members organized a
series of home restoration seminars for
the general public. Faller also wrote the
conference manual, produced a chapter
newsletter, and raised chapter concerns with
the Board.

Chapters Established

The APT Board established chapter forma-
tion 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 (Tennessee) and another in San
Francisco (Western), holding an organiza-
tional 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 held lec-
tures and tours.

Charging Priorities

In the mid-1980s the Board attempted to
reassess APT's offerings in terms of train-
ing, publications, and membership, with
an emphasis on expanding the range of
courses offered. The Board also consid-
ered the benefits of forming a New York
State chapter, which was established in 1985. This chapter
helped to increase the organization's presence
in the Northeast and to expand its membership base.

In 1983 Ann Faller's position was
upgraded to executive director with
expanded responsibilities for financial
monitoring and conference oversight. She
collaborated in 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 develop-
ers how to take advantage of new tax
credits and how to use preservation tech-
nology to "rebuild right." In Ottawa for-
er APT Board members organized a
series of home restoration seminars for
the general public. Faller also wrote the
conference manual, produced a chapter
newsletter, and raised chapter concerns with
the Board.

Chapters Established

The APT Board established chapter forma-
tion 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 (Tennessee) and another in San
Francisco (Western), holding an organiza-
tional 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 held lec-
tures and tours.

Charging Priorities

In the mid-1980s the Board attempted to
reassess APT's offerings in terms of train-
nings, publications, and membership, with
an emphasis on expanding the range of
courses offered. The Board also consid-
ered the benefits of forming a New York
State chapter, which was established in 1985. This chapter
helped to increase the organization's presence
in the Northeast and to expand its membership base.
ing and publications to make them more relevant to more people. The plan was that APT's traditional audience (architects, engineers, archeologists, contractors, craftsmen, 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 federal preservation officers or federal government. Nevertheless, membership growth proved disappointing, and in 1983 the board engaged in an "image rescue." 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 with a more stable foundation, and the organization continued to support 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 present 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 USAPT 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, APT's membership database was expanded to include more than 3,000 members world-wide. To help celebrate the beginning of APT's twentieth-anniversary year, special awards were presented to past presidents, editors, chairs of vari-
APT Restructures, 1988-92

Clearly 1988 saw a very different APT from the organization founded at Sturbridge House or six organizations 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 renewed 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 Johnson wrote in 1988:

"APT at first created the entire field of historic preservation—let alone preservation technology—out of thin air, for many years APT provided the only outlet and forum for the dissemination of information in the field of preservation technology. Since those days there has been a mushrooming of places in the field and significant developments in preservation technology in the past two decades. Preservationists in every country have evolved into a force in the field of preservation technology and trained many of the leaders of the preservation movement. State and provincial governments have broadened their activities and begun employing more professionals and consultants. These forces are making the growth of national and international institutions such as ICOMOS and ICATHM, other professional organizations, industry groups, local preservation groups, and preservation training programs, as well as such journals as the Old House Journal and Preservation Conference and other organizations that reached APT's constituency. He encouraged APT to reach out to the "ideal" of preservationists 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 in marine preservation, decorative arts, landscape preservation, rehabilitation, education, contracting, and others. APT, its members, and the general public were working to create a new environment for historic preservation.

Moving the Office to the U.S.

As a first step in restructuring APT, President Tom Spero named Susan Ford Johnson, former head of the Historic Preservation Foundation in Virginia, 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.

USAPT 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 need to improve the membership of the organization by bringing in more professionals and consultants.

Strategic Planning

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

In contrast to these Board meetings, the strategic planning undertaken in 1989 was hampered out with the membership. A questionnaire was distributed, and members responded to extraordinary effort. Stovel described the quarterly Board meetings as "informal, animated, and highly effective in setting and building consensus around the elements of the plan." Members were encouraged to contact APT with 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 implication that the organization continued to have a distinctive role to play: APT's primary goal remained dissemination of information, but its scope extended beyond building preservation. APT's capacity for growth and its potential impact on the preservation community was greater than ever before.
preservation-technology information through publications, training, and conferences. A revised mission statement was adopted in 1984: 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.

Affiliations and Alliances
In 1985 APT initiated 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 relations— including co-sponsored events and publications, and some reciprocal participation in Board meetings— with the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property (NCCP) and its Conservation Assessment Program (CAP), the Canadian Association Committee for National Building Codes, Construction Specifications Institute, the U.S. Association of Home Builders, the AIA Committee on Historic Resources, and the International Council for the Restoration and Preservation of Cultural Property, based in Rome (ICOMOS). 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 more fruitful of these relationships was a symposium on museums in historic buildings, a joint effort between APT and AIC, which was held in part as part of the AIC's annual conference in Montreal in 1990. It addressed the challenge of providing appropriate standards for the construction of new museums and the structures in which they are housed and stimulated important dialogue among those confronted with this dilemma— museum curators, architect conservationists, 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 conflicting conservation requirements. A second symposium, held in 1991, resulted in the APT/NAC New Orleans Charter for the Joint Preservation of Historic Structures and Artifacts. This charter, which has been translated into French and Spanish, has been endorsed by many professional organizations in the United States and Canada and is being disseminated and adapted 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 disaster work for the South Carolina state historic preservation office and related technical expertise to owners of damaged properties. After the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, two hundred copies of the 1984 Bulletin that featured articles on seismology and earthquakes were shipped to San Francisco to help organizations fight unnecessary demolition of historic structures. The article also aided preservation Center efforts.

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. Yes, with a spirit that has become typical of APT, the group called, 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 strategy planning retreat on the future of the organization. He proposed 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 sponsor, APT was instrumental in formatting this event for the American market and helped organize sessions, the show attracted over 7,500 visitors and 220 exhibitors. APT members spoke at scores of seminars, and APT’s booth welcomed visitors. Corporate memberships were marketed, and Mount Isa Press approached the first advertisers to the bulletin.

**OBSTACLES AND REBIRTH**

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 theCommunications and Bulletin being published only when cash flowed permitted. In early 1995 the cash-flow situation had reached a critical stage, and in March the Board decided that it would be necessary to close APT’s office. Although the Board agreed 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 Huntebitter, then vice president, vividly recalled this decision:

“My most vivid memory of my involvement with APT is of the day that the executive committee decided that our financial concern, we had no choice but to close the office in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Breaking the news to Susan Lord 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, great deal of dedication, and faith in the mission of the organization, we have been able to put APT back on track.

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 required Board participation in all aspects of the organization. In addition, by reducing...
operating costs, the board was able to pay off outstanding debts, recover the funds borrowed from the endowment fund, and publish on schedule.

The 1985 APT conference, held in the fall in Washington, D.C., took place when the city was burned: thousands of government workers were not able to come to work because a Congressional budget dispute had shut down federal offices. The crowds and groups of several hundred APT members were among the few signs of life. It was a time of introspection. Declining membership and revenues led to round-table 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 Washington conference and then published in Commonplace in 1998. 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 strive to achieve these goals by working 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 using 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 advancement opportunities that respond to the needs of members at a variety of levels.
The Association for Preservation Technology

The Association for Preservation Technology (APT) is an international, not-for-profit organization that promotes the preservation of the built environment. We encourage the exchange of information about traditional materials and techniques, and support the development of 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 sense of stability had returned. The executive committee began a critical practice that remains in place today — faithfully convening twice weekly meetings by means of conference calls. Vice-president Susan Bronson's assistant has provided timely communication among Board members. The secretary-treasurer, David Hart, took over the financial record keeping at his Boston office, and Harry Handelman, now the president, handled membership records from his Chicago office. Thomas Taylor distributed mail to APT's Williamsburg post-office box to Board members for reply. Deborah Stasin 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 Alpine, last 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 (see (www.apt.org) offers various 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 Correspondent is published regularly. The 1997 conference, held in Chicago and chaired by Deborah Stasin, was highly successful, attracting nearly a hundred registrants and twenty 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 newsletter field sessions for its 65 members, publishes a newsletter, and maintains a Web site. ABA Conservation Education System Learning Units are offered for all chapter activities. Over the past five years the APT/DeLeWARE Valley Chapter, now with 101 members, has sponsored several national symposia and other recently meetings and regional 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 thought that I had got myself into a royal mess. During the first year, APT was in a shaky 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 Handelman, Terry Taylor, and Susan Handelman 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 compete the best possible service to our members, and fulfill our potential to enrich our contributions to the conservation field.

The Fourth Decade

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

Susan Hurst-Hall, director of the Heritage Conservation Program, NPS, former APT Bulletin editor and Board member:

Recognition of a major milestone such as a significant twelfth anniversary is delightful. For APT, thirty years symbolizes maturity, stability, an amazing record of innovation and evolution among the heritage community; for me, it represents an amazing history of twenty years of association willing to be an event viewing a favorite piece of stereo gear and developments before youth — you can't always be there to help, occasionally wondering if it will all work out in the end, profit.

John Fuller, head of architectural conservation at English Heritage:

In twenty years I have been fortunate to grow with APT, and its conferences. As a student attending their conference, it has provided a forum for sharing ideas, and such gatherings have been an impetus for many of the conferences, projects, and organizations that you are now a part of the New Orleans Charter.

APT Bulletin has recently looked back over its past four years as a member of the APT Board of Directors.

APT96 BUILDING IDEAS IDEES BATIR

In 1997, I wondered what I had got myself into. During the first year, APT was in a shaky 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 Handelman, Terry Taylor, and Susan Handelman 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 compete the best possible service to our members, and fulfill our potential to enrich our contributions to the conservation field.
The History of APT 145

MATURATION OF THE BOARD. AN INSIDERS PERSPECTIVE

I served on the APT Board of Directors in various capacities between 1976 and 1990. The Board held its meetings on the first Thursday of each month at the home of one of the board members, always with the understanding that the venue would rotate among the members. The meetings were held in private, usually in the home of one of the members, with the exception of the annual meeting which was held at the APT's national conference. The Board meetings were informal and relaxed, with a focus on the business of the organization. The meetings were typically attended by the executive director, the staff, and a few board members.

In the mid-1980s, the Board began to consider the possibility of expanding the organization's reach and influence. At the same time, the Board was also focusing on the need to increase the organization's financial resources. In 1985, the Board elected a new executive director, who brought a fresh perspective to the organization. This change in leadership was significant, as it marked a shift in the organization's focus from the local to the national level.

In 1987, the Board voted to change the organization's name to APT: The American Preservation Trust. This change reflected the organization's growing influence and its commitment to the preservation of cultural heritage. The Board also began to focus on the development of strategic plans and the implementation of new programs and initiatives.

In 1990, the Board began to consider the possibility of merging with another organization. This decision was based on the need to increase the organization's resources and its ability to influence policy. The Board ultimately decided to merge with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which was then the largest organization dedicated to the preservation of historic and cultural sites.

The merger was a significant event for APT, as it marked the beginning of a new chapter in the organization's history. The Board was determined to make the most of this opportunity, and it worked closely with the National Trust to ensure a smooth transition. The merger was completed in 1991, and APT continued to grow and evolve as a result.

Throughout this period, the Board was committed to preserving the past and safeguarding our cultural heritage. The Board members were passionate about their work, and they were dedicated to ensuring that APT continued to thrive and succeed.

Thomson R. Taylor Jr.
ART CORE PROGRAMS

ART CONFERENCES

Conferences are the spiritual lifeblood of ART. Hosted by members in cities across North America, they combine presentations and workshops by preservation experts with field trips and social events that bond 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 national presentations to a broader audience. ART has held its annual conference twice in Quebec City, Boston, Williamsburg, Ontario, Washington, D.C., and Chicago. The cities were held in upstate New York (Upper Saratoga Lake and Cooperstown), Upper Canada Village, Hamilton (Ontario), Cleveland, Denver, Halifax, Vancouver, Montreal, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, and Winnipeg.

For long-time ART members, the conferences have been an important milestone in their lives. Here are some of their recollections:

Thomas H. von Frese Jr., architect and past president of ART

My first ART conference was in 1978 in Toronto. The 1978 conference was the first time that all of the members of the Association...and...I met many new people there. The conference was a great success and was attended by over 100 members. One of my favorite memories is the conference held in Toronto in 1981.

After the conference, we went to Woodstock for a weekend of visiting artists and craftsmen. Rather than repair our own homes, we went to Woodstock for an art weekend. Rather than repair our own homes, we went to Woodstock for an art weekend. Rather than repair our own homes, we went to Woodstock for an art weekend. Rather than repair our own homes, we went to Woodstock for an art weekend. Rather than repair our own homes, we went to Woodstock for an art weekend.

Since then, ART has been a regular feature of my life, both professionally and personally. As a result, I have been able to participate in many conferences and workshops. Some of the most memorable ones have been in Toronto, Woodstock, and other locations.

John Field

The 1978 conference in Toronto was a revelation for me. I had never been to a conference before, and it was my first time being in a room with so many people. I was impressed with the variety of people attending the conference and the range of topics being discussed. Since then, I have attended many more conferences, and I look forward to attending more in the future.

Peter Poon, editor of the OH Magazine:

We went for the 1980 conference to see what's new. We went for the meetings, seminars, and workshops on preservation. We went to meet new people, to learn from them. We went to learn about new technologies and new ideas. We went to learn about new materials and new methods. We went to learn about new ways of thinking and new ways of doing things.

The conference was held in Toronto, and it was a great success. Over 200 people attended, and there were a variety of presentations and workshops on a wide range of topics. One of the most memorable presentations was given by a preservationist who talked about the history of Toronto. The presentation was fascinating, and it was clear that the preservationist was very knowledgeable about the city and its history.

The conference was a great opportunity to learn about new technologies and new ideas. We went to learn about new materials and new methods. We went to learn about new ways of thinking and new ways of doing things.

The conference was a great opportunity to learn about new technologies and new ideas. We went to learn about new materials and new methods. We went to learn about new ways of thinking and new ways of doing things.
among technologies. It's a close to the surface acceptance of the transience of our generation. An estimate of a account with the past and a concern for the future is always apparent.

Then there's the human aspect. APT members get out into the field, see their way or another. Preservation technology is a very human business, and it's not an executive business. These people generally have the perspective and knowledge of what it means to make a difference in the world. The committee on training comprises architects and other leaders in the field. It's a wonderful, collaborative environment.

So I guess the real reason I go to APT meetings is to talk and laugh and drink and dance with people who know what they're doing—and why they're doing it.

Harry Vanderwan, architect and current president of APT;
My favorite recollection of APT was the Chicago conference in 1980. "Make No Little Plans," perhaps because the local organizing committee took the theme to heart and developed an impressive and entertaining conference with fine conference technical sessions, many tours, and parties every evening. The conference climaxed with a sumptuous four-course dinner with a 1920s theme at the historic South More Country Club. Dancing, champagne, and a glamorous photograph of the revelers highlighted the evening. The day was a huge success.

Among the highlights was the opening of the new museum at the University of Chicago, which was a major event. The experience was memorable, but, however, 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:

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

At the second annual APT meeting, held at Queen's in 1970, an afternoon was devoted to lectures on conservation training with an international perspective. Charles Prior presented an overview of the training in New Zealand, the U.S. National Park Service, and the U.K. The committee report on training architects, Jacques Driehardt, spoke on "Learning and Teaching in England and Britain."

An early training program was co-sponsored by APT and SPNEA and held in Boston in 1973. It was expanded in 1975 by Morgan Phillips, a leading conservationist, and aimed at the preservation of historic buildings. The program 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 choice of courses on polymer adhesives.

The new training courses addressed wood deterioration (Hamilton, 1976) and paint conservation (Gleadall, 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, chaired by Jim G. Wirth, sponsored a symposium at Oberlin University in 1978 that focused on the role of professionals in preserving historic buildings.

For the committee, outstanding preservation achievements, including many APT members, were recognized to lead the training sessions, and they were highly successful, as W. Lewis Barron recently remarked.

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. The motto on my hat was Morgan Phillips, who taught the 1975 course in Williamsburg, on historic paint—"one of the most complex ever and a great example of how APT has led the way in preservation education. The result was that I could never even think of historic paint without thinking of Morgan and his sold-experience.

The History of APT H1
months on retainer. While always planning new adventures, Morgen 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 Morgen along his daily walk by searching his way from hotel to hotel along the open sidewalk of the Brown Palace. At APT meetings like Morgan who made the field of historic preservation what it is today.

Beginning in 1978 APT offered at least two training programs in cooperation with the annual conferences. Course materials, always important parts of the training programs, have grown from informal handouts into substantial handbooks 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 1978 the board had agreed to include as efforts to involve the "craftsmen"/journeymen/technicians component more prominently in upcoming training programs. A 1980 study by the APT training committee, headed by Jay Anderson, reported that problems were developing over a shortage of qualified course leaders, limited grant prospects, 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 increasingly popular as training programs, which provided not only sound technical information but also professional growth for students 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, presenting popular topics and introducing new courses. It also teamed up with co-sponsors in some new ventures, under the chairmanship of Susan Brownlee, APT joined with the trade shows organized by Preservation '95 in Boston, to offer technical seminars to the show's attendees on masonry, historic furniture, 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 Blumell, were held in 1997 and 1998.

APT's strategic plan for 1997-2002 had set "training and educational opportunities that respond to the needs of members and variety of levels. As a primary goal, APT will continue to train and confer courses and conventions and will be increasingly refined with the American Institute of Architects Continuing Education System.

In addition to the first offerings, APT training courses have included the following:

- 1975: Marine preservation and energy conservation, 1984: wood and stained glass, 1982: new towns (co-sponsored by AIA) and evaluating historic structures.
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 the picture of the difficulties of securing information on preservation technology at the time that APT was founded.

In 1968, the restoration world was, in a sense, desolate. We could count relevant publications on the fingers of one hand. There were no technical periodicals. We waited in vain around scarce copies of papers that had been written by the National Park Service in Washington... Not surprisingly was the fact that what knowledge did exist was fragmented, often uncommunicated. These were periods of expertise, to be sure, but information was rarely shared either within an era 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 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 buildings. 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 Manhassat and Meredith Skyes, 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 remembering 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 Wolfe (1973-74), Marvin Wexler (1975), Susan Boggio (1976-79), and Susan Ham Hartley (1980-85). Ham
Hartley recently recalled how she took on this role:

"My experience taught me in very vivid fashion for I was asked to assist Susan Baggsy, in the late 70s, early 80s to her voluntary role as the Canadian editor of the Bulletin. Initially, I say, for my background is engineering, and one of the reasons I chose this field was my personal weakness in the Queen’s language. Nevertheless, under her guidance, I eventually assumed the position of copy editor—alas, typing deadlines and trying to catch up those backlogged issues. Delicate work, in my view, since I added a column to the hospital auxiliary’s room after the birth of my third child. No, the old adage, where a good editor sees a manuscript as the product of voluntary effort and literally blood, sweat, and tears, is still true.

Meanwhile, Lee Nelson had continued in U.S. editor of the Bulletin through what would become a ten-year term, in a meager office system pressured to in 1996, Hugh Miller wrote of Nelson’s personal commitment, as well as low-tech production techniques.

Let’s speak of the National Park Service’s technical edition (an association between book and its role in American editor of the APT Bulletin) was international, and historic preservation practice as we know it today emerged. He captured the analytical approach to recovering buildings, encouraged non-destructive testing, and fostered direct appreciative philosophy and practice of architectural conservation. Let’s serve as the American editor of the Bulletin was a labor of love. It was a dedication to written prose, graphic design, and craftsmanship. In the early years (1968-76) the Bulletin’s hardcover hard-backed, it was typed by Lou Nelson on an IBM electric typewriter with the type, "You’re imported from Canada, and the requisite French accent marks. I often joked about getting tied on rubber cement or epoxy adhesive from the paste-up. I often attended the ceremonies pulling the Bulletin to feed with a blessing before being mailed to Canada for printing.

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

"In late 1978, I became the American editor of the Bulletin as the retiring Lee Nelson, who had become editor for ten years, and I had begun my responsibilities at APT. Assisted by Susan Baggsy, the Canadian editor, and Anne K. S. Hoy, the longest-serving director, I launched into my tenure as editor. My first efforts included the creation of "editors," and we met Jimmy McKee, a volunteer contributor to the Bulletin for the next eighteen years. I held many positions in a number of APT positions (1979-90), including president (1987-89). During those years, APT publications evolved in a number of directions, including policies and becoming an unwarranted professional resource for all preservation practices.

Spots was succeeded by American editor of the Bulletin by Ezada Suzan Reed (1983-88), an architect/historian. During the first 14 years of publication, the Bulletin addressed a wide range of topics, from the 1950s and 1960s, with particular emphasis on the work of the Canadian and Northern Affairs (1974), the week of the U.S. National Park Service (1975), building codes (1980), historic structure reports (1982), decorative textiles (1984), and principles in practice (1985).

In February 1986, APT hosted its first panel dinner for the Bulletin, Marilyn MacDonald, at the Small and Herren's Hotel at the University of Illinois. She was charged with making the Bulletin the advance publication of the preservation field, reporting on the latest ideas in preservation practice and those that members would find useful in their professional lives. Articles were to balance U.S. and Canadian authors. In addition, Canadian authors and insect astrabers as well as occasional international papers, as well as cover all areas of interest for APT. Under MacDonald's direction, the Bulletin received national financial undertakings for special issues, theme issues, and articles, such as the recent "Alaska culture," "1983," APT's twentieth anniversary (1988), heritage recording (1989), Spanish colonization (1990), historic landscape preservation (1991), architectural preservation (1993), and scenic rehabilitation (1998)

With volume 23, published in 1991, Mount St. Mary's, of Alaska, New York, assumed responsibility for producing the Bulletin. With Diane M. Werneke as editor and Patricia Goss as managing editor, a double issue and two single issues are published annually. Conference papers are published within one year of publication. The adoption of rigorous selective procedures in 1992 has enhanced the content, audio conferences, and attracted contributors from academics. Since 1993, audio guides have helped vendors and preservationists reach markets of new specialists. Centrally, 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...

APT Bulletin
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, 1993); acid precipitation (Susan Sherwood, 1993); preservation of mid-twentieth-century structures (Mike Jordan, 1993); Susan Brownstone and Thomas Jester, 1997); historic landscapes (Susan Buggoy, 1992); computers in preservation (Robin Leidler, 1994); masonry (1995); museums in historic buildings (Thomas Taylor and Susan Brownstone, 1996); a tribute to Lee Nelson (1996); historic structure reports (Deborah Slaton and Alan O'Roark, 1997), and this thirtieth-anniversary retrospective issue. A cumulative, 25-year index incorporating earlier indexes prepared by Andrea Betts, Sharon Kasse Ofenstein, Thomas Spinis, Sandra M. Stephens, Michael A. Tuma, and Peter Wollesenberg, 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 next 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 openings, and notes on new preservation projects.

The newsletter was edited for four years by Martin Welir and in 1975 was renamed Communique (like the Bulletin, its name has the same meaning in French and English). From August 1973 through June 1977 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 exhaustive, comprehensive listings of publications and activities made the Communique the premier international preservation newsletter. She was succeeded by Sandy Stephens, Connie Garner, Marylee MacDonald, Deborah Slaton, co-editors Thomas Jester and Annette de Fort Mounet, and now co-editors Derek Trubstad and Wayde Brown.

The newsletter and journal were occasionally augmented by special publications. Four of the early newsletters were accompanied by what was called the Supplement, a booklet that focused on a particular topic. In 1973 Hugh Miller introduced ES, a publication intended for wider distribution that contained Bulletin articles, bibliographies, and sources for supplies and materials. Other special publications issued by APT and P.F. during the 1970s included original works, such as the W. E. R. Ayton Memoir reports 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 emblems to two very influential early members of APT, one Canadian, the other American. In 1987 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 Dr. Anne de Fort-Menares, whose life was dedicated to historical research and who made many contributions to APT.

A recent winner of the Oliver Torrey Fuller Award, Chartier Schenck, of the Gerry 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 every very few professional journals provide. Each year it selects the outstanding papers in the Bulletin and honors the authors. I remember the evening 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 a great news, unexpected, and a little flat-footed... The Bulletin is especially to be commended for the focus it gives young scholars and starting their careers. This is a distinct advantage when one is just beginning professional activities and is eager for recognition.

Oliver Torrey Fuller Award

1983 H.J. Holzhauer and Mark Edwards, "The Key-Year
Dendrochronology Technique and Its Application in Dating Historic Structures in Maryland.
1984 Martin Carole, "Wells Cathedral
Conservation of Figure Sculptures, 1975-1984."
1985 Alfred M. Starlitch, "Water Resources for Ministry Cleaning."
1986 Frederick M. Mann, "Photo
Drawings."
1987 James Bulley and Edmund Allen, "Conservation of Recorded Sound."
1988 Randolph Langston, "Beck's
Mortar and Earthquake Protection."
1989 Michael Romanus Taylor, "The Fort
Selden Adobe Test Wall Project."
1990 Marie L. Cardem, "Use of
Ultra Violet Light as an Aid to
Painting Identification."
1991 Frank Mattero and Joel Stocker,
"Understanding Regional Pottery
Traditions: The New Orleans
Exterior Surface Study."
1992 Jeanne Marie Tramonti, Leon
McEwen, Colin Burns, and John
Auburn, "The Staircase Project:
Factors Affecting the Properties of Lime-Based Mortar."
1993 Morgan Phillips, "Acrylic
Acrylic/Epoxy Consolidants."
1994 Charles Schenck, "The Use
of Epoxy Resins for the Stabilization
of Detenated Masonry."
1995 Michael J. Mills and Edmund F.
Mead, "Making Maps: 'Suspended Columns' at Princeton's
Wrig and Glo Halls."

Harley J. McKee Award

1983 Lee H. Nelson
1984 Jan Anderson
1985 Jerry G. Steckbrick
1986 Founders of APT, Alec Allison,
Jacques Dubourd, Lee Nelson,
Charles Peterson, David Barnett,
Gerard Badley, George Macdonald,
William Patterson, A.H.E.
1987 Richard Bronner, John Stokes
1988 Pierre Mardax, Judith Fuller
1989 Norman Weiss
1990 Frank R. Sanchis
1991 Gary Hame
1992 James Marston Pitch
1993 Martin Weaver
1994 Martin Sengor
1995 John G. Wade
1996 Susan Baggery
1997 Glen Labine

Anne de Fort-Menares Award

1997 John C. White, Clay S. Paciello,
and Charlie M. Jenkins, "Watching
the Evidence: An HSRI Guide to the
Preservation of George
Washington's Mount Vernon."
PRESERVATION HIGHLIGHTS

1890 A.L.A. Committee on Historic Resources established
1906 U.S. Antiquities Act adopted
1915 U.S. Historic Sites Act
1929 U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation founded
1932 National Association of Remodeling 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
Hurley J. McKeen elected APT president
1971 U.S. Executive Order No. 11591 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
ICOMOS conference in Williamsburg and Philadelphia
1973 Heritage Canada founded
APT conference in Boston
APT-sponsored seminar on 묾기와 SPNEA
1974 APT conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia
Merthinh Sylves elected APT president
APT incorporated in Canada
1975 World Heritage for all nations
APT conference in Williamsburg
First APT training course, on polymer adhesives
1976 U.S. Tax Reform Act
APT conference at Hamilton, Ontario
Martin Weaver elected APT president
1977 APT conference at Cleveland
Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects published
1978 Alliance for Historic Preservation founded

APT 10th anniversary conference at Ottawa
1979 APT conference at Nashville, U.S. Rural Conservation Program founded
1980 APT conference in Quebec
Elton Carroll elected APT president
1981 Burrows Charter adopted
APT conference in Washington, D.C., "Heritage '81"
Home Restoration Seminars in Ottawa
U.S. Economic Recovery Tax Act
1982 Florence Charter adopted
APT conference at Belfort, "Maintenance and Stabilization"
1983 APT conference at Nashville, "Yesterday’s Heritage – Today’s Technology"
Walter Jacobson elected APT president
APT conference at Alexandria, "Principles in Practice"
APT conference at Charleston, "Handcrafted in Machine-Made"
1985 APT conference in San Francisco, "Technology of Systems and the Conservation of Materials"
Successful Rehabilitation workshops in New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh
1986 APT conference in Cincinnati, "Successful Rehabilitation workshops in San Francisco, Savannah, Chicago, Boston, Seattle
1987 APT conference in San Francisco, "Successful Rehabilitation workshops in Cincinnati, San Antonio, Charleston, Albany, and Denver
1988 APT conference in Austin, "Handcrafted in Machine-Made"
1989 APT conference in Victoria and Vancouver, "Wood & Water"

The History of APT

The History of APT
Tomas Spiers elected APT president.
Home Renovation Seminar, Ottawa.
1998 APT 20th anniversary conference in Boston, "20/20 Vision" APT incorporated in U.S.; office in Frederickburg.
Sears-Ford-Johnson appointed executive director.
APT study tour of England.
1999 APT conference in Chicago, "Make No Little Plans" Herb Sovel elected APT president.

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 Ackerseon, W. Lewis Baldwin, Susan Breenan, Susan Bugg, Jacques Bubb, Harry Handelman, Michael Lynch, Hugh Miller, Charles Pommer, Lorre Thompson, Deborah Stott, Tomas Spiers, Preston Taylor, Marla Warren, and David Woodcock. Most of the photographs were found in the APT archives in Williamsburg. Michael Lynch scanned materials from his files and provided the photographs on pages 4 (centers), 12 and 13 (bottom) and B21. Photograph on p. 17 courtesy of Andrew Power. The quotation on pp. 14-17 by Patricia Power is reprinted from the December 1999 issue of Old House Journal © Hudson Wood, Inc., Designed by Kristin Abogast Design. © 1998 Association for Preservation Technology DIANA S. WAITE is president of Monet Lila Bronx in Albany, New York, a consulting firm that specializes in historical research, writing, and editing. She is editor and publisher of the APT Bulletin. LAURA SHORE is a writer, editor, and communications consultant living in Albany.