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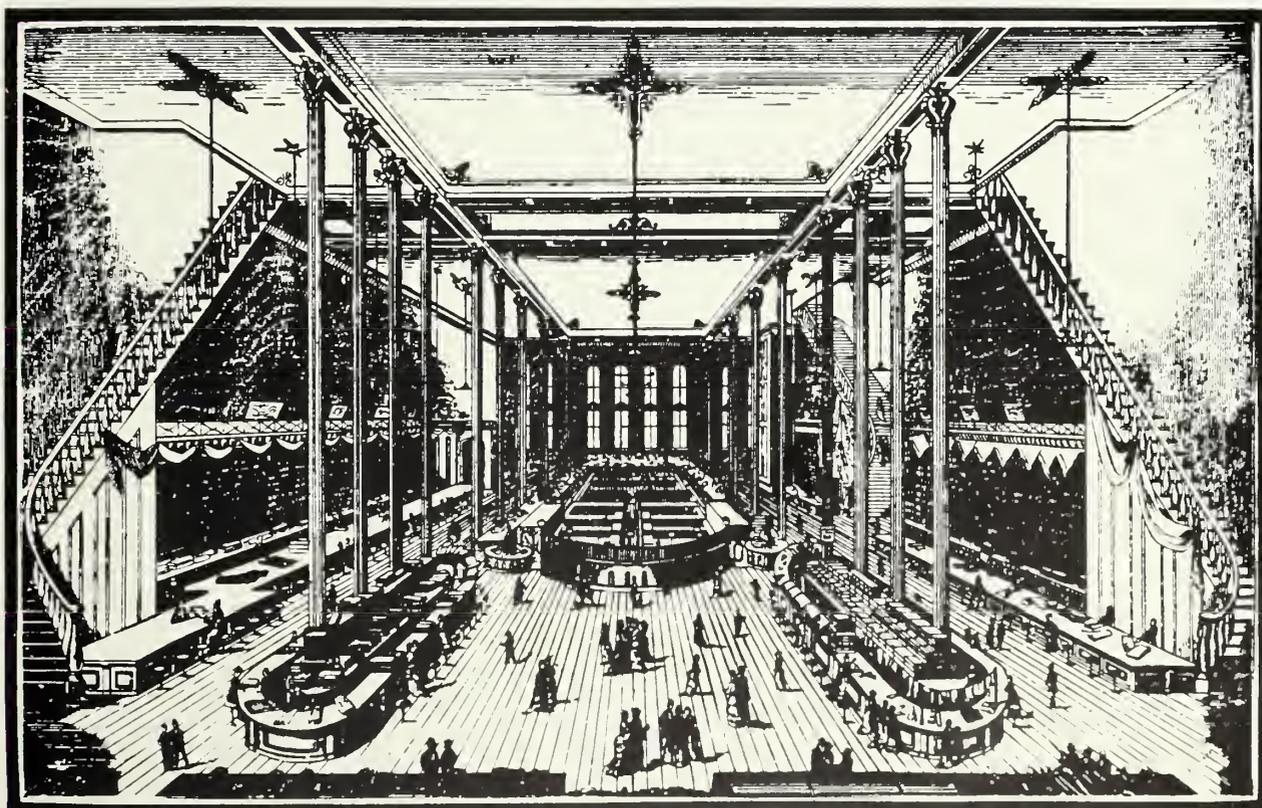
# NPS Reading List

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# Historic Building Interiors



Cover illustration: John Shillito and Co., Dry Goods, W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (D.J. Kenny, *Illustrated Cincinnati*, Cincinnati, Robert Clarke and Co., 1875). Reproduced in *Early American Illustrations and Views of American Architecture*, Edmund V. Gillon, Jr., New York, Dover Publications Inc., 1971, p. 207.

# Historic Building Interiors

## An Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by Anne Grimmer

U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Preservation Assistance Division  
Washington, D.C.

1989



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## FOREWORD

This bibliography was prepared for The Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 7-9, 1988. Because the subject is so diverse, encompassing such a wide variety of topics, this is by necessity a very selective collection, and in many cases represents merely a fraction of the many literary offerings on a particular subject. The intent in preparing this bibliography was to include primarily those publications that are generally available, preferably as books or periodicals currently in print. However, in some instances, certain books and studies have been included because of their importance in a particular field of study, even though they are not so readily accessible and are not likely to be found in bookstores except as reprints, but, which may be found in most libraries.

This bibliography was compiled with the assistance of the Planning Committee of The Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings, the staff of the Office of Cultural Programs, Mid-

Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, and the staff of the Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service. Lauren McCroskey and Theresa Robinson of the Preservation Assistance Division made invaluable contributions to the successful completion of this project.

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Reading lists have been published by the National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, since 1975. Most are selected bibliographies, that is, not intended to be a comprehensive overview of the subject; some are annotated. The Reading Lists are periodically updated. Comments on the usefulness of this information should be sent to Lee H. Nelson, FAIA, Chief, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 20013-7127. The publication is not copyrighted and can be reproduced without penalty. Normal procedures for credit to the authors and the National Park Service are appreciated.

The bibliographic entries have been arranged according to the following subject categories:

**Features, Finishes and Materials** **Page 5**

General and Historical Studies  
Conservation and Maintenance  
Paint  
Plaster  
Metals  
Textiles  
Wallcoverings  
Floors and Floorcoverings  
Wood

**Systems and Fixtures** **Page 26**

(including hardware, fire protection systems, security systems, heating, ventilating and air-conditioning, plumbing, electrical wiring and fixtures.)

**Rehabilitation Case Studies** **Page 31**  
(specific buildings and building types.)

**Inspection, Evaluation and Planning** **Page 34**  
(including energy conservation.)

**Safety, Fire Protection, Building Codes and Handicapped Access** **Page 36**

\* Items marked with an asterisk (\*) may be available from the following sources.

GPO stock number indicates publication may be ordered from:

Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20402

NTIS order number indicates publication may be ordered from:

U.S. Department of Commerce  
National Technical Information Service  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
(703-487-4650)

## Features, Finishes And Materials: General and Historical Studies

Antiquity Reprints. A series of 19th-century American building studies. Published by *Yesterday's Home*, c/o Antiquity Reprints, Box 370, Rockville Centre, New York 11571.

This series includes a number of reprints of late 19th-century house books, such as "Shoppell's Modern Houses, 1887", and "Suburban & Country Homes, 1893." In addition to containing a variety of original house designs and floor plans, most of the reprints also include special sections on plumbing, heating and ventilation, as well as decorating advice. These books could be especially useful to researchers wishing to identify original floor plans, and interior trim and design details.

Byron, Joseph. *New York Interiors at the Turn of the Century*. From the Byron Collection of the Museum of the City of New York. Text by Clay Lancaster. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1976.

Joseph Byron was a noted New York photographer, and this collection records the last decade of the 19th-century and the first decade of the 20th-century. While the book includes the expected views of residential interiors and salons of upper class homes, also interesting are views of bathrooms and kitchens, and commercial establishments such as hotels, offices, restaurants, banking rooms, drugstores, shops and galleries.

Cotton, J. Randall. "Sinks." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 6 (July-August 1986), pp. 270-278.

The author reviews the evolution of bathroom and kitchen sinks in America, and provides suggestions for use and maintenance of old sinks today. Also included is a list of sources for reproduction and salvaged fixtures.

Dietsch, Deborah. "Skylight Restoration 1870-1920." *Progressive Architecture*. November 1982, pp. 129-134.

Between 1870 and 1920 many courthouses, museums, statehouses, banks, hotels and office buildings featured skylights in a principal public room. Restoration of these features involves repair, removal of grime, paint and tar and replacement of damaged lights. Most importantly, the role of diffuse natural light in relation to original spatial aspects and electrical lighting sources should be maintained. Several examples of skylight restoration and alterations are featured with an evaluation of their successes or failures.

Downing, A(ndrew) J(ackson). *The Architecture of Country Houses*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969.

This is a reprint of Downing's important work published in 1850, and also includes "Designs for Cottages, and Farm-Houses, and Villas, with remarks on Interiors, Furniture, and the best Modes of Warming and Ventilating." As a tastemaker, Downing popularized this romanticized country architecture using many designs of famous contemporary architects, including Alexander Jackson Davis, Richard Upjohn, and Gervase Wheeler. In addition, and like many of the "style books" of the period, this includes essays on exterior and interior design, decorative details and furnishings, color, design of farm buildings, and a section on heating emphasizing the importance of ventilation.

Eastlake, Charles L. *Hints on Household Taste*. Reprint of the 4th revised edition published in 1878, with a new introduction by John Gloag, FSA. Dover Publications, Inc., 1969.

One of the most important books in the history of 19th-century domestic design, *Hints on Household*

*Taste* and its author had tremendous influence on late 19th-century interior design. While it does discuss furnishings, the book devotes much space to carpet and tile motifs, and wall treatments, and is copiously illustrated with sketches by the author, as well as reproductions of wallpaper and floor tiles.

Garrett, Elisabeth Donaghy. "Centre and Circumference: The American domestic scene in the age of the Enlightenment." *The Magazine Antiques*. Vol. CXXIII, No. 1 (January 1983), pp. 214-225.

This article is part of a series on the changing character of the American home in the 18th and 19th-centuries. In this installment, the focus is on the orderliness of interiors from these periods, the linear formality in the placement of furniture and the colors and fabrics that accompanied these tastes. It is noted that interior architecture took precedence and that furnishings were arranged to complement, rather than to overwhelm or eclipse these features.

Garrett, Elisabeth Donaghy. "The Bedchamber." *The Magazine Antiques*. Vol. CXXIII, No. 3 (March 1983), pp. 612-625.

The specialized, upstairs bedroom of modern times evolved from a ground floor room which often served multiple functions, as, for example, a storage room. The types and arrangements of bedroom furniture, and the appropriate bed linens and curtains for various periods are discussed.

Garrett, Elisabeth Donaghy. "The Dining Room." *The Magazine Antiques*. Vol. CXXVI, No. 4 (October 1984), pp. 910-922.

The author recounts dining room design practices from Colonial times through the 19th-century and describes how the use and location of the space was transformed as the room became more specialized. Also discussed is the type and disposition of dining furniture for various stylistic periods.

Garrett, Elisabeth Donaghy. "The quest for comfort: Housekeeping practices and living arrangements the year round." *The Magazine Antiques*. Vol. CXXVIII, No. 6 (December 1985), pp. 1210-1223.

In reconstructing a historic interior it is essential to consider regional climate, temperature variations and insect factors which often dictated the appearance of historic interiors. By stressing the seasonal cleaning and rotation of furnishings, the author provides examples of interior fittings, furniture and heating and cooling devices which made life more comfortable in extremes of heat, cold and insect annoyance.

Gaynor, J.M. "Nineteenth Century Architectural Insulation: Zoar, Ohio." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. VIII, No. 4 (1976), pp. 100-112.

German influences in the use of insulation in buildings in a region of Ohio is the topic of this article. The technique consisted of "Dutch biscuits" composed of lime, mud and straw which were secured by plaster and fixed between joists beneath floor boards.

Holly, Henry Hudson. *Country Seats and Modern Dwellings: Two Victorian Stylebooks by Henry Hudson Holly*. (With a new Introduction and Index by Michael Tomlan.) Watkins Glen, NY: The American Life Foundation, Library of Victorian Culture, 1980.

Holly's *Country Seats* which was first published in 1863 features primarily picturesque villas and cottages of the "Hudson River Bracketed" style, and *Modern Dwellings*, first published in 1878, features the "Queen Anne" style and provides a survey of the stylistic development of domestic American architecture over a period of about 15 years. While the first book is more of a literary treatise exhorting the virtues of country life, somewhat in the English manner, in the second book Holly devotes much space to interior design and furnishings. Holly's books are much in the manner of other style books of the period.

*Homes And Interiors of the 1920's: A Restoration Design Guide.* Originally published as "Building with Assurance," 2nd edition, by the Morgan Woodwork Organization, Chicago, Illinois. Ottawa, Ontario: Lee Valley Tools, Ltd., 1987. (Trade distribution in North America by Firefly Books, Ltd., 3520 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1W 2T8.)

This reprint of a catalogue published by Morgan Woodwork Organization in 1923, includes house plans, standard prefabricated bathroom and kitchen fixtures, architectural elements, as well as furniture, and decorating advice. Handsomely reprinted, this book should be of incomparable use to anyone interested in, or restoring old houses built between the 1st and 2nd World Wars.

*Interiors Handbook for Historic Buildings.* Washington, DC: Co-published by the National Park Service and Historic Education Foundation, 1988.

Prepared for a national conference on appropriate interior treatments for historic buildings, this handbook includes nearly 400 pages of technical papers as well as guidance for architects, developers, building managers, curators and property owners. The contents address both rehabilitation and restoration issues, including inspection, evaluation and planning, architectural features and materials, systems and fixtures, space utilization and adaptive use, finishes and decorative accessories, and fire protection and building codes. (Available from Historic Preservation Education Foundation, P.O. Box 27080, Central Station, Washington, DC 20038.)

Jennings, Jan, and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940.* New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1988.

This is the second book by these authors, whose first book *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940* covered the same subject on the exterior. This second book analyzes the role manufactured materials, standardized and readily available, played in creating the interiors of vernacular buildings. The book is comprised of four sec-

tions: elements (interior features); systems (including heating); the popular decorative styles of the period; and a survey of some vernacular building types, including residential, commercial and religious. The book has a primarily rural and regional (Midwest) emphasis.

Kettel, Russell Hawes (editor). *Early American Rooms 1650-1858. A Consideration in Style between the Arrival of the Mayflower and the Civil War in the Regions originally settled by the English and the Dutch.* 1st published in 1936. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1967.

This book consists of articles by various authors on individual period rooms, most of which were installed in museums in the early decades of the 20th-century.

"The Kitchen Question." *The Old-House Journal.* Vol. XV, No. 4 (July-August 1987), pp. 22-41.

This issue features a special section on how to sensitively incorporate a working kitchen into an old house. Included are articles on the following: "The Pre-1840 Kitchen," "The Modern Approach," a selection of different kitchen styles that have been used in several old houses, "Countertop Options," and "The Craftsman Kitchen."

Labine, Clem, and Carolyn Flaherty (editors). *The Old-House Journal Compendium.* Woodstock, NY: The Overlook Press, 1980.

Many of the articles compiled here from the first 8 years of *The Old-House Journal* will be useful in various aspects of interior rehabilitation, including: energy efficiency and insulation, wiring, heating and plumbing, plaster repair, floor and stair repair and refinishing, painting, restoring mantels and fireplaces, and repairing woodwork. The Compendium also includes numerous articles on 19th and early-20th century interior decorative styles, bathrooms, and kitchens, and craft techniques such as stenciling and graining.

*Late Victorian Architectural Details.* An abridged facsimile of "Combined book of Sash, Doors,

Blinds, Mouldings, Stair work, Mantels, and all kinds of Interior and Exterior Finish," a pattern book first published in 1871 and enlarged through many editions to this facsimile of 1898. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation Study Institute, Library of Victorian Culture, 1978.

The contents are clearly explained by the original title and the book will prove useful to those seeking to identify many interior decorative features to be found in residential and commercial buildings of the last quarter of the 19th century. Some of the catalogue entries include measurements and original prices.

Leopold, Allison Kyle. *Victorian Splendor: Recreating America's 19th-Century Interiors*. New York: Stewart, Tabori and Chang, 1986.

This attractive book is well-illustrated with color photographs. It provides guidance for decorating residential interiors in a Victorian manner and proceeds on a room-by-room-basis, featuring chapters on the living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, etc. Appendices include a list of suppliers, a bibliography and a list of historic house museums.

Lindstrom, Bekka. "Post-Victorian Interiors: Bedrooms." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 5 (September-October 1987), pp. 50-54.

The article discusses various styles of bedroom design in the first quarter of the 20th century, and features period illustrations.

Lindstrom, Bekka. "Post-Victorian Interiors: Southwest Indian Art." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 50-53.

The popularity of decorating with Native American Indian art such as Navajo blankets, rugs, pottery and baskets in the late-19th and early-20th centuries is discussed and illustrated here.

Mayhew, Edgar de N., and Minor Myers, Jr. *A Documentary History of American Interiors From the Colonial Era to 1915*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980.

This volume surveys changing taste in American interiors from the 16th to the early-20th century. Information is provided on furnishings, lighting, textiles, wall decoration and color schemes favored by the wealthy, as well as the less affluent, and the text is well-illustrated with photographs and line drawings.

Miller, Judith and Martin. *Period Details: A Sourcebook for House Restoration*. (First American Edition.) New York: Crown Publishers, 1987.

This is an attractive book with a Foreword by interior designer Mario Buatta and is filled with many decorating ideas for doors, floors, ceilings, mantels, windows, walls, stairs, lighting, bathrooms and kitchens. The interiors and decorative features shown in the book have somewhat of an English bias, but the directory lists both American and British sources.

Mullins, Lisa C. (Series Editor.) *Architectural Treasures of Early America*. A 16 volume reprint series originally published as The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs published from 1914-1940. Harrisburg, PA: The National Historical Society, 1987-1988. (Available from: Historical Times, Inc., 2245 Kohn Road, Box 8200, Harrisburg, PA 17105.)

These reprints are an excellent resource containing photographs of mostly residential structures (interior and exterior) and ornamental details. Also included are many detail drawings of interior and exterior elements including moulding profiles. For this reprint series, the original articles have been rearranged in a more organized fashion with new titles, but all photos and text are printed in a somewhat unsettling green color. Individual book titles include: New England by the Sea, Survey of Early American

Design, Early Architecture of the South, Homes of New York and Connecticut, and Village Architecture of Early New England, among others.

Monnich, Joni. "Bathrooms with Character." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 6 (June 1982), pp. 127-129.

This article provides a brief survey with text and photographs of American bathrooms from the 1880's up to the 1920's.

Monnich, Joni. "Re-Creating the 'Modern' Kitchen 1899-1930." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 1 (January-February 1983), pp. 12-15.

This brief survey points out that while the pre-1900 kitchen usually lacked well-planned, organized space and most modern appliances, by the 1920's kitchens had acquired a modern configuration and did not differ too drastically from kitchens of today. The article provides some basic guidelines for old-house owners planning to redecorate their kitchens.

*The Old-House Journal Catalog*. Compiled by the Editors of The Old-House Journal. Brooklyn, NY: The Old-House Journal Corporation, 1988.

Updated annually, this is probably one of the most complete sourcebooks available in the United States today for salvaged original and reproduction products for historic buildings. Indexes provide guides to products and services by type, by manufacturer or advertisers' names, as well as by geographical location.

"The Period Room Reconsidered." *House and Garden*. Edited by Elaine Green. October 1986, pp. 219-265.

Eight curators and museum directors meet at a symposium convened by *House and Garden* to discuss the purpose(s) of a period museum room, how closely a historic room can be recreated, how it should look, and the philosophy behind the "restyling" of numerous period rooms in Ameri-

can museums in recent years. The proceedings of this discussion are interesting and thought-provoking, and reveal the changing interpretations of the subject by professionals in the field.

Peterson, Harold L. *Americans at Home: From the Colonists to the Late Victorians*. New York: Scribner's, 1971. Reissued as *American Interiors from Colonial Times to the Late Victorians*. New York: Scribner's, 1979.

As the subtitle suggests, this book provides clues to the decoration and furnishing of American domestic interiors as revealed in genre paintings and historic photographs.

Poore, Patricia, and Eve Kahn. "Post-Victorian Interiors." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 1 (January-February 1987), pp. 54-59.

Post-Victorian is a time-frame, not a style, and this article provides an introduction to some of the major decorating themes of this period. All of the styles however fit into one of two themes, "Romantic/Revival," or "New American/Modern" which includes Prairie School, and Craftsman influenced styles.

*A Preservation Primer for the Property Owner*. Albany, NY: Preservation League of New York State, 1978.

This guide provides general advice on a variety of aspects of the preservation and maintenance of old buildings. Specifically related to interiors are short chapters on painting, floor coverings, and mechanical systems, and suggestions for planning and historical research before beginning work are also included.

*Robert's Illustrated Millwork Catalog: A Sourcebook of Turn-of-the-Century Architectural Woodwork*. An unabridged republication of the catalog published by E.L. Roberts & Company in 1903 entitled "Number 500 General Catalog of E.L. Roberts & Company." New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1988.

This illustrated catalog contains stock millwork items including doors, glazed sash, blinds, stairwork and newels, mantels, grilles, parquetry and decorative glass, among other items. The catalog also contains a number of room designs for domestic interiors accompanied by decorating suggestions.

Romaine, Lawrence B. *A Guide to American Trade Catalogs 1744-1900*. Chapter 3 "Architectural Building Materials." New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1960.

Among the catalogs listed here are those that featured stock decorative wood details, as well as mantels and moldings, and tin ceilings and decorative plastering. Most date to the mid-to late-19th century, and are useful to the old building researcher for showing the wide variety of stock architectural details that were available for sale at that time.

Seale, William. *Recreating the Historic House Interior*. 2nd edition. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1980.

This book stresses the importance of proper research for accurate restoration of historic interiors. The author explains how to research the subject, how to make architectural decisions and collections lists, and based on these, how to put together and furnish a period house.

Seale, William. *The Tasteful Interlude: American Interiors Through the Camera's Eye, 1860-1917*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1975. (2nd and 3rd Editions: American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN, 1981, 1988.)

This study is divided into three time periods: 1860-1873; 1873-1893; and 1893-1917. It includes a good geographical cross section of the U.S. and shows domestic interiors that range from simple log houses in the West to more upscale urban residences of the East. Photographs provide decorating hints concerning window, wall and floor coverings, light fixtures, mantelpieces, and other decorative features including furnishings.

Stamm, Alicia D., and C. Ford Peatross. *Historic America: Buildings, Structures and Sites*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1983. \*GPO Number 03-000-00149-4.

This is the first comprehensive guide to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) collections since 1941. It contains several essays relating to interior issues illustrated with HABS/HAER photographs, including "Recording a Room: The Kitchen" by Rodris Roth, pp. 107-126; and "Fittings and Fixtures: Miscellaneous Americana in Survey Photographs," by Denys Peter Myers, pp. 127-158.

Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement*. (Unabridged replication of the 2nd edition of *Craftsman Homes*, 1909, originally published by the Craftsman Publishing Company.) New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1979.

This book provides useful information for owners of bungalows and other Craftsman style homes of the early decades of the 20th-century who want to restore the original decor. Although much of the book is devoted to exterior house and landscape designs, much space also is given to the distinctive decorative treatments for the Craftsman interior, including woodwork, wallpapers and furnishings.

*The Victorian Design Book. A Complete Guide to Victorian House Trim*. Incorporates the 1904 "Universal Design Book and Price List", by the Wholesale Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturers' Association of Northwest, United States; and the 1897 "Illustrated Official Moulding Book." Ottawa, Ontario: Lee Valley Tools, Ltd. in association with The Association for Preservation Technology, 1984. (Trade distribution in North America by Firefly Books, 3520 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1W 2T8.)

This catalog reprint contains line drawings, photographs and prices for mouldings, stair parts, brackets, columns, art glass, millwork, mantels, parquet flooring, grilles, and blinds, as well as exterior trim and porch designs.

Wharton, Edith, and Ogdon Codman, Jr. *The Decoration of Houses*. With an Introduction by John Barrington Bayley and William Coles. Reprint of the original 1897 edition. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1978.

This book had considerable impact on turn-of-the-century decorating in America. The authors noted that no study of house decoration as a branch of architecture had been published for at least 50 years in either England or America, and here railed against the prevailing bad taste of the times placing responsibility for it on the disinterest of the wealthy.

Winkler, Gail Caskey, and Roger W. Moss. *Victorian Interior Decoration: American Interiors 1830-1900*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1986.

This excellent book divides the subject into four periods: 1830-1850; 1850-1870; 1870-1890; and the 1890's. Each period is addressed similarly according to wall treatments, floor treatments, and windows and window treatments. A very good bibliography is included.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Conservation and Maintenance

Dillon, Phyllis. "Conservation Planning: Where Can You Find the Help You Need?" *History News*. Vol. 42, No. 4 (July-August 1987), pp. 10-15.

The author presents a step-by-step plan for stabilizing and improving the physical care of the collection and discusses conservation resources available on the state and national levels. Included is a list of regional conservation centers with a description of the services they provide as well as national conservation resources.

Feilden, Bernard M. *Conservation of Historic Buildings*. London: Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 1982. This comprehensive manual covers all aspects of

maintenance and conservation of historic buildings. Specifically related to interiors of historic buildings are chapters on internal structural elements, internal temperature control, building inspections, inserting new systems into old buildings, fire and security, and sections on materials repair including woodwork, ironwork, plaster, paint and glass. This is a very useful book for anyone who works with old buildings.

Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation (FAIC). *Guidelines for Selecting a Conservator*. Prepared and edited by Shelley Sturman for the AIC Board of Directors. 2nd edition. Washington, DC: AIC, March 1985.

Prepared to assist owners and custodians of valuable cultural property in selecting a conservator, the book suggests where to look for information, what questions to ask, and what to expect. Also included are national and regional conservation organizations, training centers, and additional references. (Available from the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036.)

Miller, Hugh C., AIA. "A Health Maintenance Program for Older Buildings." *Architecture*. November 1986, pp. 96-99.

The author emphasizes the importance of architects making use of the five senses, plus intuition, in preparing routine or regularly scheduled maintenance plans for old buildings, and in diagnosing existing or potential preservation/maintenance problems. Old buildings should have complete "physicals" before any rehab work is undertaken, or changes made. Building diagnosis is not an end in itself, but must be followed by a prognosis for the building's future.

*National Park Service Museum Handbook*. Part I: Museum Collections. Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, revised 1988. (Available from GPO winter, 1989.)

Although prepared for National Park Service park facilities, this handbook should be useful in any museum. It provides guidance on matters of acquisition, handling, packing and shipping, museum environment, storage, security, fire protection, emergency planning and curatorial health and safety.

Sandwich, Hermione, and Sheila Stainton (compilers). *The National Trust Manual of House-keeping*. First published 1984. London: The National Trust (Penguin Books), 1986.

Written by two conservators for The National Trust, this book is intended as a guide to those responsible for the management and maintenance of historic houses and special museum collections. Individual chapters discuss light and temperature controls, general conservation techniques for various items such as books, fabrics, etc., and also include advice on maintenance of floors, walls and wall coverings. Appendices include lists of special materials, and mostly British suppliers of equipment and materials. The book is directed primarily toward the preservation of collections, rather than building maintenance.

Shelley, Marjorie. *The Care and Handling of Art Objects: Practices in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1987.

This is an excellent overall survey, with specific guidelines for lighting, environment and loan procedures.

Story, Keith O. *Approaches to Pest Management in Museums*. Suitland, MD: Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Smithsonian Institution, 1985.

This manual identifies different insects and outlines approaches to pest management for collections.

Strangstad, Lynette. "How to Clean and Polish Marble." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 10 (October 1982), pp. 208-211.

The article discusses how to safely remove dirt, paint and stains from interior marble features such as mantels, floors and wainscoting. A chart listing solvents for poulticing is included.

Thomson, Garry, CBE. *The Museum Environment*. 2nd edition. London: Butterworths, 1986.

The author provides a thorough text that discusses light, humidity, and air pollution within museum display areas and storage.

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### Features, Finishes and Materials: Paint

Alderson, C. "Recreating a Nineteenth Century Paint Palette." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XVI, No. 1, (1984) pp. 47-56.

The author presents a methodology for mixing period paints and includes several sample recipes in the second article in an issue devoted to historic finishes.

Bishop, Adele, and Cile Lord. *The Art of Decorative Stenciling*. New York: The Viking Press, reprinted 1982.

This book includes a brief background on the history of stenciling, and a more extensive discussion on the use of stenciling today. This is a very thorough guide on "how-to-stencil" walls, floors and furniture. Includes directions on how to make the stencil, materials to use, stenciling techniques, and a selection of traditional and contemporary designs that can be adapted to individual projects.

"A Glossary of Painted Finishes." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 34-37.

Twenty-two terms used to describe traditional and modern decorative painted finishes are

defined here. The terms range from "antiquing," to "marbleizing" and "stenciling" (among others), and the glossary concludes with "trompe l'oeil."

Hemming, Charles. *Paint Finishes*. Secaucus, NJ: Chartwell Books, 1985. (First published by Quill Publishing Limited, London.)

Numerous color illustrations showing close-up detail views of the painted finishes as well as entire painted rooms help guide the craftsman or home decorator in creating special paint effects. These include traditional as well as contemporary decorative paint treatments. The author provides basic information on preparing wood and plaster surfaces before painting, a "troubleshooter guide," and a short glossary of terms.

Hodkinson, Ian. "Conservation and Transfer of an Early 19th Century Painted Room." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIV, No. 1 (1982), pp. 17-35.

The author presents a methodology for consolidation, removal, construction of a new support system, varnish removal and restoration of an early 19th-century painted room in Nova Scotia. The reasons for choosing a transfer and restoration procedure, rather than in-situ conservation are discussed.

Innes, Jocasta. *Paint Magic: The Home Decorator's Guide to Painted Finishes*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1981.

This encompasses a complete survey of decorative painted finishes and decorative painting techniques for walls, floors (and floorcloths), and furniture. Different types of finishes are explained as well as types of paints and brushes to use.

Jansen, James J. "How to Glaze Walls and Ceilings: Fine Points of Technique." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 26-37.

Glazing is the decorative technique of applying a

film of transparent color over an opaque ground coat of a similar or different color. The author, himself a painter specializing in decorative finishes, describes the basics and "how-to" of glazing, polychrome glazing, sponging, rubbing, achieving a graduated blend, silhouetting, and texture glazing. Glaze recipes and glazing tips are included.

LeBlanc, Raymond. *Gold-Leaf Techniques*. Cincinnati: Signs of the Times Publishing Co., 1986.

This is an excellent book on gilding of all types with emphasis on glass gilding and signage such as house numbers on transom windows. It also contains a Troubleshooting Guide, Buyer's Guide, and Supplier's Guide.

Lichtbau, Julia (with Darla M. Olson). "Uncovering Decorative Painting." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 4 (May 1986), pp. 180-185.

While this article briefly explains various types of decorative painting techniques, it primarily concentrates on how to proceed with the restoration of decorative painting from the initial research necessary to uncover remnants of existing painted designs, to cleaning and touch-up "in-painting."

Little, Nina Fletcher. *American Decorative Wall Painting 1700-1850*. New enlarged edition. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1972.

First published in 1952, this book is one of the most important studies of decorative painted woodwork, walls and floors by the acknowledged expert in the field of early American decorative arts. Includes 14 color plates and 170 black and white illustrations almost exclusively of New England interiors.

Massey, Robert. *Formulas for Painters*. New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1967.

This book contains traditional recipes for decorative painters and craftsmen which include: sizes, grounds, paints, mediums, glazes, varnishes, fixa-

tives and adhesives. Tables with drying times, melting points, etc., are also featured as well as useful notes on a variety of related subjects.

Miller, Kevin H. (compiler). *Paint Color Research and Restoration of Historic Paint*. Association for Preservation Technology - Publication Supplement 1977.

This Publication Supplement includes five articles previously published by APT, most notably an extensive Paint Bibliography prepared in 1975 by John Volz, with a new supplement, plus other articles on historic paint research and a methodology for exposing architectural graining that has been painted over without destroying the historic graining.

O'Neil, Isabel. *The Art of the Painted Finish for Furniture and Decoration*. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1971.

This guide to creating traditional finishes such as lacquering, gilding and faux finishes provides excellent recipes using modern materials. Each formula contains all materials needed for each finish and technique. Color plates assist the craftsman to achieve the desired finish.

The Old-House Journal Technical Staff.

"Commercial Paint Stripping: Sub-contracting Interior Jobs. *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 4 (July-August 1988), pp. 29-33.

This article is addressed to the architect or general contractor and describes methods and materials used by paint stripping contractors on interior work. The article emphasizes the importance of preparing specifications, discusses costs, and provides a comparison of two chemical paint removal systems, one a commercially available caustic dry powder product, and a chemicals manufacturer who also trains and licenses the contractors who provide the stripping service.

The Old-House Journal Technical Staff. "Stripping Paint." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 12

(December 1982), pp. 249-252.

This article discusses the pitfalls of removing paint from interior woodwork. It includes a very useful guide on when it is worthwhile to strip, and when it is not, and another chart that explains and rates the different ways to remove paint from old wood.

*Painting and Decorating Craftsman's Manual and Textbook*. 5th edition. Falls Church, VA; Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, 1975.

This is the basic handbook prepared and used by the painting and decorating industry, and as such includes practical information on paints and coatings, tools and equipment for painters, safety procedures, color, reasons for paint failure and remedies, decorative paint finishes, wall coverings and their application, and drywall finishing. The handbook contains a useful dictionary of trade terms on the subjects of painting and decorating, wall coverings and drywall installation.

Parry, John P. *Parry's Graining and Marbling*. 2nd edition revised by Brian Rhodes and John Windsor. London: Collins Professional and Technical Books, 1985.

This guide explains how to create all types of faux wood and stone finishes, including American and European types of wood and stone, as well as other types of broken color effects and varnishes. It is highly regarded by conservators and craftsmen, for the quality of the recipes, the color plates which accompany them, and the glossary of terms. One conservator referred to this as "the best modern book on the subject."

Penn, Theodore Z. "Decorative and Protective Finishes, 1750-1850." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (1984), pp. 3-46.

This article constitutes the majority of an issue devoted to historic finishes. It contains detailed information on the terminology of paints and finishes with a discussion of their respective con-

tents and pigments. The historic context of colors and their appropriate uses is profiled and supplemented with an extensive bibliography on the topic.

Perrault, Carole. "Techniques Employed at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center For The Sampling and Analysis of Historic Architectural Paints and Finishes." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. X, No. 4 (1978), pp. 6-46

This is a thorough coverage of all aspects of paint sampling and analysis. It includes techniques for simple on-site analysis and inspection, as well as more complicated laboratory methods.

Phillips, Morgan W. "Problems in the Restoration and Preservation of Old House Paints." *Preservation and Conservation: Principles and Practices*. Proceedings of the North American International Regional Conference, Williamsburg, VA, and Philadelphia, PA, September 10-16, 1972. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1976, pp. 273-285.

The author discusses problems encountered in the conservation of early-American oil-based paints based on his experiences with several old buildings in New England, and in particular with the first Harrison Gray Otis House (1795-96), now headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Boston.

Poore, Patricia. "The Basics of Stripping Paint (from Just About Anything)." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 38-43.

This provides a basic introduction to the subject of removing paint from wood, metal, marble, and even glass, brick and plaster. It discusses whether to strip or not to strip and includes pros and cons of each.

Welsh, Frank S. "A Methodology for Exposing and Preserving Architectural Graining." *Association*

*for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. VIII, No. 2 (1976), pp. 71-75.

A combined effort using manual scraping with two different solvents proved successful in removing unwanted paint from grained doors and trim.

Witsell, Rebecca. "Restoring 1919 Stencils." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 3 (April 1985), pp. 55-57.

After many layers of paint were removed, enough of the original stencils remained in the Cornish House, Little Rock, Arkansas, to provide a guide for their restoration. Original photographs of the interior also supplied additional guidance for the restoration.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Plaster

*Architectural Record*. "Ornamental Plaster for Restoration and Modern Designs Available Through Special Process." Mid-October 1979, pp. 15-17.

This is a brief article describing the professional services available for the repair and recasting of decorative plasterwork.

Garrison, John Mark. "Running Plaster Mouldings." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 7 (August-September 1984), pp. 136-141.

Garrison, John Mark. "Running Cornices." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 10 (December 1984), pp. 213-219.

Garrison, John Mark. "Casting Decorative Plaster." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 9 (November 1985), pp. 186-189.

These three articles describe in detail the repair and reproduction of decorative plaster. The first article describes making run ornament which involves forming a profile by pushing a template

over wet plaster, and making "bench work" in which the molding is run on a flat surface and later applied to the wall. The second article explains the more complicated process of how to make plaster cornices in place, and the third article describes the quite different technique of casting decorative plaster.

Jowers, Walter. "Three-Coat Plaster Patching." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 6 (July-August 1986), pp. 285-289.

The author explains the basic principles of traditional plastering techniques, which include the scratch coat, brown coat and finish coat.

Ladygo, Andrew. "New Techniques for Restoring Decorative Plasterwork." *The Construction Specifier*. Vol. 41, No. 7 (July 1988), pp. 104-112.

This article describes in detail the author's experiments with, and subsequent development of historic plaster repair techniques. First discussed is the repair of Akoustolith Plaster, based on a 1925 patent and used, for example, in the Nebraska State Capitol. Also described in depth are various adhesion systems used to stabilize plaster that has separated from its lath, in particular acrylic resin and epoxy consolidants used by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) at its property Brantwood in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Leeke, John. "Saving Irreplaceable Plaster." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 6 (November-December 1987), pp. 51-55.

This article deals specifically with the problem of resealing and repairing bulging plaster beneath decorative surfaces by using adhesives available in standard caulking gun cartridges. These methods have been adapted for less sophisticated users from a similar, but more costly technique of plaster repair with injected adhesive bonding that was developed over a 12 year period by the Society for the Preservation of New England antiquities (SPNEA).

Phillips, Morgan W. "Adhesives for the Reattachment of Loose Plasters." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XII, No. 2 (1980), pp. 37-63.

One of the most common forms of deterioration of decorative plaster surfaces is the disengagement of the substrate from the lath or keys. The remedy described here involves the injection of an adhesive behind the decorative surface in order to replace the mechanical bond lost due to water damage or structural failure. Scaffolding or other support mechanism is then held against the reconsolidated area to ensure rebonding.

Poore, Patricia. "The Basics of Plaster Repair." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 29-35.

This article reviews different methods of repairing (covering) cracks, and patching larger holes for the non-professional plasterer. The article is not extremely detailed but provides adequate guidance for fairly simple repairs, and includes "A Plastering Glossary," and also discusses finish coat failure, and problems caused by moisture.

Ramroth, William G. "Structural Upgrading of the Great Hall Ceiling." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIX, No. 3 (1987), pp. 19-22.

Heavy decorative plaster beams attached to a concrete substructure were upgraded with screw reinforcements to meet earthquake codes. In addition, stenciled and grained finishes that had been masked by white paint and fiberboard were revived.

Staehli, Al. "Scagliola: Restoration of an Antique Plaster Finish: The Portland City Hall, Oregon." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XVI, No. 2 (1984), pp. 45-50.

Around the turn of the century for a period of thirty years interior decoration made use of many

false finishing techniques. The method described in this case study, that of scagliola or false marble, involved a combination of plaster randomly interlaced with marble chips which was then polished to a high sheen.

Stagg, W.D., and B.F. Pegg. *Plastering: A Craftsman's Encyclopedia*. London: Granada Publishing, 1976.

The book is somewhat awkward to use since it is laid out in glossary form, but it contains a wealth of information including sections on how to make columns, cornices, domes, decorative casting, and sections on many obsolete practices.

Van Den Branden, F., and Thomas L. Hartsell. *Plastering Skills*. Alsip, IL: American Technical Publishers, Inc. and The Old-House Journal, 1984.

A reprint of a plastering textbook originally published in 1953, this book contains useful information on a wide variety of plastering techniques seldom practiced today such as running a decorative cornice, forming elliptical panels, running niches, as well as basic plastering methods.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Metals

Dierickx, Mary. "Metal Ceilings in the U.S." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. VII, No. 2 (1975), pp. 83-98.

This article provides a brief history of the use and production of metal ceilings. It concludes with a list of manufacturers' catalogues that offered metal ceilings, and is useful for research purposes in identifying the source of a particular metal ceiling design.

Gayle, Margot, David W. Look, AIA, and John G. Waite. *Metals in America's Historic Buildings*.

Washington, DC: Technical Preservation Services Division, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, US Department of the Interior, 1980.  
\*GPO stock number: 025-005-00910-8.

This is a good sourcebook on historic architectural metals, and includes sections on lead, tin, zinc, bronze, copper, iron, nickel, steel and aluminum. Part I, A Historical Survey of Metals, focuses on identification and historic uses of architectural metals; Part II, Deterioration and Methods of Preserving Metals, provides indepth information on repair and preservation methods, and discusses each metal individually.

"How to Install a Tin Ceiling: Furring, Leveling, Nailing and Finishing." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 6 (November-December 1987), pp. 32-37.

This article offers practical advice from workmen experienced in metal ceiling installation. The article does overemphasize somewhat the use of a new metal ceiling as a new decorative element rather than its utility as a repair/replacement material for an existing metal ceiling.

Poore, Jonathan. "Installing a Tin-Ceiling Cornice." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 9 (November 1986), p. 440.

This is a short and to-the-point illustrated article on the right way to install a new tin ceiling cornice.

*Standard Practice in Sheet Metal Work*. Reprint of a 1929 reference book for architects, engineers, sheet metal workers, and vocational schools. Merrifield, VA: Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc., 1985.

This high quality reprint addresses all types of decorative and utilitarian sheet metal fabrication including cornices, windows, kitchens, ducts, doors, furnaces, and protective coatings. The book includes excellent line drawings.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Textiles

Craft, Margaret Loew, and Timothy Vitale. "Economic Textile Storage, Part I: Rolled Storage." *Museum News*. 58, No. 2 (November-December 1979), pp. 71-77.

Craft, Margaret Loew, and Timothy Vitale. "Economic Textile Storage, Part II: Costumes and Flat Textiles." *Museum News*. 58, No. 3 (January-February 1980), pp. 59-68.

These two articles offer a detailed description of cost and materials used to construct the rolled textile units at the Chester County Historical Society. Also described are the cost of materials and construction of the sampler folders for flat textiles.

Fikioris, Margaret A. "A Model for Textile Storage." *Museum News*. 52, No. 3 (November-December 1973), pp. 34-41.

The author presents a description of the eight textile storerooms at Winterthur Museum. Detail measurements for storage units are provided for curtain, bedspread, general textile, and rug storage.

Fikioris, Margaret A. "Textile Conservation for Period Room Settings in Museums and Historic Houses." *Preservation of Paper and Textiles of Historic and Artistic Value II*, edited by John C. Williams. Advances in Chemistry Series 193. Washington, DC: American Chemical Society, 1981, pp. 253-74.

This paper gives an overview of the variety of problems encountered in a museum with period room settings and solutions used in the past and the present.

Harpers Ferry Regional Textile Group. *Textiles and Museum Lighting*. Washington, DC: Anderson House Museum, 1980.

This is an excellent document which discusses the effect of light on textiles and the use of light, past and present, within museums and historic houses.

Johnson, E. Verner, and Joanne C. Horgan. *Museum Collection Storage*. Protection of the Cultural Heritage, Technical Handbooks for Museums and Monuments 2. Paris: UNESCO, 1979.

This handbook includes an excellent compilation of storage designs and methods for all decorative arts objects, particularly textiles, rugs, and costumes. Of special interest are the discussions of fixed rolled storage units, the mobile hanging storage units, storage for rolled textiles, the mobile hanging storage for flat textiles and large rugs, and the high-density mobile storage system. Other important topics covered are records, security and environment.

Mailand, Harold F. *Considerations for the Care of Textiles and Costumes: A Handbook for the Non-Specialist*. 3rd edition. Revised. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Museum of Art, 1980.

This provides a good introduction to the care and storage of textiles and costumes. Topics covered include lighting, mildew, insects and rodents, cleaning, mounting, and exhibition, with a source list for suppliers and a selected bibliography.

Montgomery, Florence M. *Textiles in America 1650-1870*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1984.

This book consists of an extensive dictionary of textiles compiled from original documents, prints and paintings, commercial records, American merchants' papers, shopkeepers' advertisements, and pattern books with original cloth swatches. Prefacing the over 200-page dictionary are chapters on furnishing practices in England and America, bed hangings, window curtains, and upholstery and textiles for the period room in America. The preface discusses the changing "fashions" in decorating the period museum room

in the 20th-century. The dictionary is accompanied by over 100 color plates showing historic fabric swatches.

Nylander, Jane C. *Fabrics for Historic Buildings: A Guide to Selecting Reproduction Fabrics*. 3rd edition. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1983.

This book includes 95 photographs, and offers a catalogue of 550 available reproduction fabrics. Particularly useful is a glossary of fabric terms, a list of manufacturers of reproduction fabrics, and suggestions for additional sources of information.

Orlofsky, Patsy. "The Collector's Guide for the Care of Quilts in the Home." *The Quilt Digest*. Vol. 2, pp. 58-69. San Francisco: Kiracofe and Kile, 1984.

For the collector as well as curators of historical textile collections, this article discusses the display and storage of quilts.

Thurman, Christa C. Mayer. *The Department of Textiles at the Art Institute of Chicago*. Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago, 1978.

This clearly illustrated booklet shows flat, rolled, and shelf storage systems for textiles, coverlets, quilts, and tapestries used at the Department of Textiles at the Art Institute. Of special interest is the "tree" system for very large tapestries and the rolled units running on tracks.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Wallcoverings

Bradbury, Bruce. "Anaglypta and Other Embossed Wallcoverings: Their History and Their Use Today." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 11 (November 1982), pp. 231-234.

Anaglypta was a successor of Lincrusta-Walton, but made of highly embossed, pressed paper. Since it was not as durable as Lincrusta, it was most likely to be used on ceilings to imitate decorative plaster and friezes. Invented in England in the 1880's, where it is still used, its popularity in the U.S. had declined by the 1920's. The article also includes recommended refinishing techniques.

Bradbury, Bruce. "A Layman's Guide to Historic Wallpaper Reproduction." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (1984) pp. 57-58.

This article offers a brief overview of the history of wallpaper, related terminology and stylistic categories for dating wallpapers in an issue devoted to historic finishes.

Bradbury, Bruce. "Lincrusta-Walton: Can the Democratic Wallcovering be Revived?" *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 10 (October 1982), pp. 203-207.

The article provides a history of this linoleum-based wallcovering and explains not only its composition, but its popularity. Also included is advice on repairing existing Lincrusta-Walton.

Duncan, Dorothy. "A Choice Assortment of Paper Hangings For Sale By The Subscribers." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. VII, No. 2 (1975) pp. 74-82.

The author outlines the developments in the design and printing of wallpapers in the United States where eventually, economized production methods made wallpapers affordable to everyone. A recipe for wallpaper paste is also included.

Entwisle, E.A. *A Literary History of Wallpaper*. London: B.T. Batsford Ltd., 1960.

This important work consists of a listing of all known literary references to the use of wallpaper

beginning with 1509, which the author states is the date of the earliest known wallpaper. The references continue up to 1960, and include interesting literary references as well as important milestones in the development of wallpaper.

Greysmith, Brenda. *Wallpaper*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1976.

This historical survey of the design and production of wallpaper in the western world traces its evolution from the 16th-century to the present. Over 150 illustrations are included of which approximately 30 are color plates. A useful bibliography is also included.

Kahn, Eve (compiler). "Painted Window Shades." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 5 (September-October 1987), pp. 46-49.

Painted shades were popular from the 1820's until the end of the 19th-century, and their designs ranged from picturesque "Hudson River School" landscapes to simple, but elegant borders intended to blend in with the room decor. The article, which was compiled from a master's thesis written by William Jedlick, concludes with instructions on how to paint window shades.

Lynn (Frangiamore), Catherine. "The Story Wallpapers Tell." *Historic Preservation*. Vol. 27, No. 4 (October-December 1975), pp. 27-34.

The author explains how wallpaper layers and their sequence can provide important clues to the history of a house and its changing interior decor over the years. The article advises caution in the removal and examination of old wallpaper fragments even if restoration is not the objective, as it is not unusual to find paper as old as the house at the bottom of as many as 6-16 layers of wallpaper.

Lynn, Catherine. *Wallpaper in America from the Seventeenth Century to World War I*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1980.

Over 100 color plates enhance this history of wallpaper types in America, plus many more black and white illustrations. One of the first major studies in the past 50 years, it is useful to the homeowner, interior designer, curator and professional restorer.

Lynn, (Frangiamore), Catherine. *Wallpapers in Historic Preservation*. 1st published Washington, DC: Technical Preservation Services Branch, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977. (Reprinted by the American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN, 1989.)

This book is well-illustrated in black and white with examples of historic wallpapers. It begins with a history of wallpaper technology from hand-made to machine-made paper, painted papers, stenciled and printed papers, a history of wallpaper styles and their use, hanging techniques, and advice for planning a restoration project involving wallpaper. The appendices include a short list of historic wallpaper reference collections, and a list of firms that reproduce historic wallpapers.

Nylander, Richard C. *Wallpapers for Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1983.

This is a guide organized by historical periods from 1750 to 1900 to more than 350 reproduction wallpapers available today. Reproduction wallpapers are listed according to manufacturers, and a useful bibliography is also included. The handbook is part of the series which includes fabrics, floorcoverings, and lighting published by The Preservation Press.

Oman, Charles C., and Jean Hamilton. *Wallpapers: An International History and Illustrated Survey from the Victoria and Albert Museum*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers.

This is a very important work on the subject of wallpapers, and was developed from Oman's ear-

lier study, the *Catalogue of Wallpaper* published in 1929. This work includes a noteworthy bibliography prepared by E.A. Entwisle.

Phillips, Morgan W., and Andrew L. Ladygo. "A Method for Reproducing Lincrusta Papers By Hand." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XII, No. 2 (1980), pp. 64-79.

Missing segments of a lincrusta ceiling are reproduced from existing decorative relief. A polyester resin mixture provided the needed flexibility for recasting delicate, shallow relief which would otherwise crack with traditional plaster materials.

Pilling, Ron. "Making Wood Venetian Blinds." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 2 (March 1983), pp. 35, 46-48.

Wood venetian blinds were popular in the U.S. during the Federal period from about the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century, and then again during the Colonial Revival Period. This article explains how to make reproduction wood blinds modelled on 1829 originals.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Floors and Floor Coverings

Black, David (editor). *The Macmillan Atlas of Rugs and Carpets: A Comprehensive Guide for the Buyer and Collector*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1985.

This book contains 200 full color illustrations and 150 black and white photographs and line drawings. Included is a useful section on the care of carpets -- cleaning, repairs, display and storage, and a glossary that describes designs, dyes, and types of weaves, as well as a selected bibliography dealing mostly with oriental rugs.

Blackman, Leo, and Deborah Dietsch. "A New

Look at Linoleum: Preservation's Rejected Floor Covering." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 1 (January 1982), pp. 9-12.

Blackman, Leo, and Deborah Dietsch. "Linoleum: How to Repair It, Install It, & Clean It." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X., No. 2 (February 1982), pp. 36-38.

The premise of these articles is that despite the fact that linoleum was a popular floor covering beginning at the turn-of-the-century, it is often ignored and little used in restoration. Included here is a summary of linoleum types and their manufacture. These articles were probably some of the first to acknowledge the importance of linoleum in interior design, and to provide suggestions for repair.

Cotton, J. Randall. "The Bare Facts About Early Floors." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 36-41.

This article discusses the history of wood flooring in the U.S. from the 17th to the late 19th century, and includes the regional differences in wood floor types, as well as different ways of sawing and laying the floor boards. In addition, the article describes various decorative painted floor treatments, and floor coverings, including painted floorcloths, matting, carpets and rugs.

Fidler, John. "Floor Show." *Traditional Homes*. Vol. 4, No. 7 (April 1988), pp. 102-105.

This practical article reviews a variety of floor finishes, how they are applied including pros and cons, and suggests that only traditional reversible finishes keep wood floors presentable and well-preserved. The article discusses cleaning and sanding, and concludes with suggestions for further reading, as well as a list of mostly British manufacturers and services--which however, does not limit the utility of the article for the American reader.

Fisher, Charles E. "Temporary Protection of Historic Stairways during Rehabilitation Work:

Villard Houses, New York, New York." *Preservation Tech Notes*. Temporary Protection Number 1. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, March 1985.

When these historic Renaissance Revival-style houses, designed in the 1880's by McKim, Mead and White, were rehabilitated for offices and function rooms to serve a new hotel, a system was designed for fitting the elegant marble and wood staircases with temporary protective covering to avoid damage, but still permitting their use during the construction. The protective system, which can be adapted to any rehabilitation project, utilized plywood and padding to cover the walls, steps and balustrades without using anchoring devices that would damage the historic fabric.

Fulton, Kathy, and Gordon Bock. "Repairing Antique Floors." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 43-45.

This "how-to" article is based on the experience of a skilled craftsman. It discusses how to find replacement lumber, and how to match it to the existing floor, the importance of seasoning to remove excess moisture, how to remove damaged areas, and the installation of replacements. Also included is a brief column on "Dutchman Patching for Small Repairs."

Kahn, Eve. "Post-Victorian Houses: Finding Linoleum." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 10 (December 1986), pp. 478-481.

Although linoleum is no longer manufactured in the U.S., some vinyl patterns closely resemble the old linoleum patterns. The article also provides a listing of sources for these, as well as suppliers in the U.S. that distribute linoleum that is still made in Europe.

Lanman, Susan Warren. "Collecting Victorian Embossed Ceramic Tile." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 2 (March 1986), pp. 84-87.

These decorative tiles were popular in the U.S.

from about 1876 up to World War I, and they were often used decoratively around fireplace openings, and hearths. The article discusses the various manufacturers and artists, how the tiles were made, and includes the address of a studio in the U.S. that still makes new tiles and reproductions.

Little, Nina Fletcher. *Floor Coverings in New England Before 1850*. Old Sturbridge Village Booklet Series. Old Sturbridge, Massachusetts: Old Sturbridge, Inc., 1967.

This small book provides thorough coverage of the subject, discussing painted floors and floor cloths, as well as various types of imported carpets and hand-woven rugs.

Monnich, Joni. "Carpets and Rugs....Unravelling Their Differences." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 7 (August-September 1983), pp. 142-146.

This article explains different types of floor coverings used from 1750 up to the 20th-century. Also included is a list of sources available today for these materials.

Poore, Patricia. "Restoring a Parquet Floor." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 1 (January-February 1984), pp. 28-29.

The author suggests how to locate suitable replacement pieces for missing pieces, cutting and installing new pieces and how to make general repairs.

Poore, Patricia, and The Old-House Journal Technical Staff. "Fixing Old Floors - A Three-Part Series." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. IX, No. 1 (January 1981), pp. 7-10; Vol. IX, No. 2 (February 1981), pp. 48-50; Vol. IX, No. 3 (March 1981), pp. 61-63.

This series consists of three articles with practical information on: "How to Deal with Sagging, Sloping, Squeaking Old Floors," "Construction

Types and Sub-Floor Repairs," and "Repairing and Replacing Floorboards."

"Reproducing Embossed Tile." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 10 (December 1986), pp. 476-477.

This article describes a method of reproducing missing or broken Victorian embossed tile that can be done by an experienced ceramicist. The technique involves making a mold from an original tile, and if well-glazed, can result in satisfactory, if not perfect, replacements.

Von Rosenstiel, Helene, and Gail Caskey Winkler. *Floor Coverings for Historic Buildings: A Guide to Selecting Reproductions*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1988.

This book is prefaced with an informative introduction that defines the terms used in the text, explains the different types of carpeting and their manufacture, discusses the various restoration approaches of how to document original floor coverings, and the correct installation of period reproductions. Five chapters cover the years from 1750 to 1930, and comprise the catalogue of reproduction floor coverings, including wood and brick flooring, matting, floorcloths, handmade rugs and flat woven and pile carpets, and Oriental rugs. The Appendix includes the list of suppliers of the reproduction materials, a glossary of terms, a selected bibliography, and additional sources of information.

Worsley, John. "Recreating Historic Tile." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIX, No. 3 (1987), pp. 31-41.

Encaustic tile was a common type of decorative floor tile whose patterns were achieved by the inlay of colors into the top surface of the clay body. In an effort to replace worn tiles in the California State Capitol, specialists had to recreate wire mesh stencils to transfer designs to the new tile.

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## Features, Finishes and Materials: Wood

Ball, Norman R. "Reproducing Historic Wooden Moldings." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. X, No. 4 (1978), pp. 101-103.

This short article outlines the basic considerations for choosing replacement wood moldings. Such aspects as thickness of historic molding profile, appropriate wood, and shrinkage allowances are discussed.

Bock, Gordon. "Removing Interior Woodwork: Clever Ways to Avoid Destroying Your Trim." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 5 (June 1985), pp. 97, 108-111.

When other aspects of a rehabilitation necessitate temporary woodwork removal, the author explains how to carefully remove it and store it without causing damage. After the work is completed, the author provides guidance for non-destructive reinstallation of the woodwork.

Johnson, Ed. *Old House Woodwork Restoration. How to Restore Doors, Windows, Walls, Stairs and Decorative Trim to Their Original Beauty*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

This book addresses interior and exterior wood trim and siding. It provides some historical perspective on styles and decorative treatments, as well as "how-to" information.

Jones, Larry. "The Hand Rubbed Finish." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 2 (March 1986), pp. 70-74.

Hand-rubbing is a labor-intensive refinishing method that results in a very smooth finish best-suited for fine woodwork. It is especially appropriate for woodwork or furniture that has broad, flat surfaces that tend to emphasize minor imperfections in the finish.

Jowers, Walter. "Beam Repair Basics." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 8 (October 1984), pp. 175-178.

This article discusses how to repair and replace when necessary, load-bearing rafters, headers, girders, and joists in old buildings. It includes well-drawn illustrations and good cautionary advice.

Labine, Clem. "Restoring Clear Finishes: Reviving is Easier and Cheaper than Total Stripping." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 11 (November 1982), pp. 221, 238-241.

The article explains that complete stripping is not always necessary, and suggests simpler options, such as cleaning, when restoring clear finishes. The article provides suggestions for removing damaged or unsalvageable finishes.

Labine, Clem. "Selecting a Clear Finish for Paint-Stripped Woodwork." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 9 (November 1984), pp. 197-199.

This article explains the various types of finishes, and a very useful chart describes each finish, its pros and cons, and includes some suggested product names.

McNulty, George F. "Henry C. Mercer and Dating By Moldings." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. X, No. 4 (1978), pp. 3-19.

The author discusses the relative dating of wood molding profiles which are either the product of hand craftsmanship or are composites of machine-made components. Reacting to a previous study of the subject, the author suggests that the study sample was too small for regional conclusions about moldings. He offers a general approach for inspecting moldings for clues which indicate either a hand-made or machine-made technology.

Nelson, Lee, H. "A Simplified Method for Reproducing Wood Moldings." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. III, No. 4 (1971), pp. 49-53.

This offers a graphic, step-by-step presentation of reproducing historic moldings according to original profiles. The methods are easily accomplished with average power tools.

O'Donnell, Bill. "After You Strip -- Before You Finish." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 1 (January-February 1987), pp. 43-47.

This article explains what must be done after stripping interior woodwork in order to prepare it for refinishing.

O'Donnell, Bill. "Reconditioning Floors." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 10 (December 1984), pp. 201, 218-219.

How-to guidance for "gently" reviving a floor finish. First the floor is cleaned, lightly hand-sanded in selected areas, and then a new varnish finish is applied, and finally waxed. This is a practical approach when the floor still retains some of its original finish.

Papa, Byron. "Clear Wood Finishes." *Fine Homebuilding*. No. 48 (August-September 1988), pp. 74-78.

This article describes how one painter applies lacquer and varnish to interior woodwork to camouflage nail holes. He discusses the pros and cons of a variety of clear wood finishes and explains how he matches color putty by blending it with white glazing compound to achieve an exact match with the wood color.

Phillips, Morgan W., and Judith E. Selwyn. *Epoxies for Wood Repairs in Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978. \*NTIS order number: PB85-180834.

This technical report presents research findings on the use of epoxies to preserve historic wood features rather than replacing them. It discusses low-viscosity epoxy consolidants that can be

soaked into rotted wood in order to restore its solidity, and epoxy pastes for filling holes and cracks in historic woodwork. It includes useful case-study applications, suggested formulations, and lists of suppliers.

Poore, Jonathan. "The Best Way to Replace a Tread or Riser." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 2 (March 1983), pp. 40-41.

The emphasis of this short article is that the proper way to replace a tread or riser is from the underside of the stairs so that the nails do not show and the step does not squeak.

Poore, Jonathan. "How to Fix Old Doors." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 5 (June 1986), pp. 222-227.

The author discusses some of the most common problems that affect old doors, from paint build-up to loose hinges, with suggestions how to remedy problems so doors operate smoothly.

Poore, Jonathan. "Woodwork Repairs." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 3 (May-June 1987), pp. 32-37.

The author describes how to remedy problems often encountered after stripping old woodwork to prepare for a clear finish. Problems discussed include open joints, cracks and checks, warping, damaged veneer, mismatched and missing pieces, scratches, gouges and dents, and stains and discolorations.

Poore, Patricia. "Replacing a Stair at Our Old House." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 2 (February 1982), pp. 27, 44-47.

Poore, Patricia. "Fixing Our Balustrade." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 3 (March 1982), pp. 58-62.

These two articles describe how an 1890 staircase that was shaky and out-of-level with treads pulling out of their housing was repaired by a master stairbuilder, who also replaced the newel and

repaired the balustrade.

"Refinishing Clinic: Using the Right Products." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 1 (January 1982), pp. 16-18.

This is a survey of the major types of finishes for interior wood with a brief description of filling compounds, prime sealers, stains, finishes and the best application for each type.

Weaver, Martin E. "The Investigation and Recording of Moulding Profiles." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. X, No. 4 (1978), pp. 88-92.

The author cautions investigators about the inherent difficulties of careful measuring of historic mouldings that are covered with many uneven layers of paint, as well as accurate drawing of the profile recorded.

Weil, Martin E. "Interior Details in 18th Century Architecture Books," *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. X, No. 4 (1978), pp. 47-66.

This article reviews the use of architectural books by 18th-century craftsmen, and the canons of Classical proportioning which often governed their design and placement of such details as moldings and pilasters. Conformity to these principles may be conveyed in these features and therefore may indicate a certain level of professional knowledge or access to building guides. This article has a useful appendix of historic architectural books concerning the designs of interior details.

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## Systems and Fixtures

Ambrosino, Michael, PE. "Energy Conservation at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum: Renovation/ Retrofitting for Improved Mechanical System Efficiency." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Spring 1979), pp. 32-34.

When the 1901 Carnegie Mansion in New York City was converted by the Smithsonian Institution into a museum of design, the engineers and architects were able to utilize the innovative mechanical systems originally installed in the mansion, which enabled them to modernize systems without altering interior or exterior appearances.

Biallis, Randall J., AIA. "Building Automation System at Iolani Palace - Honolulu, Hawaii." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIII, No. 1 (1981), pp. 7-15.

The article describes in detail the complex digital computer-controlled electronic communications system to monitor climate control, fire detection, security and electric systems that was installed in the Iolani Palace when it was restored in the 1970's.

Buckley, Jim. "The Rumford Compromise: A Safe Modification for Victorian Fireplaces." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 1 (January-February 1985), pp. 8-11.

The author devised a method of utilizing the many coal-burning fireplaces in his 1880's house, and now as a result also makes and sells modular components of the Rumford fireplace. This is not for do-it-yourselfers, and may not meet fire and safety codes in all localities.

Cook, Melissa, and Ferro, Maximilian. "Electric Lighting and Wiring in Historic American Buildings." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 8, No. 3 (Spring 1983), pp. 28-48.

Lighting sources in historic buildings are often

inadequate for modern needs. In addition, early attempts at retrofitting were often crude and are incompatible with present building codes. The authors explore means of introducing compatible fixtures and updating electrical wiring systems. Categories of period lighting fixtures describe styles, development and documentation procedures.

Cotton, J. Randall. "Ceiling Fans." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 4 (July-August 1987), pp. 42-46.

This article discusses the popularity of the ceiling fan in the early 20th-century, as well as refurbishing old fans, and sources for reproduction and reconditioned old fans.

Cotton, J. Randall. "Knobs and Latches." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 6 (November-December 1987), pp. 37-44.

This is a concise survey of domestic doorknobs, latches and locks from the 18th-century up to the mid-20th-century. It includes general guidance on cleaning, repair and a list of sources for original and reproduction replacements.

Crosby, Anthony, and Scratish, Nick. "Design and Installation of a Fire Detection and Suppression System, Wawona Hotel, Yosemite National Park, CA." Historic Structures Report, Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1983. \*NTIS order number: 84169300/PCA14/MFA01.

In an effort to upgrade the hotel for compliance with safety protection codes, proposals were made to install sprinkler piping throughout the complex. Some fittings caused slight disruptions of historic fabric, but all efforts were made to minimize the impact with concealed sprinkler systems and recording of altered or removed historic fabric when necessary.

Del Sordo, Stephen. "Radiators." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XVI, No. 5 (September-October 1988), pp. 28-35.

This article discusses a variety of methods that can be used for stripping old paint-encrusted radiators, and suggestions for repainting using traditional paints and color combinations. Also included is a brief pictorial survey of historic radiator types, radiator covers, and a list of sources for radiator replacements and painting supplies.

Doermann, Elisabeth W. "Restoration of Electrical Systems in the James J. Hill House: Support of Historic Interpretation in an Adaptive-Use Site." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XVIII, No. 3 (1986), pp. 56-64.

This case history of this 1891 mansion in St. Paul describes how the Minnesota Historical Society was able to adapt it for use as a house and art museum. Much of the original wiring still existed, and the restoration saved and supplemented the electrical system as well as returning some of the fixtures to their original dual gas/electrical use. The rehabilitation also involved the sensitive installation of fire and security systems required by the new uses.

Eroque, Justin. "Heating and Cooling Robie House." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIX, No. 2 (1987), pp. 38-51.

A thorough analysis and understanding of Wright's design for heating and cooling systems made possible the coordination of modern systems with the original systems. With only minor alterations to the building fabric it was possible to integrate refrigerated cooling and ventilation with the natural ventilation and heating patterns of the house.

Ferguson, Eugene S. "An Historical Sketch of Central Heating: 1800-1860." *Building Early America*. Proceedings of the Symposium held at Philadelphia to Celebrate the 250th Birthday of the Carpenters Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, editor. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company. 1976, pp. 165-185.

This paper discusses both British and American heating innovations in residential, as well as factory buildings and large public places such as the House of Commons. The author also discusses the theory behind the inventions and culminates in a lengthy essay on the design and installation of the heating systems in the "new" House and Senate wings of the U.S. Capitol designed by Montgomery C. Meigs. It is an interesting historical study.

Ferro, Maximilian L., AIA, RIBA, and Melissa L. Cook. *Electric Wiring and Lighting in Historic American Buildings: Guidelines for Restoration and Rehabilitation Projects*. New Bedford, MA: AFC/A Nortek Company, 1984. (Available from: AFC/A Nortek Company, 55 Samuel Barnett Boulevard, New Bedford, MA 02745.)

This is one of the few publications devoted to the subject of historic electric wiring, as well as historic lighting. While perhaps one fourth of the book deals with wiring, wire insulation, types of wiring systems, and a discussion of rewiring historic buildings, the rest of the book is composed of a well-illustrated chronology of fixtures, 1880-1930, from old lighting catalogs. These fixtures are classified as: functional, gas/electric, artistic, scientific, and traditional.

Feuerstein, Gary. "Things You Should Know About Old-House Plumbing." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 7 (August-September 1983), pp. 133, 158-161.

The author explains some of the problems frequently encountered with older plumbing systems. A glossary of plumbing terms is included.

Fidler, John. "Power Dressing." *Traditional Homes*. Vol. 4, No. 9 (June 1988), pp. 102-106.

The author discusses some of the problems of inserting modern electrical services, including fire and security alarms into historic buildings. He describes some approaches which have led to successful and inobtrusive installations in National

Trust-owned properties, as well as the Brighton Pavilion, and other historic buildings in Britain.

Garrett, Elisabeth Donaghy. "Lighting Devices and Practices." *The Magazine Antiques*. Vol. CXXIII, No. 2 (February 1983), pp. 408-417.

The role of artificial lighting was an important component of interior design, atmosphere and hospitality throughout the 18th and 19th-centuries. This article underscores the importance of lighting, from Colonial candles and oil lamps, to the 19th-century girandole and later Victorian reflective lamps. The integration of firelight, high gloss woodwork and interior lighting devices is explored using historic excerpts and accounts of lighting practices.

Hardingham, Dave. "Detecting Electrical Leakage." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XI, No. 1 (January-February 1983), pp. 7-11.

The author provides information on how to test old wiring for dangerous inadequacies, and how to repair electrical wire insulation.

Hayward, Arthur H. *Colonial Lighting*. 1st published 1923. 3rd enlarged edition with a new introduction and supplement "Colonial Chandeliers" by James R. Marsh. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1962.

This is one of the earliest books on the history of colonial lighting. It includes lanterns, tin, pewter and brass lamps, candles and candle holders, early glass lamps, and astral and luster lamps.

*Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Irwin Manufacturing Company*. An unabridged reprint of the 1865 edition with a new introduction by Lee H. Nelson, FAIA. Published by the Association for Preservation Technology, 1980.

This catalogue should be particularly useful for those interested in door hardware, shutter and window hardware, clothes hooks, household bells,

and door handles. Although the catalogue also contains a small selection of lighting fixtures, much of it is devoted to tools, and other domestic, agricultural and commercial implements that are less pertinent to historic building interiors.

Lindstrom, Bekka. "Post-Victorian Interiors: Bathrooms." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 6 (November-December 1987), pp. 56-61.

This short article describes and illustrates American bathrooms of the early-20th century (1900-1930). The article explains that basically not much has changed since then, other than modest design changes of the fixtures and the concept of built-ins. It stresses the importance of the tiled bathroom, a concept that also has not changed.

McGuiness, John J. "Environmental Controls for Historic Properties: The Important Role of Humidity Regulation." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 1, No. 3 (Winter 1976), pp. 22-25, 32.

Although the title implies the subject is historic properties, the focus is more on the historic, artistic and archival works contained in museums, and environmental requirements necessary to preserve them.

Martin, Tricia (compiler). "Historical Door and Window Hardware Source List." *Traditional Building*. Vol. 1, No. 1 (September-October 1988), pp. 4-6.

Presented in the form of a chart, this includes listings for 22 companies in the United States which manufacture and supply traditional hardware. Specialities of each company are described, as well as whether the company sells historical reproductions or contemporary adaptations, and exactly what kinds (pieces) of hardware it can supply.

Martin, Tricia (compiler). "Historical Interior Lighting Reproductions Sourcelist." *Traditional Building*. Vol. 1, No. 2 (November-December 1988), pp. 13-14.

Twenty-five companies are included here listed alphabetically according to period, types and composition of lighting reproductions offered from chandeliers, sconces and wall fixtures, hall lights, and lanterns. The list indicates whether a company does custom-work, and whether a catalogue is available.

Moss, Roger W. *Lighting for Historic Buildings: A Guide to Selecting Reproductions*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1988.

This handbook on the history of lighting in America includes illustrations of hundreds of fixtures available today that are suitable for historic buildings from the 17th-century through the 1920's. Appendices include a list of suppliers, a glossary, additional sources of information and a selected bibliography. This is part of the Historic Interiors Series which includes wallpapers, fabrics, floorcoverings published by The Preservation Press.

*Mott's Illustrated Catalog of Victorian Plumbing Fixtures for Bathrooms and Kitchens*. (Reprint of "The J.L. Mott Ironworks, New York Catalog "G" Illustrating the Plumbing and Sanitary Department," 1888.) New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1987.

As the title indicates, this catalog includes a full selection of cast iron and porcelain fixtures such as sinks, tubs, toilets, urinals and pipes and fittings, for residential and commercial use.

Myers, Denys Peter. *Gaslighting in America. A Guide for Historic Preservation*. Washington, DC: Technical Preservation Services Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1978. Reprinted. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1989.

Copiously illustrated, this book takes the form of a catalogue that surveys the types and styles of gas fixtures used in the 19th and early-20th centuries with a one page description, including patent date, of each item illustrated on the page opposite. The book includes interior and exterior

lighting. Extensive notes, histories of major manufacturing firms and charter dates for gas companies, and a bibliography offer much to the serious researcher of the subject.

The Old-House Journal Technical Staff. "Routing Wiring: How to Get From Here to There with Very Little Plaster Repair." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIII, No. 9 (October 1985), pp. 161, 168-170.

This article does not explain how to rewire an old house. It does provide helpful hints on ways to get wiring through walls, floors and ceilings with a minimum of disruption to, and loss of, the existing plaster.

*Picture Book of Authentic Mid-Victorian Gas Lighting Fixtures*. A Reprint of the Historic Mitchell, Vance and Company Catalog, c. 1876 with over 1000 illustrations. With an Introduction by Denys Peter Myers. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1984.

This reprint contains useful guidance for those wishing to refurbish Mid-Victorian buildings with authentically-styled lighting fixtures.

Pilling, Ron. "Restoring the Baltimore Heater." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 9 (November 1984), pp. 191, 206-209.

The Baltimore Heater or Latrobe Stove which was invented in the mid-19th century, was popular throughout the Victorian period and was still made until World War II. The Baltimore Stove was the inspiration or precursor of the first whole-house furnace. So many of these stoves were manufactured that many that are repairable still exist in late 19th-century houses.

Rambusch, Viggo Bech. "Historical Interior Lighting: Recreating 19th Century Fixtures for Capitol Buildings." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 6, No. 4 (Winter 1981), pp. 34-41.

The author describes the research that went into

the recreation of appropriate period lighting fixtures for the US Senate Chambers, Independence Hall in Wheeling, West Virginia, the Alabama State Capitol, and the British Columbia Legislative Assembly Buildings.

Rambusch, Viggo Bech. "Interior Lighting Systems for Historic Churches: Planning to Meet Restoration Goals and Current Needs." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 2, No. 4 (Winter 1977), pp. 28-32.

Installing new lighting in a religious structure should reflect the requirements of the congregation and maintain the architectural integrity of the interior. The author has determined that there are four lighting levels that need to be considered in order to accomplish this, which he discusses here.

Robinson, Jeremy. "Electrical Capacity: Does Your House Have Enough?" *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. X, No. 6 (June 1982), pp. 115, 124-125.

How to estimate the electrical service needs of a house based on the present service, taking into consideration new services including increased heating and air-conditioning loads, and additional appliances.

Russell, Loris S. *A Heritage of Light*. Toronto: University of Toronto, 1968.

Subtitled "Lamps and Lighting in the Early Canadian Home," this book provides a history and survey of lighting devices in Canada evolving from candles in the early 19th-century to electric lights by the end of the century. The subject has many parallels with the history of lighting in the United States.

Sonn, Albert H. *Early American Wrought Iron*. Reprint of the original 1928 edition. New York: Bonanza Books, 1979.

This reprint contains three volumes in one and

three hundred and twenty plates from drawings by the author. Facing each item individually depicted in a drawing by the author, is a short description of the item, including dimensions, location and date. The first two volumes of the book discuss early American door hardware including knockers, latches, hinges and bolts, and locks. Book three contains drawings with individual descriptions of balconies, and railings, newels and gates as well as miscellaneous household items such as fireplace accessories, kitchen utensils and lighting equipment.

Swearingen, David. "Old House Security: Part 2, Locks and Alarms." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XIV, No. 10 (December 1986), pp. 472-475.

This is the second of two articles (the first in the November 1986 issue discussed exterior security measures) on this subject. The author, a locksmith, discusses different types of locks, including the repair of old locks, and a variety of interior alarm systems. The addresses of several alarm system manufacturers are included.

Synk, J.A. "Art and Artifact Theft: How to Protect the Past." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 1, No. 1 (Spring 1976), pp. 20-22.

Written by a security system marketing representative, the article discusses how to select a cost-effective security system for galleries, museums and historic buildings. The author explains various alarm systems including perimeter protection ultrasonic alarms, capacitance alarms, photoelectric alarms, microwave alarms and closed circuit TV monitoring.

Walbert, III, Benjamin L. "The Infancy of Central Heating in the United States: 1803-1845." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. III, No. 4 (1971), pp. 76-88.

The rapid increase in institutional and mill buildings prompted a search for more efficient heating systems during this time frame. This article reviews period literature giving accounts of early attempts to disperse heat with steam air appara-

tus and other methods. Also included is a list of Central Heating Manufacturing Prior to 1845.

*The Well-Appointed Bath.* With an Introduction by Gail Caskey Winkler. (Republication of The J.L. Mott Ironworks 1914 catalog "Modern Plumbing, Number 8," and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company's "Planning your Plumbing Wisely: 'Standard' Plumbing Fixtures for the Home.") Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989.

This reprint contains authentic plans and plumbing fixtures from the early decades of the 20th-century, and like most catalogs includes specific information on prices, measurements, and detailed drawings that will serve as excellent guidance for those interested in restoring bathrooms of that period.

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## Rehabilitation Case Studies

Bergmann, Richard, FAIA, and Lynn Hamilton. "Restoration of the Lockwood-Mathews Mansion: Preserving a Masterpiece of Craftsmanship." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 7, No. 4 (Winter 1982), pp. 14-25.

The article documents in detail the extensive restoration project undertaken on this 1868 mansion in Norwalk, Connecticut, and focuses in particular on the painstaking work required to repair and restore the many highly-decorated painted and plastered finishes.

*A Courthouse Conservation Handbook.* The National Trust for Historic Preservation in cooperation with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1976.

Created as a sourcebook for a 1976 conference on historic courthouses, this handbook is designed to discuss the many problems likely to be encountered when dealing with courthouse pres-

ervation. The handbook provides some practical suggestions that have been successful, and suggestions are also included for other uses. The book discusses structural considerations, updating systems, lighting, acoustics, heating, and spatial considerations. A case study of the rehabilitation of the Marshall County, Iowa, Courthouse is included.

Dixon, John Morris; Thomas Fisher and Daralice D. Boles. "New Products from Old Mills." *Progressive Architecture*. November 1985, pp. 94-99.

Trends toward the conversion of mill buildings into office and apartment space are examined. The basic features of industrial buildings and options for the treatment of circulation, energy systems, interior spaces and surfaces are described. It should be cautioned that some suggestions may not be compatible with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Ferro, Maximilian L., AIA, RIBA. "Planning for the Conservation of the Hay House: The Role of Infrastructure in House Museum Management." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 7, No. 3 (Fall 1982), pp. 40-48.

This article on the mid-19th century Hay Mansion in Macon, Georgia, examines not only the aesthetics of this historic house, but stresses that the historic systems, particularly important and novel for their time, should receive equal attention during restoration and as a point of interpretation in the house museum.

Henry, Christina. "Preserving Historic Corridors in Open Office Plans: Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." *Preservation Tech Notes*. Historic Interior Spaces Number 1. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, October 1985.

To meet the expansion needs of the building's occupants, a design was developed that created a

more open office plan while preserving the significant historic qualities of the central corridors of this 1920's office building. The solution involved removing horizontal sections of the walls above the original marble wainscotting, leaving original doorframes and transoms in place, and constructing soffits above.

*Interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.* Washington, DC: Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior.

\_\_\_\_ Number 81-017. *Removal of Significant Interior Woodwork.*

Despite its simplicity and machine-planed character, woodwork in an apartment building was determined to be representative of public rooms for such turn-of-the-century buildings and important to be retained in the course of rehabilitation.

\_\_\_\_ Number 81-019. *Alterations to Significant Interior Spaces.*

Developers are often tempted to maximize large, multi-storied open spaces within buildings by inserting additional, new floors. A new floor added across a two story trading room in a stock exchange was determined not to meet the Standards because of its radical departure from the original function of the space.

\_\_\_\_ Number 81-020. *Interior Alterations to Accommodate New Functions.*

The challenge to accommodate a new function in a building without disturbing floor plans and decorative elements is the subject of two rehabilitation case studies. One was determined to be in violation of the Standards for not retaining a dominant central floor plan. The second project which received certification, retained all of a building's primary spaces in the conversion of a mansion to professional offices.

\_\_\_\_ Number 84-059. *Replacing a Significant Interior Feature to Meet Health and Safety Code Requirements.*

This study best illustrates the sometimes incompatible requirements of building codes and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. In an effort to comply with codes specifying the replacement of a historic iron cage elevator, the feature was removed entirely, leaving no record of the building's historic means of access between floors and the project was determined not to meet the Standards.

\_\_\_\_ Number 87-081. *Interior Alterations Resulting in Loss of Air/Light Shaft.*

Two successful rehabilitation projects reveal the flexibility of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation when a certain interior feature such as a light shaft is redundant and is judged to have little character-defining value.

\_\_\_\_ Number 87-093. *Alteration of Interior Layouts.*

In this example of reuse, alterations to original interior spatial arrangements cancelled the important role of natural light dispensed through a central skylight to surrounding rooms. As a result, the project was denied certification under the Standards.

\_\_\_\_ Number 88-099. *Selective Restoration in Historic Interiors.*

When a building exhibits two historic periods of construction or alteration, the owner is given the option of returning the structure to its earlier period only if that phase is considered the more significant of the two, and there is sufficient structural or decorative evidence in the building to guide restoration work. In this example, because restoration was selective for certain details the project did not successfully recreate the earlier period.

\_\_\_\_ Number 88-100. *Alterations of Floor Plans and Interior Features.*

Often, one of the most prominent features of a building is its presentation of access between floors, as in a staircase, and the way in which spaces are organized around this area. With the removal of a central staircase and subdivision of class rooms into apartments, interior spaces of a school building were no longer readable as part of an educational facility, and the rehabilitation was not eligible for tax credits.

\_\_\_\_ Number 88-101. *Removal of Distinctive Architectural Features and Replacement With Inappropriate New Features.*

The removal of certain intact features, raising the ceiling to accommodate a second floor and reorganization of a principal space were aspects of an insensitive conversion of a railroad depot to a restaurant that made the project ineligible for tax credits.

Kidney, Walter C. *Working Places: The Adaptive Use of Industrial Buildings.* Pittsburgh: Ober Park Associates, Inc., 1976.

Because of their largely open nonconfigured interiors, industrial buildings lend themselves to a variety of reuses and impose few limitations on the developer. The book provides case studies of successful projects, stressing the economic potential and also the problems involved in this kind of rehabilitation.

Look, David W., AIA, and Carole L. Perrault. *The Interior Building: Its Architecture and Its Art.* Preservation Case Studies. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1986. \*GPO stock number: 024-005-01012-2.

This detailed study chronicles the history of the design by Waddy B. Wood, and the construction from 1935-1936, of the new Department of the Interior Building in Washington, DC. The emphasis of the study is on the decorative features,

and the many WPA murals which highlight aspects of American wildlife, agriculture, industry, and the American Indian which ornament the interior of the building.

McGraw, Peter A. "The Old Post Office and Federal Building in Dayton, Ohio: A Case History of Restoration and Adaptive Use." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin.* Vol. XII, No. 4 (1980) pp. 55-64.

This case study describes the successful transition of the Dayton Post Office into an office and conference building. Though modern in its conception, the treatment of the office spaces using open dividers retained the open character of the former sorting room. The Neo-Classical lobby which runs the length of the facade has been restored without compromise.

Morton, David. "Spirit of St. Louis." *Progressive Architecture.* November 1985, pp. 83-93.

The author describes the restoration, with the use of tax credits, of the 90 year-old Union Station in St. Louis, a National Historic Landmark, into a hotel and retail complex. The article includes numerous photographs that show in detail the meticulous work that went into the restoration of the intricately painted and highly ornamented interior finishes.

Myers, Hyman, AIA. "The Restoration of the Fairmont Hotel, Philadelphia: Retaining the Building's Elegance While Modernizing Systems." *Technology and Conservation.* Vol. 4, No. 4 (Winter 1979), pp. 20-25.

The rehabilitation of this 70 year-old hotel included careful and sensitive restoration of decorative scagliola columns, ornate plaster, woodwork, windows and other interior features, while introducing new modern HVAC and plumbing systems, and new room arrangements.

Pencek, Richard W. "Central Pennsylvania Farm House Interiors: 1810-1850." *Association for*

*Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIII, No. 4 (1981), pp. 38-42.

Door jambs, window frames, chair rails, doors, fireplace mantels and baseboards are examined for traits which illustrate the development of vernacular farmhouses in central Pennsylvania.

*Progressive Architecture*. Special section of "Architectural Design" with an emphasis on interior work, features the rehabilitation of six historic buildings. Thomas Fisher, editor in charge. April 1988, pp. 91-125.

Some of the buildings that have been restored that are included here are: the 1931 Art Deco-style Wiltern Theater and 1929 Pellissier Building in Los Angeles; Homewood, an 1806 Federal-style mansion Baltimore owned by The Johns Hopkins University; a glass-domed room in the 1911 New York Public Library; and the Second Empire-style Office of the Secretary of the Navy in the Old Executive Office building in Washington, DC.

Shur, Susan E. "Museum Profiles: The Museum of Transportation and the Children's Museum, Boston." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Winter 1979), pp. 26-32.

During the conversion of an old warehouse to museum facilities, a study was conducted to determine the best strategies for providing internal environmental comforts that would also protect museum collections, displays and storage. Because the building had no previous HVAC systems, greater latitude was permitted in the location of such components as vertical air shafts and ceiling ducts. Still, the project outlines a broad spectrum of environmental quality concerns that may be addressed in the rehabilitation of historic interiors.

*Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 5, No. 4 (Winter 1980), pp. 32-46. 2 articles: "Preservation of the Villard Houses: Developing the Restoration/Building Systems Upgrading Program." by W. Rhodes, AIA; and "Restoring the Landmark

Interiors of the Helmsley Palace Hotel: The Adaptation of the Villard Houses to Public Use," by William T. Weber.

Careful documentation of the mansion prior to rehabilitation ensured that interior features were protected during the heavy construction work, and which were carefully restored when the building was reopened in its new use as a hotel.

*Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 5, No. 3 (Fall 1980), pp. 16-30. 3 articles: "Restoration of Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts: Revitalizing a 19th Century Cultural Center," by John A. Ingwersen, AIA; and "Preserving the Acoustics of Mechanics Hall: A Restoration without Compromising Acoustical Integrity," by William J. Cavanaugh; "The Sound Amplification System for Mechanics Hall: A Design for Improving Speech Communication," by David H. Kaye.

This issue of *Technology and Conservation* includes three articles devoted to the restoration of the 1857 neo-Renaissance Italianate Mechanics Hall for use as a concert hall and cultural center. The restoration project is described in detail including the paint research, with extensive discussions of preserving and enhancing the original, unique acoustical qualities of the hall.

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## Inspection, Evaluation and Planning

Chapman, Robert E. *Cost Estimation and Cost Variability in Residential Rehabilitation*. National Bureau of Standards Building Science Series 129. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, November 1980.

This study analyzes four methods of estimating the cost of residential rehabilitation. Each method is critiqued quite thoroughly with regard to its treatment of changes in size of projects, productivity of labor, contractor's mark-up for overhead and profit. This is a very technical

study -- not for the uninitiated, and probably useful only for very large-scale projects.

Davis, Gerald (editor). *Building Performance: Function, Preservation and Rehabilitation*. A symposium sponsored by the ASTM Committee E-6 on Performance of Building Constructions. ASTM Special Technical Publication 901. Philadelphia: American Society for Testing and Materials, 1986.

This is a compendium of thirteen published papers from this conference held in Bal Harbor, Florida, in October 1983. Six of the papers offer general guidance for diagnosis of building condition and performance, and the rest of the papers are oriented to more specific problems regarding building rehabilitation such as potential hazards of misapplication of energy conservation measures in existing religious buildings, a method to determine strength of wood members, and building diagnosis by non-destructive neutron-gamma ray technique.

Ferro, Maximilian L., AIA, RIBA. "New Directions in Architectural Conservation: The Role of Physical Evidence." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 1, No. 1 (Spring 1976), pp. 14-17.

The author discusses ways of determining the age of historic buildings by studying hardware, nails, lath and plaster, and tool marks which can be dated, and paint and mortar which can provide clues to a building's age and evolution, using X-ray photography and dendrochronology.

Fisher, Charles E. "Behind the Facade: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings." *The Construction Specifier*. Vol. 41, No. 7 (July 1988), pp. 92-103.

Preserving historic interiors is one of the least understood facets of historic preservation, and the author explains that identifying a building interior's historic qualities requires considerable care and objectivity early in the planning stages of the project. The article discusses aspects that are

important to identify early in the planning, including historic associations, floorplan, primary and secondary spaces, architectural features and materials, systems and fixtures, finishes and furnishings; and common interior rehabilitation problems, including preserving only the most prominent features, inadequate building protection during construction, exposing masonry, contemporary floor planning, maximizing floorspace, inappropriate alterations to historic staircases and elevators, and poor detailing.

Hart, David M. *X-Ray Examination of Historic Structures*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1975. \*NTIS order number: PB85-180800.

This report explains a method for nondestructive probing of historic buildings that permits investigation of components normally hidden from view.

Hart, David M. "X-Ray Investigation of Buildings." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. 5, No. 1 (1973), pp. 9-21.

The author describes his experiments with X-ray as a means of exploring invisible conditions within historic structures to determine its potential for conducting non-destructive physical research. The fully developed methodology is described in the report in the previous entry.

Holm, Alvin. "An Early Victorian Passive Solar System: Eleutherian Mills." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. VIII, No. 4 (1981), pp. 43-49.

The author suggests that Victorian architects may have integrated the forces of sun and wind into the design and spatial configuration of their buildings to improve air quality and reduce heating costs. The argument is made that by identifying these principles within such buildings it may be possible to adapt a building according to its original way of functioning and reduce the need for drastic retrofitting.

"Inspection Checklist for Older Buildings." *The Old-House Journal*. Vol. XV, No. 5 (September-October 1987), pp. 40-45.

The editors of *The Old-House Journal* have prepared this basic inspection list to guide potential purchasers of old houses. The list includes exterior as well as interior features to be considered, but the authors emphasize that it is not intended to replace the services of a professional building inspector.

Jandl, H. Ward. *Preservation Briefs 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings -Identifying and Preserving Character-Defining Elements*. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1988. \*GPO stock number: 024-005-01041-6.

This publication was prepared to assist building owners in identifying significant interior spaces, features and finishes so they may be preserved in rehabilitation work. This guidance applies to all historic building types from 18th-century churches to 20th-century office buildings.

Nelson, Lee H., FAIA. *Preservation Briefs 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1988. \*GPO stock number: 024-005-01039-4.

This publication provides a checklist to help the owner or architect in identifying important features, both exterior and interior, as well as landscape or site features that make a historic building significant. The guide explains how these aspects of a building make it unique, and therefore how important it is that they be preserved in a restoration or rehabilitation.

Seaquist, Edgar O., Jr. *Diagnosing and Repairing House Structure Problems*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980.

This book offers methods for analyzing and diag-

nosing possible structural problems in existing houses, and suggests the most sensitive and least destructive ways to repair them. The text covers interior aspects including framing systems, walls, ceilings (including plaster repairs), and flooring, and of course all exterior aspects as well.

*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, revised 1989. (Available from GPO winter, 1989.)

These 10 Standards are intended to serve as guidance in preserving the character-defining features in rehabilitation projects involving historic buildings. The accompanying Guidelines assist in the application of the Standards, and provide a model process for owners, developers, and local officials to follow in planning and carrying out rehabilitation.

Smith, Baird M., AIA. *Preservation Briefs 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, US Department of the Interior, 1978. \*GPO stock number: 024-005-00879-9.

This publication provides information on materials and techniques to consider or avoid when undertaking weatherization and energy conservation in historic buildings. A useful bibliography is included which provides suggestions for further reading.

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## **Safety, Fire Protection, Building Codes and Handicapped Access**

Ballantyne, Duncan. *Accommodation of Disabled Visitors at Historic Sites in the National Park System*. Washington, DC: Park Historic Architecture Division, Cultural Resources Management, National Park Service, US Department of the

Interior, 1983. \*NTIS order number: PB85-103711.

This study focuses on the difficulties of accommodating the physically disabled at historic sites in the National Park Service. It emphasizes the need to resolve the differences between the needs of physically disabled visitors and the need to preserve historic integrity of sites and structures. The report makes the point that some historic structures are more adaptable than others which may have greater significance or inviolability, or there may be less of a need to modify others because of more limited visitation.

"Building Codes and Historic Preservation." *Preservation Forum*. Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring 1988), pp. 11-17.

This issue includes a special three-part section on building codes. Mel Green, in "An Overview," provides a background on the studies, activities and progress of the previous ten years that led to advances in building regulations for historic buildings. Marilyn E. Kaplan writes in "Working with the Code Officials," that successful integration of preservation and code concerns calls for a better understanding of the goals of the various parties involved and an increase in the quality of communication between them. The third article by Greg Paxton, "The Georgia Trust Building and Fire Code Project," describes a rehabilitation-oriented model building code ordinance that is the centerpiece of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation's study of the application of building and fire codes to existing buildings. The section concludes with a Resource Directory and guide to specialists, publications and conferences on building codes and preservation.

Cooke, Patrick W. (editor). *Selected Papers Dealing with Regulatory Concerns of Building Rehabilitation*. NBS Special Publication 536. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, February 1979.

This publication includes a collection of six papers that discuss conflicts and problems

encountered in rehabilitation projects involving meeting building code requirements. The discussion emphasizes that such conflicts must be better understood before satisfactory solutions can be found. The conference was cosponsored by the National Bureau of Standards and the Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards.

DiMatteo, Peter F. "Building Codes and Rehabilitation: Toward a National Uniformity?" *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 3, No. 2 (Summer 1978), pp. 30-31.

The author argues for increased flexibility in the way in which code requirements are applied to existing or historic buildings, and that a correspondingly flexible approach be adopted on a national basis.

Feilden, Bernard M. *Between Two Earthquakes: Cultural Property in Seismic Zones*. Rome: ICROM (International Centre for Conservation, Rome) and the Getty Conservation Institute, 1987.

This book consists primarily of appendices which are directed toward the protection of cultural property and historic buildings located in seismic zones. One of the appendices deals with Fire Protection of Historic Buildings and includes a basic checklist of what should be done to establish and maintain reasonable fire standards.

Ferro, Maximilian L., AIA, RIBA. "Building Codes for Historic and Older Structures: The Massachusetts Approach to Developing Realistic Standards." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 3, No. 2 (Summer 1978), pp. 26-28.

Upon the advice of a state advisory committee on historic buildings changes were adopted softening the state building code's 25%/50% renovation requirement. The new code requires added conformance to the rule only if the occupancy is increased in density, or if a change in occupancy implies an increased hazard.

Fidler, John. "Too Many Sparks." *Traditional Homes*. Vol. 4, No. 8 (May 1988), pp. 102-108.

The first article in a series that examines the impact of the installation, and later changes to electrical, mechanical and ventilating services in old buildings. This article discusses the mistakes that have been commonly made in installing new services in old buildings, and suggests alternative approaches that will result in less damage to the building.

Fischer, Walter R. "Fire Safety Systems: Protecting Our Treasures from Threat of Fire." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 1, No. 2 (Autumn 1976), pp. 14-17.

This article discusses the different types of fire detectors, and how proper selection of one should depend on the use of the area where it will be installed, and how to develop the "right" or best system, or dual systems of alarm and heat detectors which trigger back-up automatic suppression arrangement and call the fire department.

Fisher, Thomas. "Technics: Fire Safety in Historic Buildings." *Progressive Architecture*. November 1986, pp. 116-121.

This article discusses, through interviews with architects, engineers, fire safety products officials and fire protection association representatives some of the major or most common fire code compliance problems encountered when restoring historic buildings. The article is highlighted by short case studies of general building restorations illustrated with plans and sectional drawings. A three-page listing of Fire-Safety related products follows the article.

Green, Melvyn, and Patrick W. Cooke. *Survey of Building Code Provisions for Historic Structures*. NBS Technical Note 918. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, 1976.

This publication includes the results of a survey

conducted to determine the extent of adoption of special code provisions for historic structures. Legislation and special provisions are reviewed in the report.

Hansen, A.T. "Applying Building Codes to Existing Buildings." *Canadian Building Digest*. CBD 230. January 1984.

This article emphasizes that building codes are clearly intended to improve the safety of occupants, but that they should be applied to existing buildings with some discretion. A cost-benefit assessment should be made if practicable and the relative importance of the code requirement should be evaluated, particularly with regard to life and safety.

*The Historical Sites Code Cookbook*. San Diego, CA: San Diego City Planning Department, 1987. (Available from: Planning Department Publications Library, 202 C Street, Mail Station 5A, San Diego, CA 92101.)

Although prepared specifically for the Gaslight Quarter Historic District in San Diego, this publication contains generally useful information on the permit review process, how to deal with the various officials involved, and obtaining approvals and permits.

Howard, Markham. "Fire Ratings of Archaic Materials and Assemblies." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIII, No. 2 (1981), pp. 19-22.

This article contains excerpts from the book, "Guidelines on Fire Ratings of Archaic Materials." The author defines a general approach for inspecting individual building materials and features such as doors and partitions, suggesting that a prior knowledge and understanding of building codes will simplify the identification of features which may need to be pulled into compliance. Includes a discussion of fire testing of historic materials with a table of ten basic rules for determining fire resistance and endurance levels of materials and construction.

Howie, F. (editor). *Safety in Museums and Galleries*. London: Butterworth & Company, Ltd., 1987.

This volume incorporates the proceedings of the 1985 Conference on Safety in Museums and Galleries, and includes papers on fire safety, liability risk management, and extensive sections on hazards in laboratories and workshops such as toxicology of materials used in restoration and the containment of dangerous fumes. Appendices include a safety checklist for use in museums and galleries, a bibliography with a list of relevant American and British legislation and additional sources of information.

Keune, Russell V., AIA (project director). *Assessment of Current Building Regulatory Methods as Applied to the Needs of Historic Preservation Projects*. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, October 1978.

The report of this task force arose out of the conflicts that occur between the frequent incompatibility between the requirements of modern health and safety codes and the needs of historic preservation projects. The report identified and assessed those current methods used by regulatory agencies to mitigate adverse impacts on preservation projects.

Parrott, Charles. *Access to Historic Buildings for the Disabled: Suggestions for Planning and Implementation*. Washington, DC: Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, US Department of the Interior, 1980. \*NTIS order number: PB85-180826.

This study begins with a discussion of legal and code requirements and proceeds to suggest how to analyze existing conditions of the historic building, and, based on disabled user needs, how to adapt the building to suit these needs with the least amount of adverse impact on the historic building. While most of the book is devoted to exterior adaptations, such as ramps, some space is given to interior issues, such as vertical and inclined stair lifts, and relocating and altering fix-

tures to accommodate the handicapped.

Pielert, James H. (editor). *Removing Regulatory Restraints to Building Rehabilitation: The Massachusetts Experience*. NBS Special Publication 623. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, 1981.

In 1978, the State of Massachusetts adopted Article 22 as part of the State Building Code which permitted greater leeway in how building inspectors interpreted the way building codes affected existing, or historic buildings. Included in this study is a copy of the article and four case studies of buildings that have been rehabilitated under the new, more lenient regulations.

*Preservation and Building Codes*. Papers from the Preservation and Building Codes Conference sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC, May 1974. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1975.

This compilation includes approximately 25 short papers on local and national building code requirements and how they affect historic buildings, and case studies showing how they have been successfully adapted to historic buildings in specific buildings in New Orleans, Seattle, Alexandria, Virginia and Philadelphia.

*Proceedings of the National Conference on Regulatory Aspects of Building Rehabilitation*. NBS Special Publication 549. Washington, DC: Center for Building Technology, National Bureau of Standards, US Department of Commerce, 1979.

This contains 18 papers from an October 1978 conference which addresses public and private sector housing programs which are directed toward the rehabilitation of cities and housing.

"Regulating Existing Buildings." *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin*. Vol. XIII, No. 2 (1981).

The entire issue is devoted to the subject of code requirements in existing buildings. Six of the 9 articles included deal directly with the HUD Rehabilitation Guidelines. The other 3 articles discuss other aspects of code requirements - seismic and handicapped access and a case study of the New York State Capitol which involved making it accessible to the handicapped.

*Rehabilitation Guidelines 1986.* Volumes 1-11. Prepared by the National Institute of Building Sciences, Building Technology, Inc., and the University Research Corporation, 1986. (Available from: HUD User, P.O. Box 280, Germantown, MD 20874.)

This reprint of guidelines is designed for use with existing codes by government and building officials, designers, inspectors and builders.

Schur, Susan E. "Fire Protection at Mount Vernon: Incorporating Modern Fire Safety Systems into an Historic Site." *Technology and Conservation*. Vol. 5, No. 4 (Winter 1980), pp. 18-25.

The first phase of a program to improve fire detection/alarming and extinguishing at this historic house included installation of a smoke detector/Halon 1301 fire suppression system with a minimal loss of historic fabric and visual intrusion.

Shepherd, Nicola. "When History Goes Up in Flames." *Traditional Homes*. Vol. 2, No. 12 (September 1986), pp. 85-89.

In the first of a two-part series, the author discusses the vulnerability of historic buildings to fire damage. The second article in the October 1986 issue discusses how to "upgrade" some types of historic building fabric to make them more fire-resistant, as well as the subject of fire alarms and prevention systems.

*Standard Existing Building Codes.* Birmingham, AL: Southern Building Code Congress International, 1988. (Available from: Southern Building Code

Congress International, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, AL 35213.)

This provides regulations and general guidelines which enable local communities to preserve existing buildings while meeting basic fire safety needs.

Terio, Cheryl. *Introduction to Building Codes and Standards.* Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1987. (Available from: AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006.)

This report prepared by the State Government Affairs Department of AIA provides an overview of the subject of building codes and discusses those written by the three model code organizations, as well as the many other organizations that write and maintain standards such as ASTM and NFPA. Appendices include a selection of AIA policies, a bibliography, a list of resources, and an essay by Robert J. Fowler, AIA, on the history and practical application of building codes.

*The Uniform Code for Building Conservation (UCBC).* Whittier, CA: International Conference of Building Officials, 1988. (Available from: ICBO, 5360 South Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601.)

This code is intended for historic structures or existing buildings undergoing alterations or changes in occupancy. The UCBC is formatted in the same manner as the Uniform Building Code and is compatible with other Uniform Codes.

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