



**WORKING GROUP ON WET ORGANIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS
NEWSLETTER NO. 28 MARCH 1997**

NEWS FROM THE COORDINATOR

ICOM-CC and WOAM Meeting Reports

ICOM-CC

One of ICOM-CC's mandates for the next three years will be to focus on increasing the public's awareness of conservation. They too, (ICOM-CC), are very aware that many conservators around the world are becoming unemployed and that it is increasingly difficult for people who have graduated to find jobs. This was mentioned several times and they feel it is only through educating the public that things will improve.

There are now over 1200 members in ICOM-CC and it will soon be impossible to give a paper at these meetings or to publish in the preprints without being a member. In regards to our working group I am afraid that we too will be touched by these rules in the very near future. We have already been warned of this happening and it is only a matter of time!

There were over 600 delegates registered at the conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. There has been an increase of over 50% in membership for ICOM with the total membership now well over 12,000 members. ICOM's funding has increased by 30%, most of this money has been used for publications.

The ICOM-CC now has a WWW page on the Internet which the group is encouraged to contribute to. I have spoken to Cliff about this already and we will try and post our newsletter on this site as well as look at other possibilities of use i.e., we can advertise our proceedings. As well, on this site they will have discussion groups, however, if you are not a member of ICOM-CC you will not be allowed to participate. I think it is safe to say that they are really pushing membership! (Information about joining is attached at the back of this newsletter. Ed.)

They now have the entire membership on disk. I did ask if they had attached to each member their working group affiliation, they had not but they said they would consider it.

WOAM

It was decided to hold our conference every two years as opposed to every three and in conjunction with ICOM-CC. I was quite pleased that we will be doing this as this will make the Directory Board happy since there will be no conflict with the main conservation committee conference. It will then give our colleagues the opportunity to publish with ICOM-CC if they so desire.

It was also decided to have less papers and instead allow time for round table discussions. We had an opportunity to try this in York, because a few papers were not given. We held two informal round table discussions, one on vacuum freeze drying and the other on leather conservation. These both proved to be very successful and I think this is due to our working group members being very open and willing to share information.

Our next meeting will be in two years time in Grenoble, France. Please see the notice later in this Newsletter.

We have decided not to hold our meetings in conjunction with the metals working group as proposed by some members. Many of us felt that this would turn into a large conference and the "personal" feel of ours would be lost.

Per Hoffmann and myself will be sharing the editing duties for the proceedings. Tara Grant has agreed to transcribe the questions and answers and round table discussions from the tapes.

I think that our conference in York, was one of the best that we have had and I still maintain that we have one of the most active working groups. The papers were well presented and were based on new and extremely interesting research and projects. I think this will be quite obvious once you get a chance to see the proceedings.

Most importantly, I would like to thank all of the people in York who helped to make our meeting such a success, especially Jim Spriggs, Sally Kingsley and Ian Panter.

ICOM MEMBERSHIP

As many of you know the financial support which the Committee for Conservation receives from ICOM is

dependent on the number of ICOM-members who have chosen our committee as the one to vote in. As well, many members of the working groups within the Committee for Conservation (CC) are not members of ICOM (often more than 50%). To encourage these colleagues to join ICOM and ICOM-CC the directory board has decided to take several measures, and they are as follows:

- i) In the future only ICOM-members will be accepted as authors in the ICOM-CC Triennial Preprints.
- ii) At the Triennial meetings ICOM-members will be given preference as speakers.
- iii) Non-members will have to pay a substantially higher conference fee.
- iv) Coordinators are now requested to attach application forms to join ICOM on each newsletter (see attached form).

Therefore, I encourage as many of you who can, to join.

That's all for now and I hope everyone has a wonderful spring or fall and I look forward to hearing from many of you in the near future.

Thomas Daley
Canadian Heritage
Historic Resource Conservation Branch
1800 Walkley Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5 CANADA

Tel: (613) 993-2125
Fax: (613) 993-9796
tom_daley@pch.gc.ca

WOAM RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1996-1998

As approved at the York meeting.
(Editor's Note: Addresses can be found below)

1. Site Chemistry and Its Affect on Artifacts

Michael Corfield

To correlate the soil chemistry and the water chemistry with the condition of the artifacts which are coming out of the ground. This would serve two useful purposes: firstly, to better understand the way artifacts are behaving in the ground and why we get unexpected results with some conservation treatments; and secondly, to understand what is going on in the burial environment.

2. Displaying Wet Sites to the Public

Michael Corfield

Any experience anyone else might have in displaying wet sites and any research that they might want to engage in would be useful.

3. Leather Working Group

Rise Taylor and Ticca Ogilvie

A parallel project with Ticca on resuscitating dried leather artifacts. To create a waterlogged leather group to discuss leather research and treatments.

4. Polyox

Rise Taylor and Judy Logan

Continue investigation into the use of high molecular weight PEG's for consolidation.

5. Survey of Freeze-drying Methods

Rise Taylor

To do a survey of the various freeze drying methods for wood, in order to provide basic information.

6. Condition Assessments for Wet Leather

Dean Sully and Libby Trondheim

Continue looking at Condition Assessments of wet leather treatments which can be quantified. Anyone who is caring for large collections is welcome to try the Condition Assessment process. Libby Trondheim will be using this process this winter and PET scientists will run analysis on standard samples to categorize those condition assessments. It would be a good idea to focus on enlarging the condition assessment project of waterlogged wood materials to include leather.

7. Book on Conservation of Large Wet Timbers

Jim Spriggs

To raise awareness about what is involved in the conservation and display of large waterlogged timbers or shipwrecks. Produce a glossy book which will give a quick pictorial impression, without having to wade through a lot of technical papers, of the type of facility, technical back-up, type of costs, time involved, trained personnel, etc. that are needed. Per Hoffman has or is designing a questionnaire for initial inquiries concerning conservation of large, wet timber artifacts. A book would help conservators to respond quickly to inquiries. The key is to find a publisher who is interested. The following people have volunteered to act as coordinators: Molly Carlson, Judy Logan, Per Hoffman, Ian Panter and Amanda Wallace.

8. How to Display Large Boats

Kate Hunter

To pool everyone's expertise, including shipwrights, on the display of large boats and other large timber structures.

9. Thermogravimetric Analysis

Quoc Khoi Tran

To study the deterioration of archaeological wood through a new analytical technique called thermogravimetric analysis.

10. Application to Study Archaeological Wood

Ian Panter

Revise the application for funding from the EC to study archaeological wood, including freeze-drying. Volunteers are requested. Quoc Khoi Tran is interested in the freeze-drying aspects.

List submitted by;
Tara Grant
Canadian Conservation Institute

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ICOM-CC MEETING

(Institutions and addresses for these presenters are listed below)

1. Per Hoffmann, "Sucrose for Waterlogged Wood - Not So Simple at All".
2. Theo Skinner, "Poring Over Pores: Inverse Liquid Chromatography of Water-Soluble Organic Molecules and Polymers on Columns of Wood Flour".
3. Céline Bonnot, "Étude de cas: Le traitement de masse de cuirs archaéologiques gorgés d'eau".
4. Leslie Dean, "Sugar Treated Objects - Advantages and Disadvantages".

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE WOAM MEETING

(Institutions and addresses for these presenters are listed below)

"Freeze Drying Highly Degraded Waterlogged Wood"
Jacqui Watson

"Freeze Lifting a Neolithic Wooden Hurdle"
Jennifer Jones

"Monitoring Changes in Water Content in the Wasa Wood with a Resistance Meter"
Brigitta Håfors

"Stabilization of the Snow Squall Using a Lumber Drying Kiln"
R.W. Rice and M. O'Guinness Carlson

"Results of the Characterisation of the Anoxic Waterlogged Environments Which Preserve Archaeological Organic Materials"
Chris Caple, David Dungworth and Phil Clogg

"The Wood Decay Potential of Anaerobic Marine Sediment at the Mary Rose Excavation Site"
S.B. Pointing, A.M. Jones and E.B.G. Jones

"Current Work on the Assessment and Monitoring of Waterlogged Archaeological Sites"

M. Corfield

"The 'In Situ' Preservation of the Sweet Track"
Richard Brunning

"Piglets in Peat: Why are They Still There After Several Months?"
Heather Gill-Robinson

"Conserving the Wet Woody Rope from Trondheim"
Elizabeth Peacock

"Conservation of Waterlogged Cedar Basketry and Cordage"
Tara Grant

"Scanning Electron Microscopy and Fibre Shrinkage Temperature Analysis of Archaeological Waterlogged Leather: Observations on Medieval Leather from Swinegate, York"
Amanda Wallace

"The Use of Condition Assessment for Wet Archaeological Leather to Specify the Concentration of Glycerol Required Prior to Freeze Drying"
Kirsten Suenson-Taylor and Dean Sully

"Variations in the Fibre Saturation Point of Waterlogged Wood as Measured by Differential Scanning Calorimetry"
Theo Skinner

"Condition Assessments and Conservation Strategies for Waterlogged Wood Assemblages"
Ian Panter and Jim Spriggs

"Wood Degradation on Historic Shipwreck Sites: The Use of FT-IR Spectroscopy to Study the Loss of Hemicellulose"
I.D. MacLoed and V.I. Richards

"Conservation of Waterlogged Wood Using Sugar Alcohol"
Setsuo Imazu and Andras Morgos

"Surfactants in Saccharose Solutions and Highly Concentrated Glucose Syrup for Waterlogged Wood"
G. Strigazzi and A. Koberstein

"A Logboat - From Bern to Brede"
Ion Meyer

"The Conservation of the Poole Log-boat: Sucrose Treatment on a Large Scale"
Jeremy Hutchings

"Protection of Waterlogged Wooden Objects Kept in Water Against Decay"
Haruko Saki, Setsuo Imazu and Andras Morgos

"Practical Consideration for Gamma Irradiation Sterilisation of Waterlogged Archaeological Wood"
S.B. Pointing and E.G.B. Jones

"The Impact of Metal Corrosion Products on the Degradation of Waterlogged Wood Recovered from Historic Shipwreck"

Sites"

I.D. MacLeod and V.I. Richards

"The Potential of Zirconium Compounds for the Conservation of Waterlogged Archaeological Artifacts"

Haydn Sutcliffe

"The Treatment of Lacquer Wares with Higher Alcohol Method and the Structure of the Apparatus for this Method"

Massaki Sawada and Fumio Okada

"Degradation of PEG: A Review"

Jens Glastrup

"Strange Brew: BHA, PEG and H₂O"

Malcolm Biltz and David Grattan

"Sorption of Water and Water Soluble Agents in the Waterlogged Wooden Cell Wall"

Poul Jensen

"Diffusion Rates of PEG into Wet Archaeological Oak"

L.R. Dean, A.M. Jones and E.B.G. Jones

"Diffusion of Water Soluble Agents in Waterlogged Wood - Computer Programs"

Poul Jensen

"Counting the Costs: Caring for an Excavated Boat"

Kate Hunter and Nigel Nayling

"The Magor Pill Boat: Aspects of Recovery, Conservation and Interpretation"

Diane Dollery

"The Barton on Humber Project - A Large Scale Collection of Waterlogged Wood: Data Retrieval, Storage, Pre and Post Treatment Methods"

Julia Park

"The Reconstruction of the Boat of Pommeroeul"

A. Terfve

"The Bremmen Cog - A Conservation Update"

Per Hoffmann

"The Hasholm Ironage Logboat - Fifty Feet of Trouble"

Dr. Andrew Foxon

"Treatment of a Neolithic Dugout Canoe From Paris-Bercy From Extraction to Museographic Conservation"

Q.K. Tran, X. Hiron, A. Ginier-Gillet and E. Damery

"Main Physical Properties of Archaeological Wood With Changing Humidity"

Elana Mikolaychuk

TECHNICAL NOTES

The new Hostacor is here!

ARC-Nucléart has been informed by Hoescht Company at the

end of last year that the corrosion inhibitor Hostacor KS1, used by many conservation Laboratories for composite archaeological objects, will be replaced by a new product called Hostacor IT, from January 1997. The reason mentioned by the producer is that the new product is much more biodegradable than the old one.

Following the technical data given by Hoescht, Hostacor IT is a salt of triethanolamine with another carboxylic acid, and is always a water-soluble corrosion inhibitor for ferrous metals.

ARC-Nucléart has established, since spring 1996, a joint research programme on composite objects with Arc'Antique at Nantes. Located on the Atlantic ocean coast of France, this conservation laboratory is mainly involved in conservation of metal artefacts excavated from a marine environment. The two laboratories have decided to set up a comparative study on the action of the two Hostacors, KS1 and IT on archaeological iron, and that in different media such as PEG 400 and PEG 4000 aqueous solutions. This research is actually realized at Arc'Antique by Miss Vasilike Argyropoulos, research fellow from CCI-Canada and staying at Arc'Antique for four months.

We will inform you, in the next Newsletter, the first results about the corrosion inhibiting properties of the new Hostacor IT.

Submitted by:
Quốc Khôi Tran
ARC-Nucléart

MEETING REVIEWS

"ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES"

IIC, Copenhagen, Denmark, August 25 -31, 1996

The 1996 IIC conference was the second time in its history that the IIC has met to discuss archaeological conservation. Between the first meeting, in 1975, and this year's conference, there have been changes in the direction of archaeological conservation, the most notable being an increase in awareness of the need for proper curation of collections, a growing emphasis on in-situ protection of sites, preventive conservation and a recognition of the economic impact of archaeology. Several of the papers reflected these trends, however I felt that overall, the conference just touched the periphery of some of the important issues facing archaeological conservators. One example is the relationship between conservation and the antiquities trade. Panel discussions on specific topics and more time for discussion during the sessions would have been useful.

Several papers addressed the issues of collections storage, conservation treatment records and surveys of collections to determine effect of treatment. Diane Dollery and Jane Henderson presented a tongue-in-cheek but "too true to be comfortable" paper about the accessibility and relevance of conservation treatment records for archaeologists. The archive of information which several thousand artifacts

generate over several years of excavation, analysis and conservation has to be readily accessible to researchers. Often, site reports are written many years after excavation, and after many conservators have worked on the collections -which are not static in size. The aim of the authors' work has been to make the written records, rather than the artifacts, the primary point of access when an archaeologist is researching a collection. Most archaeologists will not go to conservation records for information because "although they accurately record treatments and techniques, their style is often fairly impenetrable to all but the very determined" (Dollery and Henderson, p. 45, conference Preprints). Also, information is usually scattered in a variety of locations and formats -written treatment records, analytical reports, radiographs, photographic prints and slides. The authors proposed a systematic method of ensuring that relevant data is easily accessible and comprehensible. Other papers on the subject of collections organization included Helen Ganiaris, Kate Starling "Up to standard: planning the needs of an archaeological archive", and Jonathan Wallis, David Pearson "Archaeological archives -access for all".

Two papers on field conservation in Turkey -"Unravelling the Gordion knot: the history of conservation at the 'City of Midas'" presented by Jessica Johnson, and "Field conservation at Kaman-Kalehöyük: an holistic approach", presented by Scott Carroll, were both excellent examples of well thought-out conservation plans, and in the case of Gordion, formulating a plan after thirty years of excavation had generated a huge collection. Of particular interest was the storage and collections monitoring being done on both sites. At Gordion, during re-packing the collection, observations made on the condition of copper alloy artifacts indicated that variations in burial environment appears to affect the stability of the treated artifacts, and that benzotriazole (BTA) is not particularly effective at preventing bronze disease. Metal artifacts from the collection are being re-packaged in sealed polyethylene bags, in air-tight containers with silica gel. Some experiments are being carried out using vapour/oxygen barrier films for individual objects. Comments by both Johnson and Carroll about the relative efficacy of BTA raised questions as to whether or not it should be used. Most conservators do not want to use a potential carcinogen, especially if it cannot be demonstrated that it is effective at inhibiting corrosion. Reactions ranged from "if in doubt, don't" to "if it can't do any harm (to the artifact) and it might do some good, use it". It is obvious that the question has not been resolved. Until BTA is pulled off the market by at least one country, I suspect that conservators will continue to trust in its powers to stop bronze disease. This is obviously an area that deserves further work, despite all the studies carried out to date.

Research into soluble salt concentrations in the soil profile is being carried out at Gordion. Variations in the vertical distribution of salt in the stratigraphy might help to predict if ceramics from certain strata are more likely to have a salt problem than others. Also at Gordion, it has been recognized that washing with local spring water, rather than using large quantities of expensive deionized water, will lower salt concentration in sherds to an acceptable level.

One of the questions generated by both Johnson's and Carroll's papers concerned the responsibility of a conservator

to a collection when excavation is conducted seasonally and the artifacts are left in less than favourable storage conditions. In fact, surprise was expressed that excavations on a truly Edwardian scale are still taking place. Both authors addressed this issue and have taken measures to provide the best possible care in the "off season", by re-packing artifacts using stable materials and by monitoring the collections. The point is an important one for conservators working overseas to consider, when the reality is that one has very little control once the collections are turned over to local government agencies. The Gordion and Kaman-Kalehöyük projects are exceptional in the size of the conservation staff as well as the maintainance of the collections under the care of the project.

At least 8 papers dealt specifically with aspects of in-situ preservation of monuments and sites, reburial, and on-site monitoring of burial conditions. "Preventive conservation for archaeology sites", by Mike Corfield, and "A review of some conservation procedures for the reburial of archaeological sites in London" by Dana Goodburn-Brown and Richard Hughes, both covered various methods of monitoring burial conditions, including measuring fluctuations in the water table, water quality and chemistry (Corfield). Goodburn-Brown presented the results of assessing different types of physical reburial procedures for both "permanent" and "temporary" reburial. There are still a lot of parameters to be assessed with any reburial, and the authors concluded by making recommendations for further work. "Preservation of the Laetoli hominid trackway in Tanzania", by Martha Demas, Neville Agnew, Simon Waane, Jerry Podany, Angelyn Bass and Donatius Kamamba was particularly interesting, not just because of the uniqueness and importance of the trackway as a glimpse at human evolution, but also as the opportunity to assess a previous reburial/in-situ conservation strategy. One important aspect of the 1993 -95 program of conservation, reburial and site monitoring was the involvement of the local community in protecting the site. The trackway is now recognized as part of the Maasai heritage as a sacred site.

One of the most enjoyable papers, that succinctly put aspects of tourism and site conservation into perspective, was co-authored by Andrew Thorn and Andrew Piper. "The Isle of the Dead: an integrated approach to the management and natural protection of an archaeological site", was a wonderful example of how asking the right questions can pay off. The Isle of the Dead, which is located in the harbour of Port Arthur, Australia, contains a large cemetery in which convicts from the Port Arthur penal colony, as well as free settlers, were buried. Many of the graves are unmarked, but about 80 markers survive. The area's pre-history is represented by an aboriginal shell midden, and ecologically the island is also of great interest. Port Arthur is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Australia, and a visit to the Isle of the Dead had been included in a package tour of the harbour.

During a conservation assessment of the site, damage by tourists was identified as a major concern. To find solutions to this problem, a survey of visitors to the site was carried out. It became apparent that the majority of people who took the harbour cruises did not want to tour the island, in fact, they didn't even want to leave the tour boat but had to as part of the "tour". When this became an option, and when a charge was applied to visiting the island, the number of people

dropped but the income generated by the site visits went to \$100,000.00 (Australian) per year. This income now funds the annual conservation program on the island. Other common-sense measures included putting in pathways, planting trees to even-out the temperature differentials on the markers and limiting the size of tourist groups to 40 people at a time.

Another excellent paper, by Roberto Nardi, "Zippori, Israel: the conservation of the mosaics of the Building of the Nile", discussed integration of tourism during the in-situ conservation of twelve floor mosaics. The paper covered the technical aspects of conserving mosaics in-situ, but more importantly stressed that conservation is more than a technical procedure. The success of conserving cultural features in-situ depends on public education and a maintenance program. Nardi describes this type of integration as turning "technical intervention into a cultural event" (Nardi, p. 131, conference Preprints).

The paper by Kathryn Tubb and Catherine Sease on "Sacrificing the wood for the trees -should conservation have a role in the antiquities trade", should have generated thought-provoking discussion. Although conservators recognize that destruction of sites by looters is a world-wide problem, there is not a clear idea of how we, as a group, should respond to the care of artifacts taken from sites for commercial reasons. There seems to be a feeling that we owe it to objects to use our expertise to save them rather than use them as "hostages" in the argument between looters/salvors and archaeologists. Conservators often put too much significance on individual objects and lose sight of their responsibility to archaeology. By treating artifacts recovered for commercial purposes, conservators are in fact legitimizing commercial salvage/looting. They may also be removing evidence of the provenance of the objects. Archaeological societies have strong ethics statements that define the responsibility of their members to actions such as using artifacts and research data for private gain, but most conservation organizations do not. Can we develop credibility with archaeologists if we do not, as a profession, align ourselves solidly with their concerns? There are no grey areas in the illegal antiquities trade if you look at the situation as a archaeologist. Another paper, by Helena Jaeschke, "The conservation treatment of looted antiquities and the responsibilities of conservators", appears in the pre-prints but was not given at the conference. The author was quite clear that conservators must not contribute to the illegal antiquities trade by treating archaeological artifacts as art objects or collectables. This issue certainly merits close consideration by the conservation organizations when re-evaluating their codes of ethics.

There were papers on textiles, leather, wood, and other artifact treatments, but the most interesting and topical were the ones that dealt with the larger issues of collection management and in-situ preservation. An interesting comparison between the 1975 IIC conference Proceedings and this year's shows a dramatic shift in emphasis towards the "whole picture" rather than concentrating on artifact treatments. Although still well represented, treatments were for the most part put in the context of the entire conservation program for a site or collection. The theme of the conference,

the Consequences of Archaeological Conservation, was, for the most part, well addressed by the papers. It is not enough to treat artifacts in a lab, divorced from their context as part of a much larger entity -the sites themselves, and the role that archaeology has to offer to society.

The next IIC conference will be held in Dublin in 1998, on the subject of the materials and techniques of painting.

Reference:

"Archaeological Conservation and Its Consequences"; Preprints of the Contributions to the Copenhagen Congress, 26-30 August, 1996; Asok Roy and Perry Smith ed.; International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), London, 1996.

Reviewed by:

Judy Logan
Canadian Conservation Institute

(Editor's Note: This review was originally published in the IIC-CG Bulletin Vol. 21, No. 3, December 1996 and is reprinted here with the permission of the author.)

FROM THE EDITOR

For your submissions to be placed in the next Newsletter please send them to your Regional Representative or to me by the end of September 1997. (The preferred format is in WordPerfect for DOS or Windows on a 3.5" disk but all wordprocessing formats and disk sizes can be accommodated as well as text files by email)

Clifford Cook
Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada
Historic Resource Conservation Branch
1800 Walkley Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5 Canada
Tel: (613) 993-2125
Fax: (613) 993-9796
cliff_cook@pch.gc.ca

Please Note:

I need more material to put in this Newsletter. Let me know what you are doing in your labs; what types of artifact you are preserving; what processes you are using. I will include it in the next newsletter.

Also in the next issue I will be looking for new postal and email addresses to update the mailing list.

Thanks
Cliff

CALL FOR PAPERS

ICOM-CC "Wet Organic Archaeological Materials"

(WOAM) Working Group Interim Meeting

October 19-23, 1998 in Grenoble, FRANCE

(Please note that this meeting is taking place two years after the last one instead of the normal three years)

The Regional Conservation Workshop - Nucleart (ARC-Nucleart) will host the conference which will consist of four days of papers followed by a one-day excursion.

The official languages will be French and English.

As soon as you have decided to present a paper at our meeting, could you please inform us about the title, even if it is only a preliminary one. This should not be later than Wednesday, December 31, 1997.

By Tuesday, March 31, 1998 we will need a summary of no more than 200 words.

For further information and to offer papers please contact:

Céline Bonnot

Conference Administrator

ARC-Nucleart

CEA/Grenoble

17, rue des Martyrs

38000 GRENOBLE

FRANCE

fax: 33.4.76.88.50.89

email: nucleart@chartreuse.cea.fr



ADDRESSES OF THOSE DELEGATES THAT PRESENTED AT THE WOAM OR ICOM-CC MEETING OR ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME FOR 1996-1998

MALCOLM BILZ
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5
Canada

CÉLINE BONNOT
CEA-ARC Nucléart
17 Rue des Martyrs
38054 Grenoble
Cedex
France

RICHARD BRUNNING
Somerset County Council
Castle Museum
Taunton, Somerset
UK

DR. CHRIS CAPLE
Department of Archaeology
University of Durham
South Road
Durham DH1 3LE
UK

MIKE CORFIELD
English Heritage
23 Saville Row
London W1X 1AB
UK

DR. LESLIE DEAN
Bermuda Maritime Museum
PO Box MA 2273
Mangrove Bay
Bermuda

DIANE DOLLERY
Department of Archaeology
National Museum of Wales
Cathay's Park
Cardiff CF1 3NP
UK

DR. ANDREW FOXON
Keeper of Archaeology
Hull & East Riding Museum
High Street
Hull
UK

HEATHER GILL-ROBINSON
Department of Archaeology
University of York
King's Manor
York YO1 2EP
UK

JENS GLASTRUP
Department of Conservation
National Museum of Denmark
PO Box 260, Brede
DK-2800 Lyngby
Denmark

TARA GRANT
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5
Canada

BRIGITTA HAFORS
Vasamuseet
Konserverings Laboratoriet
Box 27131
S-102 52 Stockholm
Sweden

XAVIER HIRON
CEA-ARC Nucléart
17 Rue des Martyrs
38054 Grenoble
Cedex
France

PER HOFFMANN
Deutsches Schifffahrts Museum
D-27568 Bremmerhaven
Germany

KATE HUNTER
Newport Museum & Art Gallery
John Frost Square
Newport
Gwent NP9 1PA
UK

JEREMY HUTCHINGS
Department of Conservation
Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery
Queens Road
Bristol BS8 1RL
UK

SETSUO IMAZU
Kashihara Archaeological Trust
Unebi-cyo 1 Branch
Kashihara-shi, Nara
Japan

POUL JENSEN
Department of Conservation
National Museum of Denmark
PO Box 260, Brede
DK-s800 Lyngby
Denmark

JENNIFER JONES
Conservation Laboratories
Department of Archaeology
University of Durham
South Road
Durham DH1 3LE
UK

DR. MARK JONES
The Mary Rose Trust
College Lane
HM Naval Base
Portsmouth PO1 3LX
UK

JUDY LOGAN
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5
Canada

DR. IAN MacLEOD
Dept. of Materials Conservation
Western Australian Museum
Cliff Street
Freemantle
Australia

ION MEYER
Department of Conservation
National Museum of Denmark
PO Box 260, Brede
DK-2800 Lyngby
Denmark

ELENA MIKOLAYCHUK
State Hermitage Museum
St. Petersburg
191065
Russia

DR. ANDRAS MORGOS
Hungarian National Museum
Budapest VIII
Hungary

TICCA OGILVIE
Department of Archaeology
University of Durham
South Road
Durham DH1 3LE
UK

MOLLY O'GUINNESS CARLSON
394 Washington Street
Bath
Maine 04530
USA

IAN PANTER
Conservation Laboratory
York Archaeological Trust
Galmanhoe Lane
York YO3 7DZ
UK

JULIA PARK
9 Cardigan Street
Ipswich IP1 3PF
Suffolk
UK

ELIZABETH PEACOCK
Vitenskapsmuseet
N-7004 Trondheim
Norway

STEPHEN POINTING
c/o The Mary Rose Trust
College Lane
HM Naval Base
Portsmouth PO1 3LX
UK

MASAAKI SAWADA
Nara National Cultural Properties
Research Institute
2-9-1 Nijo-cho
630 Nara
Japan

THEO SKINNER
National Museums of Scotland
242 West Granton Road
Edinburgh EH5
UK

JIM SPRIGGS
Conservation Laboratory
York Archaeological Trust
Galmanhoe Lane
York YO3 7DZ
UK

DR. GIANCARIO STRIGAZZI
Paul-Klee Strasse 18
42781 Haan
Germany

KIRSTEN SUENSON-TAYLOR
Museum of London
London Wall
London EC2Y 5HN
UK

DEAN SULLY
Museum of London
London Wall
London EC2Y 5HN
UK

DR. HAYDON SUTCLIFFE
Dept. of Environmental Science
University of Salford
Salford M5 4WT
UK

RISE TAYLOR
Tromso Museum
University of Tromso
N-9037 Tromso
Norway

ALFRED TERFVE
2 Rue de Nazareth
7800 Ath
Belgium

QUOC KHOI TRAN
CEA-ARC Nucléart
17 Rue des Martyrs
38054 Grenoble
Cedex
France

LIBBY TRONDHEIM
Museum of London
London Wall
London EC2Y 5HN
UK

AMANDA WALLACE
Department of Conservation
Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery
Queen's Road
Bristol BS8 1RL
UK

JACQUI WATSOIN
Ancient Monuments Laboratory
English Heritage
23 Saville Row
London W1X 1AB
UK

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP



THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MUSÉES

APPLICATION FORM

FORM TO BE COMPLETED IN BLOCK CAPITALS AND RETURNED TO YOUR ICOM NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
FOR YOUR ADDRESS SEE THE ATTACHED DIRECTORY. IF THERE IS NO NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN YOUR COUNTRY,
SEND THE APPLICATION TO THE ICOM SECRETARIAT IN PARIS TO THE ADDRESS BELOW.

Surname: Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr/Prof _____ **First name:** _____

Official Position: _____ **Sex:** _____ **Date of Birth:** _____

Professional address: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax/Telex: _____

Mailing address if different from above: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax/Telex: _____

<p>Category of membership:</p> <p>Regular (voting) _____</p> <p>Associate (voting) _____</p> <p>Contributor (voting) _____</p> <p>Retired Museum Professional (voting) * _____</p> <p>Supporting (non-voting) _____</p> <p>* SUBMIT SUPPORTING DOCUMENT</p>	<p>N.B. <u>Membership is annual and runs from the 1st of January to the 31st of December of the year in which subscription is paid. New memberships received after September 30th will become effective as from January 1st of the following year unless otherwise indicated.</u></p>
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Language for correspondence: (tick one) English French

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Please check the category(ies) that apply to your specialization: (maximum of four)

_____ Agriculture	_____ Decorative Arts	_____ Musical Instruments
_____ Anthropology	_____ Design/Installation	_____ Natural History
_____ Applied Arts	_____ Documentation	_____ Planning
_____ Archaeology	_____ Ecomuseums	_____ Photography
_____ Architecture	_____ Education	_____ Public Relations
_____ Art History	_____ Ethnography	_____ Registration
_____ Audio-visual	_____ Exhibition	_____ Security
_____ Casting	_____ Fund-raising	_____ Science and Technology
_____ Climate Control	_____ Historical Collections	_____ Social Sciences
_____ Computers	_____ Legal	_____ Other (please specify)
_____ Conservation	_____ Museum Studies	
_____ Costume/Textile	_____ Marketing	

Degrees and honours received: _____

Languages (spoken, written, read): _____

Additional remarks, information, etc.: _____

DATE: _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____

à remplir en CAPITALES et à renvoyer à votre Comité national de l'ICOM.
Vous trouvez l'adresse dans le guide ci-joint. En cas qu'il n'y a pas un Comité national dans votre pays,
veuillez envoyer votre demande au Secrétariat ICOM à Paris. L'adresse est mentionnée ci-dessous

Nom: M/Mme/Mlle//Dr/Prof

Prénoms:

Titre officiel:

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Fax/Telex:

Lieu où adresser la correspondance (si différent de ci-dessus):

Téléphone:

Fax/Telex:

Catégorie de membre:

N.B.

Le paiement des cotisations se fait annuellement et est valable un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre). Toute inscription reçue après le 30 septembre ne deviendra effective qu'à partir du 1er janvier suivant, sauf en cas d'indication contraire de votre part.

Actif (votant) _____

Associé (votant) _____

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* REMETTRE UN DOCUMENT ATTESTANT LA RETRAITE

Langue choisie pour correspondance:

français

anglais

Langue choisie pour publications:

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Veuillez indiquer la ou les catégorie(s) qui s'applique(nt) à votre spécialisation: (maximum 4)

_____ Agriculture	_____ Arts décoratifs	_____ Instruments de musique
_____ Anthropologie	_____ Installation	_____ Histoire naturelle
_____ Arts appliqués	_____ Documentation	_____ Planification
_____ Archéologie	_____ Ecomusées	_____ Photographie
_____ Architecture	_____ Education	_____ Relations publiques
_____ Histoire de l'Art	_____ Ethnographie	_____ Enregistrement
_____ Audio-visuel	_____ Expositions	_____ Sécurité
_____ Moulage	_____ Collecte de fonds	_____ Sciences et techniques
_____ Contrôle du climat	_____ Collections historiques	_____ Sciences sociales
_____ Informatique	_____ Juridique	_____ Autres (spécifiez)
_____ Conservation	_____ Muséologie	
_____ Textiles	_____ Marketing	

Diplômes obtenus:

Langue (parlées, lues, écrites):

P.S. Information complémentaires:

DATE: _____

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