Online Library The Preservation Of Historic Architecture The Us Governments Official Guidelines For Preserving Historic Homes

and photographs related to the essentialelements of architectural design. Comprehensive and easy to use, it combines the best features of a dictionary, photographic guide, and textbook-taking information simple to find. It lets you search visually (through the photographs), alphabetically (by index), or by general subject (through chapter headings). Throughout, chapters are arranged to cover different aspects of architectural design, establishing a solid framework that puts information into a physical, historical, and conceptual context. No other reference covers the subject with so much flexibility and from so many perspectives in a single volume. Ideal for long-term use as a study aid or refresher, or as a springboard for design inspiration, Elements of Architectural Design, Second Edition is an essential resource for the desktop. * Traditional and contemporary styles * Work of famous architects * Different building types and uses * Elements of form and composition * Materials and their use in structures * Building components and details * Clear definitions of termsThe word conservation, when used in the context of the preservation of built heritage, implies an intrinsically complex concept that evolved over time, since it has been influenced by the perception of history throughout time. This volume emphasizes why an understanding of the evolution of the conservation approach must be considered a prerequisite for architects and engineers if they are to cooperate in harmony with historic-artistic culture for the preservation of global built heritage. In particular, the volume highlights how, during the second half of the last century, the preservation process also involved engineering – the science of making practical applications of knowledge – which, for a long time, made an uncritical use of techniques and materials and devised interventions on historical heritage that were heavily invasive. The volume also devotes special attention to the problems related to seismic risk, to which Italy, Greece and Portugal are particularly prone. Problems that emerge during the crisis and reconstruction phases are dealt with in detail, as is scheduled maintenance, as this latter approach always constitutes an important component of the framework for the maintenance of the most appreciated architectural monuments. The work will appeal to professionals and academics in the broader fields of civil engineering (both geotechnical and structural engineering), architecture, art history, the history of architecture, restoration and cultural heritage management. This book will: Provide a critical reading of the history of conservation; Discuss materials and techniques of ancient architecture; Cover seismic vulnerability and preservation of the historic integrity of the monument; Advocate an approach based on programmed maintenance; Feature numerous case histories, including St Mark's Basilica in Venice and the complex restoration of the cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris.Architecture History, Theory and Preservation critically explores the historic development, theoretical underpinnings and conservation practices of architecture. Complete with 170 full color images, this volume presents architectural styles and periods from the Middle Ages to the present day, with distinctive chapters on each period and with distinguished scholars from around the world. Beginning with an examination of the relationship between architectural systems, materials and construction technologies are analyzed, as well as how the international community deals with the task of interpreting and preserving certain historic properties. This publication provides professors and students of architecture, art history, historic preservation and related fields with an integrated view of architecture using historical, theoretical and conservation perspectives. As an architect, architectural historian and preservationist herself, Dr Fabon-Charneco weaves a field of relationships regarding each building, creating a silent yet empowering bridge between past and present.Outline a complete programme for the restoration and preservation of historic structures and historic sites throughout the world. It is a basic text for both the novice and the specialist covering all aspects of preservation and the forces affecting historic district planning.Since its publication in 1982 Sir Bernard Feilden’s Conservation of Historic Buildings has become the standard text for architects and others involved in the conservation of historic structures. Leading practitioners around the world have praised the book as being the most significant single volume on the subject to be published. This third edition revises and updates a classic book, including completely new sections on conservation of Modern Movement buildings and non-destructive investigation. The result of the lifetime’s experience of one of the world’s leading architectural conservators, the book comprehensively surveys the fundamental principles of conservation in their application to historic buildings, and provides the basic information needed by architects, engineers and surveyors for the solution of problems of architectural conservation, in almost every climatic region of the world. This edition is organized into three complementary parts: in the first the structure of buildings is dealt with in detail; the second focuses attention on the causes of decay and the materials they affect; and the third considers the practical role of the architect in the conservation and maintenance of historic architecture; and, finally, current questions concerning preservation of twentieth century architectural heritage which, due to different building technologies and artistic qualities, demand revised methods and historical evaluation. This is a valuable resource for academics, researchers and students in different areas of architecture, conservation, art history and theory, and architectural heritage conservation. * A longitudinal view of architectural heritage conservation and as in the introduction of a new methodology, it has become clear that the conventional notion of ‘at risk’ has become more common, what has been called the ‘post-modern’ approach to the built environment, and now the key factor in determining what portion of our architectural heritage will be passed on to future generations and what portion will be lost to deterioration, development, and natural hazards. In developed nations, as much as 10% of the global built environment is deemed of sufficient cultural and historic importance to be given local or national listing. At the international level, UNESCO maintains a World Heritage List that includes many stone monuments. While the past two decades have witnessed a growing body of research devoted to understanding the fundamental mechanisms of damage to stone and to developing strategies for the conservation of stone, virtually no research has been conducted on stone buildings in general. The publication of the current comprehensive volume will help fill the gap on the preservation of cultural property, a multidisciplinary team of physical scientists worked with social scientists to explore how societal, economic, and ethical considerations might be integrated with technological options to lead to informed policy decisions. Recognizing that economic analyses must rest on firm technical data and sound conservation options, the state of our knowledge of mechanisms and rates of damage, the diagnosis of condition, and the evaluation of treatment options were subjected to critical review; special attention was given to the identification of promising, innovative areas of research. This volume represents an important first step in initiative – the making process of public policy and the active development of criteria for the conservation of historic buildings and structures, but also to those concerned with urban planning, public policy, economic analysis, and environmental standards setting. Goal of this Dahlem Workshop: to identify critical gaps in our knowledge of the deterioration mechanisms for treated and untreated historically important stone; to suggest innovative approaches to the study of deterioration mechanisms and novel remedial measures for treated and untreated historically important stone; and to address the socioeconomic factors that determine preservation actions for our architectural heritage.Historical wooden architecture is one of the unique types of heritage built. Built from organic material, wooden buildings create a symbiotic harmony with the regional environment and its natural heritage, as the buildings developed in different parts of the world. At the same time, this type of building contains the spiritual values that were important to those who built these architectural structures. The main topics of 'Authenticity in Preserving Historical Wooden Architecture - Problems and Challenges' are: (i) The method of protection and preservation of wooden buildings as a form of specific historical interpretation; (ii) The question of reconstruction and translocation of a wooden historical building with regard to the level of authenticity; (iii) The analysis of the essence of historical changes and the methods for maintaining and displaying wooden structures in relation to the requirement of their historical authenticity, (iv) Architectural studies), supplemented by specific guidance on preserving Historical Wooden Architecture - Problems and Challenges presents practical implementations of theoretical findings. Hence, the book contributes to the understanding of wooden architectural heritage from a new perspective. The book will be of particular interest to academics and professionals interested in or involved in the preservation of wooden built heritage. The conference entitled 'Where Conservation Meets Conservation', held at De Montfort University in 2002, provided an opportunity to consider the role of conservation science and technology in achieving appropriate and sustainable solutions for historic buildings and their contents.The National Park Service, a branch of the Department of the Interior, knows preservation. In its hundred-year existence, the service has dealt with just about every problem an old structure can have. Whether it is removing graffiti in Mount Rainier National Park or eradicating Japanese knotweed in Yosemite National Park, the Park Service has tried and tested a range of methods for the job. Often written by the experts in the field. Over forty fully illustrated chapters addressing topics such as: — cleaning and waterproof coating of historic masonry — roofing for historic buildings — the preservation of historic glazed architectural terra-cotta — exterior paint problems on historic woodwork — the preservation of historic barns — heating, ventilating, and冷却 historic buildings — historic signs — applied decoration for historic interiors — using substitute materials on historic building exteriors — understanding old buildings — understanding architectural cast iron Every chapter is written with the utmost detail and clarity so that any reader can perform the safest and most historically accurate repairs. The book also offers invaluable advice on what not to do that can save a homeowner thousands of dollars, hours, and perhaps a priceless piece of architecture. For the hobbyist or the Page 2/4
preservation of historic architecture, the us government’s official guidelines for preserving

Online Library The Preservation Of Historic Architecture The Us Governments Official Guidelines For Preserving Historic Homes professional restorer, The Preservation of Historic Architecture is the definitive government text on restoring, repairing, and preserving old buildings. This introduction to historic preservation goes well beyond the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and shows how wood, stone, masonry, and metal were used in the past and how adaptive reuse can be employed to bring modern amenities to historic structures. The book covers all aspects of the exterior and interior building fabric, including windows, roofs, doors, porches, and electrical and mechanical systems for both residential and small-scale commercial buildings. Richly illustrated with photographs showing typical elements of historic buildings, decay mechanisms, and remediation techniques, the book also contains a variety of useful case studies and features a companion Website that offers dozens of additional images and resources. Shortlisted for the 2014 SAHGB Alice Davis Hitchcock Medallion. In many cities across the world, particularly in Europe, old buildings form a prominent part of the built environment, and we often take for granted that their contribution is intrinsically positive. How has that widely-shared belief come about, and is its continued general acceptance inevitable? Certainly, ancient structures have long been treated with a reverence that stems from their perceived links to so many societies, including classical Rome and Greece. But only in modern Europe and America, in the last two centuries, has this care been elaborated and energized into a forceful, dynamic ideology: a ‘Conservation Movement’, infused with a sense of historical destiny and loss, that paradoxically shared many of the characteristics of Enlightenment modernity. The close inter-relationship between conservation and modern civilization was most dramatically heightened in periods of war or social upheaval, beginning with the French Revolution, and rising to a tragic climax in the 20th-century age of totalitarian extremism; more recently the troubled relationship of ‘heritage’ and global commercialism has become dominant. Miles Glendinning’s new book authoritatively presents, for the first time, the entire history of this architectural Conservation Movement, from its dramatic fluctuations in ideas and popularity of the history of the is a fruitful source of guidance and information. At a time when organized heritage protection in Asia is developing at a rapid pace, Architectural Conservation in Asia provides the first comprehensive overview of architectural rehabilitation. As well as being essential reading for architects and others concerned with conservation, many lay people with various kinds of responsibility for historic buildings will find this clearly written, jargon-free work a needed by architects, engineers and surveyors for the solution of problems of architectural conservation in almost every climatic region of the world. This edition is organized into three complementary parts: in the first the authors elaborate the concept of an Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM) based on “Original Indoor Microclimate” (OIM), which proves useful in identifying the optimal conditions for preserving the materials that make up historic buildings. The book’s main goal is to draw attention to the advantages of an indoor microclimatic approach to the preservation of existing historic materials by studying the original conditions of the buildings, the book proposes a new methodology linking the preservation/restoration of the historic indoor microclimate with the optimal parameters that support the health and climate-sensitive buildings (sample extracted from a real case study). In turn, the authors elaborate the concept of an Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM) based on “Original Indoor Microclimate” (OIM), which proves useful in identifying the optimal conditions for the relationship between buildings and their typical microclimate changed due to the introduction of new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in historic buildings. The new approach to the study of their Historic Indoor Microclimate (HIM) put forward in this book is an essential component to monitoring and evaluating building and artefact conservation. Highlighting the advantages of adopting an indoor microclimatic approach to the preservation of existing historic materials by studying the original conditions of the buildings, the book proposes a new methodology linking the preservation/restoration of the historic indoor microclimate with the optimal parameters that support the health and climate-sensitive buildings. The authors demonstrate that repair methods must be geared towards the specific cultural, architectural and environmental conditions existing in their locale and address the question of how to adapt and apply the knowledge gained in the study of the original conditions of the buildings to new situations. The book’s main goal is to draw attention to the advantages of an indoor microclimatic approach to the preservation of existing historic materials, manufacture, by studying the original conditions of the buildings. The introduction of new systems in historic buildings not only has a direct traumatic effect on the actual building and its components, but also radically changes one of its vital aspects: its microclimate. Other aspects of buildings—especially their relation with their environment or their original state due to the absence of new HVAC systems, and reflects on the advantages of a renewed attention to these aspects. Since its publication in 1992 Sir Bernard Feilden’s Conservation of Historic Buildings has become the standard text for architects and others involved in the conservation of historic structures. Leading practitioners around the world have praised the book as being the most significant single volume on the subject to be published. This third edition revises and updates a classic book, including completely new sections on conservation of Modern Movement buildings and non-destructive investigation. The result of the lifetime’s experience of one of the world’s leading architectural conservationists, the book contains rich and informative case studies and reflects the latest thinking in the field. It will be indispensable for professionals and students of architecture, planning, archaeology and heritage studies worldwide. One of the problems faced by heritage organizations and museums is adapting old buildings to their needs or building new ones to fit in with historic sites. How exactly do you create a visitor’s centre at Stonehenge? The real difficulty lies where the budget is minimal, and the potential damage to the environment or setting enormous. Architecture in Conservation looks at the need of the heritage industry to respond sensitively to the limitations or potentials of the environment. James Stride explains the strategies for producing new development at historic sites, examining the philosophy of conservation practice and stressing the importance of taking into account the characteristics of each individual site. He explains the way in which the methods of producing good developments relate to our
very perception of history, and addresses the practical problems involved in developing appropriate sites, including the current architectural interest in pastiche versus modern design. Case studies from around the world demonstrate the potential of each approach. James Strike draws on his broad experience as an architect at English Heritage to show that a sensitive approach to these issues can unlock conservation problems and open up new opportunities for architectural expansion. Architecture in conservation will be of considerable interest to site owners and architects responsible for site development, and to students of architecture, history and building practice and is intended as a handbook for those responsible for commissioning heritage work.

Washington, D.C. has long been known as a frustrating and sometimes confusing city for its residents to call home. The monumental core of federal office buildings, museums, and the National Mall dominates the city’s surrounding neighborhoods and urban fabric. For much of the postwar era, Washingtonians battled to make the city their own, fighting the federal government over the basic question of home rule, the right of the city’s residents to govern their local affairs. In Historic Capital, urban historian Cameron Logan examines how the historic preservation movement played an integral role in Washingtonians’ claiming the city as their own. Going back to the earliest days of the local historic preservation movement in the 1920s, Logan shows how Washington, D.C.’s historic buildings and neighborhoods have been a site of contestation between local interests and the expansion of the federal government’s footprint. He carefully analyzes the long history of fights over the right to name and define historic districts in Georgetown, Dupont Circle, and Capitol Hill and documents a series of high-profile conflicts surrounding the fate of Lafayette Square, Rhodes Tavern, and Capitol Park, SW before discussing D.C. today. Diving deep into the racial fault lines of D.C., Historic Capital also explores how the historic preservation movement affected poor and African American residents in Anacostia and the U Street and Shaw neighborhoods and changed the social and cultural fabric of the nation’s capital. Broadening his inquiry to the United States as a whole, Logan ultimately makes the provocative and compelling case that historic preservation has had as great an impact on the physical fabric of U.S. cities as any other private or public sector initiative in the twentieth century. From removing graffiti in Manhattan to rebuilding a hops barn in Oregon, the National Park Service-a part of the Department of the Interior-has faced just about every problem an old structure can encounter. Here for the first time is a collection of their hard-won know-how and official guidelines, written by the top experts in their respective fields of preservation. Forty-two fully illustrated chapters include: -- cleaning and waterproof coating for historic masonry -- repointing mortar joints -- maintaining historic adobe buildings -- the dangers of abrasive cleaning -- repairing historic wooden windows -- rehabilitating historic storefronts -- repairing wooden shingles -- preserving barns -- repairing stucco -- using substitute materials on historic building exteriors -- mothballing historic buildings -- understanding architectural cast iron There’s even a chapter on repairing vintage signs. Each subject is treated with the utmost care and discusses the safest and most historically accurate repairs. Perhaps just as important as the valuable advice on how to undertake various projects, the guides also give invaluable advice on what not to do-based on years of preservation experience-that can save a homeowner thousands of dollars, hours, and perhaps a priceless piece of architecture. For the student or the professional restorer, THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE is the official government text on saving old buildings.