AATA Online Categories

Methods of Examination, Analysis, and Documentation (formerly A1-A5)

Contains abstracts about the process of obtaining and/or storing information using a variety of techniques, including microscopy, imaging, and dating techniques; analytical techniques that establish chemical composition or physical state; data collection and management (e.g., GIS and GPS); and computer modeling. If the abstract deals with a method of analysis or examination independent of a specific material, or if it deals with the analysis or examination of too wide a range of materials to justify inclusion in *Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques*, it is classified here. Crossover technology and technology transfer are also included in this section.
Field Editor: Marie-Claude Corbeil, Canada

Preventive Conservation and General Topics (formerly B1-B5)

Abstracts in this section address the general body of knowledge relating to preventive conservation, collections care, general treatment procedures and materials, conservation practice, health and safety, policy and legislation, history, ethics, and theory. Included as well are abstracts relating to conservation management and cultural tourism. Abstracts that are potentially relevant to all conservators, regardless of specialty, or that discuss a wide variety of materials appear here. For example, a work dealing with the effects of environmental pollution on cultural property in general would be included in this section, whereas a work describing the effect of pollution on the corrosion of metals would be located in *Metals and Metallurgical By-products*.
Field Editors: Ruth Norton, United States, and Françoise Hanssen-Bauer, Norway

Archaeological Conservation (formerly C1-C5)

Focuses on the documentation, analysis, and management of both underwater and terrestrial archaeological sites and assemblages for the purposes of their conservation and preservation. Abstracts on the composition, fabrication, deterioration, conservation, or dating of archaeological artifacts themselves are categorized by their materials in the appropriate subsection of *Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques*. General archaeological methods and the reporting of the results of excavations, site surveys, etc., are outside the scope of AATA Online.
Field Editor: Brian Egloff, Australia

Architectural Conservation (formerly D1-D7)

Abstracts included here pertain directly to the study and conservation of buildings, monuments, historic sites, and gardens. Abstracts describing the study of individual buildings and sites that address specific materials or processes are found in the relevant subsection of *Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques*. For example, an abstract describing the analysis of terracotta roofing tiles is found in *Ceramics, Glass, and Enamels*, whereas an abstract on the stabilization of a terracotta-tiled roof is found in this section.
Field Editors: David Woodcock and Priya Jain, United States

Education and Training (formerly E)

The abstracts in this section pertain to institutions, curricula, methodology, and theory for the teaching of conservation and conservation-related subjects.
Field Editor: Lara Kaplan, United States

Production Techniques and History of Technology (formerly F)

This section contains abstracts of non-substance-specific information relating to the history of artistic techniques, material culture, and technology, with emphasis on the history of use or manipulation of a broad range of materials, and of bibliographies and books that broadly cover the history of technology.

Abstracts relating to the history of specific materials and manufacturing techniques are found in the relevant subsection of *Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques*.
Field Editor: W. Thomas Chase, United States

Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques

Paper, Books, and Library and Archival Materials (formerly G1)

The abstracts in this section pertain to the analysis, treatment, technology of manufacture, and environmental care of paper and paper-based materials such as books, manuscripts, and archival documents. Literature concerning protein materials such as vellum, parchment, and bookbinding leathers is abstracted in this section where the subject matter is primarily of interest to paper or book conservators. Abstracts that deal with leather, parchment, or vellum in a more general or anthropological sense are found in *Animal Materials*.
Field Editor: Marieka Kaye, United States

Photographs (formerly G2)

The abstracts in this section refer to the analysis, treatment, manufacturing technology, and environmental care of photographs—on paper, glass, metal, cloth, ceramic, or synthetic material substrates—positives as well as negatives including microforms (e.g., microfilm, microfiche, microopaque). Abstracts relating to computer output prints (e.g., inkjet prints, laser prints) or images resulting from reprographic processes (e.g., photocopying) are also covered in this section. Abstracts that pertain to the use of photographic techniques as part of the process of examination, treatment, or analysis of artifacts will be found in *Methods of Examination, Analysis, and Documentation*.
Field Editor: Bertrand Lavédrine, France

Pigment, Paint, and Paintings (formerly G3)

The abstracts in this section pertain to analysis, treatment, and environmental care of easel paintings and the polychrome layer on stone, wood, plaster, metal, and other substrates. Abstracts that are concerned with color measurement and historical techniques are also included in this section. Abstracts about watercolors are normally found in *Paper, Books, and Library and Archival Materials*, and abstracts on the treatment of wood and stone supports are in *Wood* and *Stone and Related Building Materials*, respectively.
Field Editor: Joyce Hill Stoner, United States

Wood (formerly G4)

The abstracts in this section relate to the analysis, treatment, and care of objects or natural history specimens composed primarily of wood. This section therefore covers furniture, furnishings, wooden structures (particularly buildings and ships but also vehicles and aircraft), archaeological finds, musical instruments, etc. The term wood is used broadly for all lignocellulosic species including the gymnosperms (softwoods) and dicotyledonous angiosperms (hardwoods), as well as monocotyledons such as bamboo, palm wood, cane, and rattan. Also covered are structural materials produced principally from wood, such as hardboard, fiberboard, plywood, particleboard, chemically modified wood, and wood composites. Abstracts on wood science are included if they are relevant to conservation; notable topics include wood degradation, control of microorganisms, wood-moisture relations, petrification processes, physical and mechanical properties, chemical properties, and anatomy. Literature covering root tissue is included here, but abstracts on wood derived materials such as resins, dyes, leaves, bark (e.g., birch bark and cork), fibers, and fruits appear in the more appropriate sections (e.g., bark is found in *Other Plant Materials*). Abstracts on dendrochronology techniques are found in *Methods of Examination, Analysis, and Documentation*.
Field Editor: Alice Boccia Paterakis, United States

Textile Fibers and Dyes (formerly G5)
The abstracts in this section relate to the technology of textiles and dyestuffs, the properties of fabrics, fibers, and dyes, and the conservation of textiles. The history of textile technology is also included in this section.
Field Editor: Robin Hanson, United States

Other Plant Materials (formerly G6)
This section includes abstracts on plant materials other than paper, wood, and textile fibers. Materials included here are bark and barkcloth, basketry and basketry fibers, botanical specimens, cork, gourds, grasses, leaves, matting, seeds, and any plant derived product or object made from them. The subjects may include the properties of these materials, their deterioration, the history or technology of their use, and treatment or analysis of objects made from them. Note, however, that bamboo is included in *Wood*. Many objects dealt with in this section are ethnographic, but many will also be from decorative arts, costume, history, or natural history collections.
Field Editor: Lara Kaplan, United States

Animal Materials (formerly G7)
This section includes abstracts on animal tissues, including antler, bone, feathers, fur, hair, ivory and ivory substitutes, leather, mother-of-pearl, mummies, shell, skin, teeth, zoological specimens, and any other cellular animal products. Pearls are included in *Stone and Related Building Materials* with gemstones. Parchment may be included here when it is the primary object of study, or in *Paper, Books, and Library and Archival Materials* when it relates to an archival collection. Likewise, leather is included here except when it is considered as a bookbinding material. The subjects may include the properties of these materials, their deterioration, the history or technology of their use, and treatment or analysis of objects made from them. Many objects dealt with in this section are ethnographic, but many will also be from decorative arts, costume, history, or natural history collections.
Field Editor: Lara Kaplan, United States

Noncellular Natural Organics (Resins, Lacquer etc.) (formerly G8)
This section contains abstracts dealing with natural organic materials that are not cellular, e.g., recent and fossil resins, lacquer (urushi), pitch, tar, bitumens, waxes, fats, oils, gelatin, and collagen. Cellular materials of plant origin are covered in the appropriate sections on *Paper*, *Wood*, *Textiles*, or *Other Plant Materials*, while those of animal origin are covered in the section on *Animal Materials*. Note, however, that natural dyes of both plant and animal origin, although noncellular, are included with the textiles to which they are most commonly applied.
Field Editor: Lara Kaplan, United States

Metals and Metallurgical By-products (formerly G9)
This section includes abstracts on objects made of metal; it also covers metallurgical processes such as mining, smelting, refining, casting, forging, and minting, and associated tools and materials, such as smelters, slags, electrodes, crucibles, trip-hammers, and dies. Abstracts on metal composition, alloys, and the history of metallurgy are also included.
Field Editor: W. Thomas Chase, United States

Ceramics, Glass, and Enamels (formerly G10)
This section includes abstracts of works describing the dating, analysis, deterioration, conservation, or other methods of study and treatment specific to ceramics, glass, or enamel. This section includes terracotta, tile, and fired brick, but cement, plasters, and adobe are found in *Stone and Related Building*

Materials. Abstracts relating to vitreous tesserae will be found in this section; stone tesserae are referred to in *Stone and Related Building Materials*.
Field Editor: Alice Boccia Paterakis, United States

Stone and Related Building Materials (formerly G11)

The abstracts in this section pertain to the analysis and treatment of objects, at times including buildings, comprised partly or wholly of stone, stone-related materials such as mortars and plasters, and minerals. Abstracts that discuss treatments employing synthetic resins specifically on stone, even though these resins may be used on other materials, are found in this section. Abstracts on gems and gemstones are included in this section. Literature on stone mosaics is abstracted in this section, whereas works on glass mosaics are found in *Ceramics, Glass, and Enamels*, as are works on all objects which require firing as part of their production, such as pottery, terracotta sculpture, fired brick, or other fired architectural elements.
Field Editor: Lucia Toniolo, Italy

Organic Synthetic Materials and Modified Natural Materials (Plastics, Rubbers, etc.) (formerly G12)

The abstracts in this section pertain to the analysis, treatment, and care of objects composed of synthetic organic materials or modified natural organic materials. Materials included are organic polymers such as plastics, resins, rubbers, and cellulosics. Relevant polymer science—particularly that dealing with aging, the effects of colorants, or analysis—is abstracted here. Abstracts covering resins or polymers used as conservation materials are found in *Preventive Conservation and General Topics*. Synthetic materials used in the production of photographic and audiovisual materials and textiles are found in photographs or textiles.
Field Editor: Lara Kaplan, United States

Electronic Materials (formerly G13)

The abstracts in this section refer to the analysis, treatment, manufacturing technology, and environmental care of electronic media such as magnetic tape (e.g., digital audio files), optical disks (e.g., CD-ROMs, photo CDs, DVDs, laserdiscs), and computer files (e.g., web sites, files on computer hard drives, CD-ROMs). The materials covered in this section are digital, i.e., binary encoded. The data may have originally been collected in an analog manner but was produced in digital format. The section includes electronic media regardless of the type of data retained (text, sound, picture, moving image) or method of binary encoding (manual, computer, laser, scanning). Abstracts that pertain to the digitization of a material in order to conserve it will be found in the appropriate subsection of *Materials and Objects: Analysis, Treatment, and Techniques* for the original material. Abstracts that deal with the process (including digital or laser techniques) of obtaining and/or storing information will be found in *Methods of Examination, Analysis, and Documentation*.
Field Editor: Bertrand Lavédrine, France

Analog Audiovisual Materials (formerly G14)

The abstracts in this section refer to the analysis, treatment, manufacturing technology, and environmental care of audiovisual materials that use pre-digital technologies, such as motion picture film, videotapes (e.g., open reel or cassette), and audio recordings (e.g., open reel, cassette, disk, wax, or wire).
Field Editor: Bertrand Lavédrine, France

AATA Online Supplements

Preservation of natural stone (S1). *The preservation of natural stone: an annotated bibliography, 1839-1965*, ed. by S.Z. Lewin, 1966.

Amber artifacts (S2). *The provenience of archaeological amber artifacts: an annotated bibliography, 8th century BC to 1966*, ed. by Curt W. Beck, Martha Gerving, and Elizabeth Wilbur, 1966-67.

Natural patinas (S3). *The composition and structure of natural patinas. Part 1, Copper and copper alloys, antiquity to 1967. Part 2, Zinc and zinc alloys, 1872 to 1965. Part 3, Tin, lead and their alloys, 1873 to 1964*, ed. by S.Z. Lewin and S.M. Alexander, 1967-68.

History of art materials (S4). *Towards a history of art materials: a survey of published technical literature in the arts, from antiquity to late 19th century*, ed. by S.M. Alexander, 1969-70.

Ivory (S5). *Ivory and related materials in art and archaeology: an annotated bibliography. Section A, Conservation and scientific investigation. Section B, Working techniques, forgeries, and history*, ed. by N.S. Baer and L.J. Majewski, 1970-71.

Nuclear activation (S6). *Nuclear activation applied to materials of art and archaeology*, ed. by Edward V. Sayre and Pieter Meyers, 1971.

Linseed oil (S7). *Linseed oil and related materials: an annotated bibliography, from antiquity to 1972*, ed. by N.S. Baer and N. Indictor, 1972-73.

Stained glass (S8). *Bibliography of studies on the deterioration and conservation of stained glass*, ed. by R.G. Newton, 1973.

Motion pictures (S9). *An annotated list of motion pictures concerning techniques, conservation, display, and analysis of works of art and archaeology*, ed. by Joyce Hill Stoner, Steven H. Murden, and Ann S. Wilson, 1975.

Synthetic polymers (S10). *The use of synthetic polymers in conservation: an annotated bibliography, 1932-1974*, ed. by E. De Witte and M. Goessens-Landrie, 1976.

Lining of paintings (S11). *The lining of paintings: 1900 to 1975: an annotated bibliography*, ed. by Norbert S. Baer and Noel L. Kunz, 1977.

ICOM reports (S12). *ICOM reports on technical studies and conservation*, ed. by John Winter, 1977.

Museum lighting (S13). *Museum lighting and deterioration*, ed. by Steven Weintraub, Robin Ziek, and Mary Ballard, 1978.

Historical textile techniques (S14). *Information on historical techniques: textiles. Part 1, Classical authors. Part 2, The Medieval period*, ed. by Shirley M. Alexander, 1978-79.

Multilingual dictionaries (S15). *Multi-lingual specialized dictionaries of use to conservators*, ed. by Catherine G. Asher, 1979.

Alkoxysilanes (S16). *Alkoxysilanes in the conservation of art and architecture: 1861-1981*, ed. by Carol A. Grisson and Norman R. Weiss, 1981.

Cellulose deterioration (S17). *Three fundamental aspects of cellulose deterioration: annotated bibliographies. Part 1, The mechanisms by which cellulose tends to be degraded in stages. Part 2, Hemicelluloses: their influence on paper permanence. Part 3, Hot-alkali-soluble materials as a measure of paper quality and degradation*, ed. by Robert L. Feller, Sang B. Lee, and Mary Curran, 1985.

Musical instruments (S18). *The conservation and technology of musical instruments*, ed. by Cary Karp, 1991.

Matte paint (S19). *Matte paint: its history and technology, analysis, properties, and conservation treatment with special emphasis on ethnographic objects*, ed. by Eric F. Hansen, Sue Walston, and Mitchell Bishop, 1993.

Alkoxysilanes for preserving stone (S20). *Alkoxysilanes and the consolidation of stone*, ed. by Elizabeth Stevenson Goins, George Wheeler, Carol A. Grissom, and Norman R. Weiss, 2005.

Conservation and management of archaeological sites (S21). *Conservation and management of archaeological sites*, ed. by Martha Demas, 2005.