THE COLLABORATIVE INC.
A SMALL BUSINESS WITH A NATIONAL PRACTICE

General Services Administration
Multiple Award Schedule
Price list current as of Modification #PS-A812 effective Feb. 5, 2020
Business Size: Small

Federal Supply Group: Professional Services
Contract Number: GS10F0147V

Contract Period:
April 15, 2009 – April 14, 2024

On-line access to contract ordering information, terms and conditions, up-to-date pricing, and the option to create an electronic delivery order are available through GSA Advantage!, a menu-driven database system. The INTERNET address for GSA Advantage! is: GSA Advantage.gov.

For more information on ordering from Federal Supply Schedules go to the GSA Schedules page at GSA.gov.

Contractor Contact Administrator
John D. Feinberg
2080 Pearl Street, Boulder CO
Phone: (303)442-3601

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION   HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2080 Pearl Street • Boulder, CO  80302 • thecollaborativeinc.net
Customer Information
The Collaborative Inc. (TCI), 2080 Pearl St., Boulder, CO 80302
Contract Number: GS10F0147V
Contract Period: April 15, 2009 through April 14, 2024

Multiple Award Schedule
FSC Group: Professional Services
For more information on ordering from Federal Supply Schedules go to the GSA Schedules page at GSA.gov.

Contractor’s Internet Address: http://www.thecollaborativeinc.net

Business size: Small

Price list current as of Modification MAS A826 Refresh 5 effective 11/13/2020
Prices Shown Herein are Net (discount deducted)

1a. Table of awarded special item number(s) with appropriate cross-reference to item descriptions and awarded price(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINs</th>
<th>SIN Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>541620</td>
<td>Environmental Consulting Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLM</td>
<td>Order Level Materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1b. Identification of the lowest priced model number and lowest unit price for that model for each special item number awarded in the contract. This price is the Government price based on a unit of one, exclusive of any quantity/dollar volume, prompt payment, or any other concession affecting price. Those contracts that have unit prices based on the geographic location of the customer, should show the range of the lowest price, and cite the areas to which the prices apply. See below.

1c. If the Contractor is proposing hourly rates, a description of all corresponding commercial job titles, experience, functional responsibility and education for those types of employees or subcontractors who will perform services shall be provided. See below.

2. Maximum order: $1,000,000.00
3. Minimum order: $1000.00
4. Geographic coverage (delivery area). Domestic

Visit Us Online: http://www.thecollaborativeinc.net
For more information: collab@thecollaborativeinc.net Or Call 303.442.3601
Customer Information (cont.)
The Collaborative Inc. (TCI), 2080 Pearl St., Boulder, CO 80302
Contract Number: GS10F0147V
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5. Point(s) of production: 2080 Pearl St., Boulder CO 80302
7. Quantity discounts: None
8. Prompt payment terms: Information for Ordering Offices: Prompt payment terms cannot be negotiated out of the contractual agreement in exchange for other concessions. Net 30 days.
9. Foreign items: Not Applicable
10. a. Time of delivery: To Be Determined at the Task Order level
   b. Expedited Delivery: To Be Determined at the Task Order level
   c. Overnight and 2-day delivery: To Be Determined at the Task Order level
   d. Urgent Requirements: To Be Determined at the Task Order level
11. F.O.B. point(s). Destination
12. a. Ordering address(es): TCI, 2080 Pearl Street, Boulder CO 80302
   b. Ordering procedures: For supplies and services, the ordering procedures, information on Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA’s) are found in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 8.405-3.
13. Payment address(es): TCI, 2080 Pearl Street, Boulder CO 80302
14. Warranty provision. Standard Commercial Warranty Terms & Conditions
15. Export packing charges, if applicable. Not Applicable (typical response)
16. Terms and conditions of rental, maintenance, and repair: Not Applicable
17. Terms and conditions of installation: Not Applicable
18. a. Terms and conditions of repair parts indicating date of parts price lists and any discounts from list prices: Not Applicable
   b. Terms and conditions for any other services: Not Applicable
19. List of service and distribution points: Not Applicable
20. List of participating dealers: Not Applicable
21. Preventive maintenance: Not Applicable
22. a. Special attributes such as environmental attributes (e.g., recycled content, energy efficiency, and/or reduced pollutants). Not Applicable
   b. If applicable, indicate that Section 508 compliance information is available on Electronic and Information Technology (EIT) supplies and services and show where full details can be found (e.g. contractor’s website or other location.) The EIT standards can be found at: www.Section508.gov/: Not Applicable
23. Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number: 03-7447851

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24. Notification regarding registration in System for Award Management (SAM) database. Contractor registered and active in SAM.

Service Contract Labor Standards: The Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS), formerly known as the Service Contract Act (SCA), is applicable to this contract as it applies to the entire Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) and all services provided. While no specific labor categories have been identified as being subject to SCLS/SCA due to exemptions for professional employees (FAR 22.1101, 22.1102 and 29 CRF 541.300), this contract still maintains the provisions and protections for SCLS/SCA eligible labor categories. If and/or when the contractor adds SCLS/SCA labor categories to the contract through the modification process, the contractor must inform the Contracting Officer and establish a SCLS/SCA matrix identifying the GSA labor category titles, the occupational code, SCLS/SCA labor category titles and the applicable WD number. Failure to do so may result in cancellation of the contract.
Company Overview

First Established: 1974
Offices: Boulder & Durango, Colorado
Small Business
Professional Disciplines:
* Architectural Conservation
* Maritime Artifacts Conservation
* Architectural Historian
* Historic Architecture
* Historian
* Materials Conservation
* Planning

Preservation Services:
* Preservation Architecture
* Conditions Evaluations (BER, HSR, etc.)
* Existing Buildings Documentation
* Conservation of Maritime Artifacts
* Feasibility Analysis
* Heritage Tourism Development & Planning
* Historic Materials Analysis
* Laboratory Analysis of Historic Materials
* Market Studies
* Maintenance Plans
* National & State Register Nominations
* Site Master Plans & Landscape Preservation
* Tax Act Certifications

Percentage of Projects Subject to the Secretary of the Interiors Guidelines: 98%

Project Scale:
* $165,000,000.00-$10,000.00
* From 500,000 square feet to 20 square feet
* From 20 stories in height to root cellars

Geographic Regions:
* More than 44 states & 2 U.S. Territories
* From Alaska to St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Visit Us Online: http://www.thecollaborativeinc.net
For More Information: collab@thecollaborativeinc.net or Call 303.442.3601
For over 46 years we have provided government clients a comprehensive range of historic preservation architecture, site planning, conservation, and technical preservation services. If your current or future projects require a firm with our skills and deep experience, we would appreciate your consideration. The easy way to find out more about us is to visit our web site: http://www.theCollaborativeinc.net.

What Makes Us Different?

1. Because we provide such a broad range of services, we craft each service to integrate with the next in the typical chronology of a project. By example, our advanced version of a Historic Structure Report facilitates the completion of a property nomination to state or national historic registers, results in enhanced fundraising, and provides the foundation for highly accurate preservation plans and specifications. The plans/specs integrate with the Cyclical Maintenance Plan.

2. Our depth of experience and knowledge reduces your risks by discovering hidden causes of the deterioration problems, defining the often multiple and interconnected causes, and determining cost effective, appropriate, and long-lasting solutions. We find and treat the real problems.

3. Our technical expertise, in-field testing equipment (including non-destructive), and historic materials laboratory serve to define and quantify the real problems.

4. Accuracy equates to reduced risks: less costs, minimal change orders, and an on-time schedule. We keep your project in budget and on schedule.

5. We provide you with accurate and critical information to make informed decisions.

6. The vast majority of clients are governments. For the General Services Administration, we have completed over 40 projects, principally on primary historic structures in 20 U.S. states and territories. For the National Park Service, we have completed a similar geographic range on differing project types: instead of courthouses, customs houses, post offices, and office buildings, the NPS structures have been hotels, trestles, presidents' homes, ranches, visitor centers, and forts. Other federal agencies have been the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, U.S. Treasury, U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Dept. of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration. Compliance with the standards and guidelines of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior have been accomplished on all of these projects. If you believe you have a problem that needs solving, and if you believe we may be a logical choice in reaching that solution, do contact us. All the “normal” means are provided below. We would appreciate the opportunity to visit with you.

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Key Personnel

John Feinberg, APTI, Principal, founded Community Services Collaborative, the predecessor firm to the Collaborative Inc., in 1974. The firm was incorporated as The Collaborative Inc. (tCi), in 1993. Mr. Feinberg has headed up the firm’s growth from a local firm in 1974 to a national firm specializing in historic preservation, community planning, and tourism. The firm has had the pleasure of working on projects from Alaska to St. Croix, and brings this national perspective to each client’s needs. Ninety-five percent of Mr. Feinberg’s projects have been for buildings and sites listed on the National Register. Eighty-five percent of these assignments have been for federal, state, and local governments. The fact that the majority of firm’s projects are for repeat clients demonstrates John’s ability to manage jobs that are visible to the public eye (that is, public buildings such as courthouses and post offices), meet client objectives and measures of success, satisfy stakeholder concerns and interests, and for each client to be pleased enough with the results to hire him and his team repeatedly. The quality of Mr. Feinberg’s work is indicated by the honors awarded to the clients’ projects: national, state, and local. In over 46 years, he has successfully completed over 100 major Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), 26 of which were for the GSA. In addition, Mr. Feinberg has also completed site master plans, interpretive plans, and HSRs for the historic sites of the state historic preservation divisions of several states. The overall purpose of the building studies (historic structure report, historic structure assessments, and building evaluation reports) is to determine the condition of the historic buildings and to make recommendations and cost estimates for funding so that the buildings could be renovated to serve an additional 20 years. Architectural conservation, maritime conservation, structural forensics, and civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering consultants are frequently involved in these in-depth studies.

Mr. Dean Brookie AIA, Principal, has specialized in public buildings evaluation and preservation design as well as the development of tourism facilities and commercial revitalization. As a planner, Mr. Brookie has completed urban design projects, re-use projects, and rural conservation planning. Dean has successfully completed 17 years as the principal historical architect for tCi. His success has been on a wide range of projects providing preservations plans, condition assessments, and preservation architectural plans and specifications. In addition to specific projects such as the National Capital of Ute Mountain Tribe, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and various historic preservation projects throughout the United States, which range from hotels in South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico to museums, such as the preservation, management, and maintenance plan for the Nicolai Fechin House and studio in Taos, Mr. Brookie has also designed visitor centers for heritage parks; and completed site master plans for the Kansas State Capitol (1863-1903), heritage parks, stand alone heritage resources, and historic districts.
As a specialist in maritime artifacts conservation, **Joseph Sembrat, MSHP, CAPC, CAHP, AIC-FELLOW**, has been immersed in the conservation field for over 30 years. In 1999, he co-founded Conservation Solutions, which developed into a leading, nationwide, historic preservation firm focusing on art, artifacts, and architecture. Conservation Solutions was acquired in May 2018 by EverGreene.

Mr. Sembrat is an accomplished author and presenter of topical industry-relevant issues. He continuously conducts research and publishes papers on topics in the preservation field with special emphasis on technology-sharing among various areas of industrial research and its applicability to conservation treatments. Significant projects Joe has completed include the treatment of artifacts from the salvaged R.M.S. Titanic wreckage, such as the Big Piece; artifacts recovered from the R.M.S. Carpathia wreckage; and the conservation of two Saturn V rockets.

Holding an M.S. in Historic Preservation from Columbia School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, and a B.A. in Art History from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sembrat is a Fellow of the American Institute for Conservation (AIC), a member of Association of Preservation Technology (APT) Western Chapter, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and the Canadian of Professional Conservators (CAPC.)

**Multiple Award Schedule (MAS)**

The Collaborative Inc. offers a comprehensive range of historic preservation services for site features, sites, special artifacts, and buildings, provided by a seasoned team of highly qualified and experienced professionals in the range of disciplines required for diagnostics, alternative treatments development, plans/specifications, and in compliance with the various governmental requirements.

The specific requirements of your historic project will be clearly defined with you. We can present a selection of approaches to meet your needs from which you may make a choice. When your requirements are fully defined, either previously or as a result of the scoping, you will be provided with specific cost, time schedules, and definition of deliverables. You will be provided with a risk assessment with a concern for the likely point of diminishing returns.

Forty-seven years of experience is beneficial in having dealt, in depth, with your problems on previous projects and understanding the complexity of interconnected underlying causes of deterioration. Substantiation of causes is provided by sophisticated in-field diagnostic testing equipment and the support of our historic materials laboratory, specializing in historic mortar and historic paint color matching.

The firm's national base of projects, in more than 46 states and territories, has provided a wide range of climatic considerations and challenges for which we have developed solutions. We would appreciate the opportunity to develop appropriate solutions for your project.
Descriptions of each Labor Category

Qualifications for Job Categories at The Collaborative Inc.
(listed above with hourly charges for years 11 through 15) as of 12/2020

Architectural Conservator
Architectural conservators working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a masters degree in Conservation or a masters degree in a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of ten (10) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Conservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, or treatment of objects associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline and practice of historic preservation.

Materials Conservator
Materials conservators working for The Collaborative Inc. must have an undergraduate degree in Conservation or in a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of seven (7) years of full-time professional experience implementing materials conservation practices in evaluating, documenting, and/or treating objects associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories. Responsibilities include determining type of material (constituent parts and proportions), type of deterioration and its extent, causes of deterioration, and evaluation and implementation of treatments to remove or mitigate the causes of deterioration and its affect on the material.

Architect
Architects working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a Masters of Architecture degree with demonstrable course work in Architectural Preservation, Architectural History, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, or a closely related field as well as a State Government-recognized license to practice Architecture, PLUS a minimum of seven (7) years of full-time professional experience. Typical responsibilities are: programming, code compliance, developing plans and specifications, and managing two to five personnel, among other tasks.

TCI's Price List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor Category</th>
<th>Year 11 4/15/19 - 4/14/20</th>
<th>Year 12 4/15/20 - 4/14/21</th>
<th>Year 13 4/15/21 - 4/14/22</th>
<th>Year 14 4/15/22 - 4/14/23</th>
<th>Year 15 4/15/23 - 4/14/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Conservator</td>
<td>$196.50</td>
<td>$200.63</td>
<td>$204.84</td>
<td>$209.14</td>
<td>$213.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Conservator</td>
<td>$196.50</td>
<td>$200.63</td>
<td>$204.84</td>
<td>$209.14</td>
<td>$213.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>$175.98</td>
<td>$179.27</td>
<td>$183.03</td>
<td>$186.88</td>
<td>$190.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Architect</td>
<td>$175.98</td>
<td>$179.27</td>
<td>$183.03</td>
<td>$186.88</td>
<td>$190.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian</td>
<td>$145.80</td>
<td>$148.86</td>
<td>$151.99</td>
<td>$155.18</td>
<td>$158.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Historian</td>
<td>$145.80</td>
<td>$148.86</td>
<td>$151.99</td>
<td>$155.18</td>
<td>$158.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Preservationist</td>
<td>$107.19</td>
<td>$109.45</td>
<td>$111.74</td>
<td>$114.09</td>
<td>$116.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>$107.19</td>
<td>$109.45</td>
<td>$111.74</td>
<td>$114.09</td>
<td>$116.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic Artist</td>
<td>$107.19</td>
<td>$109.45</td>
<td>$111.74</td>
<td>$114.09</td>
<td>$116.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Coordinator</td>
<td>$69.36</td>
<td>$70.81</td>
<td>$72.30</td>
<td>$73.82</td>
<td>$75.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Production Manager</td>
<td>$69.36</td>
<td>$70.81</td>
<td>$72.30</td>
<td>$73.82</td>
<td>$75.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descriptions of each Labor Category (cont.)

Historical Architect
Architects working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a State Government-recognized license to practice Architecture, PLUS a minimum of seven (7) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic structures in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation and a Masters of Architecture degree with demonstrable course work in Architectural Preservation, Architectural History, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, or a closely related field.

Historian
Historians working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a masters degree in History or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of seven (7) years of full-time professional experience in the discipline. Typical responsibilities are: conducting primary source identification and research and directing two to five personnel on their research efforts on a project-by-project basis.

Architectural Historian
Architectural historians working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a masters degree in Architectural History or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of seven (7) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Architectural History that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.

Historic Preservationist
Historic preservationists working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a masters degree in Historic Preservation or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of five (5) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.

Researcher
Historic Preservation Researchers working for The Collaborative Inc. must have a masters degree in Architectural History or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of five (5) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of research that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies to the practice of historic preservation.
Descriptions of each Labor Category (cont.)

**Graphic Artist**
Graphic Artists working for The Collaborative Inc. must have an undergraduate degree in graphic design, art, or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of five (5) years of full-time professional experience conveying graphically the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.

**Administrative Coordinator**
Administrative Coordinators working for The Collaborative Inc. must have an undergraduate degree in business or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of five (5) years of full-time professional experience coordinating the various professionals, their contractual tasks, and the contracts themselves to enable the proficient application and implementation of the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.

**Report Production Manager**
Report Production Managers working for The Collaborative Inc. must have an undergraduate degree in business or a closely related field of study PLUS a minimum of five (5) years of full-time professional experience coordinating the field notes, research, graphic illustrations, into cohesive and complete reports to enable the proficient application and implementation of the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.
Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS) Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCLS Eligible Contract Labor Category</th>
<th>SCLS Equivalent Code—Title</th>
<th>WD Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphic Artist</td>
<td>15080—Graphic Artist</td>
<td>2015-4281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Service Contract Labor Standards, formerly the Service Contract Act (SCA), apply to this contract and it includes SCLS applicable labor categories. Labor categories and fixed price services marked with a (***) in this pricelist are based on the U.S. Department of Labor Wage Determination Number(s) identified in the SCLS/SCA matrix. The prices awarded are in line with the geographic scope of the contract (i.e., nationwide).
GSA Projects

Over the years, the tCi team has worked on GSA-owned structures. Almost all of them are federal courthouses, post offices, customs houses, and office buildings. Below is a partial list of communities where "our" buildings exist.

- Denver, CO
- Miami, FL
- Wichita, KS
- Boise, ID
- Fort Wayne, IN
- New Orleans, LA
- Butte, MT
- Newark, NJ
- Binghamton, NY
- Buffalo, NY
- Ogden, NY
- Plattsburgh, NY
- Utica, NY
- Asheville, NC
- Bismarck, ND
- Fargo, ND
- Oklahoma City, OK
- Tulsa, OK
- Portland, OR
- San Juan, PR
- Charleston, SC
- Pierre, SD
- Sioux Falls, SD
- Austin, TX
- Dallas, TX
- Fort Worth, TX
- Galveston, TX
- Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI
- Ogden, UT
- Seattle, WA
- Casper, WY
The history of the facility was well known to the park historians and additional information was possible by the associated investigation in this HSR: mortar analysis, surface penetrating radar, ground penetrating radar, and XRF readings for mortars and adobes. The ranch began as a Stage Stop and Trading Post on the Santa Fe Trail, and evolved under several owners from a dude ranch to the raising of special breed cattle under the ownership of Buddy Fogelson and Greer Garson. The four structures are: root cellar, tack room, carpenters shop, and a quite large barn. All of the fences and gates were documented as were the associated landscape features. The tCi team was John Feinberg, Dean Brookie, and support staff. The ANA team was led by Dave Woodham. Laboratory support was provided by both firms. The Project was managed by Sam Tamburro for the region and Jeremy Moss for the park.
Like many cities, Denver is justifiably proud of the results of the “City Beautiful Movement” with a fostered appreciation of parks, pavilions, and fountains. While the two fountains that were the subject of the firm’s work came at the end and after the “City Beautiful Movement,” they represent the extension of the appreciation. Yet, it was time for these treasures to be assessed as to condition of the carved marble material of which they were exquisitely crafted.

The Collaborative inc. led a team of David Woodham Forensic Structural Engineer of Atkinson-Noland & Associates, and Materials Conservator Joe Sembrat of Evergreene Architectural Arts. The conditions were documented in an extensive report for each fountain that evaluated the cracks, chips, out of place movement, and other indicators of deep problems, plus the surface problems of soiling, staining, and graffiti. Additionally, tests were completed in the field to evaluate the effectiveness of various cleaning solutions and protocols. The reports have sparked a groundswell of support for the full restoration of the materials and the water systems as laid out in the cost estimates of the Treatments Plan.
Public Installations

Nationwide

Acting in both a coordinative and design role, the firm has had some unusual assignments for locations on public grounds. Typically working with other firms and/or individual artisans, representative projects have included repairs to a bronze plate sun dial on the Pearl Street Mall in Boulder, Colorado (see photo at right), several mural restorations, and plans to conserve a part of a concrete sidewalk containing Jack Benny’s handprints in Fort Collins (Colorado). These are in addition to numerous historic fountains.

In the murals category, we have evaluated the masonry substrate for issues that might affect the longevity of the subsequent preservation of the Coca-Cola mural in Fort Collins (Colorado) subsequently conserved by Deborah Uhl (see photo at right). On another Coca Cola mural, in Lafayette (again, Colorado) we took over the project after Deborah’s crew had completed conservation, created a large steel frame and pedestals to hold the frame, and the sidewalk redesign. The mural in the frame was moved across town by crane (see photo below), and placed in its downtown location a block from its original setting. Civil and structural design assistance was rendered by Atkinson-Noland & Associates.

The common thread to these types of projects is that each has special circumstances with special challenges, together requiring creative solutions.
The original construction of the San Juan fortification walls in Puerto Rico dates from the middle of the 16th century. The fortifications were constructed with the single purpose of defending the City of San Juan and its harbor from attack, principally by sea. Over a four-century period of construction and reconstruction, the fortification walls evolved from one construction typology into at least 10 identifiable types. The walls investigated in this study are 750 meters long, range to 15 meters in height, and include two bastions and the San Juan Gate. The challenging task of evaluating such complex structures required the synergism between historic research and modern diagnostic techniques to develop a deep understanding of the history, materials, and structural behavior of the fortification walls. In addition to historic research, the 21st-century technologies selected to evaluate the walls included laser scans, digital photodocumentation, wall coring, remote visual inspection of the core interior, microwave radar scans, thermography, characterization of stone and mortar types and strength, and finite element modeling.
Sometimes our projects require long-term monitoring of conditions to identify and determine the changes occurring and the links to external events and context like hurricanes, high winds, rainfall, tides, and seasonal fluctuations. Such was the case with the movements at Fort Jefferson where sections of the outer wall had fallen into the ocean. In fact, it is surrounded by ocean, is in the path of many tropical storms and hurricanes, and is the largest brick structure in North America; unfortunately, it has some severely rusting embedded iron elements. To monitor the situation, our team was hired by the National Park Service to install systems: strain gauges to monitor the stresses and strains, crack gauges, multiplexers (MUXs) to gather the information, and a complete satellite uplink to send the information for one year. Other information being sent came from a site built full weather station. All of this information was coordinated with tidal information.

The logistical challenges were significant: all food for the crew, tools, materials, spare parts, and equipment to be installed had to be shipped by chartered vessel nearly 70 miles to the Fort from Key West. Work was to be accomplished only in the non-hurricane season. Getting personnel to the site was either by the once-a-day ferry or by seaplane, neither of which operated in weather deemed unsuitable. Our project only lost one day due to weather, but the loss was of no effect as we had put a one-day loss into our schedule.

The monitoring determined that the massive structure was responding primarily to thermal strains and that there was no active cracking occurring between the scarp and casemate walls. These findings informed the Fort’s long-term stabilization program.
The period of significance, as defined by the Chief Architect of the National Park Service, for the Mission 66 era begins in 1945 and continues through the completion of the Parkscape USA extension of the Mission 66 program in 1972. This is a period of great change for the national parks in terms of modifications to existing parks, expansion of the facilities, and increase in the numbers and types of national parks.

The “MISSION 66 era” represents immediate post-World War II park development from 1945 to 1955 and recognized the park system’s experimentation with the Modern Movement style, or “Park Service Modern” style. The “pre-Mission 66 era,” which was distinguished by the Modern Movement style design in the parks, formed the basis for architectural, engineering, and landscape design construction that is widely recognized as the National Park Service’s “Mission 66 program” from 1956 to 1966. This program, which was the largest construction program in the history of the agency celebrated the National Park’s 50th anniversary in 1966. With many projects still uncompleted after 1966, and fulfilling the needs of new parks created during the Mission 66 program, the “Parkscape USA program” of 1967-1972 was authorized to bring to conclusion the construction program in time for the celebration of the Yellowstone National Park centennial in 1972. In reality, the end of the Mission 66 program came with the closing of the Eastern and Western Offices of Design and Construction and the consolidation of the personnel into the Denver Service Center in 1972. The entire era represents the National Park Service’s presentation to the American public a new way to experience the national parks. This was particularly poignant because of increased visitation to the parks, which was based on the rise of the American auto culture following World War II and the construction of the interstate highway system.

The fieldwork for this nomination included not just the period of time of the contract, it also included the extensive field visits over the past 25 to 35 years. At the same time, the Collaborative, inc. was completing NRNs for Mission 66 era resources at six other parks: Lake Mead National Recreation Area Boulder Beach Residences; Zion National Park Oak Creek Residences 6, 11, 14, 15, 27; Glacier Headquarters Historic District (Boundary Increase No. 1, Mission 66 Era Resources); Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument Visitor Center; El Morro National Monument Visitor Center; and Historic Resources of Coronado National Memorial. Overlap occurred during the period of this contract with still other NRNs for sites such as Albright Training Center (Grand Canyon, AZ) Chiricahua National Monument Visitor Center (Wilcox, AZ), Coronado National Memorial Visitor Center (Sierra Vista, AZ), Little Bighorn Battlefield Quonset Hut (Crow Agency, MT), Little Bighorn Battlefield Visitor Center (Crow Agency, MT), Matterhorn Mill, (Telluride, CO), Mission 66 Analysis of Mission 66 Residences (West Glacier, MT), Mission 66 Housing (Bandelier National Monument), among others.

What an opportunity. The $58,740 project allowed us to develop a working familiarity with the most notable building and site developments over a 27-year period covering all the national parks.
City of Boulder
Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP)

Project Examples

Boulder, Colorado

The firm has enjoyed an on-call relationship with the City of Boulder for thirty-plus years. Much of our work has been for the historic buildings and structures situated on Open Space. The director of these projects Julie Johnson, previously with the National Park Service, has had projects requiring very quick turnarounds to more normal completion periods. A listing of projects over the last several years indicates the type of professional services requested, and the type of historic resources being treated.

- Hartnagle Agricultural Complex, HSA (abbreviated HSR), site features, 19th century farmhouse, large barn, corn crib, chicken house and 4 loafing and equipment sheds. Completion Date August 2014.
- Hedgecock Ice House and Dairy HSA and Preservation Plans for the Ice House, 19th century dressed stone structures, one and two stories, fair condition. 2011-2012
- Van Vliet Ranch Equipment Building and Shop Preservation, underpinning of and stone masonry wall reconstruction per the documentation, 19th Century. 2011
- Weiser House Condition Assessment, Documentation, and Work Description, mid century modern
- Green Mountain Lodge Condition Assessment and Preservation Plans, CCC stone masonry and log structure, with associated stone verandahs and steps. 2011-2012
- Chapman Drive, CCC constructed road with massive stone masonry retaining walls, drainage structures, bridges and cattle guards; Condition Assessments, Preservation Plans. With ANA. 2010-today
- Flagstaff Mountain Stone Structures, Shelters, gathering places, privy, and site features built by the CCC and Lions Club. Log roof structures, massive stone walls, multiple fireplaces. Condition assessments and Preservation Plans. 2011
- Miscellaneous Locations: mountainside cabins, and plains lime kiln, barns, equipment sheds, corn crib and the like, condition assessments and preservation plans. 1980-today

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National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources and Example National Register Nominations for GLAC, ZION, and LAME

The National Park Service handed the project of updating and rewriting the Multiple Property Documentation National Register Nomination to the Collaborative inc. (tCi) on June 28, 2010. The revised/completed document was submitted to the National Park Service on August 14, 2015. It was accepted and listed on the National Register on September 30, 2015.

Some projects get dropped and subsequently picked back up. One such was the seminal Mission 66 Era Multiple Property Documentation (MPD National Register Nomination), first completed as a rough draft by the team of Ethan Carr, Elaine Jackson-Retondo Ph.D., and Len Warner. Several NPS leaders wanted to have the long overdue project completed, and to do so the NPS retained the services of the Collaborative inc. of Boulder, Colorado to revise, expand, and complete the MPD, under the direction of the firm’s chief architectural historian Rodd Wheaton and assisted by others in the firm, Architectural Conservator/Historian John Feinberg and Editor Suzanne Young.

All of the project typologies of the Era were the subject of the project such as: roads, bridges, drainage structures; campgrounds, comfort stations, picnic structures, maintenance structures, housing, and visitor centers. Supplementing the main project were several “feeder” projects, such as studies of the Mission 66 Era housing at parks such as Zion and Lake Mead, testing the effectiveness of the MPD. Similarly, nominations were completed for Visitor Centers at multiple parks. There was a large number of reviewers of the draft MPD, resulting in more research including interviews of the living veterans of the program for added input around the issues brought up by the reviewers, such as answering these questions: “How much did the modern architecture trends influence NPS landscape architects in their work, and what were the best extant examples?”

After the research and the comprehensive revision of the original draft, the subsequent intensive review by the large number of NPS professionals, came the subsequent additional research. This was followed by the rewrite of the MPD, and its acceptance by the NPS, followed by the Keeper. With this acceptance, the collective patience was rewarded allowing for expedited designation approvals for the resources of the Mission 66 Era. As NPS director for the project Sam Tamburro stated, “Finally, patience and persistence have paid off to afford major protection for these historic resources representing the most significant funding program in the revitalization of our national system of parks and how the National Park Service interprets its natural and cultural resources by and through its facilities.”
PROJECT
Elbow Reef Lighthouse
Hopetown, Abaco, Bahamas

CLIENT
Elbow Reef Lighthouse Society

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
As part of a project to strip coatings and repaint the Elbow Reef Lighthouse, a series of investigative and diagnostic tasks was carried out to better understand as-built construction and current condition issues prior to application of an obscuring new coating. These findings inform the development of a set of recommendations related to paint stripping, completion of necessary structural and material repairs, and recoating.

The majority of the work was conducted using visual and nondestructive methods to minimize damaging historic materials while maximizing the understanding of conditions. Small test samples were taken of paint and concrete for laboratory testing.

SERVICES PROVIDED
- Surface penetrating radar information was used to determine the thickness of the outer concrete shell, locate internal metal reinforcement within the concrete, and identify any internal anomalies such as cracks, delaminations, and voids. Corrosion-related concrete damage was located and mapped. Radar results also provided information on the nature of internal stone coursing, stone depth, and general condition. High and low frequency antennae were used by hand at grade and with scaffold access near grade. The low frequency antenna was also lifted by rope, scanning along 6 vertical lines at the exterior.
- Infrared thermography scans were recorded throughout a typical day. Thermal patterns showed wet areas and near-surface anomalies such as detached and blistered paint, concrete spalls and delaminations. The entire lighthouse exterior was imaged using an infrared camera.
- A pachometer was used to augment radar scanning and locate near-surface metals.
- A videoscope was inserted into 2 small-diameter holes drilled into the interior wall surfaces to examine subsurface conditions.
- Concrete testing. Small-diameter holes were drilled at locations as shown in Appendix F. Drilling dust was collected at 2.5-inch increments to 10 inches deep and tested in the laboratory to thereby determine chloride and sulfates content. Results from this test inform the team about future corrosion potential from chlorides at embedded metals, and the potential for future salt staining and efflorescence.

Built from 1861-1863, the lighthouse is constructed of stone and brick.

Surface penetrating radar scanning on the exterior to locate reinforcing, voids and as-built conditions.
How much strength does one of the earliest concrete bridges in the country have and what loads can it handle? That’s a good question, particularly given the major earthquake of 1906 just six years after the bridge was completed, and several others over its 120-year service. Due to public pressure to save the historic bridge, local government put out a request for proposals from consulting firms to evaluate the bridge. The project was awarded to the team comprising Atkinson-Noland & Associates (ANA), the Collaborative inc. (tCi), and Bridge Diagnostics Inc (BDI). The Collaborative inc. assisted in management, environmental clearances, client coordination, and responding to press television and print interviews. tCi also reviewed the history of this bridge and completed a field visit to its companion bridge, also of early concrete, built on the east side of the coastal range.

The evaluation consisted of visual and nondestructive testing of the bridge, material tests, and a complete dynamic load test of the bridge. The diagnostic load test included instrumenting the bridge with strain and displacement gauges and driving a truck of known weight along prescribed lane positions across the bridge as data was recorded. A computer analysis of the bridge used the test data to further calibrate the model.

The Half Moon Bay concrete arch bridge, despite its age, its unusual streetcar cable reinforcement scheme, and its many earthquake experiences passed with flying colors. The bridge was found to have sufficient capacity to carry all modern rating vehicles, deflecting under the 60,000-pound test truck just 0.006 of an inch at mid span.
This Historic Structure Report was produced for Petersburg National Battlefield in support of evaluation of the significant deterioration of this early 1800s building located in the City Point (Grant’s Headquarters) Unit of the park. Changes include restoration of the building to the period of 1864-1865 for City Point, and the adaptive re-use of the Bonaccord House as a Visitor Contact Station. Soon after the NPS purchased Bonaccord in 1986, the building benefited by a series of preservation maintenance activities: new slate roof, and the preservation of exterior cornices, porches, brick masonry, windows, and doors. Since the series completion in 1994, Bonaccord has not received any significant maintenance. The HSR has documented the physical condition of all of the materials and systems of the building with description of the element, extent and location of deterioration, the underlying cause of deterioration, and appropriate alternative treatments to repair the element and to remove or ameliorate the deterioration cause. This project was done in Collaboration with ANA.

**Services performed by ANA**
- Surface Penetrating Radar Analysis
- Pachometer Scanning
- Infrared Thermography
- Laser Plumb Survey of Retaining Walls
- Mortar and Parge Coat Analysis

**Services performed by TCI**
- Project Management
- Historical Research
- Historic Architectural Analysis
- Photodocumentation
- As-Built Drawings
- Condition Analysis of the Building (Exterior and Interior) and Site Features
- Historic Materials Analysis

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EcoDharma is a retreat center that takes advantage of its location and its views of the nearby Continental Divide/Indian Peaks Wilderness Area. The positive beauty of the location is matched by the negative effects on historic buildings of the elements: high winds, deep snow, and intense precipitation events such as summer thunderstorms. One of three structures at the center is the subject of this project; a log cabin built in the 1880s, with two rooms and significant deterioration of sill logs from water from the adjacent flows from the adjacent spring, ground water saturation of soils, and snow melt.

Under the leadership of tCi, the team of ANA structural engineers and Seward Mechanical designed a comprehensive rehabilitation project for the historic cabin (County listed). It included water control from the spring house, surface water control included ground contouring, a swale, and the installation of a French drain to also capture/direct subsurface flows. The comprehensive building rehabilitation included: deteriorated log replacement and daubing replacement; structural strengthening of foundation, wall openings, and roof; replacement of roofing, floor structure; new wood floor, and new kitchen and bathroom with associated features. The windows and doors were specified for restoration and storm coverings scheduled. The energy efficiency design included a geo-exchange heating system that draws its energy from the spring water, with distribution by a radiant floor system, together providing enhanced/advanced levels of energy efficiency. To complete the livability improvements, all support utilities were replaced.
The historic building, sited in Allenspark, Colorado, was constructed in 1921 with funds raised by Msgr. Joseph Bosetti, who had come from Italy to Denver in 1911. Boys between the ages of 10 and 18 were invited to come up to Bosetti’s camp, which had activities like swimming and hiking each summer from 1920 to 1935. In 1984, after 64 years of operation, the camp was closed due to unsafe conditions.

The Lodge’s construction is rare due to its more than two-foot-thick stone walls constructed of massive native granite stones with face dimensions up to 10 square feet, and the use of massive timbers for the roof structure, support beams, lintels, and columns.

The condition assessment of the wood timbers was completed using non-destructive testing and evaluation (NDE) techniques by Ron Anthony of Anthony and Associates; Mike Schuller of Atkinson Noland and Associates also used NDE to evaluate the condition of the masonry.

The redevelopment of the Lodge for housing priests began with the preparation of as-built plans, followed by the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and cost estimates for the rehabilitation of the Lodge. Unfortunately, the redevelopment plans have not been actuated due to a major structure fire at another section of the site that destroyed a significant portion of the main retreat center.
This beautiful two story Victorian home had been left vacant for several decades, overgrown with vegetation, no electricity, and inhabited by birds, rodents, and raccoons. The new owners wanted to fully renovate the house and began by having a successful nomination to the National Register prepared by Alpine Archeology.

Our team was then selected to complete: a comprehensive conditions assessment, preservation plans and specifications, and applications for state and federal historic tax credits.

The Collaborative inc team included structural engineering by Atkinson-Noland and Associates Inc; conditions assessment, materials analysis, and treatment plans and specifications. The Durango office of tCi did the field work documentation, existing drawings, and the preservation plans and specifications. The tCi Boulder office completed the Conditions Assessment Report, set the treatments scope, reviewed drawings, and prepared the state and federal tax credit forms.

Multiple challenges led to a decision to remove the siding, clean up and preserve it for reinstallation, clean the cavities, install insulation, apply to the stud faces continuous structural insulation board with integral drainage channels, and then reinstall the now preserved historic siding. This combination sanitized the cavities and fully removed and deodorized the rodent and bird infestation residue, insulated the building walls, added structural sheathing, and removed lead paint in a controlled manner with total removal.
This Historic Structures Report was produced for San Juan National Historic Site in support of their ongoing stewardship of Quarter 211, a single-family residence. The park is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, primarily due to its extensive fortifications, which include scarps, bastions, Castillo San Cristobal, Castillo San Felipe del Morro (“El Morro”), and Fuerte San Juan de la Cruz (“El Canuelo”). Housing for the military in both the Spanish and American periods was accomplished by barracks within the forts and stand-alone structures such as Quarter No. 211. With the departure of the United States Military in the 1960s, and the change in stewardship to the National Park Service, many of the stand-alone residences were removed. Quarter No. 211 is one of the few remaining.

Quarter No. 211 evolved from a blacksmithing facility to housing for Spanish Military Officers to housing for United States Military officers. In due course, it evolved physically as a building and a site by expansion in size through additions, wall height increase; enhancement of finishes; and by additions of retaining walls, ornate fence enclosures, gates, paving, plantings, and outdoor gardens. Currently it is used as a single-family residence, occupied by the Superintendent. The Ultimate Treatment recommends its continued use as a residence.

A collaborative project with tCi and Atkinson-Noland & Associates (ANA)

TCI provided Project Management, Historical Research, Historic Architectural Analysis, Photodocumentation, As-Built Drawings, Condition Analysis of the Building (Exterior and Interior) and Site Features, and Historic Materials Analysis. ANA’s tasks included Surface Penetrating Radar Analysis, Pachometer Scanning, Infrared Thermography, Laser Plumb Survey of Retaining Walls, and Mortar and Parge Coat Analysis.
Tepee Work Center Ranger Dwelling Exterior Restoration

Title I and II work included evaluation of methods to remove beaded wood sealant using the gentlest method(s) possible; evaluation of the use of dip-stripping on detachable wooden features such as shutters, doors, and railings, with recommendations to prevent raising the wood grain and roughening the surface; recommendations for preparing the stripped siding prior to application of a new sealant; and selection of a proper sealant/preservation to prevent weathering and deterioration, with recommendations for application methods.

Hell Canyon Log Cabin and Garage Exterior Restoration, Title I and II

The goal of this project was removing non-historical exterior paint from two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built log structures to allow for a complete damage assessment that will inform their eventual rehabilitation (future scope). During the Title I work, the team explored various methods of paint removal, weighing the pros and cons for their use on these specific structures, and providing a recommendation (one or multiple methods) of how to best accomplish the work.

The Hell Canyon log cabin residence and its associated detached garage in Custer, South Dakota were built between 1938 and 1940 to serve as the Custer Ranger residence. The cabins represent a rustic architectural style that, while consistent in their design intent with other CCC log cabins, tends to exceed the standard in terms of construction detail and craftsmanship. The log cabin residence is built on a poured-in-place concrete foundation with native stone veneer above grade. According to the 1938 construction documents, the bases of the sill logs were sealed with creosote and oakum before being set onto a grout bed. The workmanship of the logs differs between the residence and the garage in that hand tool marks are clearly visible on the residence while only a heavy grain pattern characterizes the garage.

Various well-intentioned but poorly executed maintenance attempts have been made by Forest Service staff over the years to fix areas of wood rot. From visible evidence, this appears to have consisted of Bondo, wood putty, and spray foam filling/re-shaping of rot areas masked by several new coats of paint. While the new coats of paint most likely protected the majority of the logs from developing rot, it did not prevent existing rot from spreading, leaving several areas of both buildings heavily damaged. To fully assess the extent of damage and failed repairs, the paint will need to be removed from all associated wood building elements.

This project was a collaboration of TCI and Chamberlin Architects.

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Monument Valley Park, which extends for 2.5 miles along Monument Creek, was among General Palmer’s most treasured gifts to the people of Colorado Springs, was designed and built between 1904 and 1907 as a “park for the people.” The elegant gardens, winding walks, bridged ponds, a tennis court, playgrounds and an arboretum displaying Colorado tree and shrub species and Palmer’s Colorado Wildflower Garden were inspired by the landscape principles of Frederick Law Olmsted and Andrew Jackson Downing. Monument Valley Park in Colorado Springs was designed and engineering by Robert Cameron and Edmond Van Diest and opened in 1907 for public enjoyment.

Today, the features in Monument Valley Park include playgrounds with swings; picnic areas; soccer fields; softball/baseball fields; basketball/volleyball courts; bathhouse and pool; bandstand; ornamental fountains; drinking fountains; a pavilion; a duck pond; pillars; trees; a lake; rose and horticultural society demonstration gardens; stone markers with plaques; Tahoma Spring; softball fields; tennis courts; pathways and trails; multiple stone retaining walls; a geologic column; overlooks; pedestrian bridges; stone planters; benches and arches; stone and metal gateways; walkways; structured springs; and park furniture.

Several of the historic elements of the park are threatened by erosion, freeze-thaw, vegetation, and structural damage. A Historic Structure Assessment is the first step in evaluating and preserving critical park elements that are fundamental to the function and aesthetic of Monument Valley Park.

The Collaborative inc. (TCI) and Atkinson-Noland & Associates (ANA) collaborative project resulted in a report that included History and Use, Structure Condition Assessment, Mechanical Systems (water service, plumbing, sewer), Electrical Systems, Analysis and Compliance (zoning, code, accessibility), Preservation Plan, Drawings, and Photodocumentation.
RMS Titanic Big Piece

We were hired to help coordinate and design the rigging plans for the removal of the 17-ton wrought iron hull fragment from the salvage ship Abeilles Supporter. Joe Sembrat, Head Conservator, supervised the safe and proper rigging of the hull fragment from the ship to the transport truck and its transport to the display site three miles away. He also organized and supervised the transport of the piece to our studio for conservation once the exhibit was complete. We designed, implemented, and supervised the conservation of the piece. The treatment consisted of the removal of chlorides from the iron substrate, mechanical cleaning, application of tannic acid, and the application of a microcrystalline wax.

Additional tasks performed were: supervision of the rigging and shipment of the piece to various exhibition sites; consultation for the construction of the display frame for the piece; providing technical input for the creation of interpretive information used in the display of the hull fragment and for press releases. Documentation, which included photo documentation, report writing, and historic research, was also provided to the client.

MORE INFORMATION:

SERVICES PERFORMED

Art Handling & Rigging
Conservation Treatments
Investigation, Testing & Analysis
Metal Conservation–Draft
Maritime Heritage Collection

WILLIAMSBURG, VA

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) is an agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation dealing with water-borne transportation. It maintains a collection of around 1,500 artifacts relating to the maritime history of the United States. Many date to the 1940’s and were removed from MARAD National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels, the Merchant ships that supported the Naval engagements during WWII. Examples include navigational instruments, handguns, ship’s bells, binnacles, builder’s plates, and name boards. Many different types of material are represented from finished and unfinished brass, rubber, painted surfaces, and wood.

We have been contracted to transport all of these artifacts to our studio where they are photographed, documented, and stabilized through specified conservation treatments. The artifacts are then returned to MARAD’s storage for future planned museum display. Work is expected to require approximately two years.

MORE INFORMATION:

SERVICES PERFORMED

- Art Handling & Rigging
- Conservation Treatments
- Metal Conservation–Draft
- Mortar Analysis & Petrography
- Research & Documentation
- Surveys & Condition Assessments
RMS Carpathia Objects

DISTRICT HEIGHTS, MD

The RMS Carpathia made her maiden voyage on May 5, 1903 from Liverpool to Boston, and sailed between New York, Trieste and numerous Mediterranean ports. On Sunday evening, April 14, 1912, Carpathia was on her way from New York to Gibraltar when she received the RMS Titanic’s distress signal. By 4:00 am the nearby Carpathia reached the Titanic, rescuing 705 of the 2228 people on board. With the onset of World War I, Carpathia was part of a convoy when she was torpedoed on July 17, 1918, off the east coast of Ireland by a German submarine. The HMS Snowdrop rescued 157 passengers and the surviving crew the following day.

The location of the Carpathia off the south coast of Ireland has been known since 2000, however, at a depth of 500 feet, survey and recovery from the wreck-site was limited to remote operated vehicle equipment. The first salvage expedition to collect artifacts was undertaken in August 2007 by Premier Exhibitions, Inc., the same company with salvor-in-possession rights to the Titanic wreck-site.

The first expedition recovered nearly 100 objects, including engine telegraphs, portholes, binoculars, china, and wine bottles. These objects were delivered directly from the ship to our studio in Maryland. The artifacts were treated by first desalinating them using a combination of electrolysis and ultrasonic cleaning methods, after which they were cleaned, dried, and appropriately protected for inclusion in an upcoming exhibit.

MORE INFORMATION:
https://evergreene.com/projects/carpathia-objects/

SERVICES PERFORMED
Artifact Mounting & Exhibits
Conservation Treatments
Surveys & Condition Assessments
The main building of the historic Yosemite Lodge (what is now called Yosemite Valley Lodge) was constructed during the Mission 66 Era. Its design exhibited many of the signature design aspects of mid-century modern: roof lines, large expanses of windows, and connectivity between the interior spaces and materials and the exterior site context. The main building was itself a series of low-lying volumes and joined a collection of buildings constructed at different decades of the twentieth century.

The project was under the direction of the firm’s noted Principal Architectural Historian Rodd Wheaton, who set the context of the Nomination as California, the transition from U.S. Army management of the Park, to the design idiom of the Mission 66 Era as exemplified by the mid-century modern style of the Lodge. As the firm members were the primary authors of the multiple property nomination of the building types of the Mission 66 Era, it was particularly satisfying to research and evaluate the Lodge.
A totally revamped museum in a historic adobe structure, with new lighting, ADA access, and exhibitry. CHS, ISTEA, NPS, and private donation funds.

The first phase of the project was intended to renovate this historic adobe to close to modern museum standards. The challenge was to achieve this program with a very restricted budget in a tight construction market. The budget had not been developed based on a comprehensive building evaluation nor an in-depth design program. This phase included the installation of non-intrusive mechanical and electrical system upgrades, new ADA accommodations, and building stabilization. The second phase was the design, fabrication, and installation of exhibits. Once again, the budget was severely restricted, perhaps unrealistic, certainly optimistic.

The building’s wiring was redone to accommodate additional exhibit lighting and a frame system was developed for exhibit hanging to avoid damaging the adobe walls. The new exhibitry was installed in the small, often tiny spaces to tell the history of Trinidad and the Santa Fe Trail. A common remark from first time visitors has been “I never expected to find such a fabulous museum in a small town like Trinidad.” The exhibits have received very positive response from museum visitors.
## TCI’s Price List

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