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Charles van Ravenswaay

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Statement of Charles van Ravenswaay
On Behalf of
The Conservation Training Needs in
the United States
Before the Special Subcommittee on
the Arts and Humanities

STATEMENT OF CHARLES VAN RAVENSWAAY
ON BEHALF OF
THE CONSERVATION TRAINING NEEDS IN THE UNITED STATES
BEFORE THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON ARTS AND HUMANITIES

My name is Charles van Ravenswaay. While I am Director of The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware, I am here to summarize the results of a Conference on the Training of Conservators held June 15-16, 1973.

The Conference grew out of the awareness of conservation specialists that while the United States possesses an immense treasure of artistic, historic, and scientific objects in its museums and private collections, they are not being adequately cared for at present and as a consequence the future of many of these objects is imperiled.

"For every dollar spent on the acquisition of art, less than a penny is spent on its preservation," according to Karl E. Meyer in The New Yorker, April 7, 1973. He estimates that eventually "the potential market for fine arts in the United States alone could climb to five billion dollars a year"; yet only a pittance is spent on the maintenance of present collections. He adds: "To a businessman, this would seem worse than irrational; it would seem insane." Yet such is the situation.

Although many private owners and public custodians of such treasures seem indifferent to the problem, scientific knowledge of methods to halt or to delay the deterioration of objects has grown. Unfortunately, the experts qualified to carry out the necessary

treatment--the conservators--are too few to meet existing needs both in this country and throughout the world. They would be overwhelmed if massive programs of conservation were launched.

In the United States the few centers for the training of such experts are limited in facilities, faculties, and funds. Their present capacity for graduating students is far below estimated future needs. Efforts to establish new training centers have failed to obtain the necessary supplementary funding from private and public sources.

While the Conference agenda included many subjects related to the training of conservators and produced important factual information, the major points made were:

1. The present conservation training centers need larger, more assured, and continuing financial support than is presently available.
2. New conservation training centers are needed and their establishment should be encouraged by funding agencies.
3. Training centers need to coordinate efforts and reduce overlapping costs and expertise.

It is recommended that the Federal Government establish as a national policy its concern for the proper care and preservation of our cultural resources and, among other actions that might be taken toward that end, give high priority to supporting the training of conservators.

Previous legislation has shown evidence of the government's desire to strengthen museums and their public services. It remains to insure that the primary function of museums--that of preserving their collections--is effectively carried forward.

A summary of the Conference proceedings is appended.

REPORT
ON
THE CONFERENCE ON THE TRAINING OF CONSERVATORS

Winterthur Museum, June 15-16, 1973

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, important artistic and historic objects are slowly deteriorating for many reasons--some new to our own age, such as air pollution and environmental changes. In terms of the need, relatively little is being done to halt or to slow the gradual destruction of civilization's heritage of objects and buildings.

Even in museums the situation offers little hope. In 1968 The Belmont Report, published by the American Association of Museums, commented that most museum directors are presiding over the steady deterioration of their collections.

Except in dramatic situations, the growing crisis has been so little publicized that the public is unaware of the problem. Too many museum directors, curators, and their governing boards seem less concerned with the care of their possessions than with other priorities.

Many of those who are concerned are unable to act. Either they lack the funds or cannot obtain the services of conservators trained to carry out the work required. Obviously, more conservators are needed than are now available to staff museum laboratories and projected conservation centers, to augment the faculties of training programs, and to work as independent practitioners.

While the problem of preserving national treasures must be attacked on many fronts, priority should be given to the training of conservators,

for without an adequate supply of such professionals little can be accomplished. Such experts should be familiar with the techniques of analyzing, repairing, cleaning, and treating objects before they are irretrievably lost.

In the United States there are four programs for the training of conservators. These are the Cooperstown Graduate Programs - Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Cooperstown, New York; the Conservation Center, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; the Intermuseum Conservation Association, Oberlin, Ohio; and the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, which provides training through apprenticeships. They are limited in facilities, faculties, and student scholarships. Combined, they can graduate up to twenty students a year. All of these programs face uncertain financial futures.

The Winterthur Museum, seeking to establish a new training program, reports difficulty in obtaining supplementary funding, even though it has the facilities, teaching faculty, and other resources to contribute to such an activity.

The factors hampering adequate funding for the existing and proposed training programs stem from the newness of the problem they are intended to solve, an uninformed public, and the lack of dramatic appeal compared to pressing social situations. These factors are reflected in the low priority given conservation training by public and private foundations, and the questions which the foundations have raised. These

questions include the factual evidence of the real need that exists to assure proper treatment of historic and artistic works, the number of conservators needed now and in the immediate future, and the present and future costs for training conservators. Granting agencies are concerned, quite understandably, about the possible duplication or overlapping of training efforts. Answers to these questions are available, more are being sought; but, as the problem is global as well as national, and the exchange of knowledge, assistance, and personnel is not limited by national boundaries, the dimensions of the questions and their answers cannot be neatly packaged.

To discuss these problems, a meeting was held at the Winterthur Museum June 15 and 16, 1973. Among the twenty-five participants were representatives of conservation training centers in the United States and Canada, private foundations, and Federal agencies interested in such programs. (A list of the participants is given in Appendix A.) The discussions were recorded and will be edited for limited distribution.

This conference was supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D. C., as a Federal agency.

The first of its kind to be held, the conference was extremely useful. Consensus was obtained on many questions, and the dimensions of common problems were clarified. It was agreed that a coordinating fact-finding agency is essential to collect data and to further the efforts of the teaching centers. Not the least of the accomplishments was the increased awareness of the participants that the training of conservators

requires larger, more assured, and more continuing financial support than is presently available. The institutions that have assumed the burden of training conservators and the few foundations that have supplied major supplemental grants give evidence of being unable or unwilling to continue the supporting of such efforts indefinitely. New solutions to this increasingly vexing problem must be found if the number and quality of conservators is to be increased.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

I. Facilities, Faculty, Students

In the preliminary discussion, it was pointed out that the position of conservators on museum staffs has not been established by the museum profession and that frequently their status is uncertain in the museum hierarchy. Recognition of their expertise as being comparable to that of curators is needed.

The need to define the categories of conservators in order to plan training programs was discussed. It was agreed that the goal of training programs should be to graduate conservators with the ability to examine, treat, and preserve objects and with a knowledge of the behavior and properties of materials.

Exchange of students. The duplication of costly and sophisticated equipment and of expertise in specialized fields of instruction is impractical. More efficient use could be made of these resources by

sending advanced students to those institutions possessing specific resources. However, the existing facilities and faculties of training centers are limited and, in general, are able only to meet the needs of the students now being taught. No training center has the capacity or the funds to take on additional students, even for limited periods of time.

Internships. Conservation students require a period of internship following their course studies to prepare them for independent work. Few teaching institutions appear to have the capability and the funds to accept interns. The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution accepts interns as junior members of the staff. The number of other museum conservation and/or analytical laboratories which would accept interns is not known; such a list should be drafted. A central placement agency would be desirable.

Standardization of acceptance requirements. The programs and purposes of each teaching center are so varied that standardized requirements for admission to all such programs were considered inadvisable.

Coordinating, fact-finding, and information agency. At many points in the discussion, the necessity for an agency to gather and exchange information useful to training centers and to serve as a forum for the continuing discussion of common problems was emphasized. It was recommended:

That an advisory board (or institute) be created by agreement among the concerned organizations. To insure a

direct relationship to existing efforts on the national and international level, the membership of this board should include but not be limited to, those members of the International Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which have a major interest in museum conservation. The expenses of meetings and the modest staff required to make the work of this board effective could appropriately be proposed for funding under the National Museum Act.

The International Centre Committee has national as well as international responsibilities; it has the existing structure to provide such services; and many of the training institutions are already represented on it. The Committee would not have supervisory authority over the existing training centers but would be asked to aid in the:

1. Training of practical conservators and scientists, conservation technicians, and advanced training in specialized areas for conservators.
2. Promotion and coordination of research.
3. Diffusion of knowledge through strengthening existing programs and developing a data storage and retrieval system for current information on conservation research, practices, and materials.

II. The Job Market

An informal survey of the existing job market for conservators, and estimates of those required during the next ten years, was reported. There seems to be general agreement that during the next ten years 371 conservators will be required to fill the minimum needs in the United States and Canada. (See Appendix B)

The existing and proposed training programs will not be able to train enough conservators to meet the needs of the United States and Canada during the next decade.

Few concrete proposals were offered during the Conference for increasing the capability of the present institutions for training more conservators.

Neglected areas of specialized conservation training and the need for training in these fields were stressed. Those areas mentioned included paper, musical instruments, furniture, sculpture, textiles, glass, metals, and archaeological and ethnographic materials. It was added that there is the need for insuring that the custodian of collections (the director, curator, or other administrative officer of a museum) is familiar with the meaning of the word condition and is aware of the condition of the objects in his collection. Only he is in a position to influence budgetary and other considerations leading to the proper maintenance of his institution's collection. The importance of such knowledge and the sense of responsibility should be stressed in museum studies courses and by the museum profession.

III. Financial Problems

Bernard Berelson's study of higher education for the Carnegie Corporation, Graduate Study in the United States (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1960), noted that graduate level education is quite expensive and that professional training on the graduate level is the most expensive form of education. Supporting his conclusion is a 1973 proposal to establish a medical degree program at the University of Delaware. The annual cost of such training is estimated at a low

of \$39, 550 per student and a high of \$42, 150 (Appendix C). Further, Berelson predicted that in the future the main costs of graduate study would have to be borne by the Federal government, in both public and private institutions, directly and indirectly.

Training costs, present and estimated. An attempt was made to ascertain the total financial costs of providing training for conservators and to estimate the increase in that cost in the next five years. Budgets were submitted by the Cooperstown, Fogg, New York University, Oberlin, and University of Delaware-Winterthur Museum programs (Appendices D, E, F, G, H). While these figures do not include the cost of providing space, equipment, intern support, exchange of intermediate and advanced students, training by private conservators, and overhead costs, it is clear that the yearly expenditure would be in excess of \$797, 000. Using a projected annual inflation rate of five per cent, it is estimated that even with the omission of the cost factors noted above, formal training would cost in excess of \$1, 100, 000 by 1978-1979. Wide-spread agreement existed among the participants that present budgets are unrealistic and do not reflect the actual costs of training conservators. Providing that the Winterthur program is implemented, a total of thirty students could be graduated each year. The number could be increased to thirty-four by 1978-1979.

Internship grants. There was agreement among participants that \$8, 000 was the annual average cost of supporting an intern in conservation. That figure provides only for living costs to the intern. It

does not include the costs incurred by the sponsoring institution. Support of thirty interns on a nationwide basis, therefore, would cost approximately \$240,000, based upon today's economy. It was agreed that support for interns represented a common need for funding among existing training programs and that these institutions cannot absorb the cost.

Other training costs. Participants at the conference decided that each training program would plan to obtain funds on an individual basis for interviews and the screening of applicants, fellowships, visiting specialists or faculty, and living expenses for advanced trainees taking courses at other institutions.

Student exchange, costs to host institutions. It was clear that no training organization has made plans to provide funds to pay for the cost involved to other institutions in the sharing of expertise. Costs to an individual institution would vary with the length of instruction and subject matter. A three-month course in basic textile conservation for one student could cost as much as \$3,000 for student living expenses, faculty salary, supplies, and use of space and equipment.

Joint funding. Funding agencies at the conference indicated their reluctance to consider joint proposals from training institutions as a means of raising funds necessary for common phases of their operations. Private funding agencies, in general, indicated that support for conservation occupied a very low priority on their lists of program activities.

IV. Training Standards

In his introductory comments, the chairman pointed out that, within the past few years, concern about the quality of education and training offered those wishing to enter the museum profession resulted in a study committee's being formed by the American Association of Museums to review standards and curricula. Their findings and recommendations have been published by the Association.

In discussing the training of conservators, it was agreed that a mix of material science, art history, and internship is needed. Manual dexterity is mandatory. An internship of one year, following the successful completion of the training course, is necessary.

It was thought that the necessary training, including internship, can be provided in a minimum of three years.

Efforts should also be made to provide for the training of conservators by apprenticeship. For such students, the knowledge of both science and art history can be obtained by taking academic courses, from attending meetings of the American Institute of Conservation, and through self-study with a bibliography approved by the Institute, while studying with a professional conservator.

It was suggested that a voluntary accrediting association of conservation training programs be formed. Although it was recognized that many difficulties and complications are involved, such an organization would have a useful function, especially now when standards for new programs should be developed.

Copies of A Resolution to Establish Training Standards and Certification for Conservation of Art and Paper, drafted by members of the American Institute of Conservation in 1972, were distributed. While a review of the Resolution was outside the purposes of the Conference, it was noted that it expresses the desire of specialists to establish training standards and curricula, and to increase the number of professionals in a field essential to museums, libraries, and private collectors.

Although the five training programs represented showed some to-be-expected differences in content and emphasis, the degree of agreement was high.

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TRAINED CONSERVATOR

Results of an informal survey of museums and private organizations in the United States and Canada made in October, 1972, by the University of Delaware and The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum.

I. INTRODUCTION

Several years ago professional conservators and museum scientists were asked their estimate of the job market for trained conservators in the United States and Canada over the next ten years. The consensus was between 300 and 600, with most inclining toward the higher figure.

At the request of the Ford Foundation, a more accurate estimate of the job opportunities for trained conservators during the next decade has been developed. Sources consulted for this study are shown in an attached list of references.

Only job markets in the United States and Canada were considered; a conservator being defined as a person professionally trained to preserve, repair, and otherwise care for art or cultural objects made with paint, paper, fabrics, metal, glass, ceramics, stone, wood, and ethnographic materials. The total number of jobs available for a given period is defined by five categories, two for the replacement of presently employed conservators and three for new jobs.

The findings are summarized below, followed by an analysis of the five categories.

<u>Job Category</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Jobs</u>
A. Positions to become available in museums due to the death or retirement of present conservators.	83
B. Positions in private practice to become available due to the death or retirement of present conservators.	35
C. New positions resulting from the opening of new museum facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.	160
D. New positions created by the opening of regional conservation centers.	68
E. New positions created by self-employed conservators.	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	<u>371</u>

II. ANALYSIS OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

A. Number of positions which will become available in museums due to the death or retirement of present conservators.

Membership records of the American Institute for Conservation (formerly the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works--American Group) reveal that there are 200 practicing conservators in museums in the United States and Canada. It is also generally understood that these conservators comprise two distinct age groups. The average age of the younger members of this group is about 35 and that of the older group about 58. It is evident, therefore, that there is a lack of trained conservators between the ages of 35 and 55. In addition, some people believe that the older group is larger, perhaps having 125 members as against 75 in the younger group. If we assume, however, that there are 100 in each group and consider the retirement question first, we find that in ten years the average age of the older group will be 68 and most of the members will be retired. If, however, we adopt a conservative approach and assume that only 50% of the older group retire, there will be a minimum of 50 openings at the senior level. If, further, we assume that each of these positions is filled by an experienced assistant conservator, we find that 50 openings for trained assistant conservators will be created by the retirement of half of the older group. Using standard American mortality tables, it is estimated that 9 persons in the younger group and 24 in the older group can be expected to die within the next ten years so that 33 openings will result from death. The possibility of counting twice in the older group is finite, but the 50% weighing factor used in the retirement calculation should compensate for this effect.

In summary, 83 openings can be expected due to retirement or death in the next decade.

B. Number of positions in private practice which will become available due to the death or retirement of present conservators.

Membership records of the American Institute for Conservation indicate also that 130 of its members are self-employed; 70 other members may also be self-employed. It has been suggested that there are many more people engaged in private practice, perhaps four to five times the American Institute for Conservation figure, and that the work of many of these is not of acceptable quality. If we assume that there are 200 conservators in private practice whose average age is 45, it would be reasonable to expect that approximately 15% of this group, or thirty persons, will reach retirement age during the next ten years. Assuming further that only 50% of these actually leave conservation work, we would expect 15 private practices to be available for self-employment. In addition, using standard American mortality tables, it is estimated that 10% of the group or 20 persons would be expected to die during this period leaving additional practices to be taken over.

We estimate that 35 private conservators will leave the field over the next ten years through death or retirement and that an equal number of opportunities will open up.

C. Number of new positions resulting from the opening of new museum facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

This category is difficult to estimate since information as to the number of museums that will expand existing facilities or open new ones can be based only on conjecture. The IIC-AG membership lists show that there are about 56 museums with ongoing conservation programs which employ 200 conservators. The American Association of Museums lists 6,000 institutions in The Official Museum Directory, of which only some 3,300 meet the minimum qualification to be considered a museum. Of this number, between 750 and 1,700 are considered to be in a position to budget conservation services, and only 400 have budgets large enough to support their own conservation services, and only 400 have budgets large enough to support their own conservation facilities. It may be expected that the balance of the institutions, of which there are approximately 2,900, will use the facilities of regional conservation centers. Of the 400 institutions with budgets capable of supporting conservation facilities, 56 already have such programs, leaving 344 which in the future may employ trained personnel. Undoubtedly, the budgets of these institutions cannot be increased appreciably, so money to upgrade conservation can be made available only by readjusting priorities within the institution, such as using funds intended for acquisitions to care for existing collections. Some museums are doing this. It is expected, too, that the conservation education programs offered by the American Association of Museums and the Smithsonian Institution will stimulate the movement toward conservation. It appears reasonable to estimate that 10% of the 344 institutions now without conservation workshops will open new facilities and hire at least one conservator in the next ten years, thus creating at least 34 new positions. It also seems reasonable to assume that 20% of the 56 institutions which have facilities will hire one additional person during this period for a total of 11 people. Based on these estimates, the total number of new positions will be 45, to which must be added the positions known to be in the plans of institutions which are enlarging existing facilities. For example, Robert M. Organ at the Smithsonian Institution intends to hire 20 conservators as soon as his laboratory expands, and Nathan Stolow at the National Gallery of Canada estimates that with the Canadian government's support of conservation programs, 65 conservators will be needed to fill new positions. Paul Banks at the Newberry Library reports that 30 new conservators will be needed in the next ten years.

The total of new positions in this category which will need to be filled in the coming decade is 160.

D. Number of new positions created by the opening of regional conservation centers.

The concept of regional conservation centers holds great promise for museums which cannot afford their own facilities. The Canadian government recently provided funds for establishing five regional centers that will hire 20 assistant conservators over the next five years. Similar centers are being considered in the United States and, according to John Spencer of the National Endowment for the Arts, it is the lack of trained personnel to staff the

centers that is delaying the project. He estimates that a minimum of twelve centers will be needed, each employing a minimum of four assistant conservators. Forty-eight new positions will be created in this way for a total of 68 positions in proposed regional centers.

E. Number of new positions created by self-employed conservators.

The number of conservators who will choose to start a new private practice can only be estimated qualitatively. That some trained conservators will elect self-employment seems evident because a capable person in private practice can earn more money than one employed by a museum. A major factor in future employment will be the accreditation of conservators because private collectors and museums will seek accredited persons to do their work. This should lessen the number of untrained conservators in private practice, and this void will be filled by accredited conservators looking for an improved economic climate.

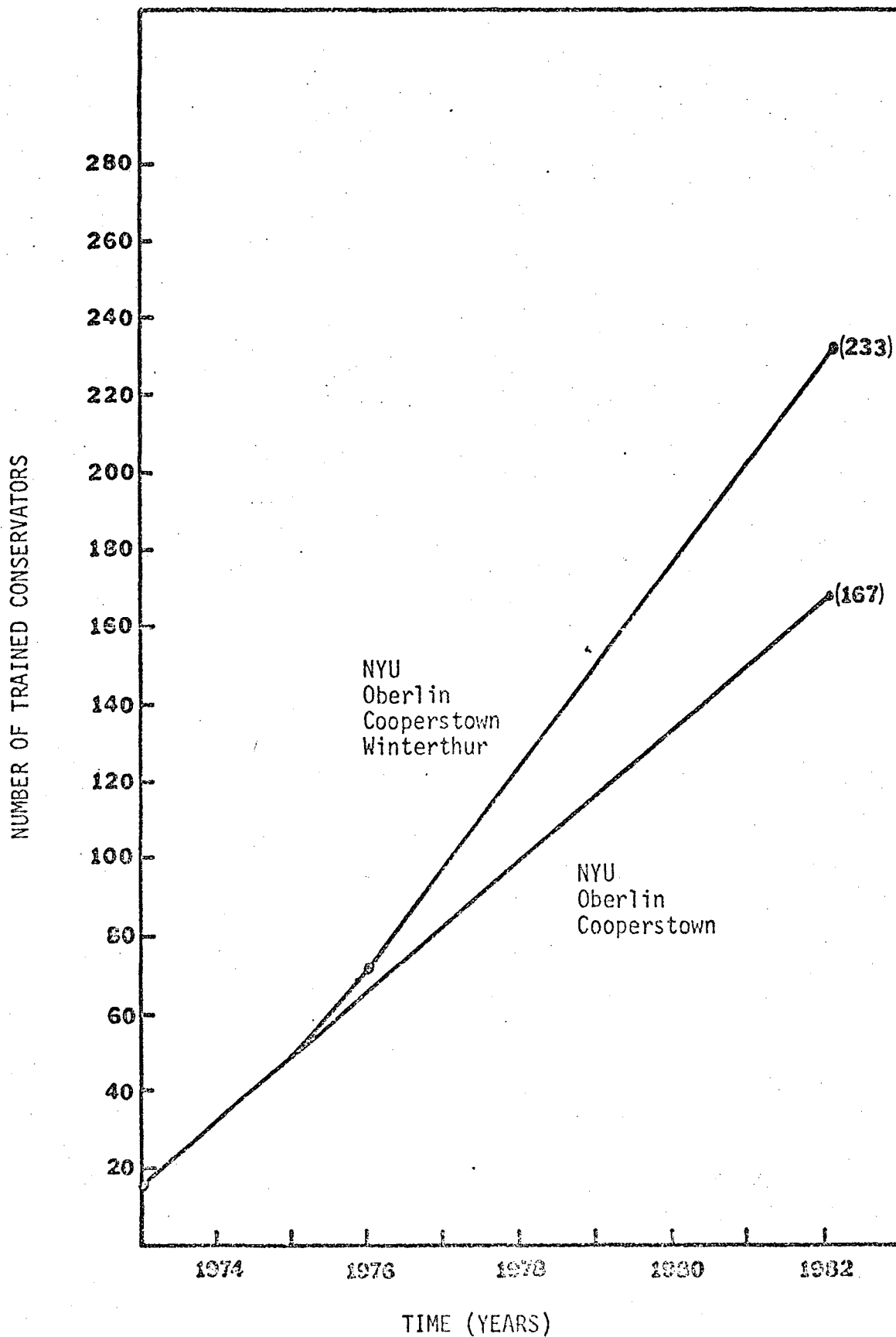
We estimate that at least 25 persons will go into new private practices during the next ten years.

III. SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Based on the foregoing, it is estimated that a minimum of 371 new conservation positions will be come available during the next ten years. A conservative approach based on known data, opinions of knowledgeable people and estimates has been used to arrive at this figure. On the basis of their present programs, the three institutions now training conservators will produce only 167 trained individuals during the next ten years even if all persons admitted to these programs graduate. If the Winterthur conservation training program starts in August, 1973, that number will be increased to 233 (Fig. 1). If this estimate of job opportunities is accurate, the combined effort of all training institutions will meet only 63% of the need. If the demand has been underestimated, the situation with respect to meeting the national need for conservation of art objects will be critical.

FIGURE 1

NUMBER OF CONSERVATORS TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS WITH AND WITHOUT INPUT FROM THE WINTERTHUR PROGRAM



LIST OF REFERENCES

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11. "A Position Report on National Needs for Conservation of Historic
and Artistic Works." Unpublished report prepared for the American
Group of the International Institute for Conservation (January, 1971).

12. The Belmont Report.

APPENDIX C

PROPOSED ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET, 1974, M.D. DEGREE PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Faculty (11-month contracts)

Basic studies	(21)	\$ 507,500
Clinical studies	(19)	710,000
<u>Permanent Staff</u>	(18)	260,000
<u>Program</u> (travel, library, equipment, supplies, operations, and maintenance)		500,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$1,977,500</u>

Capital Expenditures

Renovation and remodeling	\$ 100,000
Biomedical Science Building (92,000 sq. ft.)	<u>6,400,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$6,500,000</u>

This budget envisions accommodation of fifty students per year. On the basis of operating budget alone, the annual cost per student would be \$39,550. If the capital budget is included with an amortization of fifty years, the annual cost per student would be \$42,150.

APPENDIX D

BUDGETS, 1971-1975, COOPERSTOWN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

ONEIDA, NEW YORK

	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
Salaries*	\$ 65,075	\$ 63,000	\$ 66,150	\$ 82,688
Consultants	1,514	1,000	2,000	2,500
Travel**	4,250	3,000	8,000	10,000
Supplies and Equipment	13,966	15,800	16,800	21,000
Library	1,500	940	2,000	2,500
Fellowships, Internships, and Work Projects	128,000	156,000	145,000	181,250
Other	140	200	200	250
Overhead, NYSHA	<u>9,500</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>10,625</u>
	<u>\$223,945</u>	<u>\$248,440</u>	<u>\$248,650</u>	<u>\$310,813</u>

*Includes five faculty, one secretary, support NYSHA salaries and two (1 FTE) laboratory assistants.

**Travel for students, faculty, and inspection of intern sites and summer workshops.

OPERATING BUDGET, TRAINING PROGRAM, CONSERVATION CENTER

FOGG ART MUSEUM

1973 - 1974	\$ 56,000
1978 - 1979	[\$200,000]

Note: The current budget of the Conservation Laboratory, Fogg Art Museum, for over-all operation is in excess of \$100,000. One half of the current program is devoted to care of the Fogg Art Museum collections and one half of the program is devoted to training of four apprentices in conservation. The budget figure includes one half of staff salaries, stipends for apprentices, supplies, other courses at Harvard, and travel.

Projected five-year costs include recovery of indirect costs by Harvard University at the current rate of 45 per cent. At optimum operation, eight apprentices will be trained; and staff will be available for instruction in paintings, sculpture, paper, and in the analytical laboratory.

APPENDIX F

BUDGETS, 1968-1972, CONSERVATION CENTER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
Salaries, Regular Staff	\$ 69,800	\$ 83,000	\$ 84,298	\$ 86,000		
Consultants and Lecturers (Including Stone Research)	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000		
Fellowships	17,500	15,000	24,200	20,000		
Updating and Remodeling	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000		
Supplies and Equipment	17,000	16,000	13,500	10,000		
Library	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000		
Travel	3,000	2,000	1,000	2,000		
Collaboration with Other Institutions	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Conservation Center Publications				1,000		
	<u>\$126,800</u>	<u>\$139,000</u>	<u>\$143,998</u>	<u>\$142,000</u>	<u>[\$149,000]</u>	<u>[\$177,500]</u>

BUDGETS, 1971-1974, INTERMUSEUM LABORATORY

OBERLIN COLLEGE

	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
Direction and Instruction	\$18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	
Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Supplies and Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Student Stipends	39,000	58,500	58,500	
Contingency for Married Students	2,000	3,000	3,000	
Fees for Visiting Experts	5,000	8,000	8,000	
Library	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rent	1,800	1,800	1,800	
Administrative Overhead (25 per cent)	17,450	23,325	23,325	
	<u>\$87,250</u>	<u>\$116,625</u>	<u>\$116,625</u>	<u>\$145,781</u>

APPENDIX H

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1974-1980, CONSERVATION TRAINING PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE-WINTERTHUR MUSEUM

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>Six Years</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$109,390	\$119,661	\$128,844	\$134,455	\$142,526	\$151,080	\$ 783,956
Supplies and Materials	14,290	16,892	17,470	18,076	18,719	19,380	104,827
Travel	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	12,120
Special Equipment	8,820	4,850					13,670
Fellowships	21,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	231,000
Consultants, Lecturers, Other Costs	15,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	138,000
Indirect	<u>9,383</u>	<u>21,470</u>	<u>22,283</u>	<u>23,144</u>	<u>24,058</u>	<u>25,025</u>	<u>125,363</u>
	<u>\$180,403</u>	<u>\$231,393</u>	<u>\$235,117</u>	<u>\$244,195</u>	<u>\$253,823</u>	<u>\$264,005</u>	<u>\$1,408,936*</u>

*In each year, training can be provided in the conservation of: wood, glass, ceramics, metals, paintings, paper, and textiles. Fifty-six students will have been enrolled, and it is expected that thirty-six students will have received their degrees and certificates in conservation. Indirect costs would be donated by Winterthur, but must be recovered by the University of Delaware.