

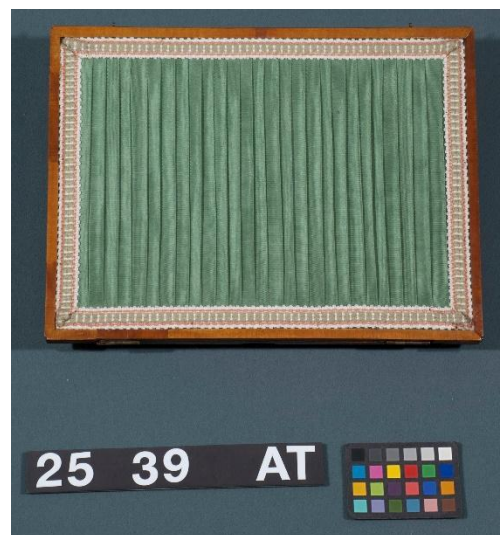
The Textile Conservation Workshop, Inc.
3 Main Street
South Salem, New York 10590

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(914) 763-5805

POST TREATMENT REPORT

July 10, 2025
TCW 25-39

Owner: Boscobel Restoration, Inc.
Identification: Firescreen with Wool Embroidery; F76.34
Final Dimensions: 19 ½" H x 10 ¾" x 2 5/8" D (in open position)
Treatment Report by: MWL
Executed by: MWL
Digital Photography: Before and after treatment



Below is a summary of the actual conservation procedures used in the treatment of your textile. It should be retained for the continuing historical documentation of your textile. This submission of report of treatment complies with the "Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice" of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (A.I.C.)

MATERIALS:

- Dry, finely pored latex sponge made of vulcanized cis-1, 4-polyisoprene with a calcium carbonate filler, less than 1% oil and traces of sulfur, aluminum, silicium, iron and zinc; Steamex, Long Island, NY
- Dry, soft foam latex-free cosmetic sponge; University Products, Holyoke, MA
- 100% cotton fabric, washed and ironed, of an appropriate weight and color (Superba coffee); Philips-Boyne, Farmingdale, NY

- Stabiltex monofilament thread, pulled from polyester Stabiltex fabric; Talas, New York, NY
- Acid-free tissue paper, neutral pH, unbuffered; University Products, Holyoke, MA

PROCEDURE:

1. Written and photographic documentation: The post treatment report documents the treatment and materials used in the treatment of the textile. Ideally, this document should remain with the conserved piece. A before and after digital photographic record was also taken and will be kept on file at the Workshop as a visual comparison of treatment before and after conservation.
2. Vacuum: The front, back and interior of the piece were cleaned of dust and particulate soils using an appropriate level of variable suction and micro-attachment nozzles.
3. Dry surface clean, re-vacuum: Following the vacuuming, the textile elements of the screen were further cleaned with dry surface sponges. The silk pleats and the wool ground fabric were treated with a finely pored, untreated latex sponge. The dry sponge was drawn gently across the surface of the object in a vertical and horizontal row-by-row manner. Airborne surface soiling, soot and air pollution particulates resistant to the vacuuming were absorbed on the sponge. This process was repeated several times on the wool ground, checking progress frequently under the stereo microscope to ensure minimal fiber removal. The wool and silk embroidery were cleaned using a latex-free cosmetic sponge using a gentle dabbing technique. The piece was vacuumed a second time to remove any remaining residue from the previous step.
4. Stabilize largest damages: The six largest areas of damage were repaired with patches of an appropriate fabric. The patches were inserted through the damaged areas and aligned behind the losses, then stitched around the edges of the losses with laid and couched stitches in sympathy with the grain of the piece.
5. Prepare for pick-up: A double layer of unbuffered acid-free tissue was cut to size and placed between the wool needlepoint panels in preparation for pick-up. This barrier should be kept between the layers at all times when the firescreen is in its closed position.

N.B. As noted in the examination report, the hinges are loose and the structural integrity of the screen is compromised when in its open position. We highly recommend consultation with an objects conservator prior to vertical display.

MWL/pk