

Facts and Figures

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Launched in 1996 and issued every two years, the World Monuments Watch is the flagship advocacy program of WMF. The Watch is an international call to action for cultural heritage around the world that is at risk from the forces of nature and the impact of social, political, and economic change. Since its inception, the program has included more than 740 sites in 133 countries and territories (including the 2014 Watch).

SELECTION PROCESS

WMF received a total of 248 nominations to the 2014 Watch. Sites can be nominated by governments, conservation professionals, site caretakers, NGOs, concerned individuals, and others committed to cultural heritage preservation. WMF was assisted in its review of nominations by more than 140 heritage professionals worldwide. Final selection was by a panel of international experts convened by WMF.

NUMBER OF SITES ON THE WATCH: 67

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED: 41

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

North Africa and the Middle East (6 sites)
Sub-Saharan Africa (9 sites)
Latin America and the Caribbean (15 sites)
United States (6 sites)
Asia (13 sites)
Europe (18 sites)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED ON THE WATCH FOR THE FIRST TIME

Singapore

SITE TYPES

The 2014 World Monuments Watch includes cultural landscapes and viewsheds, historic urban areas and resources, religious structures and complexes, archaeological sites, civic buildings, industrial heritage, gardens and sacred groves, rock art, vernacular settlements, and residential architecture.

U.S. SITES

The 2014 Watch includes six sites from the United States:

Chinati Foundation, Marfa, Texas
George Nakashima House, Studio, and Workshop, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Henry Klumb House, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri
Taliesin, Spring Green, Wisconsin
The Cloisters, New York, New York

OLDEST SITES

Cultural Heritage Sites of Mali

The Cliff of Bandiagara is known to have been inhabited since the Paleolithic Age, tens of thousands of years before the present.

Damiya Dolmen Field, Jordan, and Cultural Heritage Sites of Syria

The Damiya Dolmen Field, as well as many cultural heritage sites in Syria, including the oldest remains on the Citadel of Aleppo, all date to the Early Bronze Age (3300–2200 b.c.).

MOST RECENT SITES

Chinati Foundation, Texas, United States

The former Fort D.A. Russell was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century and was transformed by Donald Judd between 1979 and 1986.

Fundidora Park, Monterrey, Mexico

Blast Furnace No.3 was built in 1968, as part of the Compania Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey S.A de C.V, which closed in 1986.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri, United States

The Arch was conceived in the 1930s by Luther Ely Smith and constructed between 1963 and 1965 according to Eero Saarinen's design.

George Nakashima House, Studio, and Workshop, Pennsylvania, United States

Nakashima lived and worked at the site from 1946 until his death in 1990.

Henry Klumb House, Puerto Rico, United States

Klumb lived and worked at the site from 1947 until his death in 1984.

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela

Designed by the architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva, construction on the academic complex began in 1944.

Battersea Power Station, United Kingdom

Battersea consists of two power stations and a larger complex that were built in the 1930s and 1950s. It was closed in 1983.

Taliesin, Wisconsin, United States

Portions of the complex date to 1903, and the architecture continued to evolve until Frank Lloyd Wright's death in 1959.

REPEAT LISTINGS

Elevators of Valparaíso, Chile

East Japan Earthquake Heritage Sites

Damiya Dolmen Field, Jordan

Mozambique Island, Mozambique

Shikarpoor Historic City Center, Pakistan

Battersea Power Station, United Kingdom

Taliesin, United States

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Venezuela (Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism listed in 2010)

PROGRESS AROUND THE WORLD

The international attention drawn to Watch sites provides a vital tool that local entities can use to leverage funding from a variety of sources, including national, regional, and municipal governments; foundations; corporate sponsors; international aid organizations; and private donors. While WMF allocated over \$90 million to projects at Watch sites from 1996 through 2012, \$200 million has been allocated by others during that period. (For the 2012 Watch, WMF has allocated \$1.8 million, and \$22.3 million has been allocated by others.) Increased awareness has also helped to bolster legislative efforts, foster inter-entity partnerships, improve monitoring, and valorize connections between communities and their heritage. For the complete list and information on each site, visit www.wmf.org.

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