



# WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

2006 Annual Report



*For more than 40 years,  
the World Monuments Fund  
(WMF) has dedicated  
itself to the preservation  
of endangered architectural  
and cultural sites around  
the world. Headquartered  
in New York City,  
WMF works with local  
partners and communities to  
identify and save important  
heritage through innovative  
programs of field conservation,  
advocacy, grant-making,  
and public education.*



WMF's current projects include, from top, Horace Walpole's eighteenth-century house, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, England; the eighth-century A.D. Maya site of Yaxchilán, Chiapas, Mexico; the early thirteenth-century rock-hewn church of St. George's at Lalibela, Ethiopia; and the 1,000-year-old temple of Preah Khan at Angkor, Cambodia. At left, Metropolitan Cathedral in Mexico City's Centro Historico.



# Conserving Architectural Heritage in a Changing World

*A magnificent challenge launches WMF's fifth decade*

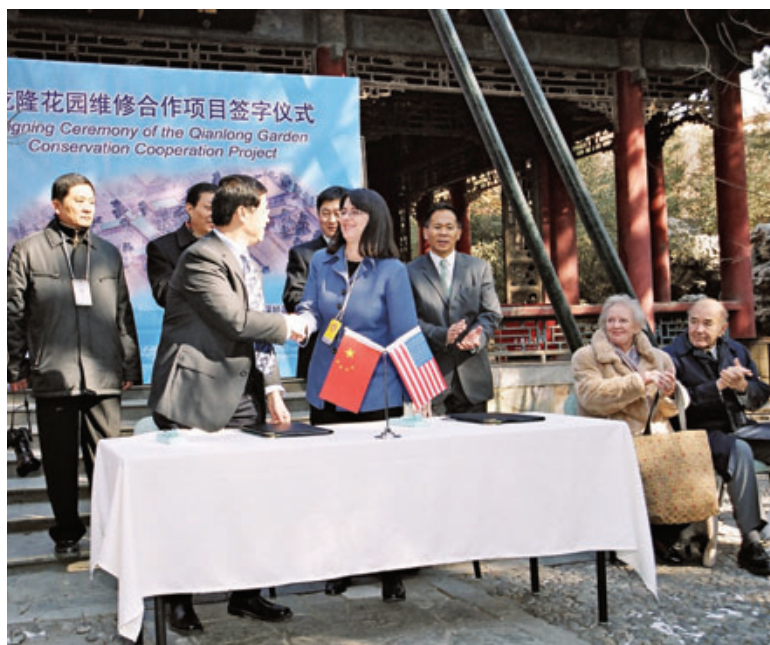
The World Monuments Fund's fortieth anniversary Hadrian Award lunch in October 2005 was the occasion for a thrilling announcement.

Robert W. Wilson, WMF's most generous donor, agreed to raise the level of funding for his Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage from \$50 million to \$100 million. The Wilson Challenge has propelled WMF's six-fold growth over the past decade—each Wilson dollar generating two additional dollars in matching funds. By 2010, Wilson's \$100 million challenge will result in some \$300 million invested in historic preservation by WMF and its network of partners around the world.

The Wilson Challenge has enabled WMF to identify the greatest challenges that face the field of preservation in a rapidly changing global environment and address these challenges through a comprehensive program of field-based conservation. As this annual report attests, WMF continues to take a leadership role in international historic preservation, fostering public awareness of the fragility of our built environment, and finding ways to conserve and protect our most treasured sites, even in the most challenging circumstances.

This year, WMF invested nearly \$15 million in fieldwork, supporting more than 170 preservation projects. Our investment resulted in an additional \$17.5 million contributed to these projects by our partners. Each field project is innovative and each project enables WMF to work alongside and complement the efforts of local governmental agencies and preservation groups.

Clearly, without the commitment of our many partners, the world's most cherished monuments could disappear, some overnight. WMF continues to be vigilant, relying on its decades of experience in the field to offer creative solutions and to rise nimbly to new challenges as they emerge.



In March 2006, WMF signed a historic partnership agreement with the Palace Museum, launching a ten-year joint initiative to restore the eighteenth-century Qianlong Garden within the Forbidden City, Beijing. At the table are Li Ji, executive Director of the Palace Museum and WMF President Bonnie Burnham. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton Freeman of the Freeman Foundation, seated at right, have been major supporters of WMF's Asia program.

*Marilyn Perry Bonnie Burnham*

**Marilyn Perry**  
Chairman

**Bonnie Burnham**  
President

# Responding to Disaster

*Since the 1966 Venice floods, WMF has been among the first to respond to disaster, providing technical and financial assistance to save cultural heritage sites at risk from natural and man-made catastrophes.*

When hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck in 2005, WMF added the Gulf Coast as the 101st site to its 2006 Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, recognizing the distinctive nature of the region's architecture. Traditional cities, including Mobile, Biloxi, and New Orleans, were significantly damaged by the storms; some were nearly destroyed. With support from American Express, WMF launched a Gulf Coast initiative, Restoring Communities and their Sense of Place. Since then, we have partnered with Preservation Trades Network; the University of Florida's College of Design, Construction, and Planning; the Brooklyn High School of the Arts; and the Holy Cross Neighborhood Association to carry out restoration workshops, demonstration projects, and field schools in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and the Holy Cross neighborhood in New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward.

In war-torn Iraq, WMF is continuing its Cultural Heritage Conservation Initiative, launched in partnership with the Getty Conservation Institute and the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) with initial funding from the J.M. Kaplan Fund and the National Endowment for the Humanities. This effort includes developing a national heritage database and conducting training courses in Amman, Jordan—in partnership with UNESCO and with assistance from the American Center for Oriental Research—to enhance the capacity of SBAH staff to care for an extraordinary cultural legacy. The database, which will include information on the more than 10,000 sites in the country, will ultimately be accessed via the web outside of Iraq, enabling conservation planning to continue despite the turbulent conditions within the country. This initiative is one of our most challenging undertakings but one to which we are deeply committed.



The Reverend Gilbert Scie and members of the congregation of Greater Little Zion Baptist Church in New Orleans' Holy Cross neighborhood, top, work alongside community leaders and conservators to restore the building, damaged during Hurricane Katrina. Near right, William Blake of the English Heritage metric survey team instructs Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage staff in the use of a WMF-provided total station. WMF launched a Mobile Preservation Unit, far right, to offer assistance to property owners whose buildings were destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.







# Targeting Issues

*Many sites face common challenges, threatened by problems unique to their region or architectural form. WMF has launched initiatives to address issues, including protecting Modern buildings from demolition, restoring significant European interiors, preserving historic properties in developing countries, and safeguarding sites in times of war.*

**A**mong the most threatened sites in the WMF portfolio are great works of modern architecture, including Constantine Melnikov's signature house in Moscow and residences by Richard Neutra, Rudolph Schindler, Edward Durell Stone, and Frank Lloyd Wright in the U.S. To help protect such sites from neglect, demolition, and unsympathetic redevelopment, we have launched Modernism at Risk, a program made possible with the support of Knoll.

Architecturally significant interiors in Europe often fall prey to neglect or are subject to inappropriate restoration due in part to loss of craftsmanship. WMF has launched a program for European interiors to develop guidelines for their restoration, maintenance, and interpretation.

Preserving cultural heritage in developing countries can engender local pride and foster economic growth, but many sites, unknown to the outside world and in nations lacking the resources necessary for their upkeep, continue to deteriorate. To help local communities, WMF has launched the Annenberg Program for Endangered Cultural Heritage in the Developing World, providing funds for conservation, training, and heritage management. Sites in regions emerging from conflict face similar challenges, compounded by political upheaval. To help in post-war recovery, we recently launched the J.M. Kaplan Fund for Cultural Heritage Sites in Countries in or Emerging from Conflict.

Edward Durell Stone's iconic A. Conger-Goodyear House (1938) in Old Westbury, New York, is one of many important Modern masterpieces WMF has worked to save.

The eighteenth-century, boisserie-clad sacristy within the historic Parisian church of Saint Sulpice is among the significant European interiors restored by WMF as part of its Fine European Interiors program.

The Mosque of Haji Piyada at Balkh, Afghanistan, was built in the ninth century, only 200 years after the birth of Islam and shortly after its introduction into Central Asia. Today, the building is being conserved as part of an initiative to save cultural heritage sites in regions in or emerging from conflict, which is being underwritten by the J.M. Kaplan Fund.







# Sharing Knowledge

*To address the growing need for conservators and artisans skilled in traditional crafts around the world, WMF is leading the way in education and training through its preservation arts initiative. We are also working to foster technical exchange within the international conservation community and to share our knowledge with the public through a comprehensive outreach program.*

Working with local craftsmen around the world, WMF is helping to revive “lost arts,” the artisanal skills essential to carry out work on historic sites. At the Retirement Lodge in Beijing’s Forbidden City, for instance, techniques such as bamboo thread marquetry, inner bamboo skin carving, and double-sided embroidery, which reached their apogee in the eighteenth century, are being put into practice for the first time in generations. At the Mount Lebanon Shaker Village in upstate New York, WMF has launched a preservation arts field school, bringing together students and master craftsmen to preserve the most important structures at the site, including the North Family Granary. And, at a suite of Jesuit Guaraní Missions in what are now Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, WMF is sponsoring workshops to develop a comprehensive conservation program for the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites, which played a key role in preserving Guaraní culture at the time of the Spanish conquest. And at the thousand-year-old Khmer capital at Angkor, where WMF has worked for nearly two decades, we are continuing to train young Cambodian conservators to care for their extraordinary cultural legacy.

Palace Museum conservators stabilize one of a dozen painted silk panels depicting a wisteria arbor that graced the ceiling of the eighteenth-century Emperor Qianlong’s Lodge of Retirement in the Forbidden City, Beijing.

The state-of-the-art conservation laboratory was built with WMF support.

By supporting programs such as the American College of Building Arts, WMF is ensuring a brighter future for the field of preservation, enabling master craftspeople such as stone carver Simeon Warren, near right, to train the next generation.

At the eighteenth-century Guaraní Mission of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana in Paraguay, far right, conservators are developing a standardized methodology to preserve more than 30 similar buildings in the region.







## WMF IN THE FIELD

# Completed Projects 2005–06

*Since its founding in 1965, WMF has helped save significant historic structures at more than 450 sites in over 80 countries, rescuing the world's irreplaceable heritage before it is too late. This year, WMF invested nearly \$15 million in more than 170 field projects, resulting in an additional \$17.5 million contributed by WMF's field partners.*



## Chaalis

### Chaalis, France

In September 2006, a major restoration of the Chapel of St. Mary at the great Abbey of Chaalis, 50 kilometers north of Paris, was completed. Architects working to salvage the thirteenth-century building, which was plagued by centuries of water infiltration, rediscovered and conserved an extraordinary cycle of murals by the sixteenth-century Italian master Francesco Primaticcio, known in France as Le Primatice (1504–1570). Executed in a mixture of raised stucco and fresco, the paintings were obscured by years of water damage and zealous overpainting more than a century ago.

Founded as a Cistercian monastery by Louis VI in 1136, the Abbey of Chaalis rose to prominence in the fourteenth century. In 1541, François I appointed his cousin, Hippolyte d'Este, Cardinal of Ferrara (1509–1572), Abbot of Chaalis. Delighting in Le Primatice's

artistry, the abbot commissioned the frescoes within the abbey chapel. Thought to have been inspired by Michelangelo's 1508 fresco cycle in the Sistine Chapel, the Chaalis frescoes were painted between 1543 and 1545. The €870,000 restoration of the murals, underwritten in large part by WMF through its Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve

Our Heritage and the Generali Group of Insurance Companies, was carried out between December 2005 and June 2006.





# Chamba Lhakhang

*Basgo, Ladakh, India*

A *puja* ceremony was held on October 4, heralding the completion of the restoration of one of Ladakh's most important Buddhist temples, the Chamba Lhakhang. Built between 1445 and 1550 within the fortified monastery at Basgo, the temple was included on WMF's 2000 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. Within the Chamba Lhakhang is an extraordinary mural cycle painted during the late sixteenth-century reign of King Tsewang Namgyal. It depicts manifestations of the Buddha, important deities and rinpoches, as well as scenes from the life of the king and his court.

Until recently, however, the Chamba Lhakhang was in an advanced state of decay with a failing roof, structural cracks, crumbling mudplaster, and delaminating murals—damage wrought in large part by the erosion of the hill upon which the temple was built. Shortly after Watch listing, the program's founding sponsor American Express stepped forward with a grant to underwrite emergency repairs. Funds for a full restoration of the sanctuary were later provided by WMF through its Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage.



# St. John's Anglican Church

*Lunenburg, Nova Scotia*

Hailed as one of the most remarkable examples of the Carpenter Gothic style, the 249-year-old St. John's Anglican Church in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, was ravaged by a fire shortly after midnight on Halloween 2001. The fire left little more than a blackened shell. Designed in 1754 as a simple wooden meeting house, the church was "Gothicized" in 1840 and expanded during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Although 50 percent of the church was destroyed, the site did not lose its historic landmark designation, and there was ample fragmentary evidence to replicate St. John's lost interior finishes and restore the historic structure. For more than two centuries, the church had served as a spiritual beacon in Old Town Lunenburg, which was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1995.

Following the devastating fire, parishioners and the local community joined forces, volunteering time and making generous financial donations—which were later bolstered with government support—to restore the church to its pre-1910 appearance. In addition to including the historic church on its 2004 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, WMF and American Express supported the restoration effort with a grant of \$80,000. The restored church was rededicated and opened for worship on June 12, 2005; the organ was rededicated in June 2006.



# St George's, Bloomsbury

*London, United Kingdom*

**O**n October 5, 2006, WMF celebrated the final phase of restoration of St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, in a special service of thanksgiving led by The Right Reverend Richard Chartres, the Bishop of London. The ceremony was attended by HRH Prince Michael of Kent GCVO; WMF's President Bonnie Burnham, Board Chairman Marilyn Perry, and Honorary Chairman, John Julius, Viscount Norwich; Robert Tuttle, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain; and other distinguished guests.

Built between 1716 and 1731 and hailed as a masterpiece of Georgian ecclesiastical architecture, the church is one of six London churches by Nicholas Hawksmoor. Since its construction, however, the church had undergone several radical restorations, before falling into steady decline in the latter part of the twentieth century. The restoration of the church, led by the World Monuments Fund in Britain, began in 2002 following the building's inclusion on WMF's 2002 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. It cost \$16 million. Underwritten in large part by WMF with the support of the Estate of Paul Mellon, the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage, and the Heritage Lottery Fund, the project is one of the most comprehensive undertakings in WMF's 40-year history. A lavishly illustrated volume on the restoration of the church will be published by Scala in late 2007.



# Schaezler Palace

*Augsburg, Germany*

**C**ompleted in 1770, the Schaezler Palace is the most important example of an eighteenth-century city house in Augsburg and the premiere Rococo-style interior in southern Germany. The palace's most significant feature is the 23-meter-long Great Hall or ballroom, which is elaborately decorated with fine plasterwork, woodcarvings, nine Venetian chandeliers, gilded ornament, and frescoes by the Italian artist G. Gulgliemi.

Although the building was one of the few historic structures that survived the severe bombing of Augsburg in 1944–45, it has been damaged over the years by water infiltration, which had taken its toll on the ballroom. In 2003, WMF partnered with HypoVeriensebank and the Friends of Schaezler Palace to underwrite the restoration of this magnificent chamber, which was completed in the winter of 2006.



# Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument

Venice, Italy

A decade after appearing on WMF's inaugural Watch List in 1996, the late fifteenth-century equestrian statue of the Renaissance mercenary Bartolomeo Colleoni, which overlooks Venice's Campo di Zanipolo, has been restored. Unveiled at a festive community gathering on June 23, 2006, the statue is one of Italy's most celebrated monuments, sculpted by Andrea del Verrocchio and cast by Alessandro Leopardi.

Centuries of exposure to Venice's corrosive marine environment and airborne industrial pollutants, however, had obscured the monument's details and weakened structural components. Following Watch Listing of the monument, WMF—in partnership with Venice's Soprintendenza ai Beni Artistici—embarked on the development of a comprehensive conservation plan for the statue. In October 2003, an on-site conservation laboratory was built around the statue, which was then disassembled on site. Following an exhaustive analysis of the condition of the statue's bronze components, conservators began cleaning each of the pieces and treating them to arrest further decay. Moisture-trapping material—inside the horse since its casting—was removed while the original iron supports for the statue, which were heavily rusted, were replaced. Cracks in the legs and tail were also sealed to prevent moisture from seeping into the statue in the future. Green oxidation, which covers much of the statue, was tactically left in place since its removal would weaken the bronze and result in additional loss of detail.



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# Marble Hall at Stowe House

*Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom*

**E**mulating Rome's Pantheon, the Marble Hall at Stowe is one of the great interiors of Europe. It is at the heart of the great Stowe House, which itself is at the center of one of the greatest manmade landscapes in England. Almost all the great English architects of the eighteenth century worked at Stowe: Vanbrugh, Gibbs, Kent, Soane—and in the park, Capability Brown. The Marble Hall, the work of an Italian architect, Giovanni Battista Bartoli, was built between 1775 and 1778. The architect designed all the interior detail and masterminded the wonderful plasterwork and the great scagliola columns, imitating Sicilian jasper.

In September 2006, WMF celebrated the completion of a two-year restoration of the Marble Hall, a project that would not have been possible without support from WMF's Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage, which contributed \$600,000, matching funds from Lord Sainsbury. The Marble Hall is part of a larger six-phase project carried out under the aegis of WMF in Britain and begun when the entire house was placed on WMF's 2002 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. The domed space is in fact elliptical, and is surmounted by a frieze in high relief depicting a procession of triumphant soldiers returning home with the spoils of war.

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# Santi Quattro Coronati

Rome, Italy

One of the truly idyllic places in Rome, the thirteenth-century Cloister of Santi Quattro Coronati was among the first to be built in the Roman-Cosmatesque style, marked by the abundant use of colorful mosaics and inlaid marble designs. Tended to this day by Augustinian nuns and renowned for its choir, Santi Quattro has presented a true challenge to conservators, who have embarked on campaigns to preserve the site since its construction.

When the site was included on WMF's 2000 and 2002 Watch Lists, it faced significant threats to its structure. Its site on the top of a waterlogged hill, combined with excessive moisture from subterranean water sources—including ancient hydraulic systems and Roman sewers—were rapidly accelerating the deterioration of exterior stone and plaster work. Air pollution, especially from automobile and bus traffic, has exacerbated the complex's deterioration. Since 2002, WMF has contributed more than \$800,000 through the Antiqua Foundation and the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage to support the stabilization of the church and convent and the restoration of the cloister, which was completed in May.



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# Paradesi Synagogue

*Cochin, India*

**T**he oldest surviving Jewish temple in India, the Paradesi synagogue in the southern port city of Cochin was founded in 1568 on land granted by the ruler, Kerala Varma, to the local Jewish community.

They were descendants of spice merchants from Spain, the Netherlands, and other European countries who settled in the region in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The most prominent structure within the four-building complex is a 15-meter-tall clock tower built in 1761, which features three clock faces: one displaying numerals in Roman, another in Hebrew, and the third in the local language, Malayalam.

Until recently, the clock tower was in a poor state of repair, having suffered from years of exposure to tropical weather, insect infestation, and the effects of a high water table. There were cracks in its masonry walls and a rotting interior frame structure. Its original Dutch clock mechanism, which ceased to function in 1936, was removed in 1941 and subsequently lost; unusual for a synagogue, there was also a bell that chimed on the hour. In 1996, WMF's Jewish Heritage Program identified the synagogue as one of ten priority projects and in 2001 conservation of the structure began. Restoration of the clock tower, as well as replacement of its mechanism, took more than four years, and the synagogue has become one of WMF's most prominent projects in recent years, a beacon of hope for the local community.

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# Events and Outreach



Photos clockwise from above: the Bishop of London and HRH Prince Michael of Kent celebrate the return of a restored St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, to its parish; WMF Vice President John Stubbs moderating a program on the hurricane-damaged Gulf Coast; His Highness Maharaja Gajasinghji II of Jodhpur, WMF's 2006 Hadrian Award honoree, and guests; Pallavi Shah, Mary McFadden, and Elizabeth Stafford at the Hadrian luncheon; gallery-goers at a reception for *In Katrina's Wake: Restoring a Sense of Place*, which featured photographs by Stephen Wilkes; Buddhist abbesses at the opening of *Saved: The First Ten Years of the World Monuments Watch* in Tokyo.





## CURRENT FIELD PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

# Africa and the Middle East

### LUXOR TEMPLE

*Luxor, Egypt*

Commissioned in large part by the Dynasty XVIII pharaoh Amenhotep III (r. 1391–1353 B.C.), Luxor Temple is among the most prominent monuments at Thebes. Like other sites along the Nile, however, it has suffered from water infiltration caused by the building of the Aswan Dam and agricultural encroachment. With WMF support, Ray Johnson of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute and his team are collecting, conserving, and documenting thousands of decorated sandstone wall and gate fragments excavated throughout the precinct, moving the material off the wet ground onto hundreds of meters of specially built brick platforms to protect it from the corrosive groundwater. They hope to restore as much material as possible to the original temple walls.



### ENCLOSURE OF KHASEKHEMWEY

*Hieronkopolis, Kom el Abmar, Egypt*

Thought to be the oldest freestanding mud-brick structure in Egypt and the architectural precedent for the pyramid complex of Djoser at Saqqara, this mud-brick enclosure of Dynasty II pharaoh Khasekhemwy (ca. 2800–2675 B.C.) dominates the site of Hierakonpolis, the capital of Predynastic Upper Egypt. The site has been damaged by unfilled trenches left by early excavations, exposure to the elements, and looting. Since its inclusion on the 2002 Watch List, Hierakonpolis has been declared a protected antiquities zone by the government of Egypt, and WMF has supported emergency repairs and planning for long-term conservation of the site.



### PETRA

*Wadi Araba, Jordan*

A magnificent city hewn from rose-colored sandstone some 2,000 years ago, this World Heritage Site was built by Nabatean traders who controlled the spice trade from southern Arabia to the Mediterranean world. The ancient city has more than 800 major rock-cut buildings and tombs spread over more than 100 hectares. Seasonal flash floods have washed through the valley for more than 13 centuries, burying lower levels of building facades under several meters of rock and soil. Since its inclusion on the 1998 Watch List, WMF has supported work to rehabilitate Petra's ancient water management system to avert further damage.



### CITADEL OF ALEPPO

*Aleppo, Syria*

One of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, Aleppo preserves more than four millennia of Near Eastern history, from the Hittites to the Ottomans. A World Heritage Site, the Citadel of Aleppo is one of the most



important historic monuments in Syria. Recent excavations in the Citadel have uncovered substantial remains of an important Bronze Age and neo-Hittite temple decorated with reliefs, which was in use during the third and second millennia B.C. For the past four years, WMF has worked in partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) to conserve the fortifications and other significant structures of the Citadel, and formulate a plan for site interpretation.



## VOLUBILIS

*Near Meknes, Morocco*

One of the largest and most important archaeological sites in Morocco, Volubilis has an occupation history that spans the pre-Roman to the Early Islamic periods. It was the capital of the Mauretanian kingdom under the reigns of Juba II and Ptolemy (r. A.D. 25–40), after which it was annexed by the Romans. A city wall with eight monumental gates was built under Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 168–169, reaching its maximum size under the Severans (A.D. 193–235), when a new monumental center was built. Although the Moroccan government has enacted legislation to protect the site, most of its monuments are in dire need of conservation. Since 2002, WMF has supported the development of a conservation and management plan for the site.



## TEMPLE OF AMENHOTEP III

*Luxor, Egypt*

Few visitors are aware that the fourteenth-century B.C. Colossi of Memnon are but two of countless statues that graced the Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III, which was in its day the largest and most lavishly appointed mortuary temple in Thebes, capital of New Kingdom Egypt. They are among the most impressive of the ancient monuments on the West Bank of the Nile. Remains of the temple have survived in a patchwork of fields at the edge of the desert plateau, albeit in a desperate state of preservation. WMF is supporting a campaign to save the temple remains and protect them from groundwater damage.



## TARABAY AL SHARIFY

*Cairo, Egypt*

Located on the southern edge of historic Cairo near the old city gate of Bab al-Wazir, the sixteenth-century Tarabay al-Sharify Complex is an extraordinary ensemble of late Mamluk architecture featuring high-quality stone carving, polychromed marble, and gypsum decoration. Like so many monuments in historic Cairo, the Tarabay al-Sharify Complex had deteriorated as a result of a decline in the local socio-economic environment and a lack of maintenance. This damage was compounded by a 1992 earthquake. Over the past two years, WMF has been working to preserve this extraordinary architectural ensemble, part of a large-scale urban conservation program undertaken by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) aimed at developing this area as a southern connection between the local community and the recently restored Al-Azhar Park.



## Current Projects in the Region

- Valley of the Kings—Luxor, Egypt
- Luxor Temple—Luxor, Egypt
- Temple of Ahmenhotep III—Luxor, Egypt
- Enclosure of Khasekhemwy—Hierakonpolis, Egypt
- Tarabay al-Sharify—Cairo, Egypt
- Kidane-Mehret Church—Senafe, Eritrea
- Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiative—Iraq
- Petra—Jordan
- Volubilis—Meknes, Morocco
- Sahrij and Sbaiyin Madrassa Complex—Fez, Morocco
- Tomb of the Three Brothers—Palmyra, Syria
- Citadel of Aleppo—Aleppo, Syria
- Amrit Archaeological Site—Tartous, Syria



# The Americas

## SAN JOSE

*San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA*

With its expertly engineered Roman-Catalan ribbed vault system and fusion of European design and construction techniques with indigenous materials, the sixteenth-century Church of San José is one of the first significant works of architecture in the New World. Despite its importance, the church has been plagued by water damage, inappropriate repairs, and differential settlement, which have resulted in damage to plaster and painted finishes and cracks in the walls and roof vaults, prompting its inclusion on WMF's 2004 Watch List. Since then, WMF—with support from its Wilson Challenge Program and



American Express—has worked with Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico, the Committee to Rescue the Church of San José, and the University of Pennsylvania to carry out emergency repairs and develop a plan for long-term preservation.

## PIEDRAS NEGRAS

*Guatemala*

The Classic Maya city of Piedras Negras reached its apogee in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. Since then, however, its remains have been weakened by exposure to the elements and a failure to backfill trenches during excavations in the 1930s. Since 2002, WMF has sponsored excavations in the site's West Group, as well as a conditions assessment for the whole area. Because Piedras Negras faces the threat of inundation if plans to build a hydroelectric dam on the Usumacinta river move forward, WMF has commissioned a study to determine the damage that would result from such a project. Piedras Negras is one of more than a dozen sites in WMF's Maya portfolio.



## TEOTIHUACÁN

*Mexico*

Ever since the famed site of Teotihuacán (the Place of the Gods) appeared on the 1998 Watch list, WMF has been working to conserve the 1,400-year-old site in the Valley of Mexico.



The site has been plagued with water infiltration and inappropriate restoration carried out in the early years of the twentieth century. WMF has supported the conservation of an extraordinary mural cycle in the portion of the site

known as Tepantitla, as well as conservation analysis and planning to address continued damage wrought by water trapped within the famed Temple of Quetzalcoatl (Feathered Serpent), pictured above.

## JESUIT GUARANÍ MISSIONS

*Argentina, Brazil, & Paraguay*

Built during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the missions exhibit a fusion of

Spanish Baroque architecture and Guaraní sculptural work. Abandoned following the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spanish lands in 1767, many of the 30 missions were destroyed, pillaged, or left to decay. Since their inclusion on WMF's 1996 Watch list, three missions—San Ignacio Miní, São Nicolao, and La Santísima Trinidad de Parana—have

served as a proving ground for the development of a conservation, management, and development program for all of the surviving missions, seven of which are on UNESCO's World Heritage List.





## SANTA PRISCA CHURCH

*Taxco de Alarcón, Mexico*

Santa Prisca Church is an eighteenth-century masterpiece built in a Mexican Baroque style known as *Churrigueresque*—an exuberantly ornamental phase of Spanish architectural decoration. The church's main theme—the glorification of martyrdom—is reflected in the grandiose architecture and sumptuous altarpieces. Still in use as a parish church, Santa Prisca is located in a region affected by earthquakes and frequent flooding, which have taken their toll on the church over time, prompting a series of ad hoc repairs that did little to address underlying structural instability. In 2001, WMF began supporting the stabilization and restoration of the historic church, including structural consolidation of the vaults, walls, tower, and sacristy.



## HUACA DE LA LUNA

*Cerro Blanco, Peru*

Part of the ancient capital of the Moche empire, Huaca de la Luna, or the Temple of the Moon, was built on Peru's arid north coast between the first and eighth centuries A.D. The site underwent at least six construction phases during which its massive platforms and buildings were expanded and embellished with painted murals and friezes. Since their abandonment, structures at the site have been exposed to wind and rain erosion wrought by El Niño. Since 2000, WMF has worked with the Huaca de la Luna Project to conserve this extraordinary site and train specialists to deal with the preservation of polychromed mud-brick architecture.



## Current Projects in the Region

- Jesuit-Guaraní Missions—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
- Rio Lauca Burial Towers—Bolivia
- Vila de Paranapiacaba—Santo Andre, Brazil
- Convento de San Francisco—Olinda, Brazil
- St John's Anglican Church—Lunenburg, Nova Scotia
- Easter Island—Chile
- Naranjo—Petén, Guatemala
- Piedras Negras—Petén, Guatemala
- Montenegro Murals—Mexico City, Mexico
- Palafoxiana Library—Puebla, Mexico
- Yaxchilán Archaeological Zone—Chiapas, Mexico
- Antigua Ciudad de Guerrero—Tamaulipas, Mexico
- Santa Prisca Church—Taxco de Alarcón, Mexico
- Palacio Bellas Artes—Mexico City, Mexico
- Teotihuacán, Tepantitla Murals & Temple of Quetzalcoatl—Mexico
- Santo Domingo de Guzman—Tecpatán, Mexico
- Apostle Santiago Church—Nurio, Mexico
- Centro Historico—Mexico City, Mexico
- Convent of San Francisco—Tzintzuntzan, Mexico
- Maya Sites of the Yucatán Peninsula—Mexico
- Zacán, Capilla del Hospital—Michoacán, Mexico
- San Lorenzo & Portobelo Forts—Panama Canal Zone, Panama
- Huaca de la Luna—Cerro Blanco Peru
- San Juan Bautista Church—Huaró, Peru
- Oyon Valley Missions—Lima, Peru
- A. Conger Goodyear House—Old Westbury, New York
- Lower Manhattan Emergency Preservation—New York, NY
- Brooklyn Stained Glass Studio—Brooklyn, New York
- Acoma Pueblo—Acoma, New Mexico
- Mount Lebanon Shaker Village—New Lebanon, New York
- Church of San José—San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Gulf Coast Emergency Assistance—Alabama, Mississippi, & Louisiana



# Asia and the Pacific

## PHNOM BAKHENG

*Angkor, Siem Reap, Cambodia*

Built atop a 70-meter-high oval-shaped sandstone massif in A.D. 907 the Hindu temple of Phnom Bakheng is the oldest temple within the historic city of Angkor. It is also among the most popular destinations for tourists to the site being an ideal place for watching sunsets and prized for its spectacular view of nearby Angkor Wat. But Phnom Bakheng is also the most threatened temple in Angkor and is the last of its key monuments to benefit from international aid. In 2004, WMF and the U.S. Department of State launched a program for the conservation and interpretation of



the site. In 2006 urgent stabilization measures were completed and a conservation plan was developed. The Phnom Bakheng project is being carried out as part of WMF's ongoing restoration campaign at the ancient Khmer capital, which began in 1989.

## IMPERIAL BUDDHIST CONVENTS



*Kyoto & Nara, Japan*

Between the thirteenth and nineteenth centuries, tradition called for unmarried daughters of Japanese emperors and shoguns to become abbesses in a network of elite imperial Buddhist convents. Today, 13 of these institutions survive, housed in temple-garden complexes of impressive beauty. While

historically significant, these buildings have been largely overlooked, suffering from neglect, limited resources, and some earthquake damage. Since 2003, WMF has worked with the Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies at Columbia University to restore four of these extraordinary treasures.

## DWARKA DHEESH MANDIR TEMPLE

*Abmedabad, India*

Built between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Dwarka Dheesh Mandir Temple is one of India's oldest surviving *havelis*—or house-temples—and continues to serve as a place of pilgrimage for the Hindu Vaishnav sect. Yet the temple is in a fragile state with its wooden elements and overall building suffering from lack of maintenance



and improper repairs and further threatened by biological decay of the wood. A 2001 earthquake severely damaged the temple, particularly the roof, which allowed water to penetrate the interior and rot the wooden roof structure. Since 2003, WMF has supported structural stabilization of the temple and conservation of its individual wooden elements as well as the drafting of a plan for continued use of the historic site.

## TAMANSARI WATER CASTLE

*Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Located within the royal precinct of Yogyakarta, Tamansari—which means “perfumed garden,”—was built in 1758 as a pleasure palace for Sultan Hamengkubuwono I. Included on WMF's 2004 Watch List, the 59-building complex with ornate lakes and pavilions on man-made islands was undergoing a WMF-sponsored restoration when an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter Scale struck the region in May 2006. The water castle sustained damage to its ornate *Gapura Agung* (Grand Gate), which had just been restored, while a wall on Cemeti Island collapsed, killing a mother and her child, who lived there along with some 2,700 other residents.





## JAISALMER FORT

*Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India*

WMF has supported three major projects at the medieval hilltop Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan since the site was included on WMF's first Watch list in 1996: the restoration of the Rani Ka Mahal (Queen's



Palace) and the adjoining Har Raj ji Ka Mahal (King's Palace); and the documentation and conservation of the fort's defensive bastions.

Restoration of the Rani Ka Mahal was completed in 2002, and the palace was opened to the public, complete with a new visitors' center and crafts training center. In 1999, three bastions of the fort collapsed after a period of unprecedented rainfall. WMF subsequently offered \$500,000 to the Indian government through its Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve our Heritage for the stabilization and consolidation of the fort's walls, and the Archaeological Survey of India has matched WMF funding with a \$1 million commitment. The grant is being used for detailed architectural and geotechnical studies designed to restore the bastions and the original drainage systems, to stabilize the hill upon which the "living fort" rests, and prevent its further erosion. A pilot project to restore a critical section of the lower retaining wall, slope, and bastions will begin in winter 2007.

## LODGE OF RETIREMENT

*Beijing, China*

In 2002, WMF and the Palace Museum embarked on a partnership to restore the Lodge of Retirement, the most significant of the 24 buildings within the Forbidden City's two-acre Qianlong Garden, built between

1771 and 1776, and never open to the public. While restoration of the lodge is slated for completion in 2008, the whole of the Qianlong



Garden is to be finished by 2016. Beyond restoring the site's architectural integrity, the project is serving as a laboratory for the revival of craftsmanship and materials used in the garden's construction, and as an international forum for technical exchange between Chinese and American conservators.

## DAMPIER ROCK ART SITE

*Burrup Peninsula, Australia*

For more than 10,000 years, the Aboriginal peoples of the Dampier Archipelago in western Australia carved petroglyphs into the region's numerous rockfaces and outcroppings.



Collectively, these ancient renderings constitute the largest corpus of rock art in the world, with thousands of images of animals and people etched in stone. Despite the site's importance, portions of it continue to be lost to industrial development,—the latest project sponsored by Woodside Energy, one of six multinational partners in the original Northwest Shelf Liquid Natural Gas plant on the peninsula. Watch Listing in 2004 and 2006 may be paying off. The National Trust of Western Australia reports that public protest and media focus recently led Woodside Energy and the Western Australian government to drop their opposition to National Heritage Listing of the site.

## Current Projects in the Region

- Dampier Rock Art Site—Burrup Peninsula, Australia
- Angkor—Angkor, Cambodia
- Lodge of Retirement—Forbidden City, Beijing China
- Great Wall of China—China
- Shaxi Market—Shaxi, China
- Zhalu Monastery, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- Tamansari Water Castle—Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- Omo Hada—Nias, Indonesia
- Paradesi Synagogue—Cochin, India
- Jaisalmer Fort—Rajasthan, India
- Champaner Archaeological Site—Panchmahal, India
- St. Ann's Church Talaulim—Goa, India
- Osmania Women's College—Hyderabad, India
- Chamba Lhakhang—Basgo, Ladakh, India
- Taj Mahal—Agra, India
- Dwarka Dheesh Mandir Temple—Ahmedabad, India
- Dalhousie Square—Calcutta, India
- Krishna Temple—Hampi, India
- Dhangkar Gompa—Himachal Pradesh, India
- Imperial Buddhist Convents—Kyoto & Nara, Japan
- Tomo Port Town—Tomo, Japan
- Angkor & Outlying Temples—Siem Reap, Cambodia
- Vat Sisaket—Vientiane, Laos
- George Town Historic Enclave—Penang, Malaysia
- Bogd Khan Palace—Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia
- Patan Royal Palace Complex—Patan, Nepal
- Merv Archaeological Site—Mary Province, Turkmenistan
- Minh Mang Tomb—Hué, Vietnam



# Europe

## PIETERSKERK

*Leiden, Netherlands*

Built on a cruciform plan between 1390 and 1565, Pieterskerk was founded in the twelfth century as a chapel for the counts of Holland and later served as a staging area for the first pilgrims bound for the New World. Over the centuries since its construction, the salt-laden air from the North Sea has taken its toll on the limestone construction, necessitating near-constant restoration work, which until recently had been carried out in a piecemeal fashion. In September 2001, a major restoration campaign was launched to address the whole



American Express underwrote the restoration of the south window and its tracery, work that was completed in October 2006.

## OSTANKINO

*Moscow, Russia*

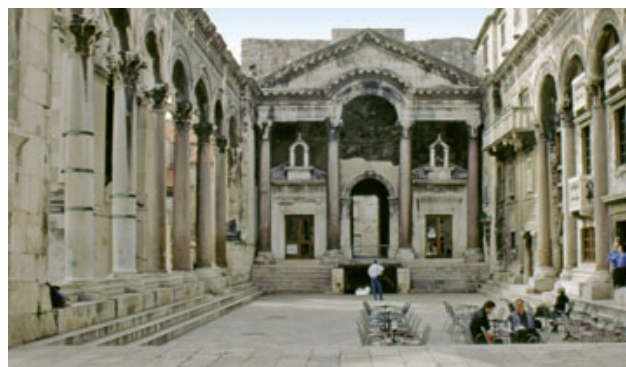
The palace of the princely Cheremetiev family, Ostankino is one of the few aristocratic estates in Moscow to have survived the Napoleonic invasion. It is also the grandest of the eighteenth-century noble estates, an exceptional neoclassical residence, with highly decorated Egyptian and Italian halls, formal apartments, and richly ornamented galleries. With



support from American Express and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, WMF sponsored conditions assessment of the interior of the grand Picture

church—its most pressing problem an infestation of so-called “deathwatch” beetles, which had weakened the roof. As part of this international conservation effort, WMF and corporate sponsor

Gallery, a long hall with side chambers on either end, which has suffered over the years from inappropriate repairs, pillage, and neglect.



## DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE

*Split, Croatia*

Commissioned as a retreat and retirement home for the Late Roman emperor Diocletian (r. 283–305), the palace complex at Split incorporates elements of Roman military and villa architecture and continues to serve as an important cultural icon in this continuously occupied European city. As a result of the palace's long and complex history and urban setting, many of its individual structures present special conservation challenges. Through partnerships with the city and the Antiqua and Kress foundations, WMF has been involved in two major projects at this World Heritage Site: the conservation of the Temple of Jupiter, which is now complete, and ongoing work on the Peristyle, which includes structural stabilization, as well as consolidation and cleaning of its marble and plaster elements.

## SANTA MARIA ANTICUA

*Rome, Italy*

Located in the Roman Forum, the church of Santa Maria Antiqua is one of the earliest surviving Christian monuments in Rome. Adapted from an Imperial Roman building dating



to the reign of Diocletian, the church boasts a series of rare sixth- to eighth-century wall paintings and frescoes rendered in a Byzantine style. Abandoned in the ninth century and buried by an earthquake, Santa Maria Antiqua was rediscovered during early twentieth-century excavations in the Forum. By 1950, exposure to the elements had so damaged the wall paintings that the site was closed to the public. Since 2001, WMF has supported a documentation and testing program so conservators can restore the church, allowing it to be reopened to visitors.



## QUELUZ PALACE GARDEN

### Lisbon, Portugal

Constructed under the direction of the future King Pedro III, the eighteenth-century Queluz Palace Garden is famous for its remarkable and ornate water features. In addition, the garden contains an important group of stone and leaden sculptures—the latter cast by the British sculptor John Cheere. Centuries of exposure to the elements and natural aging had left these extraordinary sculptures in poor condition. Today the garden of Queluz and its sculptures are the subject of a major conservation campaign carried out by WMF and its British and Portuguese affiliates in partnership with the Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico and with support from the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage.



## Current Projects in the Region

- Saint Athanasius Church—Voskopojë, Korçë, Albania
- Hall of Muses, Albertina—Vienna, Austria
- St. Stephen's Church—Nessebar, Bulgaria
- Diocletian's Palace—Split, Croatia
- Lazareti Maritime Quarantine—Dubrovnik, Croatia
- Terezin Fortress—Terezin, Czech Republic
- Prague Summer Palace—Prague, Czech Republic
- St Ann's Church—Prague, Czech Republic
- Chancellerie d'Orleans—Paris, France
- Sainte Marie Madeleine Church—Neuilly, France
- Château de Chantilly—Chantilly, France
- American Cathedral in Paris—Paris, France
- St. Pierre Cathedral—Beauvais, France
- Church of Saint Luc—Ménèrbes, France
- Carpentras Synagogue—Carpentras, France
- Sacristy of St. Sulpice—Paris, France
- Hôtel de Talleyrand—Paris, France
- Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal—France
- Abbey Chapel of Chaalis—Chaalis, France
- Chappelle de la Visitation—Moulins, France
- Virgin Church of Timotesubani—Kartli, Republic of Georgia
- Tblisi Synagogue—Republic of Georgia
- Carl-Theodor Bridge—Heidelberg, Germany
- Castle Hartenfels—Torgau, Germany
- Voehl Synagogue—Voehl, Germany
- Schaezler Palace—Augsburg, Germany
- Oranienbaum Wörlitz—Wörlitz, Germany
- Messene Archaeological Site—Messinia, Greece
- Mád Synagogue—Mád, Hungary
- Headfort House—Kells, Ireland
- Colleoni Monument—Venice, Italy
- Santi Quattro Coronati Cloister—Rome, Italy
- Limonaia di Boboli Gardens—Florence, Italy
- Santa Maria Antiqua—Rome, Italy
- Norsa Synagogue—Mantua, Italy
- Royal Palace-Correr Museum—Venice, Italy
- Parma Cathedral—Parma, Italy
- Palazzina Cinese (Villa Favor)—Palermo, Italy
- Tuff-Towns—Pitigliano, Soriano, Manciano, Italy
- Joniškis Synagogue Complex—Joniškis, Lithuania
- Green Synagogue—Rēzekne, Latvia
- Rundale Palace Library—Pilsrundāle, Latvia
- Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples—Qrendi, Malta
- Pieterskerk—Leiden, Netherlands
- Pinczów Synagogue—Pinczów, Poland
- Funchal Cathedral—Madeira, Portugal
- Queluz Palace Gardens—Sintra, Portugal
- Paar Palace—Lisbon, Portugal
- Roman Villa of Rabaçal—Rabaçal, Portugal
- Brancusi's Endless Column Complex—Târgu-Jiu, Romania
- Evangelical Church—Biertan, Romania
- Synagogue of the Citadel—Timisoara, Romania
- Chinese Palace at Oranienbaum—Lomonosov, Russia
- Ostankino Palace—Moscow, Russia
- Subotica Synagogue—Subotica, Serbia and Montenegro
- Church of Sts. Cosmos and Damian—Lukov-Venecia, Slovakia
- Chapel of San Blas, Toledo Cathedral—Toledo, Spain
- Pazo de San Miguel das Penas—Lugo, Spain
- Cartuja de Santa Maria de Miraflores—Burgos, Spain
- Ani Archaeological Site—Ocarli Köyü, Turkey
- Mount Nemrut Dag—Adiyaman Province, Turkey
- Tempel of Augustus—Ankara, Turkey
- Great Choral Synagogue—Odessa, Ukraine
- St. George's Church Bloomsbury—London, UK
- Stowe House Marble Saloon—Buckinghamshire, UK
- Moggerhanger House—Bedfordshire, UK
- Sinclair & Girnigoe Castle—Caithness, Scotland, UK
- Strawberry Hill—Twickenham, UK



# Statement of Activities

## FISCAL YEAR 2006

The World Monuments Fund's financial growth during 2006 continued in all areas, and we ended our 40th fiscal year on June 30th having received \$23.6 million—our highest ever total revenue—and having disbursed \$17 million—our highest-ever total expenditure—to advance support of our mission.

Support from contributions came to \$21.9 million—\$4.6 million higher than the prior year. The extraordinary generosity of the Robert Wilson Challenge continued to attract new matching gifts and grants for our projects around the world. Over the last ten years, contributions have increased from \$3.7 million in 1996 to \$21.9 million in 2006, an increase of 500%.

Expenditures on program and support services for WMF's fiscal year 2006 reached a new high of \$17 million. Eighty-seven percent, or \$14.7 million, of WMF's expenses in fiscal 2006 went directly to program services: 171 field projects were given funding, with 24 receiving more than \$100,000 each. Program services expenditures have increased over the last ten years from \$2.1 million in 1996 to \$14.7 million in 2006, an increase of \$12.6 million, or 600%.

Spending on support services continues to remain low: in 2006, only 8% of the total cost was management and general administration and six percent was fund-raising expenditure necessary to generate both current income and future support. These support expenditures over the last ten years have increased from \$964,517 in 1996 to \$2.3 million in 2006, an increase of 135%, only a quarter the size of the 600% increase in program expenditures in the same period.

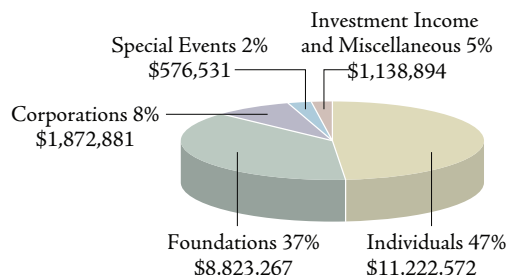
In fiscal 2006, total support for WMF's work was \$50 million, with \$21.9 million coming from WMF, \$17.5 million matched by contractual partners, and an additional \$10.6 million leveraged from other sources. In fact, each dollar given to WMF was leveraged 1¼ times (or matched with \$1.25) in funding from other sources. WMF's Permanent Endowment Fund in fiscal 2006 totaled \$21,936,898, an increase of 7.9% over the prior year.

During the past fiscal year, WMF also began a long-range strategic plan to sustain our tremendous growth over the last decade, to continue to build our constituencies, and to develop organizational goals aimed at strengthening our mission to preserve the world's cultural and architectural heritage. Financial planning remains focused on increasing WMF's revenue base to support both our infrastructure and our mission-related activities.

*Copies of the complete, audited financial statement from which this information is reported may be obtained by writing to the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Law, Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271, or to the World Monuments Fund, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, [www.wmf.org](http://www.wmf.org).*

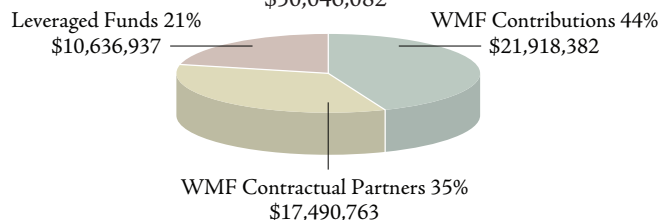
### Sources of Support and Revenue

\$21,918,382 Contributions  
\$1,715,763 Other Revenue



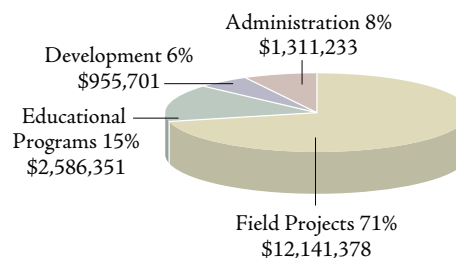
### Contributions, Partner Commitments, and Leveraged Support for WMF Projects

\$50,046,082

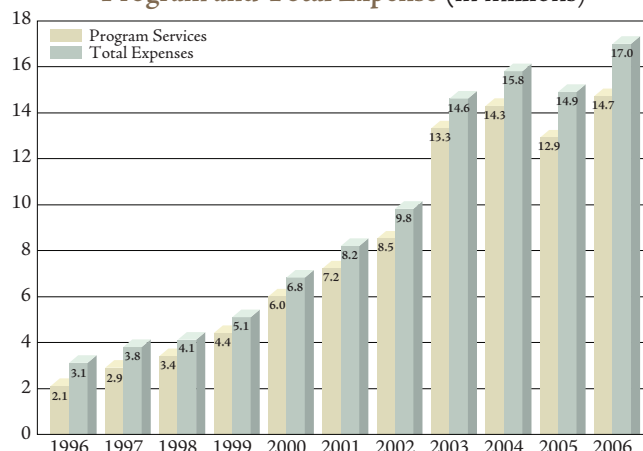


### Use of Funds

\$16,994,663



### Program and Total Expense (in millions)





	World Monuments Fund Year ended June 30		WMF Contractual Partners <sup>(1)</sup>
	2006	2005	2006
<b>OPERATING SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>			
Contributions	21,918,382	17,281,762	17,490,763
Other revenue:			
Special events, net	576,531	416,548	
Program fees	122,070		
Investment income	1,002,677	1,010,979	
Publications sales and other income	14,485	1,506	
Total other revenue	1,715,763	1,429,033	
Total support and revenue	23,634,145	18,710,795	17,490,763
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program services:			
Actively Managed Field Projects	3,194,342	3,953,122	
Affiliate Managed Field Projects	4,667,507	3,010,055	
Partnership Projects	2,115,064	2,516,204	
Grant Projects	2,164,465	2,058,606	
Educational Programs	2,586,351	1,348,234	
Total program services	14,727,729	12,886,221	
Supporting services:			
Fundraising	955,701	914,745	
General and administrative	1,311,233	1,108,415	
Total supporting services	2,266,934	2,023,160	
Total expenses	16,994,663	14,909,381	
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	6,639,482	2,995,377	
Non-operating support and revenue:			
Bequests, contributions, and other revenue	525,471	49,760	
Investment income, net of allocation to operations	1,079,543	2,491,285	
Total change in net assets	8,244,496	6,342,459	
Net assets, beginning of year	43,690,834	37,348,375	
Net assets, end of year	51,935,330	43,690,834	

<sup>(1)</sup> WMF contractual partners are bound by written agreements to match WMF Project funds; this report includes required matching funds plus any additional leveraged funds reported by contractual partners at the time of the award.

<sup>(2)</sup> The 2006 surplus in net assets from operations is due to receipt of field project gifts in a current fiscal that will be expended in future fiscal years.



# WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

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Ragan Amanda Rhyne, *Manager, Membership and Individual Giving*

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### FIELD PROGRAM CONSULTANTS

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Liu Chang, *China Projects Consultant*

José Lopez Quintero, *Mexico Projects Consultant*

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Juan Carlos Fierro, *President*

staff as of May 2007

# WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

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