

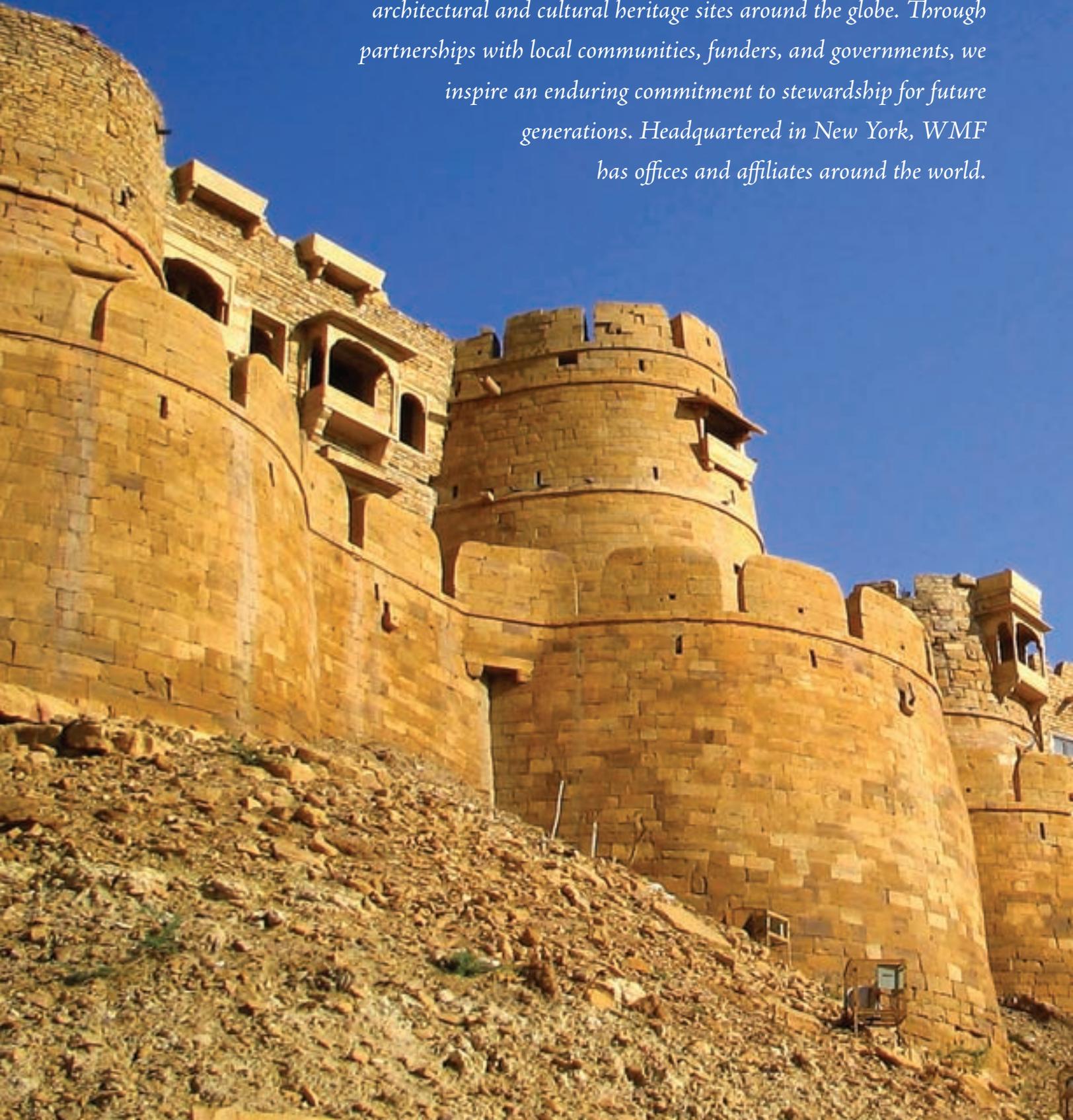


WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

2008 Annual Report



World Monuments Fund is the leading independent organization devoted to saving the world's most treasured places. For over 40 years, working in more than 90 countries, our highly skilled experts have applied proven and effective techniques to preserve important architectural and cultural heritage sites around the globe. Through partnerships with local communities, funders, and governments, we inspire an enduring commitment to stewardship for future generations. Headquartered in New York, WMF has offices and affiliates around the world.



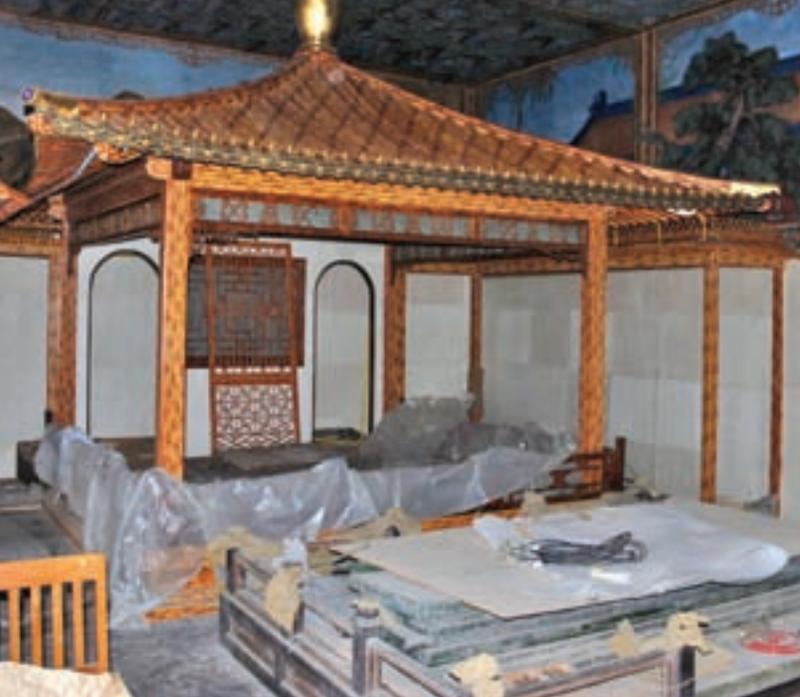
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Jaisalmer Fort, in the Indian state of Rajasthan

Cover: Detail of the Grande Singerie, Chantilly, France





FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE PRESIDENT

The places mankind has built define our history on Earth. Our structures tell the story of our past; they frame our accomplishments and reflect our cultural and artistic aspirations. They are a testament to humanity's extraordinary creativity in adapting the world's diverse and multifaceted environment for our own use. The "built environment," humanity's contributions to the planet, is one of our greatest achievements.

Some of the places humanity has created are so important that we consider them to belong to all of us, not just to the people who happen to live nearby. When these places are in trouble, there is an opportunity and a responsibility for people around the world to help save them. World Monuments Fund is always monitoring the situation of architectural heritage worldwide and looking for opportunities to inspire local stewardship as well as international cooperation to preserve these important places.

Today, we often work directly in partnership with governments and local sponsors, engaging them with challenge funds to mobilize important projects. World Monuments Fund has become a specialist in developing these partnerships around important works that we know are in peril.

We look at the world and its cultures in very broad terms. Our work embraces the highest architectural achievements and works of art as well as simple vernacular structures and ensembles of buildings. Today the preservation field demands more than the completion of high-quality projects. It is incumbent on us to identify the problems at the heart of the conservation challenge and address long-term sustainability. We want this work to be interpreted to the public and shared with professionals. It must provide tools to ensure stewardship and economic opportunities at the local level. We address all these objectives through our programs.



The November 2008 inauguration of Juanqinzhai (see page 22) in the Forbidden City, Beijing, China, marked the completion of the first phase of a long-term partnership with the Palace Museum to restore the Qianlong Garden. Pictured here is the Qianlong Emperor's private theater.

CULTURAL LEGACY

World Monuments Fund has a long legacy of protecting singular monuments that represent great beauty, symbolize a cultural era, or express a particular period of artistic expression. These are sites of universally recognized importance, where we are often the catalyst bringing together financial resources and expertise to implement the most effective conservation measures.

CAPACITY BUILDING

We focus on more than just the physical aspects of restoration. It is becoming ever more apparent that cultural heritage can be used to advance economic development through tourism. Our capacity-building program helps local communities build the governmental, financial, and technical infrastructures needed to preserve, protect, and sustain their heritage sites. We assemble teams of specialists to assist in designing the overall preservation strategy, conduct pilot projects, develop training programs, organize workshops, and plan for productive long-term use. Our objective is to give our partners the capacity to practice sustainable conservation on their own. We assess, document, plan, advise, and, most importantly, start the process through demonstration projects that can be continued locally.



Workers remove a capstone from the *Churning of the Sea of Milk* gallery at Angkor Wat, Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia. The reconstruction of this gallery will provide valuable lessons about how to preserve the rest of this complex monument.



Watch listing in 2008 brought international attention to the 18th-century Fenestrelle Fortress, the “Great Wall of the Alps,” and prompted the province of Torino to launch a design competition to gather ideas for its future use. The Portuguese landscape architect João Ferreira Nunes was announced the winner of the competition in summer 2008.

ADVOCACY

We have come to learn that restoration isn't always enough: we need to create awareness in the general public that heritage is worth saving and that important sites are in crisis. In 1996, we launched the World Monuments Watch, our signature advocacy tool. The Watch, our biennial list of 100 endangered sites, is known around the world and helps spread the word beyond the preservation community about the importance of our mission.

This program has been highly successful: we've listed more than 500 sites in almost 80 countries and given \$58 million, which, in turn, has leveraged \$140 million from supporters across the globe.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

All our projects offer great opportunities to educate the public and, we hope, to create a new generation of preservation stewards. We are focused on people, not just places.

We work at home in the United States, as well as all over the world. We need to understand our own history and encourage public pride in preserving it. In the United States, we also need to help preserve building traditions and crafts, since these skills, brought to America in past centuries, have nearly died out.

At sites around the U.S., we convene experts to teach the next generation how to work with traditional buildings. Our hands-on field schools give practical experience to both academic students and young craftspeople. We want to give everyone the chance to learn from and with us.



Students learn to apply lime wash to a tomb in the historic Lafayette I cemetery while training at the 2008 New Orleans Field School.



DISASTER RESPONSE

We cannot leave out one more important aspect of what we do: respond to disaster. Heritage preservation is hard to think about when people are in great distress, but we must remember that local people, even in times of catastrophe, care about their heritage.

The work of the World Monuments Fund is a form of cultural diplomacy, in the sense of engaging the private sector in public gestures that are meaningful beyond their own communities. Caring about and helping others preserve their heritage is a wonderful way to communicate a belief in common values among people around the world. Heritage is a tremendous source of national pride and can be a strong rallying point.

World Monuments Fund inspires stewardship of places that matter to all of us. We forge partnerships between the public and private sectors, and across national boundaries from people to people. It is our goal not only to lead preservation today and share our knowledge with others, but also to inspire future generations by what we have been able to accomplish. We have accomplished a great deal, but we could do even more with wider support and recognition.

Saving the “Survivor Stairway” at the World Trade Center site in Lower Manhattan was a success story by a consortium of preservation organizations, including WMF, that formed after the 9/11 attack to respond to the impact of this disaster on Lower Manhattan.

W. L. Lyons Brown
Chairman

Bonnie Burnham
President

WMF Advocacy

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Our signature advocacy program since 1996, the World Monuments Watch—our list of 100 endangered heritage sites, issued every two years—has garnered worldwide publicity, public awareness and engagement, and subsequent donations. The Watch is a global call to action on behalf of sites in need of immediate intervention.

Nominated by preservationists, community groups, or government organizations, and selected by an international panel of experts, sites of all types, from ancient to modern, popular to obscure, are eligible. Well-known sites listed on the Watch have included the Taj Mahal, Ellis Island, Pompeii, Machu Picchu, the Great Wall of China, and many others. The Watch list is equally well known for its diversity. The 2008 list included archaeological sites; residential and civic buildings; enormous commercial, industrial, and military ensembles; religious and vernacular architecture; and cultural landscapes, townscapes, and historic city centers.

The Watch is one of the foremost programs used to inspire international interest in preserving our shared heritage. Over its 12-year history, it has stimulated more than \$140 million in investments in the listed sites, including more than \$58 million from WMF.

The 2008 Watch list has helped to bring about some notable success stories.

JANTAR MANTAR Jaipur, India

The vast Jantar Mantar complex is the largest and best-known of five astronomical observatories built by King Jai Singh II in the early 18th century. It is a spectacular record of the state of astronomical knowledge in India at the time. The massive instruments are, for the most part, structurally sound, but vandalism, water damage, and even normal weather are taking their toll. After Watch listing in 2008, the government of Rajasthan supported a plan for the conservation of Jantar Mantar; as a result, the instruments have been cleaned and refinished where necessary, and water damage has been mitigated. Jantar Mantar is now included with other royal observatories in an application for World Heritage designation, which is being prepared by the government of India.





ST. PETER'S COLLEGE

Cardross, Scotland, United Kingdom

St. Peter's College, a Roman Catholic seminary set on a rural hillside north of Glasgow, is considered Scotland's finest postwar building. Architecturally influenced by Corbusier's modernist monastery of La Tourette in France, the construction of St. Peter's College was unfortunately timed. By the time the building was finished in 1966, the Vatican had decreed that priests train in the community rather than in isolated seminaries. It was closed as a seminary in 1980 and completely vacated by the end of the decade. It has only deteriorated since, to its current state of ruin. Many alternatives have been proposed over the years, but the most recent, proposed after 2008 Watch listing drew a great deal of media attention, is promising: the Archdiocese of Glasgow may sell St. Peter's to a firm that converts abandoned (usually industrial) properties to office parks, hotels, sports centers, or residences.

SAN PEDRO APÓSTOL DE ANDAHUAYLILLAS CHURCH

Cusco, Peru

Built by the Jesuits in 1570, San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas Church is considered the Sistine Chapel of Peru because of the beauty of its mural paintings. Inevitably, the church's age and its location in a humid and seismically active area have resulted in various types of deterioration. A local conservation team has begun to restore the main altar, stone foundations, and organ with their own limited resources. World Monuments Fund is supporting the structural stabilization of the edifice and the restoration of the façade of the church and the intricate coffered wooden ceiling. This conservation work is being complemented with a community training program to develop local craft skills and handicraft products, in order to encourage the development of Andahuaylillas as a tourist destination. The church is a short drive from Cusco, the gathering point for tourists on their way to Machu Picchu.



WMF Advocacy

MODERNISM AT RISK

In 2008, the World Monuments Fund advocated for modern landmark buildings that had been created to serve America's postwar civic needs—the libraries, city halls, schools, and houses of worship that became integral parts of America's "Main Street." More than just important architecture, they reflected the fundamental tenet of Modernism: that good design should be available to the widest population and be part of everyday life. WMF's newly created Modernism at Risk program supports development of innovative design solutions to save buildings threatened with demolition. Two pilot grants were made: one to Marcel Breuer's Grosse Pointe Library in Michigan and one to Paul Rudolph's seminal Riverview High School in Sarasota, Florida.

The Grosse Pointe Library was designed in 1953 by Marcel Breuer, who also designed the Whitney Museum in New York. The town needed a larger library, and planned to simply tear down the building and replace it. Following a public outcry, WMF funded research that helped the town decide to restore the original Breuer building as part of an expanded library complex. Grosse Pointe Library is a model for "Main Street Modern," demonstrating how a community reassessed the value of a very public modern building and



Above: The Grosse Pointe Library after sympathetic expansion and restoration. Right: The Salk Institute in La Jolla, California, was listed on the 2008 Watch in light of expansion plans that would obscure the iconic view seen here. Opposite: Riverview High School remains in danger of demolition.

ADGB Trade Union School,
view of the winter garden



developed solutions that proved it was both feasible and worthwhile to restore and adapt it rather than discard it.

Paul Rudolph's seminal Riverview High School in Sarasota, Florida, the first public building by the father of the Sarasota School of Architecture, was slated for demolition to make way for a parking lot. Admired by architects and scholars worldwide, Riverview represents a progressive and innovative public school building program. The Modernism at Risk program funded an international design competition to develop a reuse plan for the building. Even though a viable alternative was presented, the local school board decided to move ahead with the demolition. It is a sad reminder that challenges us to persist in helping communities recognize that their history includes the architectural heritage of recent times.



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND/KNOLL MODERNISM PRIZE

In order to build broader public awareness of the challenge of reviving modern buildings, WMF established the first award to recognize the architects and designers who ensure the rejuvenation and long-term survival of modern structures through new design solutions. Sponsored by Knoll and awarded biennially, the WMF/Knoll Modernism Prize recognizes outstanding examples of how exceptional modern buildings can be successfully restored and reused.

The inaugural WMF/Knoll Modernism Prize was awarded to Brenne Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, the architectural firm that restored the ADGB Trade Union School, an exemplar of Bauhaus design built between 1929 and 1930. Designed by the second director of the Bauhaus, Hannes Meyer, and the director of its architecture school, Hans Wittwer, the school was confiscated by the Nazis and later hidden behind the Iron Curtain, falling into disrepair and suffering from unsympathetic additions. Since its renovation after decades of obscurity, abuse, and abandonment, the ADGB serves as a trade school once again. The survival of this building is a testament both to architectural solutions for preserving the building and to the public will and patronage that were required to save it.

The award, a \$10,000 honorarium and a limited-edition Barcelona chair manufactured by Knoll, was presented to the architects at a ceremony in New York on July 10, 2008.

The wealth of monumental religious and vernacular architecture of Africa and the Middle East is often eclipsed by conflict, a lack of modern infrastructure, poverty, hunger, and disease. Preservation programs must go beyond the physical restoration of sites to improve local economies and develop and maintain the traditional skills and crafts of this region's cultures. Our programs here focus on building the capacities of local organizations and communities to preserve their heritage while creating opportunities for the future.

AFRICA and the MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, EGYPT

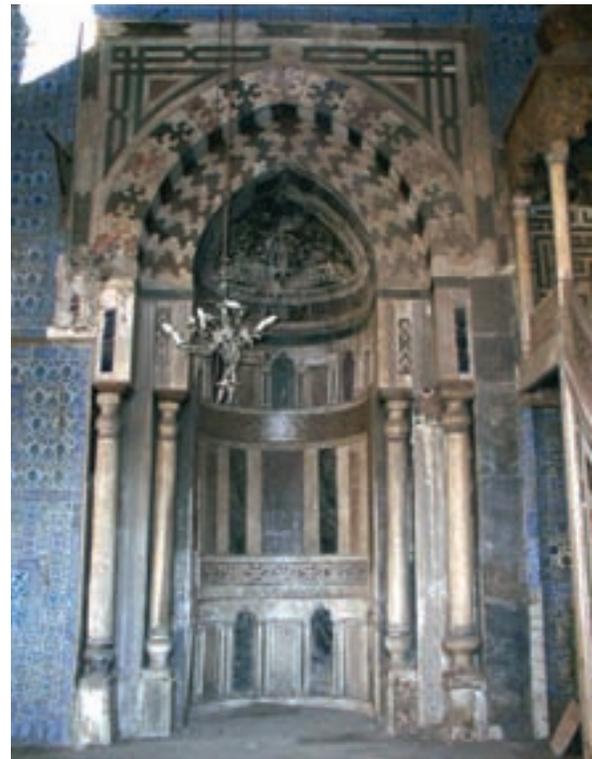
Watch 2006 (Tarabay al-Sharify)

Tarabay al-Sharify and the Blue Mosque

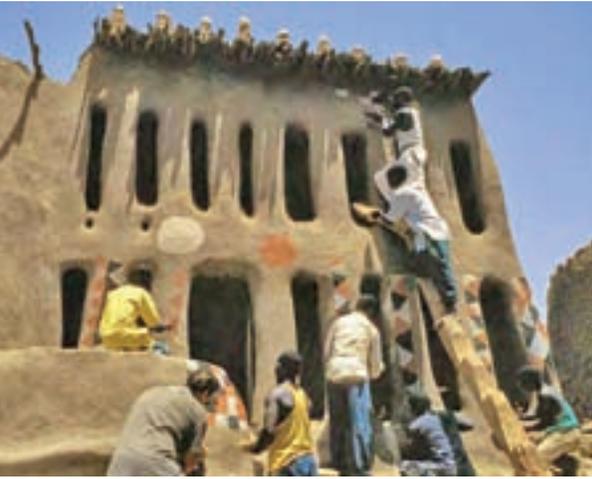
The creation of the Al Azhar Park in the heart of Cairo—a verdant open space reclaimed by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) from a vast garbage dump—has spurred development and enhanced community life in one of the world's most populous cities. In tandem with the completion of this park, the World Monuments Fund has worked with AKTC for several years in the medieval Darb al-Ahmar district of historic Cairo to preserve some of the city's most important religious buildings. The AKTC, in turn, focuses on neighborhood rehabilitation, health care, microcredit, and vocational training in the neighborhoods surrounding these monuments.

This year, WMF support allowed the restoration of Tarabay al-Sharify, a handsome Mamluk building dating from 1503 that features high-quality stone carving, polychrome marble, and gypsum decoration. Work continued on the adjacent *madrassa* (Koranic school) and *sabil kutab*, a unique Islamic combination of a well, fountain, and elementary school that is the traditional gathering place for every neighborhood in historic Cairo.

Simultaneously, work began on the 17th-century Blue Mosque complex, celebrated for its blue Iznik tiles from Turkey, a rare example of Ottoman influence in Cairo. Each successful project completion calls attention to the enormous need to preserve and reuse the many neglected and unoccupied monuments of this culturally rich city. WMF's collaboration with AKTC ensures conformity with the highest international conservation standards.



Above: The Blue Mosque
Left: Tarabay al-Sharify



Arou Temple

A sandstone ridge—the Bandiagara Escarpment—rises some 1,600 feet above the parched sands of southern Mali and extends 95 miles along the Niger River. This area, a cultural crossroads for millennia, is now the home of the Dogon, known for their extraordinary sculpture and architecture. The buildings embody the subtle and elegant cosmology of the Dogon people and are considered receptacles of the tribe's traditional beliefs.

Today, traditional Dogon life is disrupted not only by growing tourism but also by the activities of development agencies. Newly built infrastructure that is intended to improve the lives of residents is conceived and carried out using industrial building materials, resulting in a dramatic alteration of the landscape harmony and supplanting the traditional Dogon architectural models.

In 2004, the World Monuments Fund began working with the European conservation organization CRA Terre to develop a management plan for the Bandiagara Escarpment. This year, a program was launched in the village of Arou, a remote and ancient settlement, where the local population will be trained in conservation practices for earthen buildings and in tourism management. This pilot project, when complete, will bring more visitors to the village while protecting the integrity of its built and natural environment.

Cultural Heritage Sites of Iraq

Iraq's archaeological sites, ancient monuments, and even contemporary structures—numbering literally in the thousands—were listed in their entirety on the World Monuments Watch in 2006 and 2008 to highlight their terrible state and the tremendous peril they face. Armed conflict, the ravages of time, development pressure, and vandalism endanger the architectural and cultural legacies of a region that has been continuously inhabited since the earliest days of civilization.

Our recent efforts related to Iraq focused on a collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute to develop a geographic information system mapping significant archaeological sites. The prototype has been developed in conjunction with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and will be used as a model for a similar database of Iraqi sites.

Last year, we organized and conducted a series of meetings and workshops to train Iraq's State Board of Antiquities and Heritage personnel in contemporary site surveying techniques and to develop a site management plan for Babylon. As an element of the Babylon site management planning process, we worked with faculty and graduate students at Stony Brook University, New York, to develop contour maps of the site to track topographical changes to key areas over the last several decades.

Iraq's cultural resources are extraordinary and WMF and its project partners are grateful for the opportunity to work with the SBAH on preservation activities.





AFRICA *and the* MIDDLE EAST

2008 WMF ACTIVE SITES

The huge growth of cultural tourism throughout the Americas in recent years has brought visitors to some of the most remote parts of the hemisphere and inundated some of its most famous places, from national parks in the U.S. to pre-Columbian sites in the Yucatán. Tourism has opened new opportunities for many of these sites, which are beginning to gain recognition among travelers seeking destinations off the beaten path. Our programs in the Americas this year focused on preparing for or managing expanded tourism in order to preserve heritage sites.

The AMERICAS

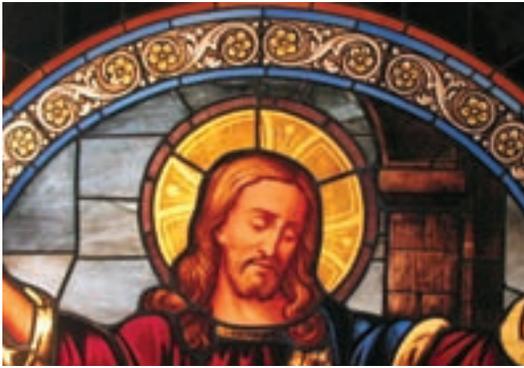
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

La Merced Church

Visited by thousands of tourists each year, the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Merced is often included on tours of the historic center of Buenos Aires. Built between 1733 and 1779 on the site of an early-17th-century church, it was originally part of the monastery of Mercedarios, one of the oldest in the city. A neo-Renaissance façade was added to the building in 1894, when Argentinean architect Juan Antonio Buschiazzi renovated the structure and its interiors.

The church was declared a National Historic Monument in 1942 in recognition of its architectural and cultural importance. Despite this designation, some of the interior furnishings and decorative elements have deteriorated to varying degrees, but the overall plan remains intact. World Monuments Fund is supporting the development of a conservation master plan that will include a detailed survey and documentation of the site. Already completed is the first phase of the stained glass conservation, which involved removing the windows, cleaning the glass, replacing the lead comes, and reassembling and reinstalling them in their original positions.

In addition, urgent conservation work has been completed, the state of the altar and the organ have been addressed, and the façade has been stabilized enough to allow work to continue. The master plan will address other immediate needs of the site as well as the long-term stewardship and maintenance of the building.



Left: Detail of the "Christ and Children" stained-glass window, before and after restoration. Below: Interior of La Merced Church.





FALMOUTH, JAMAICA

Watch 2000, 2002, 2004

Falmouth Historic Town

Located on Jamaica's north coast near Montego Bay, Falmouth is home to the largest intact collection of Georgian buildings in the Caribbean. The town flourished as a political and commercial center in the 18th and 19th centuries, but began to decline in about 1840 after the abolition of the slave trade throughout the British Empire.

Falmouth's historic center has been left largely untouched since then—neglected and falling into disrepair. Hurricanes have severely battered the area and harsh environmental conditions and lack of maintenance continue to take a toll. Nestled between the tourist meccas of Montego Bay and Ocho Rios but lacking visitor amenities and infrastructure, Falmouth is a candidate for development and expanding tourism. The Falmouth Heritage Renewal Trust is working to preserve Falmouth's historic milieu while encouraging responsible tourism, building local capacity, creating meaningful employment, and supporting ongoing socioeconomic development in the area.

In 2007, the World Monuments Fund supported restoration of the historic jail. Most of the original design elements of the jail, dating from 1814, remained. The restoration began with site clearance and then focused on repairing the roof, reglazing windows, restoring the east masonry wall, and opening the ground floor for ventilation.

Chiloé Churches

The archipelago of Chiloé in southern Chile was first colonized by the Spanish in the mid-16th century, bringing missionaries to the region and Christianizing the local populations of Huilliche and Chono. The churches built by these newly Christian communities reflected the area's seafaring culture. Their construction relied on shipbuilding techniques, and they were situated near the coast to help guide sailors.

These wooden churches are extraordinary examples of the fusion between European styles of architecture and local craftsmanship, and their iconography represents a true *mestizo* culture that grew out of native and Catholic ideals.

Of 150 churches built, only 60 remain. Sixteen of them were designated World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 2000; in 2002 a major storm seriously damaged 9 of them. In 2003, WMF assisted with emergency structural repairs to 3 of the churches—Tenaún, Vilupulli, and San Juan Bautista—and supported capacity-building efforts that included a carpentry school, a materials bank, and a documentation center.

In 2008, the World Monuments Fund began a comprehensive restoration project at the Church of Nuestra Señora del Patrocinio de Tenaún. In addition to the work on the church building itself, the project includes improvements to the surrounding area that will ease access and advance tourism.





OLINDA, BRAZIL

Watch 2006 (Olinda); 2004, 2006 (Convent)

Historic City of Olinda and the Convent of San Francisco

Founded in 1535, with buildings dating largely from the 17th century, Olinda is the best-preserved Portuguese historic city in Brazil. One of the most important monuments in this colonial city is the Convent of San Francisco, the first Franciscan monastery built in Brazil. This Portuguese Baroque convent is known for its decorative tile work, lavish decoration, 17th-century fountain, and rare book collection.

Occupying a picturesque hillside overlooking the sea, Olinda is subject to frequent landslides, which are especially threatening to the Franciscan complex, where they have already caused serious cracking in the sacristy. Since listing the convent on the Watch in 2004 and 2006, and the historic city of Olinda in 2006, the World Monuments Fund has helped develop a master plan to restore the convent and its landscape, maintain its use as a church, and improve public access.

In 2008, WMF support continued with the conservation of the highly ornate baroque and rococo interior finishes of the walls, ceilings, and altars throughout, as well as repairs to the structure and electrical systems. The project is carried out in partnership with IPPAR, the Brazilian national heritage agency, to help preserve this World Heritage site from further losses.



The **AMERICAS**
2008 WMF ACTIVE SITES

Asia's rapid urban development and enormous population growth have led to environmental degradation and taken a grave toll on cultural heritage. While the economy in the region is blossoming, the Asian model for development has tended to destroy rather than conserve resources, both natural and cultural. Working against time, side by side with dedicated local partners, we have been able to orchestrate a rich agenda of projects at many culturally significant sites in Asia, all of which are designed to bring about positive change to help place conservation strategically on the political agenda.

ASIA

JAISALMER, RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Watch 1996, 1998, 2000

Jaisalmer Fort

The walled city of Jaisalmer has endured for almost 1,000 years on the east–west caravan route between India and central Asia. Built atop a hill in the northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan, the fortified city is known colloquially as Sonar Kila, or the Golden Fort, after the golden sandstone from which its magnificent houses are exquisitely carved.

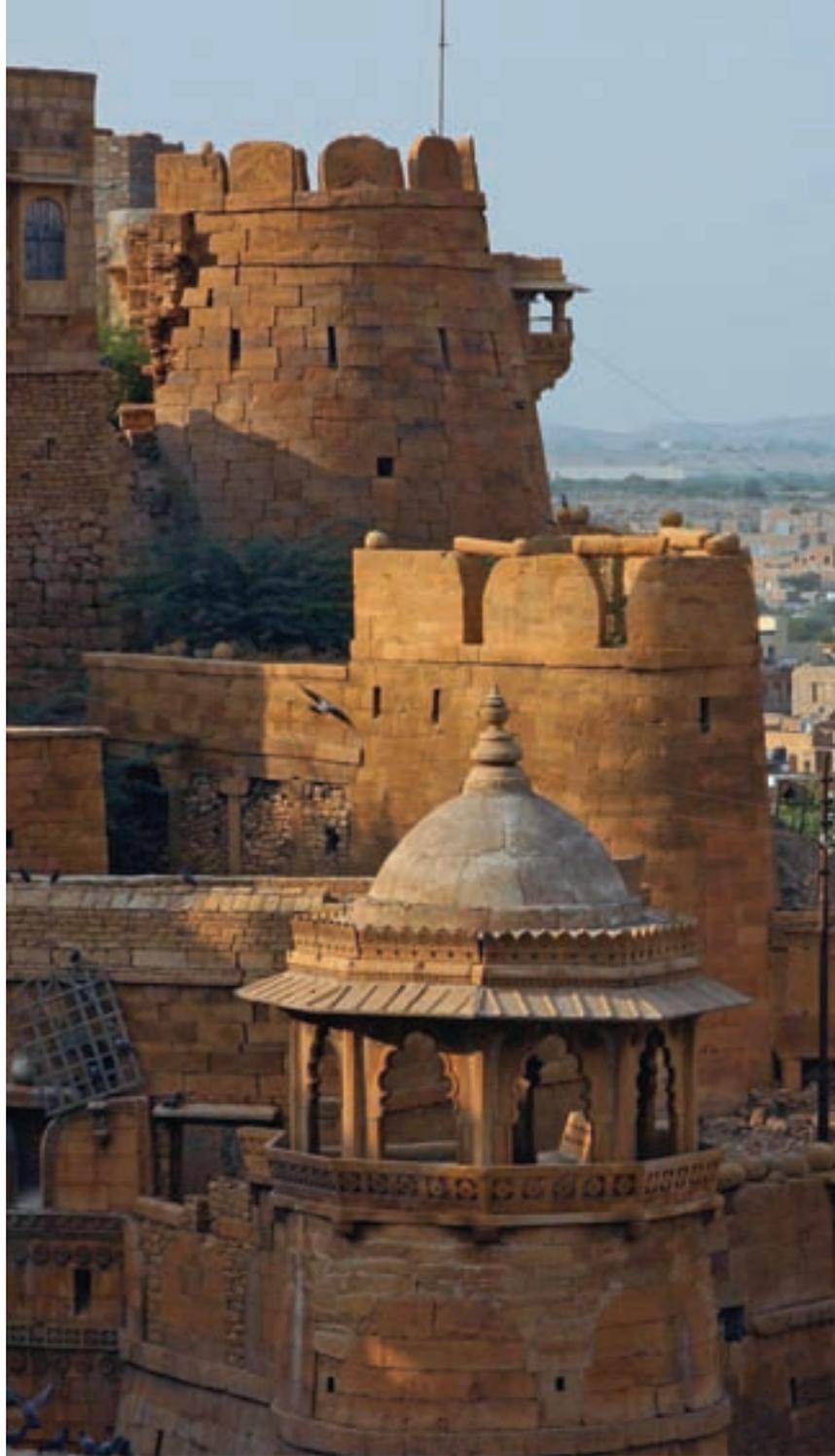
Climate change and other human-induced factors have brought the city to the brink of destruction in recent decades. Its sandstone is stained an ugly brown, and the site is littered with garbage, even as waste water percolates into the dry masonry, weakening its foundations. When Jaisalmer was first listed on the World Monuments Watch in 1996, 87 of the 469 historic structures within the fort had collapsed. Since that time, WMF has worked strenuously not only to save key structures but also to develop a long-term plan and to galvanize a civic commitment to save the city.

The problems began with the construction nearby of the Indira Gandhi Canal, which changed the local desert environment and allowed water to be pumped into the city for the first time in its history. There followed a rapid influx of tourists, in response to which property owners quickly took advantage of new economic opportunities by adapting their homes as guest houses, which included the introduction of running water. However, without any adequate water management infrastructure in the city, the introduction of running water proved catastrophic. Seasonal monsoons of increasing force have also taken their toll. From this combination of wind and water, the fort's bastions began to collapse.

Recognizing the dire urgency of this situation, WMF began geological and architectural surveys to diagnose the problem and seek a remedy. In summer 2008, WMF's project consultants presented results that confirmed

the conservation and stabilization needs of the walls, bastions, and slope of Jaisalmer Fort. The findings corroborate that the reason for past bastion collapses was water seepage and also indicate that the southwestern area of the fort is prone to seismic activity, making stabilization urgent in the interest of public safety and the preservation of the fort.

The measures recommended in the report outline a roadmap for managing and monitoring the fort into the future. Along with stabilizing the weakened bastions, a water management scheme needs to be a priority. WMF is now collaborating with the Archaeological Survey of India in a pilot conservation project to restore one bastion. The Rajasthan state government, with support from the Asia Development Bank, has agreed to fund the required drainage infrastructure work. With these improvements in place, the extraordinary walled city stands a chance of survival.



Above: Jaisalmer Fort is built of golden sandstone. Above left, and left: The fort's bastions cannot support the water-drainage needs of a modern city.



FORBIDDEN CITY, BEIJING, CHINA

Juanqinzhai

In 2008, the World Monuments Fund put the finishing touches on the spectacularly successful restoration of Juanqinzhai, or the “Studio of Exhaustion from Diligent Service,” in Beijing’s Forbidden City. A ribbon-cutting ceremony and press conference generated extensive media coverage and marked the completion of the first phase of a 12-year, multimillion-dollar partnership with Beijing’s Palace Museum. This project is WMF’s most comprehensive and the Palace Museum’s most significant collaboration with a foreign organization.

The restoration of Juanqinzhai is just the beginning of a complex and rewarding venture. Eventually WMF will restore all 27 structures in the garden complex, which was built in the 18th century for the Qianlong Emperor. Imperial edict left the complex largely undisturbed for over 230 years, but neglect took a toll.

WMF brought the studio up to modern standards while maintaining the integrity of its artistry. Craftspeople versed in traditional materials and techniques were found in China’s southern provinces, where many of the garden’s most distinguished buildings, courtyards, and rockeries were originally designed.

WMF is bringing together resources and expertise from around the world in the fields of architecture, conservation, and museum methodologies to restore and interpret for the public the history of this significant but lesser-known section of China’s preeminent cultural icon.

The next phase of the Qianlong Garden project will apply the experience developed while working on the Studio to the remainder of the complex. An on-site education center and a major traveling exhibition are also being planned. Each successive phase will provide knowledge and resources to be built on into the future.





ASIA

2008 WMF ACTIVE SITES

Haji Piyada Mosque (Noh Gumbad)
BALKH, AFGHANISTAN

Sumda Chun Monastery
LEH, INDIA

Delhi Heritage Route
DELHI, INDIA

Uch Monument Complex
UCH, PAKISTAN

Jaisalmer Fort
RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Amber Town
RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Shalu Monastery
SHIGATSE, CHINA

Dalhousie Square
CALCUTTA, INDIA

Osmania Women's College
HYDERABAD, INDIA

Hampi Archaeological Site
HAMPI, INDIA

Historic Galle
GALLE, SRI LANKA

Bogd Khan Palace Museum
ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA

Qianlong Garden
BEIJING, FORBIDDEN CITY, CHINA

Puning Temple Statues
CHENGDE, CHINA

Nagoya Castle
NAGOYA, JAPAN

Imperial Buddhist Convents
NARA AND KYOTO, JAPAN

Stone Towers of Southwest China
VARIOUS LOCATIONS, CHINA

Chom Phet Cultural Landscape
LUANG PRABANG, LAOS

Phnom Bakheng
ANGKOR, CAMBODIA

Minh Mang Tomb
HUÉ, VIETNAM

Angkor Archaeological Site
ANGKOR, CAMBODIA

Europe would appear to be a model for heritage conservation, with professional training available, a history of reusing sites rather than replacing them, and a steady stream of tourism dollars to bolster conservation budgets. But Europe is so densely dotted with heritage sites that its governments cannot provide all the needed resources. WMF has stepped in with a robust program of matching partnerships with philanthropists and preservation groups across the continent. This year, our European projects were devoted to conserving the sumptuous interiors of impressive buildings, resolving technical issues resulting from pollution and neglect, and calling attention to the many traditional town centers and historic landscapes that deserve protection.

EUROPE

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

European Fine Interiors

This year, the World Monuments Fund completed three major interior projects in France. A tucked-away room in a well-known building, the Salon de Musique in the Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal was commissioned in the 1740s. The room was used as a storage space for most of the 19th century, which proved to be a blessing in disguise, as the original décor was largely undisturbed. Beneath the latest layer of paint on the walls was a rare treasure: one of few examples of the once-fashionable violet and green decoration.

In the town of Moulins, the paintings in the nuns’ choir of the 17th-century Chapelle Saint-Joseph were restored. Canvases covering the walls and ceiling had to be carefully removed and were then reinstalled, along with a reproduction of a wrought-iron gate that had been lost long ago.

Dating from 1737, the Grande Singerie (“Monkey Room”) in the Château de Chantilly is a rare surviving example of chinoiserie, which was fashionable throughout Europe in the 18th century. The walls of the room are adorned with whimsical paintings of costumed monkeys imitating humans. Following years of water damage to the painted stucco ceiling and walls, WMF stepped in to conserve the room, which has now been reopened to the public.

The European Fine Interiors Program addresses threats faced by significant but neglected architectural interiors. Projects include rooms in former residences as well as in religious and municipal buildings. One of the notable aspects of this program is that these projects often bring to light spaces that have previously been known only to scholars.



Top: The Salon de Musique, Arsenal Library. Left: A conservator adds finishing touches to the Grande Singerie in the Château de Chantilly. Above: Paintings depicting the life of the Virgin Mary adorn the nuns' choir at the Convent of the Visitation.

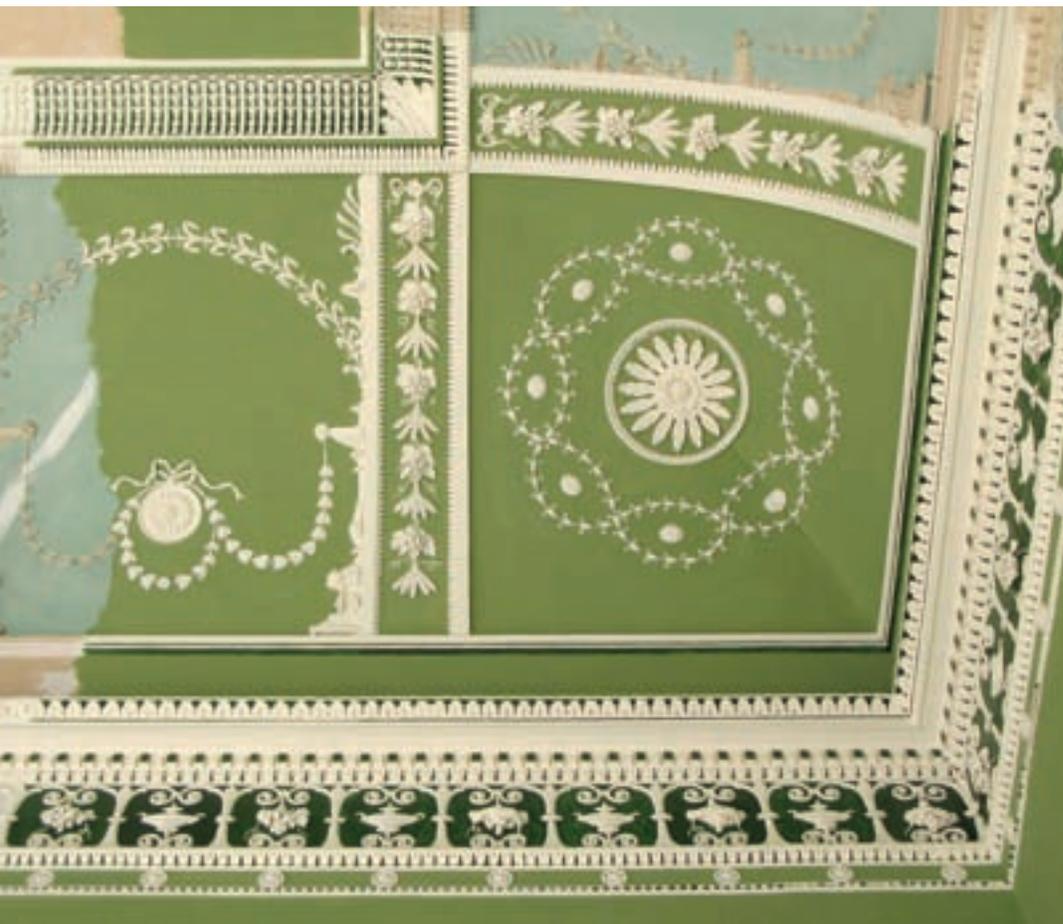
Headfort House

Headfort House, originally commissioned in 1760, contains the only work of famed Scottish architect Robert Adam to survive in Ireland. His elaborate refashioning of the state rooms in the 1770s offers a strong contrast with the plain neoclassical façade of the building designed by George Semple.

Since Watch listing in 2004, the World Monuments Fund has worked with the owners of Headfort House, now a school, to ensure the future of this great Georgian dwelling. This year, WMF Britain completed what may be the most thorough physical investigation ever of a Robert Adam interior, analyzing cross-sections of paint and searching archival records to verify the original design at the site.

It was determined that published drawings held at Yale University did not, in fact, reflect the original décor. The findings revealed a unique decorative scheme, varied and complex. This expanded the significance of Headfort, now known not only to contain the sole surviving Adam interior in Ireland but also to preserve previously unknown aspects of Adam's work.

This year, WMF also completed mechanical and electrical repairs in the Stair Hall, Dean's Hall, and Eating Parlour, including the installation of a fire safety system. The restoration of the Stair Hall was completed: woodwork was repaired and French polished, a labor-intensive process that imparts a high gloss, and a banister was returned to its original design. A partition dividing the original space was removed. The stone floor was cleaned and repaired, as was the window glazing. Interpretive panels were prepared and installed in the Stair Hall to help visitors understand the significance of this unique décor.



Left: Mid-restoration, the original green color scheme is coming to light. Below: The Eating Parlour, pre-restoration.



Jewish Heritage Program

World Monuments Fund’s Jewish Heritage Program (JHP) addresses threats to Jewish cultural heritage around the world, from India to Greece, Hungary, France, Poland, Morocco, and Lithuania. Sites date from the 15th to the early 20th century. Since the JHP was launched 20 years ago, its focus has evolved from documenting these sites and attending to their conservation needs to preserving their cultural legacy by encompassing efforts that strengthen communities concerned with long-term stewardship. To this end, we have been working with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; through their international network, we can expand the reach of the JHP.

This year, WMF announced four new Jewish Heritage grants in post-Soviet Eastern Europe:

Founded in 1803, Volozhin Yeshiva in Belarus was a model for the yeshiva system in eastern Europe. A WMF-funded conditions assessment will help determine next steps, with the aim of assuring the continued recognition of important Jewish contributions to the cultural history of Belarus.

Subotica Synagogue in Serbia, built in 1902, is considered one of the finest examples of Art Nouveau architecture in Europe. WMF has been involved with the conservation of Subotica Synagogue since the 1990s; this latest grant supports work on the façade. The synagogue will reopen as a memorial and cultural center.

Zamość Renaissance Synagogue in Poland, dating from the first half of the 17th century, was active until World War II, when the Nazis used it as a carpentry workshop. The architectural character of the building remains largely intact; WMF is supporting urgent stabilization measures so the building can be reopened as a museum and community center.

Vilnius Choral Synagogue in Lithuania is the only synagogue in Vilnius still functioning. Opened on Rosh Hashanah in 1903, it survived World War II by being converted into a store. Today, a great deal of work is required to keep the building structurally sound: roof repair, strengthening and painting the walls, restoring the façade, and renovating the benches.



Volozhin Yeshiva



Subotica Synagogue



Zamość Renaissance Synagogue



Vilnius Choral Synagogue

Camposanto

Construction on Pisa's Monumental Cemetery—or Camposanto—began in 1278 but was not completed until 1464. Part of the complex that includes the famous Leaning Tower, the walled cemetery was built for illustrious locals. It is dominated by a large open court surrounded by elaborate Gothic porticoes. In the 14th century, the walls were decorated with frescoes by a number of different painters, including Francesco Traini, Bonamico Buffalmacco, Andrea Bonaiuti, and Antonio Veneziano. In the 15th century, frescoes depicting scenes from the Old Testament were completed by the master painter Benozzo Gozzoli.

During World War II, bombing caused a fire that damaged the frescoes. After the war, the frescoes were taken down from the walls and hastily consolidated. Eventually, it became evident that the materials used in that conservation effort were causing harm; a white patina had formed salts were drying onto the surface.

In 2008, WMF supported the restoration of Gozzoli's 15th-century painting, *The Building of the Tower of Babel*. The Opera Primaziale Pisana built a state-of-the-art restoration laboratory where much of the work was performed under controlled conditions. The fresco has now been rehung in its original location, atop an aluminum grid that allows air to circulate to lessen the effects of the changing external temperature and humidity.





ITALY

Watch 2004 (Tuff Towns); 2006 (Civita di Bagnoregio)

Tuff Towns

The hill towns of Italy's Lazio, Tuscany, and Umbria regions date from the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. when the Etruscans established settlements on many of the soft volcanic rock (tufa) outcroppings of the area's natural landscape. The Etruscans carved extensive networks of underground passages and chambers that were used as cellars by the towns' later occupants.

The towns thrived from the 12th to 17th centuries, and much of the surviving architecture dates from then. Since the middle of the 20th century, the towns have seen steep declines in year-round populations, but they remain popular tourist and weekend-home destinations.

Unfortunately, the soft rock is particularly vulnerable to erosion, and, with tunnels carved into it, the danger of collapse is ever-present.

In May 2008, the World Monuments Fund, in collaboration with the Northwest Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies in Italy (NIAUSI), convened a symposium called "Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Tuff Towns." Case studies of the towns of Civita di Bagnoregio, Pitigliano, and Orvieto were used to explore the problems facing tuff towns throughout the region.

Participants included engineers, architects, municipal authorities, and representatives of successful stabilization efforts, as well as experts in regional planning, cultural tourism, and sustainable economic development.

The four days generated wide discussions on the necessity of stabilization and conservation measures, the threat of abandonment by the native residents, the rise of tourism, and the possibility of generating new and sustainable opportunities for the local communities. The symposium received a great deal of publicity within Italy as well as political support in the three regions where the tuff towns are located. All abstracts, presentations, and a select bibliography are being published electronically in both Italian and English.



EUROPE

2008 WMF ACTIVE SITES

Headfort House
KELLS, IRELAND

Selby Abbey
SELBY, YORKSHIRE, UNITED KINGDOM

St. Mary's Stow Church
LINCOLNSHIRE, UNITED KINGDOM

New Palace in Sanssouci Park
POTSDAM, GERMANY

Stowe House
BUCKINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

Strawberry Hill
TWICKENHAM, UNITED KINGDOM

Burgkapelle Ziesar
BRANDENBURG, GERMANY

Saint Paul's Cathedral
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

St. George's Bloomsbury
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

Castle Hartenfels
TORGAU, GERMANY

Westminster Abbey
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

Château de Chantilly
CHANTILLY, FRANCE

Fuggerhouse
AUGSBURG, GERMANY

Church of Saint-Sulpice de Favières
SAINT-SULPICE DE FAVIÈRES, FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal
PARIS, FRANCE

Church of Our Immaculate Lady
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

Chapelle de la Visitation
MOULINS, FRANCE

Royal Palace of Venice (Correr Museum)
VENICE, ITALY

Sainte Marie-Madeleine
NEUILLY-EN-DONJON, FRANCE

Duomo, Theodilinda's Chapel
MONZA, ITALY

Villa dei Vescovi
PADUA, ITALY

Saint Trophime
ARLES, FRANCE

Camposanto
PISA, ITALY

Sant' Andrea Basilica
MANTUA, ITALY

Cartuja de Santa Maria de Miraflores
BURGOS, SPAIN

Saint Luc Church
MÈNERBES, FRANCE

Tuff Towns and Vie Cave
LAZIO, TUSCANY, AND UMBRIA REGIONS,
ITALY

Segovia Aqueduct
SEGOVIA, SPAIN

Santa Maria Antiqua Church
ROME, ITALY

El Escorial Monastery
MADRID, SPAIN

San Clemente Monastery
TOLEDO, SPAIN

Temple of Portunus
ROME, ITALY

Queluz Palace
LISBON, PORTUGAL

House of Augustus
ROME, ITALY

Funchal Cathedral
MADEIRA, PORTUGAL



Catherine Palace
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

New Jerusalem
ISTRA, RUSSIA

Joniškis Synagogue Complex
JONIŠKIS, LITHUANIA

Vilnius Choral Synagogue
VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

Volozhin Yeshiva
VOLOZHIN, BELARUS

Renaissance Synagogue
ZAMOŚC, POLAND

Banská Štiavnica Calvary Complex
BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA, SLOVAKIA

Subotica Synagogue
SUBOTICA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Bishop's Palace
SIBIU, ROMANIA

Evangelical Church at Biertan
BIERTAN, ROMANIA

Brukenthal Palace
SIBIU, ROMANIA

Brancusi's Endless Column Ensemble
TÂRGU-JIU, ROMANIA

Diocletian's Palace
SPLIT, CROATIA

Pella Tombs
PELLA, GREECE

Meryem Ana, Mother of God Church
GÖREME, TURKEY

Red Church
GÜZELYURT, TURKEY

EVENTS AND TRAVEL



Hadrian Award

Above: Guests enjoyed dinner at the Hadrian Award Gala in the Plaza Hotel's Grand Ballroom. Left: WMF Chairman W.L. Lyons Brown (left) and WMF President Bonnie Burnham (right) presented the award to Doreen and Houghton Freeman; Below: The Nai-Ni Chen Dance Company performed the Lion Dance; Right: WMF Chairman W.L. Lyons Brown, WMF Chairman Emerita Marilyn Perry, and Samuel Sachs II attended the gala.





John Cheere Sculpture on Display

After restoration in London, John Cheere's *The Story of Melos* went on display at Tate Britain before being returned to the gardens of Queluz Palace in Portugal, where it figures among the extensive collection of 18th-century lead sculpture.

Puning Si Grant

On hand to announce a grant for the restoration of the 50-foot-tall wooden Buddhist figures were Hui Wang, Chief of Administration Department, Puning Si; Jinhua Wang, Director of Scientific Research Section, Chinese Academy of Culture Heritage; Henry Tzu Ng, Executive Vice President, WMF; Dave Keung, Vice President, American Express International; and Tong La Ga, Vice Director, Puning Si.



WMF/Knoll Modernism Prize
 Right: At the ceremony awarding the inaugural WMF/Knoll Modernism Prize were WMF President Bonnie Burnham; Winfried Brenne, Brenne Gesellschaft von Architekten, prize recipient; Barry Bergdoll, the Philip Johnson Chief Curator of Architecture and Design, Museum of Modern Art; Knoll CEO Andrew Cogan; and Franz Jaschke, Brenne Gesellschaft von Architekten, prize recipient. Below: Cocktail reception in the Knoll showroom.



WMF Britain Lecture
 Edward Denison lectures on his new book, *Modernism in China*, at the Royal Institute of British Architects in September 2008. This was the first of five events in the WMF Britain Winter Lecture Series.

Ladakh Trip

Right: During a summer 2008 trip to northern India, WMF staff and travelers posed in front of Basgo Gompa in Ladakh. Below: The travelers watched a performance at the Hemis Festival at the Hemis Monastery, also in Ladakh.



Opening of the Grande Singerie

Prince Aynn Aga Khan; Prince Gabriel de Broglie, Chancellor, Institut de France; and WMF Europe President Bertrand du Vignaud dedicated the newly restored “monkey room” at the Château de Chantilly.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR 2008

World Monuments Fund's financial growth continued during 2008, and WMF ended its 42nd fiscal year on June 30 with total revenue of \$24.9 million and total expense of \$15 million.

Support from contributions totaled \$22.7 million, representing 92 percent of total support and revenue. The continued generosity of the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage provides a vehicle to attract new gifts and grants for international restoration. Over the last ten years of significant growth, contributions have increased from \$5 million in 1998 to \$22.8 million in 2008, an increase of 356 percent.

Expenditures on program and support services for WMF's fiscal year 2008 were \$15 million. Eighty-two percent, or \$12.4 million, of WMF's expenses in fiscal 2008 went directly to program services. Program service expenditures have increased over the last ten years from \$3.4 million in 1998 to \$12.4 million in 2008, an increase of 265 percent.

Spending on support services continued to remain low: in 2008, only 9 percent of \$15 million was spent on management and general administration, and 9 percent on fund-raising necessary to generate both current income and support for future years. These support expenditures over the last ten years have increased from \$754,070 in 1998 to \$2.6 million in 2008, an increase of 251 percent—slightly less than the 256 percent increase in program expenditures during the same period.

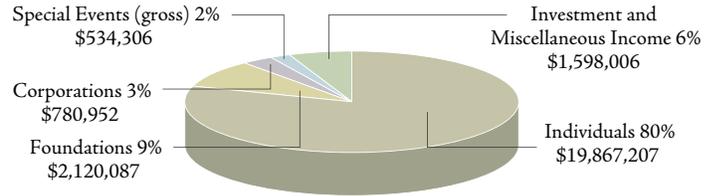
In fiscal 2008, total support for WMF's work was \$39.2 million, with \$22.7 million coming from WMF donors, \$9.5 million matched by contractual partners, and an additional \$7 million leveraged from other sources. In fact, each dollar given to WMF was leveraged almost one to one (each \$1 WMF gift was matched with \$.72) in funding from other sources. WMF's Permanent Endowment Fund in fiscal 2008 totaled \$19,779,375.

In 2008, WMF's operational activities were based on a long-range strategic plan to sustain the tremendous growth over the last decade, to continue to build our constituencies, and to implement the 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 World Monuments Fund.

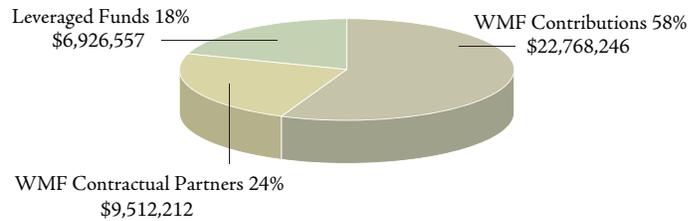
Sources of Support and Revenue

\$22,768,246 Contributions
\$2,132,312 Other Revenue



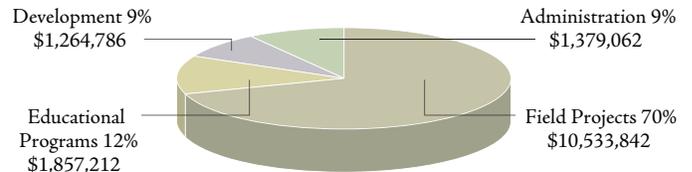
Contributions, Partner Commitments, and Leveraged Support for WMF Projects

\$39,207,015

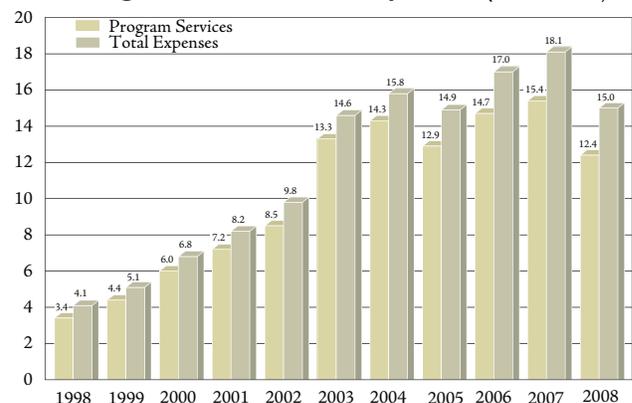


Use of Funds

\$15,034,902



Program and Total Expense (in millions)



Operating Support and Revenue	World Monuments Fund		WMF Contractual
	Year ended June 30		Partners ⁽¹⁾
	2008	2007	2008
Contributions	22,768,246	18,211,425	9,512,212
Other revenue:			
Special events, net	534,306	411,201	
Program fees	11,751	42,749	
Investment income	1,586,255	1,410,729	
Total other revenue	2,132,312	1,864,679	
Total support and revenue	24,900,558	20,076,104	9,512,212
Expenses			
Program services:			
Actively Managed Field Projects	4,640,331	4,645,510	
Affiliate Managed Field Projects	2,609,539	4,090,836	
Partnership Projects	1,864,851	2,320,934	
Grant Projects	1,419,121	1,901,538	
Educational Programs	1,857,212	2,447,816	
Total program services	12,391,054	15,406,634	
Supporting services:			
Fundraising	1,264,786	1,172,889	
General and administrative	1,379,062	1,488,775	
Total supporting services	2,643,848	2,661,664	
Total expenses	15,034,902	18,068,298	
Change in net assets from operations ⁽²⁾	9,865,656	2,007,806	
Non-operating support and revenue:			
Endowment contributions	500,755	42,657	
Investment income, net of allocation to operations	(5,995,442)	2,970,910	
Total change in net assets	4,370,969	5,021,373	
Net assets, beginning of year	56,956,703	51,935,330	
Net assets, end of year	61,327,672	56,956,703	

⁽¹⁾ WMF contractual partners are bound by written agreements to match WMF project funds; this report includes these required matching funds.

⁽²⁾ The surplus in net assets from operations is due to receipt of field project gifts and pledges in this fiscal year that will be expended in future fiscal years.

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