WORLD MONUMENTS FUND
2013 Annual Report
Mughal Gardens of Agra, India

Across the river from the Taj Mahal and along the river-banks of Agra are architectural works and gardens of outstanding quality from the period of the Mughal emperors. Overshadowed by their more well-known neighbor, they have not typically been part of most visitors’ itineraries. WMF is currently researching and planning for two garden restoration projects, and will collaborate with the Archaeological Survey of India on their implementation.
The heritage of the past creates a sense of cultural identity that lies at the heart of civilization. It is a primary source of continuity and meaning within human society and a frame of reference for the future. Heritage contributes to moral and economic wellbeing, and is a fundamental building block for healthy communities. But with a globalized society rapidly transforming the physical environment, there is a need for unprecedented vigilance to ensure that valued cultural sites are not lost. Once lost, they cannot be replaced.

This premise inspired WMF’s strategic plan, completed this year. Input from sources both within and outside WMF and its professional network supported the importance of WMF’s mission, as well as the key position that WMF occupies in driving forward a global concern for heritage. The plan focused on identifying the key challenges that confront the heritage field today. These issues informed the selection of the 2014 World Monuments Watch list—announced in October 2013—and will guide project selection in the coming years.

To address these challenges, WMF will embrace a programmatic construct that integrates concepts of sustainable development, so that each project brings maximum economic and social benefit to local communities. To ensure that the educational benefits of its work accrue to the next generation of heritage practitioners, WMF will launch the World Monuments Institute, a hub for collaboration with other institutions, that will leverage the intellectual capital WMF has acquired through decades of fieldwork.

WMF will also seek to extend its signature challenge program, the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage. Established by the late Robert Wilson—a visionary philanthropist—the Challenge enabled WMF to nearly triple his investment of $100 million to conserve 203 sites around the world, working with over 150 local partners.

Next year WMF will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its global work. As we approach that milestone, we are mindful that our many successes were made possible by the loyal and generous support of our friends. We look forward to continuing to work with you on behalf of the places that give meaning to communities around the world. Our goal is to place a concern for the world’s cultural heritage at the center of public discussion and planning for the future of the planet. This is where it belongs.

Chris Ohrstrom
Chairman, World Monuments Fund

Bonnie Burnham
President, World Monuments Fund
World Monuments Fund lost three of its ardent supporters in 2013. Each made a unique contribution, and their vision and leadership advanced our work. We pay tribute to their memories.

**Robert W. Wilson**

Bob Wilson was in our midst for 25 years—from a trip that he joined in 1988 to see the Caves of Lascaux in Perigord until last year. He believed in our mission to preserve the world’s great artistic and architectural treasures and he believed that it deserved wider support. He went to all ends to achieve that.

Convinced that this support should come from people in the communities where WMF works, he created the now-legendary Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage. It enabled WMF to launch ambitious, large-scale undertakings that were designed to have a broad impact, and that were proactive rather than reactive.

His catalytic Challenge drew hundreds of supporters and institutions to our cause and funded 203 critical preservation projects around the world. The Wilson Challenge demonstrated how the needs of the field can be met through a network of global partnerships, and will remain an enduring legacy to its benefactor.
Sam Miller

After retiring from a distinguished career as director of the Newark Museum, Sam Miller joined the board of WMF to explore new horizons. He and his irrepressible wife Rosetta began to participate in trips to WMF project sites. When they first went to Cambodia in the 1990s, it was love at first sight: everything about Cambodia enthralled the Millers and everything about the Millers fascinated the Cambodians.

Over the subsequent years, Sam and Rosetta led a series of trips that brought new friends to WMF and spawned the Adopt-a-Garuda program that for the last decade has supported our work at Preah Khan in the Angkor Archaeological Park. From Vienna and Prague to the gardens of Great Britain, Sam’s presence brought teeming enthusiasm, contagious good will, and a wealth of experience to WMF’s work throughout the world.

Marcela Temple de Peréz de Cuéllar

A grande dame of the international diplomatic community, Marcela Temple de Peréz de Cuéllar spent her life traveling the world with her distinguished husband Javier, former Secretary-General of the United Nations. Her warmth, humanity, and culture made her one of the most distinguished first ladies of the world.

In 2007 she led a WMF Europe trip to Peru, where the group supported restoration in the church of Huarochirí. Then in 2009, when she and her husband moved back to Peru, she spearheaded the creation of a national affiliate there. WMF Peru began work on the beautiful church of Andahuaylillas, and from that experience the Andean Baroque Route was created. In 2012 she received the first WMF Watch Award for her leadership, and in late 2012 led WMF supporters on an unforgettable journey through Peru, with the completion ceremony at Andahuaylillas as its centerpiece. Her friends and family have established the Marcela Temple de Peréz de Cuéllar Fund to support future preservation work in Peru and memorialize her contribution.
In 2013 World Monuments Fund invested $11.8 million in its international field conservation program, supporting 83 conservation projects in 37 countries and providing technical assistance from WMF staff to another 38 sites. Thirty-two sites in 21 countries each received more than $100,000, for an overall total of $10.25 million. This catalytic work leveraged funding from outside partners, provided training for local conservation specialists and craftspeople, and supported traditional communities.
Myanmar Projects

The emergence of Myanmar from decades of political and cultural isolation produced an outpouring of interest in the country’s heritage and a booming tourism economy. WMF organized its first formal mission to the country in late 2012, and in 2013 received support from the U.S. Department of State to initiate a conservation program focused on the extraordinary teakwood temples in and around Mandalay.

Intricately carved wooden temples are the prototype for much of Southeast Asia’s stone architecture. Although they have vanished in most other places, they are plentiful in Myanmar and represent an important aspect of the country’s architectural heritage. Each village has its own monastery with variations in appearance and ornamentation that reflect local vernacular styles. Despite their tremendous cultural importance, many teakwood monastic buildings in Myanmar are now endangered.

WMF’s conservation efforts began at Shwe-nandaw Kyaung, one of the most beautiful monasteries in Myanmar and also one of the most frequently visited. It dates to the nineteenth century and served as the northern chamber of Mandalay’s Glass Palace. Built by King Mindon, it is the only apartment of the former royal palace that survived the extensive bombing of Mandalay during World War II. The chamber was later moved to its current location and refurbished as a monastery by King Mindon’s son, King Thibaw. It features a unique gilded interior and carved columns, balustrades, roof, eaves, and doorways, and woodcarvings of the Buddha and his life that are almost unrivaled in their intricacy.

WMF’s program assists the local community in maintaining traditional carpentry crafts by training a cadre of skilled craftsmen, who will become a permanent workforce for further conservation. The first phase of work focuses on research, full documentation of the site, completion of condition surveys, and the development of a fire safety and prevention program.

In Yangon WMF is working with the Yangon Heritage Trust to ensure that as the city emerges from decades of isolation it will take its place as a regional cultural capital. Once a grand and cosmopolitan colonial city, Yangon is now best characterized by the neglect to its urban architectural heritage that has occurred over the last 50 years. Unlike many other major cities in neighboring countries, Yangon retains its spacious cityscape of low-rise colonial architecture, parks, and waterfront vistas, which could enhance its desirability as a destination filled with history and beauty. With a visionary approach to development using the city’s heritage as an asset for growth, Yangon could become a model for historic cities throughout the world to emulate. With support from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation and others, WMF will bring together the leaders and professionals within Myanmar along with experts from around the world to develop the economic case for protecting Yangon’s rich heritage as part of a sustainable development plan for the future.
Ani, Turkey

World Monuments Fund’s on-site conservation work at Ani was launched in 2010 with support from the J.M. Kaplan Fund, the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage, and Friends of Heritage Preservation. The project includes archaeological field investigations at Ani Cathedral, as well as the emergency stabilization of the Church of the Holy Savior, which was completed in 2013.

In the fall of 2013, WMF collaborated with the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage to organize an international workshop, “Ani in Context,” which placed the sites in a broader regional context. The cultural landscape of the region surrounding Ani as defined by its numerous structures and vast array of architectural remains enlivens and completes the rich history of the area. The workshop, with support from the Norwegian Embassy in Turkey, brought together an international group of scholars and professionals from Turkey, Armenia, Russia, Macedonia, France, Norway, and the U.S. to survey and consider 21 significant sites in eastern Turkey, many of which are undocumented and disappearing at an alarming rate. It began with a tour of Ani that allowed WMF to present its recently completed work at the Church of the Holy Savior to a broad range of experts, and to solicit ideas for potential future research and interpretive plans for the site. After initial research, laser scanning, and cataloging of the more than 650 fallen remains around the earthquake-damaged structure was completed, WMF’s project team successfully implemented the consolidation and strengthening measures urgently required to stabilize the weakened church. This critical first phase of emergency work was made possible through funding from the U.S. Embassy in Ankara and the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation.

The group also visited Mren Cathedral, a 2014 World Monuments Watch site dating from the seventh century. Because the site is in a cordoned military area, there was a palpable sense of group excitement in visiting what many consider to be the most remarkable structure in the region. The only disappointment was to see how precariously unstable the cathedral now is, with a collapsed southern façade and a number of other key sections that have been identified as structurally compromised.

Workshop participants—including representatives from the Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations at Koç University and the not-for-profit cultural institution Anadolu Kültür—gained a deep understanding of the architectural significance of the region. They were able to identify the most significant and highly threatened sites, many of which are in urgent need of intervention if they are to survive. WMF hopes the outcome of this rich collaboration will be a research and conservation agenda for the region in the coming years.
One of WMF’s most complex undertakings is the program to reconstruct the interiors of a hôtel particulier in Paris—one of the most celebrated architectural works of the eighteenth century—that was completely dismantled in the 1920s. Though the Chancellerie d’Orléans was demolished, the ornate interiors were crated and stored for possible future reconstruction. The impressive interior décor—including painted ceilings, sculpture, ornamental woodwork, marble columns, and fireplaces—remained in storage for the rest of the twentieth century.

Working with the Banque de France, WMF led an effort to identify and catalogue the remains of the Chancellerie d’Orléans and help the French government identify a permanent location for their reconstruction. Interest in the monument was increased with the completion of a three-dimensional model of the site in 2004. Plans for the reassembly of the hôtel interiors materialized in 2005, when the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg—part of a complex that today is the home of the National Archives—was determined to be a suitable location for the installation, as the structure was designed during the same period as the Chancellerie d’Orléans, with rooms of similar proportions.

In 2013 restoration of the interiors commenced in a state-of-the-art studio in the Paris suburb of Montreuil. A team of more than a dozen conservators began work on three major ceiling paintings by the eighteenth-century court painters Antoine Coypel, Louis-Jean-Jacques Durameau, and Louis-Jean-François Lagrenée, as well as on sculptures by Augustin Pajou. As part of WMF’s 50th Anniversary celebration, completion of the project is planned for June 2016.

WMF’s work to reconstruct the Chancellerie d’Orléans has been supported by the Florence Gould Foundation, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Selz Foundation, the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage, and the Irene Diamond Fund.
Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom

When Stowe was included on the 2002 World Monuments Watch, no one could have predicted the tremendous transformation that would result for the extraordinary former home of the Temple-Grenville family. Following the Watch listing, an anonymous British challenge donor offered substantial funding to the project, which was matched by the Estate of Paul Mellon, the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage, and several additional U.S. and British donors. In spring 2013 the Heritage Lottery Fund awarded funds for an on-site interpretative center in the house. The great eighteenth-century house has now been fully restored for public enjoyment. In June 2014, there will be a celebration of the completion of the work at Stowe, which will be the first official event in the two-year celebration of World Monuments Fund’s 50th Anniversary.

Stowe’s conservation program has been broad in thought and meticulous in execution. The exterior has been fully restored and four key interior spaces have been conserved: the Marble Saloon, the Music Room, the Egyptian Hall, and the Library—resulting in renewed appreciation for the importance of the house. The completion of the Marble Saloon as the earliest of WMF’s engagements at the site brought back an important reception room through which nearly every visitor to Stowe passes.

The accomplishments of the conservators have been matched by the ability of Stowe School, Stowe Preservation Trust, and WMF to envision Stowe as an improved facility for the school that can also provide greater public access to the rooms that were originally intended to inspire wonder in guests to the house. Validation of this plan has been demonstrated through a significant investment the National Trust—which owns and manages the landscape—has made in the creation of a new visitor center for the gardens in a former farm building. Perhaps the most important outcome of Watch listing and WMF’s involvement in this project has been the catalytic effect of bringing the interests of Stowe School, Stowe Preservation Trust, and the National Trust together.
In 2013 World Monuments Fund completed work at 30 sites around the globe. Ten are highlighted here.

NORTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA
Desa Lingga

Desa Lingga is emblematic of the challenges of maintaining local culture and vernacular practices in a rapidly changing world. Decorative timber structures with graceful thatched roofs once characterized the village and its Karo culture. In the mid-1980s, 28 of these dwellings were surveyed; now only a few remain. After this village was included on the 2012 World Monuments Watch, WMF collaborated with the Heritage Trust of Sumatra to preserve four traditional structures, with joint support from the Prince Claus Fund. To preserve this unique tradition of design and construction, this project has combined fieldwork with educational activities to ensure the survival of the last remaining structures as well as the transfer of knowledge to younger generations. Three buildings were conserved in 2013, including one housing ancestral bones, a rice storage structure that was converted to a youth library, and a traditional clan house. Another clan house will be completed in 2014.

CHENGDE, CHINA
Puning Si

The mountain resort at Chengde was an imperial center of the Qing dynasty, where Qing emperors spent much of their time between the spring and autumn. During the Cultural Revolution, Chengde, due to its imperial provenance, received armed protection so that the religious community could remain active. The city was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994, and it is now a burgeoning tourist destination. Puning Si, which incorporates Tibetan and Mongolian architectural influences, remains the only active religious site at Chengde, with an unbroken Buddhist monastic presence dating back to its construction in 1755. It houses the world’s tallest wooden Buddha (22 meters) and two attendants. After Watch listing Puning Si in 2006, WMF partnered with the Chinese cultural agency CACH to develop conservation treatment plans for the attendant figures. Following extensive testing, a conservation plan was adopted to address the levels of deterioration, their causes, and the composition of the wood, paint, and other materials found on the statues. The plan will allow for the implementation of a standard-setting conservation treatment.
CAIRO, EGYPT

Aqsunqr (Blue) Mosque

In 2013, WMF and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture concluded more than a decade of collaboration on several projects in the Darb al-Ahmar neighborhood of Cairo with the completion of the conservation of Aqsunqr Mosque. Famous for its Izmir tile decoration added during the Ottoman period, the mosque is the largest sacred space in this poor neighborhood of historic Cairo. Closed since being damaged in the 1992 earthquake, its reopening will provide the local community with space for its religious needs. The documentation and conservation program, which spanned four years, provided training for local artisans and conservators. With the mosque’s completion, the monuments of Darb al-Ahmar now represent a fully restored and important collection of historic Islamic architecture.

PARIS, FRANCE

Opéra Comique

The Opéra Comique was completed around 1900, and its interior represents one of the most important ensembles of Belle Époque decoration. As part of an overall renovation of the building by the French government, the foyer was the first interior space to be brought back to its original opulence. Highlights of the project were the restoration of the gilding, mural painting, and ormolu, and the recreation of sumptuous curtains, woven in a pattern based on documentation of the originals, and echoing the motif of theatrical masks found in the magnificent chandeliers by Christofle. The restoration of the foyer was the centerpiece of WMF Europe’s spring gala events.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Ruta de la Amistad

Twenty-two large-scale sculptures were commissioned to line the Ruta de la Amistad, the pathway to the stadium built for the 1968 Summer Olympics. The sculptures, designed by renowned artists from five continents, celebrate the ideals of international friendship and harmony. They were spread along a 17-kilometer route that has since developed into a major highway around Mexico City. As the highway system grew and the surrounding landscape drastically changed, the sculptures faded into obscurity. In 2012, the sculptures were directly threatened by the construction of an elevated second level above the existing highway. World Monuments Fund helped restore three sculptures along the original route. Some were relocated to more accessible sites, and as part of this project, the volcanic landscape that originally characterized this area and native species of vegetation were recovered. The revitalized ensemble is now a much-enjoyed public amenity, with marathons, artistic events, concerts, and dramatic lightings organized to celebrate this unique resource.
PETÉN, GUATEMALA

Quiriguá

The major Maya temple at Quiriguá was placed on the 2012 World Monuments Watch after an unprecedented tropical storm forced the temporary closure of its archaeological park. The storm called attention to a significant threat facing archaeological sites in Guatemala, a country that is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Although there are contingency plans for these emergencies conceived as part of site management plans, the capacity to implement these plans is limited and the sites face multiple threats, including encroachment, forest fires, storms, and floods. The specific aims of this project were to develop a systematic process for risk assessment, from its methodological adaptation to implementation, using the archaeological park of Quiriguá as a pilot site. The study and publication were completed in 2013, and were followed by a series of training workshops on risk assessment for site managers in Guatemala. The actual implementation of emergency risk management measures in Quiriguá was undertaken in 2013 and completed in early 2014.

TURKEY

Red Church

The sixth-century church of Kızıl Kilise, known as the Red Church, is one of the oldest religious structures on the vast plains of the Cappadocia region of central Turkey. A masonry building exemplifying the extraordinary craftsmanship of the era, the church served as an imperial, or funerary, chapel and belonged to the family of St. Gregory of Nazianzus, a Church Father of Cappadocia. The site was a frequent stop for pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem. The church was included on the 2008 World Monuments Watch to bring attention to the need for not only emergency stabilization, but also improved management and general maintenance. Great progress was made at Kızıl Kilise, including completion of conservation of the dome, stabilization of the walls, and erection of improved barriers to keep animals from grazing immediately adjacent to the structure. WMF worked closely with Les Amis de la Cappadoce and the Turkish authorities to complete the project. Visitors to the site are now greeted with a better-protected, stable structure and improved site interpretation.
ROME, ITALY

Temple of Portunus
In 1996, the Temple of Hercules was placed on the World Monuments Watch. The successful completion of its conservation program led directly to the inclusion of the adjacent monument, the Temple of Portunus, on the 2006 Watch. A rare example of a surviving Republican structure in Rome, this first-century B.C. building was in a precarious state. With support from American Express and additional donors, a conservation program was completed and today the building is appreciated for its beauty and endurance. The conservation projects at the two temples proved catalytic for encouraging new scholarship on the entire Forum Boarium. Taken together, these temples serve as a reminder of the economic importance of this area of Rome in antiquity.

LISBON, PORTUGAL

Equestrian Statue of King Joseph I
The grandly scaled heart of Lisbon along the Targus River was designed in the late eighteenth century after the devastating earthquake of 1755. The most important municipal square, the Praça do Comércio, was dedicated in 1775 with a statue of King Joseph I at its center. After more than two centuries of exposure to the elements, the statue was in great need of conservation. The project, a collaboration between WMF Portugal and the city of Lisbon, included a detailed condition assessment, inspection and repair of the iron armature, treatment of the bronze statue, and cleaning of the stone base. The restored statue now graces a newly renovated public square.

POTSDAM, GERMANY

New Palace
Part of the Sanssouci complex, the New Palace was commissioned by Frederick the Great after the Seven Years’ War. It was designed as the official state palace, and complements the private quarters and intimate scale of Sanssouci. Both structures suffered great neglect after World War II. With its partner Ostdeutsche Sparkassenstiftung, WMF restored the damask wall hangings of the Red Tress Room, which had never been removed from their original location; lacquer panels in the Oval Cabinet Room; and the Music Room. Completion of the work was celebrated as part of the observance of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great.
Training at the Erbil Institute

WMF’s activities in Iraq in 2013 included a training program for Iraqi and Kurdish professionals. The program, focused on heritage site management, was based in Erbil at the Iraqi Institute for Conservation of Antiquities and Heritage. Participants benefited from numerous site-based learning modules at cultural, archaeological, and natural locations in Kurdistan’s three governorates. A graduation ceremony for those who completed the program was held in November 2013. The program will continue in 2014.

Arches

Arches—a collaborative effort between the Getty Conservation Institute and WMF to develop an open-source software system for inventory of immovable cultural heritage—passed a major milestone in 2013 with the release of version 1.0. The release of version 2.0 followed in early 2014. The project addresses the persistent need for database software that serves the needs of the heritage field without requiring outsize investments of time and resources. Arches addresses problems that have plagued the field for decades, and has been designed to incorporate international standards to promote long-term preservation and interoperability of the datasets that are created using the software. It combines state-of-the-art software development with the insights of heritage professionals from around the world.
Charleston, South Carolina, United States

In February 2013, WMF helped to host an international symposium on cruise ship tourism in historic port communities. Charleston, the site of the symposium, has been at the center of an ongoing debate about the impacts of the cruise industry on historic ports. The Charleston Historic District was included on the 2012 World Monuments Watch to highlight these concerns and prompt discourse about how best to balance heritage management and cruise ship tourism. The aim and outcome of the symposium was to advocate for policies and practices that benefit local communities by ensuring an effective balance between tourism and the important heritage resources that make port communities appealing to visitors. The conference proceedings will be published and made available in spring 2014.

Route 66: The Road Ahead

After including Route 66 on the 2008 World Monuments Watch, WMF became an active partner with the National Park Service to advocate for the preservation of this iconic American highway and support the development of a unified marketing strategy along the route. Early successes included the renewal of legislation protecting Route 66 as a heritage corridor, the enrichment of the National Park Service website with the creation of a Route 66 travel itinerary, and an economic impact study confirming and quantifying the value of tourism to the local economies along the corridor. As a concluding event to bring key stakeholders together, the workshop “Route 66: The Road Ahead,” was held in November 2013. John Lasseter of Pixar opened the conference with a video statement about the importance of the event and Route 66. The event drew more than 100 people representing government, business, tourism, and preservation. The panel discussions focused on case studies of Route 66 revitalization, tourism research demonstrating the demand for the Route 66 experience, financing tools used to support projects and infrastructure development, and community-based approaches to engagement and experience-making.
2014 WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

With founding support from American Express, the Watch brings international attention to the challenges facing cultural heritage around the globe. Inclusion provides nominators and site owners with an opportunity to promote Watch sites locally, to work toward improved site protection, and to build community engagement. Many sites on the Watch face common problems. WMF’s experience of nearly two decades since the Watch was founded in 1996 makes the program a bellwether of the issues confronting heritage sites worldwide. Six key themes formed a common thread among the 2014 Watch sites, reflecting today’s global trends. Visit wmf.org/watch for the full list of sites.

Catastrophe and Conflict

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Cultural Heritage Sites of Syria

Since the recent Syrian conflict began, we have seen major destruction of the country’s irreplaceable heritage sites by shelling, bombing, fire, and looting. Rebels took refuge in the crusader castle of Crac des Chevaliers, and the entire world watched the heartbreaking footage of the Aleppo’s famous souk and the beautiful medieval mosque and minaret as they were shattered by fire and shells. WMF placed the entire country of Syria on the Watch and advocates methods to increase the protection of heritage sites caught in conflict.

ABRUZZO, ITALY

Historic Center of L’Aquila

Three years after the 2010 earthquake, the Italian city of L’Aquila is still cordoned and unoccupied. In spite of offers of support from foreign governments, Italy has not been able to mobilize recovery from this catastrophe. A major heritage city is at risk of loss.
Development Pressures

ITALY

Venice

The last decade has seen an increase in large-scale cruise-ship tourism that is pushing Venice to an environmental tipping point and undermining the quality of life for its citizens. Venice is listed on the 2014 Watch in the hope of inspiring a thorough analysis of the economic value of the cruise industry in relation to the negative impact that the vessels and vast numbers of visitors have on the city.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

The Cloisters and Palisades

The Hudson River Palisades and the Cloisters are included on the Watch because of the threat posed by plans for high-rise construction atop these iconic cliffs. If constructed, a proposed building will undo a century’s worth of conservation efforts and violate a longtime public trust that has preserved the unspoiled vistas of the park north of the George Washington Bridge. WMF is working with a coalition of environmental groups to raise awareness of this threat.

Loss of Cultural Traditions

HONG KONG, CHINA

Pokfulam Village

Many traditional communities, and the cultural conventions embedded in them, are rapidly disappearing under the impact of globalization and urbanization. These traditions, however, can be strong drivers for local economies, opportunities for skills training, and magnets for tourism. The village of Pokfulam, which has improbably survived in the heart of Hong Kong Island, is such a community. The site’s nominators are advocating for the preservation of this unique vernacular holdout close to the modern city.

ROMANIA

Wooden Churches of Northern Oltenia and Southern Transylvania

The beloved traditional wooden churches of Romania, once important centers of community life, are now threatened by physical decay and changing patterns of use. Their preservation by engaged local residents, young professionals, students, and international volunteers is helping to stabilize the rural communities they serve.
Lack of Recognition

GERMANY
Gaslights of Berlin
Half of the world’s surviving gas lamps grace the streets of Berlin. The gaslights are an important element of the city’s historic streetscapes, yet soon may be replaced with electric lighting. WMF included the lamps on the 2014 Watch to raise awareness of their plight.

MYANMAR
Yangon Historic City Center
A sudden rush to meet demands for commercial and residential real estate in the historic center of Yangon, Burma, could destroy the aura of the colonial city. Potential demolition of its landmark buildings calls for global recognition of how important the city’s heritage is to the future.

Inadequate Resources

PARIS, FRANCE
Churches of St. Merri and Notre-Dame-de-Lorette
Through inclusion on the 2014 World Monuments Watch, WMF is advocating for increased investment in conservation for the churches of St. Merri and Notre-Dame-de-Lorette in Paris. The local municipal budget is not sufficient to care for the rich decoration of the interiors of the churches, which are a major artistic and tourism asset for the city.

Technical Challenges

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
Conceived by the architect Eero Saarinen, the gleaming metal span signifies a gateway to the West and commemorates the westward expansion of the United States. Unexplained deterioration in the joints of the welded stainless steel structure have led the National Park Service to seek WMF’s help in diagnosing and addressing the special needs of this monument. Such technical challenges are often emblematic of the unique threats facing twentieth-century architecture.
Watch Achievement Award

VARANASI, INDIA
Balaji Ghat

The WMF International Council selected Balaji Ghat to receive the inaugural Watch Achievement Award, which recognizes a site that has demonstrated exceptional progress since listing on the World Monuments Watch. Balaji Ghat, a sacred Hindu site along the Ganges River, was destabilized after a major collapse of its wooden, river-facing front in 1999. Less than a decade later, the site’s Naubatkhana floor, associated with a legendary shehnai musician, also collapsed. Both of these events threatened a site that was already vulnerable due to years of frequent use.

Following Watch listing in October 2012, the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage hosted a series of Watch Day events in an effort to generate interest in restoring Balaji Ghat. These included cultural programming and workshops aimed at educating people about preservation. Volunteers cleared over 1,000 tons of debris, saving fallen wooden timbers to be reused once restoration of the site began. Workshops on lime and wood, as well as teacher training, were attended by motivated and engaged conservators. In the fall of 2013, structural analysis of Balaji Ghat was begun, and proposals were generated for conservation and rebuilding of key aspects of the structure that have collapsed. 2014 is anticipated to be a very productive working period at Balaji Ghat, culminating in its eventual adaptive reuse as a cultural center—the first of its kind for this region of India.
The tenth biennial World Monuments Watch features 67 sites in 41 countries and territories.
2013 SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT

Contributions by Donor Type

- Individual 42% $6,836,749
- Foundation 50% $7,938,735
- Government 7% $1,150,000
- Corporation 1% $41,521

Total Programmatic Efficiency

- Conservation Projects 65% $12,449,620
- Education and Public Outreach 19% $3,647,095
- Fundraising 10% $1,937,847
- Administration 6% $1,170,163

Condensed Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2013

**ASSETS**
- Cash and cash equivalents $4,199,260
- Temporary investments 7,082,385
- Accounts receivable 122,343
- Prepaid expenses 154,004
- Current portion of contributions receivable, net 10,359,747
- Total current assets 21,917,739
- Endowment investments at fair value 29,129,417
- Contributions receivable net of current portion 18,525,249
- Property and equipment, net 675,358
- Security deposits 338,969
- **Total assets** $70,586,732

**LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS**
- Accounts payable and other $1,296,549
- Accrued expenses 304,414
- Deferred rent 185,158
- **Total liabilities** 1,786,121

**NET ASSETS**
- Unrestricted 4,056,913
- Unrestricted board-designated endowment 2,789,008
- Total unrestricted net assets 6,845,921
- Temporarily restricted 37,503,141
- Permanently restricted 24,451,549
- **Total Net assets** 68,800,611

**Total liabilities and net assets** $70,586,732

Condensed Statement of Activities Year ended June 30, 2013

**SUPPORT AND REVENUE**
- Contributions $15,967,005
- Earned income and other revenue 892,665
- Investment income 4,836,064
- **Total support and revenue** 21,695,734

**EXPENSES**
- Programs 12,449,620
- Education and public outreach projects 3,647,095
- **Total program expenses** 16,096,715
- Supporting services
  - General and administrative 1,170,163
  - Fundraising 1,937,847
- **Total supporting expenses** 3,108,010

**Total expenses** 19,204,725

**Results from operations** 2,491,009
- Foreign currency translation gain(loss) on consolidation (93,374)
- **Change in net assets** 2,397,635

**Net assets, beginning of year** 66,402,976
- **Net assets, end of year** $68,800,611

Note: The financial results that appear in the financial summary shown are derived from WMF’s audited June 30, 2013 consolidated financial statements, which contain an unqualified opinion. The complete, audited 2013 and 2012 financial statements for World Monuments Fund can be seen at wmf.org
The philanthropist Bob Wilson invested $100 million in World Monuments Fund’s field program over 15 years in order to engage local partners around the world. The program had resounding impact on many levels. Some of its many benefits were:

- Investment in historic buildings’ preservation and reuse
- An increase in site visitors
- Contributions to local economy
- Social development opportunities for communities
- Public education
- Professional development for conservation experts
- Testing of new methodologies
- Successful leveraging of funds

Highlights of the 15-year initiative

- $100 million in Challenge funds
- $124 million in matching funds
- 203 sites in 52 countries received funding
- More than 150 project partners

Top Ten Recipients of Wilson Challenge Funds

Stowe House, United Kingdom: $7.9 million
Madhya Pradesh Cultural Heritage Project, India: $7.3 million
Qianlong Garden, China: $3.7 million
Chancellerie d’Orléans, France: $2.9 million
Huaca de la Luna, Peru: $2.3 million
Mostar Historic Center, Bosnia and Herzegovina: $1.9 million
Cloister of St. Trophime, France: $1.7 million
Strawberry Hill, United Kingdom: $1.6 million
Monuments of al-Darb al-Ahmar, Cairo, Egypt: $1.6 million
Rock-Hewn Coptic Churches of Lalibela, Ethiopia: $1.5 million

Geographic Distribution

- Europe: 50%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 18%
- Asia: 25%
- Africa and the Middle East: 7%
World Monuments Fund acknowledges with deep appreciation the many individuals, institutions, organizations, and governments who made generous contributions in support of our work in 2013. The following list reflects gifts of $1,000 or more received from January 1 through December 31, 2013. We extend our thanks to all of our friends whose generosity each year ensures WMF’s ability to continue our work preserving the world’s architectural and cultural legacy.

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EVENTS

Roberto Hernández Ramírez accepts 2013 Hadrian Award
World Monuments Fund celebrated the accomplishments of financier and philanthropist Roberto Hernández Ramírez on October 22 at the annual Hadrian Gala at New York City’s Plaza Hotel. In presenting the Hadrian Award to Mr. Hernández Ramírez, WMF recognized his exemplary leadership as a champion of Mexico’s cultural patrimony, and as an international patron whose contributions have advanced the understanding, appreciation, and preservation of the world’s art and architecture.

Watch Award presented to Andrew B. Cogan and Knoll
Recognizing advocacy and activism on behalf of heritage preservation, the 2013 Watch Award was presented to Andrew B. Cogan and Knoll at WMF’s annual Hadrian Gala. Architect David Adjaye offered a special tribute to Mr. Cogan and Knoll, recognizing Knoll’s leading support of great works of twentieth-century architecture and design under Mr. Cogan’s leadership.

Celebration at Angkor
WMF began 2013 with a celebration of the completion of work at Angkor Wat’s Churning of the Sea of Milk gallery—and more than twenty years of work in Angkor Archaeological Park—with a special commemorative dinner on January 7. Eighty guests, including a number of Cambodian dignitaries, dined at the foot of Angkor Wat beneath the illuminated gallery.
Simon Winchester presents
H. Peter Stern Lecture
Noted author Simon Winchester gave the 2013 Stern Lecture to a packed auditorium at Asia Society and Museum in New York City on May 20. His engaging and entertaining talk focused on three men and their involvement in a collection of ancient manuscripts discovered in the Dunhuang Caves in western China.

Anna Somers Cocks delivers 2013 Paul Mellon Lecture: “Can Venice Be Saved?”
Ms. Somers Cocks, Chief Executive Officer of the *Art Newspaper* and Former Chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund, presented an illustrated talk at the Morgan Library on February 12, examining the threats of rising waters and cruise-ship tourism to the rich architectural and cultural heritage of Venice, and the challenges associated with developing solutions to those threats.

Talleyrand Gala
WMF Europe supporters gathered in June to celebrate conservation projects in Europe at a gala dinner at the Hôtel de Talleyrand in Paris, a spectacular eighteenth-century *hôtel particulier*. WMF supported the restoration of the Hôtel de Talleyrand, which is now the venue for the annual gala. This year the Talleyrand Gala was followed by another celebration, as WMF marked the completion of restoration and the reopening of the foyer at the Paris Opéra Comique.

WMF Britain Lectures
Advocacy and education are two major concerns of WMF Britain’s core program of work. A series of lectures are held annually in London promoting current projects and also introducing a wider demographic of people to the world of architecture and conservation. In 2013, four lectures were staged around subjects including the legacy of the Socratic world, paint restoration at Stowe House, life in the ancient Roman era, and the modern built environment.
Educational Talks, Tours, and Presentations

WMF friends and supporters enjoyed opportunities to be engaged with current projects and preservation issues throughout 2013. Highlights included the U.S. documentary film premiere of *The Emperor’s Secret Garden*, co-presented with Asia Society, which reveals the partnership between the Palace Museum and World Monuments Fund to conserve the Qianlong Garden in the Forbidden City. WMF Reports from the Field presentations included sites as diverse as *Qusayr Amra* in Jordan and New Mexico’s *Taos Pueblo*. WMF Britain’s Jonathan Foyle presented “Our Past: A Present to our Future?” at three venues in Los Angeles, and the Friends of WMF toured New York City’s *Morris-Jumel Mansion*, the site of several WMF intern projects. Jewish heritage programs included a walking tour of *Jewish heritage sites on the Lower East Side*, and a presentation on *Zamość Synagogue*, one of the few surviving Renaissance synagogues in Poland. Additional events included WMF’s “Archtober” presentation “*Historic Places, New Challenges: Highlights from the 2014 World Monuments Watch*,” and a discussion and book launch for the Phaidon Press publication *Art & Place: Site-specific Art of the Americas*, celebrating 500 site-specific art works across the Americas, including several WMF sites.

Moai Circle

WMF’s young professionals group, the Moai Circle, enjoyed a year filled with dynamic programming, exploring WMF’s work along with local and global preservation issues. Members sipped sake while discovering WMF initiatives in Japan at the Knoll showroom, toured the Upper East Side’s classical architecture with Friends of the Upper East Side, and visited the High Line with restoration engineers from Robert Silman Associates. The third annual Hadrian Gala After Party, held in the Knoll showroom, was a resounding success, raising additional support for WMF while celebrating the Hadrian honorees and Mexico’s heritage.

WMF Travel in 2013

WMF kicked off 2013 with *Hidden Treasures of Cambodia and Myanmar*, a trip that explored the diverse and rich cultures of those two countries. Highlights included behind-the-scenes tours of WMF projects at Angkor Wat, Phnom Bakheng, Preah Khan, and Ta Som, and tea at the modern Khmer home of the deputy director of the APSARA authority. Six days in Myanmar followed, with visits to Yangon, the archaeological site of Bagan, and Inle Lake. August brought a group of WMF travelers to New Mexico for *Taos Pueblo and the Arts of New Mexico*. The itinerary included a look at the restoration and training project at Taos Pueblo, a tour of Georgia O’Keeffe’s home and studio in Abiquiu, a dinner and performance of *La Traviata* at the Santa Fe Opera, and a visit to a private home outside Santa Fe—the only Frank Lloyd Wright structure in New Mexico.
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