

Kress Foundation European Preservation Program

1987-1999



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

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Foreword

In the course of a visit to recently sponsored projects in Spain and Italy in October 1986, the Trustees of the Kress Foundation convened an impromptu meeting in the observation car of an Italian express train. As we sped past the villas and towers and churches of the countryside, we debated how best to expand the impact of the foundation's long-term commitment to the preservation of cultural heritage in Europe. Our discussion led to the new and heartening program presented in these pages.

Bright in memory remain several incomparable renewals. In Toledo Cathedral, we had stood under the soaring dome of the Ochavo, a magnificent seventeenth-century octagonal reliquary chapel, and toured the new museum for precious liturgical objects and paintings. Work was in progress in Trujillo for a new international study center in the medieval convent of La Coria. After decades of silence, the baroque organ in San Pietro di Castello in Venice was again among the glories of the city, and in the rococo church of the Pietà—famed as much for Vivaldi's concertos as for Giambattista Tiepolo's frescoes—chamber music was performed anew. An abandoned garden structure on the edge of the lagoon at the Abbazia della Misericordia now served as an important laboratory for stone conservation research. Although by no means a complete review, the sites we had seen represented the types of the European restorations that had been funded by the Kress Foundation and administered by the World Monuments Fund since the early 1970s.

The beauty and value of the completed projects was beyond dispute. But as we considered the costs of new proposals, we also weighed the rewards of sponsoring another major restoration vis-à-vis the pressing needs for conservation on every hand. Vulnerable to a vast catalogue of ills—perpetual neglect, natural disasters,

environmental pollution, inappropriate use, political apathy, and social conflict—countless important historic buildings and works of art throughout Europe were also subject to chronic and dispiriting funding shortages. Another Kress project, no matter how compelling, would not affect the overall situation.

What was needed was a mechanism that would galvanize action on behalf of endangered heritage by focusing public attention and encouraging greater participation from governments and local private-sector organizations. From our experience in other sectors, we felt that a competitive, American-style challenge program of matching grants for the conservation of cultural heritage might be effective. But would the Europeans respond? In the spirit of a philanthropic experiment, the Kress Trustees committed an initial \$1 million to the World Monuments Fund for an entirely new approach to assisting site restoration in Europe. The program, carefully structured by WMF, was announced to the public in 1987.

Now completing its third cycle of funding at the \$1 million level, the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program (KFEPP) is a stunning success. Across Europe (and occasionally the Middle East), it has given a special boost to more than 100 preservation projects in 31 countries. From Portugal to Sweden, from Albania to Latvia, small Kress grants have been set to work. They have made a big difference.

Virtually every category and type of traditional structure has received help—archaeological sites and catacombs, Armenian and Byzantine ruins, medieval and later churches, fortifications, palaces, synagogues, a mosque, gardens, châteaux, landscape follies, theatres, civic buildings, houses, and even a tea room in Glasgow. Each award is a spotlight on a project in need. Most of the grants have been for elements of the preservation process—initial



Kress funding has helped promote the preservation and reuse of the castles of Lednice (left) and Valtice with their landscaped parkland in Southern Moravia, Czech Republic.

planning, documentation, emergency repairs, clearly identified phases of work, and on-site training. In some instances, support has also been available for related conferences, publications, and advocacy.

The overall value of a European Preservation Program grant invariably exceeds the actual financial award. Focused and timely, the funding at once spurs the project forward and also conveys the cachet of international recognition—a potent demonstration of concern that lifts the spirits of the sponsors (institutions, local governments, private-sector organizations, and public agencies) and provides an impetus for new attention and increased financial support. Often, a Kress/WMF grant has proved the catalyst that makes a preservation project viable. In most cases, the dollars of Kress funding have leveraged many times their value in support from other sources. But other benefits also accrue. Providing access to WMF's professional expertise, the European Preservation Program offers new contacts for help with project planning, for reviewing techniques, for analyzing materials. It places a project within a broader context that both signals its potential and imposes international standards. It makes a project exemplary.

Conservation of all of the sites in this report was actively advanced—a few were literally saved—by a timely Kress grant. In some respects, the most unexpected and rewarding projects were those in eastern Europe and Russia, where the unforeseen breakup of the former Communist empire opened important new opportunities to aid long-neglected sites. In Georgia, for example, a \$20,000 grant for emergency stabilization at the twelfth-

century Pitareti Monastery was not only the first international funding for cultural heritage in the country, but also set new preservation standards in the use of lime mortars. Grants to projects in Armenia, Bosnia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Slovakia have been similarly influential, far exceeding the monetary value involved.

For the Kress Foundation, the European Preservation Program provides a means—within our limited resources—to respond cogently to the myriad problems afflicting the artistic and architectural heritage of Europe. Established in 1929, the foundation has pioneered programs in the donation of old master paintings to American museums and the training and practice of art history and art conservation, as well as the restoration of European monuments. The cumulative effect of 70 years of integrated programming, impossible to quantify, is recognized by every beneficiary and throughout the entire field of European art. We believe that the same is true for the program described in this report.

Especially vulnerable in a world of hastening change, the architectural achievements of the past are silent, stalwart, consoling witnesses to human ingenuity, aspiration, and achievement. As we work to defend their life and meaning, so also do we defend our values, our civilization, and ourselves.

Marilyn Perry
President

SAMUEL H. KRESS FOUNDATION

Introduction

For some 30 years the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the World Monuments Fund have enjoyed a close working partnership. With the Kress Foundation as sponsor and the World Monuments Fund as manager, the two nonprofit organizations collaborated through a dozen major conservation projects in Europe between 1970 and 1985. These projects manifested the Kress Foundation's commitment to the understanding, appreciation, and conservation of European art both in its original setting and in the American museum collections the foundation has done so much to foster. Another factor was Europe's slow economic recovery after the catastrophes of World War I and II. When floods struck Florence and Venice in 1966, the fragile and tenuous survival of the great treasures of these two cities—as well as the extent of outside support needed to secure their future—became painfully apparent. Americans and American organizations including the Kress Foundation were a great source of this support, and their participation established a precedent of cultural cooperation and good will that continues to this day.

The World Monuments Fund tapped that good will and grew as a private organization that could channel funds from U.S. donors to specific projects relating to the conservation of art and architecture worldwide. WMF could also monitor the use of these funds to guarantee the quality of the work that resulted. Although the Kress Foundation and members of WMF's Board of Trustees were its principal sponsors, WMF also formed chapters around the United States to raise funds for projects in Venice. WMF thus began to build constituencies for people who shared a special interest, and to bring to them projects, which represented the highest priorities of local governments. These projects gained initial restoration and protection when no other funding sources were available.

By the middle 1980s, WMF was seeking to extend the constituency for its work beyond the United States. In partnership with the Kress Foundation, the organization began to develop a broader agenda in Europe—beyond

the previous decade's project-by-project approach toward a more global vision of the region's needs, priorities, and ability to share the responsibility for completing projects initiated by WMF. The Kress Foundation European Preservation Program, approved in 1986, became the mainstay of this new approach. The program aimed to support many more projects in Europe without increasing the Foundation's financial commitment to European heritage preservation, and to help WMF develop stronger working relationships throughout the continent. A major point of departure from previous Kress Foundation grant-making in this area, the European Preservation Program offered challenge or matching grants rather than full financial commitment to any project. Kress support would be short term and catalytic; its purpose was to attract the attention and support of others.

The Kress Foundation approved an initial grant of \$1 million in 1986 to establish the European Preservation Program over a period of five years. Renewed twice since then, the program has dispensed nearly \$3 million in 12 years of grant giving. One hundred and ten grants were awarded between 1987 and the first quarter of 1999 for projects in 31 countries. The leverage gained from this support has far exceeded the program's goal: three dollars invested by other donors in response to one contributed by the Kress Foundation. Several large-scale projects initiated with Kress grants have generated as much as 100 times the initial Kress commitment.

SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM

Conservation Work

To support a wide range of conservation projects throughout Europe, three stages were identified for Kress participation: project initiation (with no matching requirement); conservation of an integral work (offered on a one-to-one matching basis); and completion (assuming significant leverage of funds was contributed by other donors). Grants were given for projects at all three stages and without exception the projects funded have been



LÁSZLO KORTVELYESI

The new Pécs Cathedral Museum, opened in 1998, displays Romanesque and early Gothic sculptural fragments that were hidden in storage for over a century. The first KFEPP grant to Eastern Europe, in 1990, helped to transform Hungarian stone conservation and contributed to the creation of a new museum.

brought to completion or are well underway with matching support in hand. Grantees have included national and municipal governments and private organizations working locally or internationally on behalf of a specific site.

The Kress Foundation's conservation grant program stimulated the growth of WMF's network of European affiliates, which began to develop in 1988 and now exist in France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The affiliates select projects and raise funds autonomously, but under the name of WMF in their respective countries. Intended to give local donors the opportunity to take advantage of tax incentives, the affiliates also helped WMF develop its national agendas and raise funds for jointly-approved projects. Seed funds from the Kress Foundation—matched by donations from others to WMF headquarters and affiliates—initiated such projects as the restoration of Giandomenico Tiepolo's murals in Meolo, Italy; the portal restoration at Santa María la Mayor in Toro, Spain; and the fresco conservation in the dome of the Invalides in Paris, France.

The Kress program also allowed WMF to respond to increasing requests for support from Eastern and Central Europe after the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1990. Many projects in this region received their first international philanthropic support through the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program. All of these recipients have reported that this support helped them to attract other donors. Local champions of the Belvedere at Prague Castle; the Romanesque tower of the Church of

the Holy Ghost in Telč, Czech Republic; Pécs cathedral in Hungary; a neo-Gothic wooden summer house in Jurmala, Latvia, and many other grantees reported that they would never have been able to complete their major projects—or attract other donors—without the impetus of funds and imprimatur that the Kress grant provided.

The Kress grant program also helped WMF formalize its project selection criteria, streamline its project management system, and identify long-term partners. Several U.S. donors agreed to support projects based on the selection and management framework that WMF had developed with the Kress Foundation—including the Florence Gould Foundation for France and Mr. Paul Mellon for the United Kingdom. Other U.S. foundations, including the Getty Grant Program and the Trust for Mutual Understanding, supported projects initiated with Kress grants. And ultimately, the criteria developed for Kress grant selection—significance, urgency, and project viability—were adopted as the formal criteria for the World Monuments Watch, a worldwide program established by WMF in 1995 to address seriously endangered sites.

Planning, Survey, and Project Development

Conservation planning accounted for the greatest leverage realized under the program. Eight projects were supported in six countries to develop comprehensive conservation criteria, strategies, and long-term plans.

At Lednice and Valtice in the Czech Republic two planning meetings—to which the Kress Foundation donated \$75,000—led to a World Heritage designation of the site by UNESCO, to a counterpart investment of more than \$2 million by the Czech government, and to \$415,000 in investment through WMF by other private donors. A \$35,000 planning grant for the Alexander Palace outside St. Petersburg, resulted in the palace's listing on the World Monuments Watch endangered list and a subsequent investment of more than \$200,000 in the site by American Express, the Trust for Mutual Understanding, and other WMF donors.

Planning grants helped WMF to develop its own major field projects at the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe in Spain and the Tower of Belém in Portugal. These grants paved the way for major program work and fundraising managed by WMF and its affiliates, and for investments by public and private donors well beyond the Kress Foundation's initial outlay. A planning grant for St. George's Hall in Liverpool, England, led to the establishment of an independent trust for the conservation and management of the building, which has in turn secured the promise of a challenge grant in British lottery funds from the National Heritage Memorial Fund. Finally, a \$20,000 planning grant for the Belvedere Gardens in Vienna identified a fundraising strategy which has yielded to date a grant of \$500,000 from WMF donor Robert Wilson matched three-to-one by the Austrian government's Burghauptmeister for total funding of more than \$2 million.

Survey work carried out with Kress grants included three country-wide surveys in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Armenia, and Russia to establish priorities for national heritage agencies in which the private sector might participate subsequently, or survey buildings under their care to evaluate urgent conditions. These surveys have resulted in published reports distributed to the field, and led to further WMF projects.

Documentation and Publication

Documentation grants supported recording of buildings and sites—through drawings, photographs, historical research and other means—as an important standard of practice within a broader initiative. Kress Foundation grants frequently led to the publication or exhibition of important scientific or technical information, as with *Donatello at Close Range*, a publication and exhibition



WMF/FELICIA MAYRO

The western staircase and marble sculpture at the Belvedere Gardens in Vienna. A KFEPP grant provided the impetus for a major restoration program at the most important French baroque gardens in Austria.

prepared in concert with the restoration (supported by the Italian government) of Donatello's *stucchi* in the Old Sacristy of the Church of San Lorenzo in Florence. The condition survey of the Tower of Belém produced detailed guidelines for conservation intervention.

Publication funds were often used to support the dissemination of workshop and conference planning documents and surveys. In addition, 14 monographs were supported with grants totaling \$201,562. Many of these publications were related to field preservation projects, exhibitions, or advocacy efforts supported by the European Preservation Program, including *Portada de la Majestad: Colegiata de Toro* (copublished with WMF's Spanish affiliate), *The Dome of the Invalides* (cosponsored by the Gould Foundation), *The Razing of Romania's Past* (copublished by WMF with US/ICOMOS and published in a Romanian edition in 1994), and *Venice or Expo, It's Up to You* (a copublication with other private

committees against efforts to locate Expo 2000 in the Veneto region). Finally, Kress Foundation publication funds were awarded to WMF to co-sponsor, with Christie's, the retrospective publication *World Monuments Fund: The First Thirty Years*.

Training and Exchange

Training is a key element in any project that seeks to build a stronger framework for conservation practice. Training initiatives supported under the European Preservation Program included summer courses in Venice co-organized by UNESCO, ICCROM, and the Venetian authorities; in the Czech Republic co-organized by the University of Pennsylvania and the Litomysl School; and grants to local groups seeking to train craftsmen, as at Paanajärvi Village in Karelia, Russia and Butrint, Albania.

Benefits

Altogether, 63 different local organizations and government agencies have benefited from Kress grants. These funds—offered on a flexible basis for well-conceived projects—advanced the work of many of Europe's most effective nonprofit organizations and cultural property custodians. The Kress Foundation European Preservation Program has become well known throughout Europe, and Kress grants carry considerable prestige for the recipient—just as Kress fellowships for graduate students in the United States reward excellence and nurture the development of promising scholars. If the principal benefit of the foundation's European preservation grants accrue to the grantees, in providing them with the backing needed to move ahead, the program also has been a stimulus and reward to the local communities and governments that have been responsive enough to match these grants and, in so doing, have taken primary responsibility for cultural resources that had been at risk.

By calling neglected sites to the attention of a broader public, national and international, the Kress grants have opened to renewed use and enjoyment sites that were effectively forgotten. American audiences have admired works of art conserved with the Kress Foundation's support in U.S. exhibitions—from the great Veronese organ doors from Modena exhibited at the National Gallery in Washington to Mackintosh's murals for an Edinburgh tea room, exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Art Institute of Chicago, and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The interpretation of

works of art through publication has deepened further public awareness of many works that had never been published widely before—such as the portal of Toro, the Tower of Belém, and the architectural history of the Invalides. In all of these activities, the Kress Foundation has sought to underscore its conviction that an individual grant maker can make a difference, and that projects conceived at a kitchen table can succeed through partnership between philanthropists and committed individuals. Over time, the European Preservation Program—in its support for preservation as in its support for scholarship—has become a magnet that attracts and rewards talented individuals and rewards them for their hard work and well-directed efforts.

For WMF, the European Preservation Program necessitated a new framework for grant management, which has been the prototype for the organization's global expansion. With a committed partner, WMF has been able to respond to new challenges and to challenge others to be part of the private-sector constituency that is essential to preserving the world's cultural heritage.

The Kress Foundation itself has managed to demonstrate dramatically the effectiveness of intelligent choice—using limited resources applied over a limited region, it has created a program that makes a unique contribution to a great many lives. Thirteen years after the establishment of the European Preservation Program, it is still the only international foundation program dedicated specifically to European heritage preservation. While new opportunities have emerged in the last decade, new challenges have arisen at an even greater rate. The work of heritage conservation will never be finished, since by definition every preservation cycle ends with the beginning of a new cycle. But Europe's cultural heritage is still far from reaching the point of sustainability. While the private sector has come very far in the last decade in recognizing its responsibility and the critical role it can play, the job is far from done. In this framework, as is so well demonstrated in the pages that follow, the presence of a committed American patron is more than a breath of fresh air. It is a lifeline. Just as local groups have relied upon Kress support to bring credibility and visibility to their work, it can be hoped that emerging European philanthropies will look at this example for what it offers as a precedent to join, learn from, and upon which to build.

Bonnie Burnham
President

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

Samuel H. Kress Foundation

Founded in 1929 by American philanthropist Samuel H. Kress, the Kress Foundation has a long and distinguished record of supporting the history and preservation of European art. The foundation has pioneered programs in the collection and donation of Old Master paintings to American museums, the training of art historians and conservators, and the preservation of European cultural heritage. It is headquartered in New York City.

World Monuments Fund

The New York-based World Monuments Fund seeks to safeguard the heritage of mankind by encouraging the conservation and preservation of culturally and historically significant works of art and architecture worldwide. Founded in 1965, WMF works with public and private-sector partners to provide financial and technical support for project planning and management. Contributions from corporations, foundations, and individual donor support WMF projects, which encompass field research, documentation, strategic planning, training, and advocacy.

Kress Foundation European Preservation Grants: *1987-99*

The Kress Foundation European Preservation Program with the World Monuments Fund was established in 1987 to provide timely encouragement for the conservation and restoration of European cultural heritage through grants for carefully defined purposes. Now completing its third cycle of funding, the program has dispersed \$3 million in 13 years. Financial support has been offered to more than 100 preservation projects in over 30 countries

European Preservation Program grants are awarded to support the conservation of major European monuments and artworks. Grants are generally awarded in three main areas: for initial project planning, for integral phases of work on a matching basis with other sources; and for project completion. Modest funding is also awarded to support emergency treatment, research, documentation, publications, conferences, advocacy, and on-site training.

The success of the program is apparent from the great variety of sites that have utilized Kress funding to advance significant preservation efforts. In this report, grants awarded between 1987 and 1998 are presented alphabetically by country (an appendix lists the 1999 awards). A brief synopsis of each project highlights the purpose, year, and amount of the grant; the significance of the work of art or architecture; project sponsors; and the impact of the grant in achieving a preservation goal. Kress grants are intended to generate complementary support from other sources, and the many partners who joined the Kress Foundation in funding these projects are also mentioned. Three case studies provide a closer look at the compelling vision of the individuals and groups behind each initiative and their exceptional accomplishments.

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief introduction to the many extraordinary works of art and architecture that have received deserved recognition and gained, in some cases, a new lease on life through the timely efforts of dedicated individuals. The Kress European Preservation Program salutes these individuals, working throughout Europe on behalf of private organizations or public authorities to elevate urgent and important conservation projects out of a purely local context and to make their potential a reality.

Projects Funded by the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program

■ *Albania*

Sarande

Butrint Archaeological Site

8th century B.C.-5th century A.D.

The archaeological ruins of this trading city along the Adriatic coast near Corfu present a microcosm of Mediterranean history from the archaic Greeks to the Venetians. Working in consultation with the British School in Rome, the London-based Butrint Foundation inaugurated a partnership with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology to assess the site and carry out emergency stabilization and protection. Uncontrolled flooding, dense vegetation, and proposals for nearby large-scale development posed immediate threats. The Butrint Foundation received a \$40,000 grant in FY 1995 to support an initial program of conservation and signage. A work crew of eight, supervised by the Institute of Monuments, Tirana, cleared monuments of vegetation and cut selected woodland to open vistas. Fourteen bilingual information panels were erected along the visitor trail, and a leaflet was printed to describe the site. While actively promoting long-term planning for the ruins and historic landscape, the Butrint Foundation has been using its own funds to maintain the woodland and vegetation clearance. Butrint is listed among UNESCO's World Heritage Sites and appeared on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 and 1998.

"The vegetation clearance in Butrint, although exposing many of the real problems of conservation, has enhanced the beauty of the woodland and overall ambience tenfold. The project sponsored by the World Monuments Fund has breathed new life into the Institute of Monuments, an organization which had lost all momentum after the collapse of the Communist regime in 1991."

*—Richard Hodges, Scientific Director,
Butrint Foundation, 1996*

A Guidebook to the Archaeological Site of Butrint

With a \$20,000 grant in FY 1998, the Butrint Foundation will produce and distribute the English edition of a guidebook to Butrint. The guide, written by Albanian archaeologist Neritan Ceka, is also being published in Albanian and will significantly enhance understanding of Albania's greatest tourist asset. The Butrint Foundation has raised an additional \$33,500 for the two editions, scheduled for publication in the first half of 1999.

■ *Armenia*

Survey of Earthquake-damaged Churches

When the president of the Armenian Republic appealed for help in assessing the damage to historic monuments wrought by a major earthquake in December 1988, WMF and the Kress Foundation joined the U.S. Information Agency in supporting a survey by Anthony Crosby, a preservation architect with the Denver office of the U.S. National Park Service. A grant of \$2,500 in FY 1991 covered travel expenses and the purchase of a video camera; in-kind support from the USIA and NPS amounted to approximately \$20,000. The resulting report established conservation priorities and identified ways to channel expertise, material support, and funding towards the conservation of Armenia's extraordinary heritage of early Christian architecture. A roundtable held in New York in April 1992, underwritten by a KFEPP grant of \$5,500, considered potential projects for cooperation between American and Armenian specialists.

Ererouk

Basilica of Ererouk

5th century



The Basilica of Ererouk after emergency stabilization in 1992. The momentum generated by WMF's missions to Armenia also resulted in a detailed conservation plan at this highest priority site.

In 1992, architect Anthony Crosby conducted a second mission to Armenia and identified the fifth-century Basilica at Ererouk—the most extensive and intact early Christian basilica—as the priority project. Despite war in nearby Azerbaijan and economic constraints, emergency stabilization was carried out in November 1992 to prevent collapse of cracked walls by erecting steel bracing. With the return of stability to the region in 1993, WMF succeeded in raising funds for a field mission by American, Armenian, and Italian experts and the preparation of a detailed technical proposal for conservation. A challenge grant \$30,250 received in 1994 from the Getty Grant Program was matched by \$25,000 from the KFEPP in FY 1995 and funds from private donors.

■ Austria

Vienna

Belvedere Gardens

1700–1721

The most important example of French baroque landscaping in Austria, the gardens that separate the upper and lower Belvedere palaces in Vienna are a historic and

popular site. Buildings, terraces, grand staircases, fountains, and plantings of great richness and beauty form an intact architectural ensemble from the early eighteenth century, created for Prince Eugene of Savoy by architect Dominique Girard, garden artist Anton Zinner, and sculptor Giovanni Stanetti. Mounting restoration needs at the site far exceed the routine maintenance budget. In FY 1997, a grant of \$20,000 supported project development by a consultant, creating a partnership between WMF, the Austrian Society for Historical Gardens, and the three public agencies responsible for the gardens. These efforts prompted a formal agreement in 1997 in which the Austrian government committed \$1.79 million in response to a \$500,000 grant from the Robert W. Wilson Challenge for Conserving Our Heritage, a WMF program that matches contributions from sources outside the United States. Priority restoration work has begun, including a pilot sculpture conservation program, reconstruction of the western staircase, and installation of a cistern for irrigation water.

■ Bosnia and Herzegovina

Počitelj

1444–present

This one-time feudal seat on the Neretva River—a Christian fortress that fell to the Ottoman advance in 1471—became a popular tourist destination and artistic retreat following the Second World War. Though it remains an artifact of Ottoman urban life and values, it is also a case study of the aftermath of war in Bosnia. Recent conflict in the region resulted in the departure of the formerly predominant Muslim population, and the consequent willful destruction of buildings, including the sixteenth-century mosque, plus damage from looting, neglect and vegetation overgrowth. Počitelj was included on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 and 1998. A grant of \$25,000 in FY 1997 funded a survey team from the Study Centre for Reconstruction and Development in Dubrovnik and York University's Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit (which also provided matching funds), which investigated the physical condition of all parts of the town. The resulting publication, *The Revitalization of Počitelj: A War-Damaged Historic Settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (April 1997), focuses on the reconstruction of

cultural resources. The project has become a model in a region filled with towns ruined by war, its methodological approach adopted by the Central Ministry of Planning as it seeks foreign aid for revitalization. Internationally it has been used by the British Overseas Development Administration's Know-How Fund as a model for cultural heritage protection.

■ *Bulgaria*

Rousse Region

Ivanovo Rock Chapels

13th-14th centuries

Exceptional wall paintings of the finest medieval Bulgarian artistry in the Eastern Orthodox tradition survive in a rock-hewn monastic complex that stretches more than five kilometers along the cliffs of the river Rousenski Lom. Industrial contaminants introduced by moisture infiltration, seismic activity, and windblown sand have produced an increasing rate of deterioration of the restored paintings in recent years, resulting in the site's selection for the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1997 supported emergency work to prevent water infiltration on the top of the rock formation over the Tsurkvata Church, and development of a database for continuous monitoring of humidity using accelerographs. A survey in early 1997 spurred by the grant award identified priority measures for halting further deterioration of the wall paintings. The Bulgarian government allocated \$1,330. Critical work estimated at \$143,000 is still needed. The Ivanovo Rock Chapels are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

■ *Croatia*

Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Conference on Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development

A grant of \$25,000 in FY 1995 to the Save Dalmatia Foundation funded a report and conference on preservation issues associated with 20 monasteries along the southern Adriatic coast that have deteriorated significantly over the last 50 years. The picturesque Dalmatian shoreline holds potential for economic growth and a conference held May 27-31, 1996 highlighted the plight of Lopud

and other islands. Lopud Franciscan Monastery, one of many fine structures in Dubrovnik-Neretva County, was included in the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996, designated as a site that would provide a valuable demonstration project for adaptive reuse. Among the dignitaries attending were Croatia's prime minister and a representative of the Prince of Wales. They brought attention to the need for sensitive development of historic buildings of the areas. A second grant of \$2,051 in FY 1997 was used for a report on the conference proceedings, *Financing Cultural/Natural Heritage and Sustainable Development*. Slow but sure progress is being made at several sites.

"The Destruction of Art and Architecture in Croatia"

As armed conflict divided the former Yugoslavia, the WMF demonstrated its concern for the cultural heritage of the Adriatic coast by generating awareness of the devastation. A grant of \$1,750 in 1991 supported preparation of a preliminary report on the damage inflicted upon World Heritage cities and individual buildings in Croatia. The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects hosted a photographic exhibition and lecture program in early 1992, sponsored by the WMF and Duggal Downtown Inc. The exhibition also traveled to AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

■ *Czech Republic*

Brno

Tugendhat Villa

1929-1930

The Villa Tugendhat, the last major residence in Europe designed by Mies van der Rohe, is considered a Modernist masterpiece. Since 1939, the building has suffered considerable damage and alterations. The Friends of Tugendhat, a charity registered in the United Kingdom, received a \$15,000 grant in FY 1997 to support thorough archival research and a conditions survey by a team headed by Dr. Wolf Tegethoff, Director of the Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte in Munich. The report creates a basis for conservation planning. The archival research generated a monograph, edited by Dr. Tegethoff and Daniela Hammer Tugendhat; an architectural guidebook; and a major exhibition in Munich in October 1998 that is scheduled to travel to London, Berlin, and possibly Chicago.

Prague

Belvedere of Prague Castle

1538-1560

The porticoed Belvedere, or Royal Summer Palace, is a Renaissance masterpiece with a splendid vista of the city. During the 1980s, the incorrect installation of rockwool roll insulation, with the vapor barrier on the outer surface, resulted in a severe moisture condensation problem and fungal growth that threatened the unique wooden truss roof, which was built in the shape of an upside-down keel. A grant of \$50,000 in FY 1993 funded a thorough scientific analysis, a conservation plan, and correction of the condition by extensive roof ventilation and implementation of seasonal procedures for controlling interior temperature and humidity. The state financed the balance of the \$225,000 project, which included restoration of the roof and wooden ceiling.

"The KFEPP grant allowed us to start the rescue immediately so the building could remain open to the public; brought international expertise; and drew attention to the use of improper materials and methods in the restoration of historic buildings."

—Dr. Eliska Fučíková, Office of the President, Prague Castle.

Southern Moravia

Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape

12th-19th centuries

Valtice, a baroque castle, and the Gothic-revival Lednice castles evolved from 1192 until World War II under ownership by the Liechtenstein family. Ten kilometers apart, the castles occupy a 200-square-kilometer cultivated landscape with architectural features known as follies. These sites hold great potential for building cultural and ecological tourism, creating jobs, and reestablishing the economic vitality of the region through the conservation of cultural heritage. WMF sponsored a planning charrette at Valtice castle in July 1993 which, supported by a grant of \$25,000, brought together international and Czech experts. A parallel charrette in 1994, supported by a grant of \$50,000, focused on Lednice castle and its surroundings. Two conference reports, *Conservation and Economic Enhancement Plan for Valtice Zamek and its Environs* and *Conservation and Economic Enhancement Plan for Lednice Zamek and its Environs*, were produced with grants totaling \$18,169 in 1995 and 1996. The meeting results published in the reports helped encourage listing of the Valtice-



MOIRA MEENAGHAN

American and Czech trainees conserving sculpture of the Rendezvous Folly, Lednice-Valtice cultural landscape.

Lednice Cultural Landscape on the World Heritage List in 1997. Concurrently, the Southern Moravia Heritage Foundation was chartered as a nonprofit entity to generate public concern and support for the entire property. WMF continues to assist the Foundation with its business plan for the mixed use of Lednice and Valtice.

A grant of \$25,000 in FY 1996 supported a planning mission and an initial summer training program at Lednice and Valtice Castles. The site chosen was one of the structures in the picturesque park, a Roman triumphal arch known as the Rendezvous Folly (1810-1813), or Temple of Diana, built to host banquets after hunting. American and Czech trainees and international advisors produced a comprehensive site conservation plan in Czech and English, conducted materials testing, and completed photographic documentation. A second grant of \$25,000 in FY 1997 supported continuation of the summer program. Five trainees performed emergency stabilization of the main bas relief and conservation of free-standing sculptures. The programs were managed by the WMF in the United States and a Czech architect, with

the involvement of the School for Restoration and Conservation Technology in Litomysl, Friends of Czech Greenways, and the Czech Center for the Preservation of Architecture (CORA) in Prague. To date, WMF has raised an additional \$415,000 for the site, and the Czech government has committed \$2 million.

Telč

Church of the Holy Ghost
13th century

The town of Telč completed the restoration of the 50-meter-high Romanesque tower of the Church of the Holy Ghost—which dominates the town's profile—thanks to a \$20,000 award during FY 1994. Copper cladding of spires, gilding of decoration, insulation, scaffolding, paving, ironwork, carpentry, and restoration of the clock face and mechanism were supported by the grant. The Historic Center of Telč is on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

■ *Czech and Slovak Republics*

*Symposium on Public-Private Partnership
for Historic Preservation*

Following a WMF European Monuments Forum held in Prague in 1991, WMF organized a symposium on historic preservation priorities in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Fifty invited international specialists and Czech and Slovak professionals participated in a program held in five locations from Prague to Bratislava during the week of May 24, 1992. The symposium explored successful methods for cultural heritage preservation employed in Western Europe and the United States and their potential applications and modifications in the Czech and Slovak Republics. The symposium was made possible with a KFEPP grant of \$9,500, and additional support from Stanford Research Institute International and the Trust for Mutual Understanding. A publication grant of \$2,120 in 1993 supported the production of the report *Architectural Conservation in the Czech and Slovak Republics*, presenting the conclusions of the symposium to participants and government officials.

■ *Egypt*

Mount Sinai

Monastery of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai
6th century-present

The Monastery of St. Catherine is a fortress built in the sixth century by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian. The West Guest Wing, a vernacular three-story, oblong building constructed in several phases along the side of the fortress, suffers from structural damage partially related to an earthquake in 1995, rising damp, and deterioration of a complex array of building materials—hard ashlar and weak rubble masonry, mud bricks, timber-framed structures, and wooden balconies. A grant of \$10,000 in FY 1998 to the Mount Sinai Foundation supported the documentation of the West Guest Wing in measured drawings and photographs. The monastery covered travel expenses for the Greek team of conservation architects that surveyed the West Guest Wing in the fall of 1998 and is seeking funds to develop a conservation program and functional improvements for its continued use as a monks' residence and guest wing.

■ *Estonia*

Tartu

St. John's of Tartu
13th century



Capital of a north high wall pillar at St. John's of Tartu, showing a bird and foliage. A pilot conservation program for medieval terra cotta is introducing local conservators to Western standards and gaining national attention.

JOOHEN SEEBACH

The rebirth of St. John's of Tartu, the only surviving Lutheran church in central Tartu, is a symbol of Estonian independence. The basilica, devastated by fire in World War II and left in ruins, has a collection of medieval terra-cotta sculptures unparalleled in Europe: 450 in situ and several hundred in storage. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1997 supported a pilot project for conservation of 30 hand-modeled terra-cotta pillar capitals and their reinstallation on the north wall of the nave. Supervising terra-cotta conservator Jochen Seebach of Germany has trained two Estonian conservators in state-of-the-art methods and established a conservation studio that is a model of Western conservation practice. The Central Board of Antiquities of the Republic of Estonia, which designated a quarter of its budget—\$1.5 million from 1992 to 1998—for conservation of the building, considers the project its highest priority. Stimulated by international attention, the Tartu city government recently established a Foundation of St. John to raise funds for future work.

■ *France*

Arles

Church of St. Trophime

5th–12th centuries



R. BOUGRAIN-DUBOURG

Detail of tympanum figure during conservation. Problems of stone conservation caused by air pollution were solved by experts identified by WMF and funded by the KFEPP. The results are a model for stone buildings elsewhere.

A \$50,000 grant funded two stages of research in FY 1990 and 1991 relating to WMF's ambitious conservation program at the Church of St. Trophime, the most intact example of the Provençal Romanesque church architectural style. An international team performed an intensive study of stone cleaning, repair, and consolidation methods that were vital to the development of a \$2.7 million initiative carried out by the City of Arles and the Inspection Générale des Monuments Historiques to halt the deleterious effects of air pollution and moisture. Restoration of the facade and portal were completed in 1995, serving as a model for future work in the cloister as well as for stone buildings elsewhere affected by air pollution.

Châtillon-sur-Saône

Great Tower

14th century

The American Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises received \$5,000 in 1987 for emergency scaffolding and temporary roof protection of the Great Tower in the medieval ramparts, the oldest feature of Châtillon, to prevent its collapse after heavy rains. Masonry and roof restoration were later carried out over several years at a cost of over \$100,000. The intact Renaissance village has been the focus of a restoration campaign since 1984 by the Association de Défense de la Vallée Saône-Lorrain, with the participation of the Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises. The Florence Gould Foundation provided \$75,000 toward the purchase and restoration of the Great Tower and two other buildings, with matching funds from the French cultural authorities.

Compiègne

Théâtre Impérial

1864

Twenty-five thousand dollars was granted in 1988–89 to Pour le Théâtre Impérial, a nonprofit cultural organization, for restoration of original architectural details in Gabriel-August Ancelet's theater commissioned by Napoleon III in 1864 for the grounds of the Palais de Compiègne. The project was part of a \$5 million restoration and renovation program to upgrade the historic theater for contemporary use as a regional performing arts center focusing on French masterworks. The theater reopened in 1991 and completion of restoration is expected in the year 2000. Major funding has been provided by the French government, local businesses, and individuals.

Les Eyzies (Périgord):

Château de Commarque

13th–16th centuries



GIORGIA RIZZI

Château de Commarque in the Beune River valley. The WMF-sponsored plan for conservation action and site presentation led to a cooperative agreement between private advocates and public agencies that will protect the site.

This unique location in the Beune River valley within unspoiled forest provides evidence of 80,000 years of human habitation, including caves with prehistoric art, foundations of a protohistoric settlement and a Carolingian chapel, and a medieval fortified castrum. The KFEPP granted \$12,000 in FY 1988 for masonry stabilization and cleaning of the castle. The site is a field center for archaeological and ecological studies. Planning for conservation and presentation of Commarque has been a long-term project of WMF, in conjunction with the Association Culturelle de Commarque and the Inspection Générale des Monuments Historiques. A convention for site management incorporating WMF's recommendations was signed in 1997. For the first phase, a total of \$220,000 from the Ministry of Culture, the European Union, and WMF has been provided.

Maintenon

Château de Maintenon

12th–19th centuries

A violent storm in 1991 toppled the timber-framed Gothic spire of the Church of St. Nicholas, built in 1521 at the

Château de Maintenon. A major monument in the Eure-et-Loire region, the château—which is open to the public—includes medieval, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture. The Fondation du Château de Maintenon made temporary repairs to the wood structure, covered it with tar-paper and hoisted it back into place with a crane. In FY 1995, \$10,000 was awarded towards the reinforcement of the wood structure, replacement of the slate roof, and repairs to the stone sidewall of the church in 1997. Of a total project cost of \$244,000, the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs provided \$89,500, and the Fondation the remainder.

Marly-le-Roy

Désert de Retz

1774–1789

A \$22,500 grant in FY 1990 matched the Florence Gould Foundation in supporting the restoration of the fantastic and visionary eighteenth-century pleasure garden, Désert de Retz. The funds contributed to the restoration of the “Broken Column,” a truncated Tuscan column designed as a habitable ruin. The column restoration is part of a \$3.5 million master plan for the garden, a widely publicized endeavor receiving private and international support.

Paris

Hôtel des Invalides

1676–1691

The Hôtel des Invalides, the masterpiece of Jules Hardouin-Mansart, is the most important classical monument of Paris. Napoleon's tomb rests beneath the rotunda, whose dome is a primary landmark of the Paris skyline. The lead dome had been regilded once each century since its construction, but chronic leaks badly damaged the important interior paintings on the cupola by Charles de la Fosse and Jean Jouvenet. The Kress Foundation took an interest in regilding the dome to protect the lead roof, and granted \$35,000 through the European Preservation Program in FY 1987 to support studies on gilding and to plan for WMF's participation in the restoration of the dome. The report provoked the French government to take on the regilding of the exterior as an event of symbolic national importance, timed to coincide with the July 1989 bicentenary celebrations. In its inaugural project, WMF France raised approximately \$800,000 towards the \$2 million restoration of the cupola frescoes, aided by foundations, corporations, and private donors.

Le Dome des Invalides

Grants of \$30,000 in FY 1995 and \$10,000 in 1996 made possible the publication of *The Dome of the Invalides: A Restored Masterwork* by photographer François Poche and architect Jean-Claude Rochette (Paris: Editions d'Art Somogy and Musée de L'Armée, 1995). Hard cover editions in French and English celebrate the craftsmanship in the restoration of the stonework, roof, paintings, and gilding completed from 1988–1993. Matching funds for the publication were provided by the Florence Gould Foundation, a major sponsor of the restoration.

■ Greece

Hania, Crete

Etz Hayyim Synagogue

15th century



Structural repairs at Etz Hayyim Synagogue, the only surviving Jewish monument on Crete, were completed in 1998. A KFEPP challenge grant has assured its stability and public use.

Etz Hayyim Synagogue is the only surviving Jewish monument on Crete, which lost its entire Jewish community in 1944. Fifty years of abandonment and an earthquake in 1994 destabilized the roof and walls of the former fifteenth-century Venetian building. The synagogue was listed on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 and its conservation is a priority of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program. A one-to-one matching grant of \$40,000 from the KFEPP was awarded

in FY 1996 towards its restoration, spurring \$160,000 from other sources. A building survey and rehabilitation plan led to the completion in 1998 of structural repairs, construction of a new roof, plasterwork, and repair of historic woodwork. Plans call for provision of space for religious service and a permanent exhibition on the Jewish history of Hania, as well as public use as a lecture and concert hall.

■ Hungary

Fertöd

Esterháza Castle

Planning Charrette and Publication

1721–ca. 1761

WMF worked with the European Mozart Academy to plan the conservation and reuse of Esterháza, the most magnificent of Hungary's country palaces. Built in the eighteenth century, the majestic baroque castle was the residence of Franz Joseph Haydn for more than 20 years when he was music director at the court of Miklós Esterházy. Although a popular tourist destination for Hungarians, the underutilized Esterháza palace complex is in disrepair. With a grant of \$41,078, WMF sponsored a planning conference in January 1993 to explore the logistics of installing the European Mozart Academy and other educational institutions at the site. A grant of \$11,748 supported the English and Hungarian publication of the ensuing *Conference Report on the Restoration, Conservation and Adaptation of Eszterháza as a Music Academy and Training Institution*.

Pécs

Pécs Cathedral

12th century

The Pécs Cathedral Museum Foundation is preserving a vast collection of medieval stone sculptural fragments discovered and removed to storage during a radical renovation of the Romanesque cathedral in the 1880s. A KFEPP grant of \$20,000 in 1990–91 was allocated for conservation of 45 sculptures of the cathedral's former early Gothic west portal, plus five other sculptures of the same date; anastylosis study of the two crypt access ensembles; and documentation. These funds matched, in part, \$75,000 from the Getty Grant Program, and \$65,000 from state funds and other sources.

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Spain

Guadalupe
Royal Monastery,
Garden, and
Cloister
15th century



YVONNE BARBA

*View after restoration
of the temple in the
mudéjar cloister.*

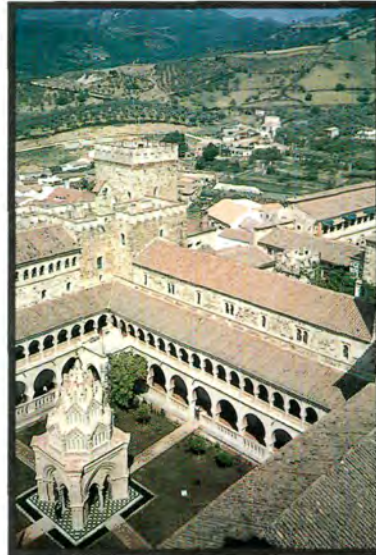
The site of the miracle of the Virgin of Guadalupe in the fourteenth century became one of the most important Christian pilgrimage sites in Spain. In a pristine forested valley, a monastic complex of ecclesiastical buildings, hospices, courtyards, towers and defensive walls developed over six centuries. It was at Guadalupe that Queen Isabella granted to Christopher Columbus the commission for his historic voyage in 1492, and it was to the monastery that he returned after his second voyage to pay homage to both his patrons, the queen and the Virgin Mary. The fifteenth-century cloister and the *templete*, or fountain house, are stunning examples of the synthesis of monastic Christianity and Islamic culture that is known as the *mudéjar* style.

Abandoned from the early nineteenth century until it was reoccupied by Franciscan monks in 1906, the entire complex was in need of restoration. In anticipation of the 1992 quincentenary of the voyage of Columbus, the *mudéjar* cloister and the sacristy were identified in 1988 as restoration priorities. WMF agreed to direct the restoration of the *templete*.

With a KFEPP grant of \$50,000, teams of experts began research to determine optimal restoration procedures. Constructed of brick, stone, fired clay and stucco, with decorative tiles and polychromy, the *templete* was suffered from extensive water damage that threatened its structural integrity. A microbiologist advised on the best way to remove lichens and mosses that had accumulated on the marble and stucco of the base. Mineralogists, analytical chemists,



ALEEN BOONAZIAN



IVONNE IBARRA

Above: Mudéjar cloister with restored temple and garden. Left: The temple during restoration.

and conservators contributed to a careful analysis of different stone and stucco conservation problems. Scholars and craftsmen teamed up to make and install new tiles, stabilize and replace stucco, and replicate the original colors and finishes. Under WMF's guidance, in partnership with the Instituto Central de Conservación y Restauración de Obras de Arte, Madrid, restoration of the *temple* took place in 1991–92.

The Cloister of Oranges, as the garden surrounding the *temple* is known, was recreated in the spirit of the original Spanish-Moorish garden and incorporates geometric proportions and motifs from the surrounding architecture. Plantings included evergreen shrubs, medicinal herbs, and orange trees. A second KFEPP grant of \$50,000 in 1992 supported the planning phase, including archaeological excavations, and a third grant of \$50,000 was given in 1993 to complete the garden restoration.

The restoration at Guadalupe provided the impetus for the inauguration of a new WMF affiliate, WMF España. Additional funding for the \$485,000 project was contributed by two Spanish banks, Caixa General de Depósitos and Banco de Extremadura. WMF's conservation treatment of the Cloister of Guadalupe received the Europa Nostra prize in 1996. Restoration of the monastery continues, in part, as a result of the positive influence of this first major demonstration project.

Georgia

Tetritskaro District
Pitareti Monastic
Complex
13th century



*Roof repairs
at Pitareti Church of
the Holy Virgin with
hand-cut stone slabs
and lime mortar.*

The Pitareti Church of the Holy Virgin (1216-1222), within a preeminent monastery founded in the twelfth century and active through the early eighteenth century, presents a foremost example of Georgian domed ecclesiastical architecture. The church, abandoned for 250 years, suffered major structural damage from an earthquake in 1988, which has put the entire building and its important fifteenth-century murals at risk. Its inclusion on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 generated substantial publicity, including a Georgian television documentary about the complex. A \$20,000 grant from the KFEPP in FY 1997 for emergency stabilization of the structure's foundation and domed church was the first instance of international funding for cultural heritage in Georgia. It has had a far-reaching impact.

The Georgian Restoration Institute proposed a limited but feasible scope of work, calling for inconspicuous reinforcement of foundations and the dome drum, removal of vegetation from masonry, repair of damaged stones, infill of cracks, and repair of the hand-hewn stone tile roof. Difficult access to the site, spring floods that damaged the bridge to Pitareti, and obstacles in obtaining proper materials had to be overcome. Nevertheless, the state-of-the-art methods for conservation work employed at Pitareti set a new standard for Georgia. For the first time in recent history, scientifically developed lime mortars and grout were specified for masonry repairs, instead of inflexible Portland cement-rich mortars. In 1997, ICOMOS/Georgia presented a



The medieval Pitareti Church of the Holy Virgin during restoration.

training course at Pitareti on “Traditional Materials and the Significance of the Use of Lime in Conservation.” Spurred by the success at Pitareti, the World Bank intends to promote the use of lime mortar in the conservation projects it is beginning to support in Georgia.

The KFEPP grant is also supporting planning for the protection and reconstruction of the historic environs, landscape and rural settlement of Pitareti, abandoned due to political upheaval in the 1990s, which is now slated for resettlement. To this end, establishment of a Pitareti Revival Foundation was initiated in 1997 to bring together preservation professionals, local and state government, and private organizations. Local public awareness and involvement is evident from media coverage and school volunteer participation in site clean-up. A UNESCO international training course at Tbilisi, Georgia on “Significance of Vernacular Architecture and Problems of Its Conservation” has also studied the Pitareti site. In addition, the Main Board for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture of Georgia matched a second European Preservation Program challenge grant of \$8,000 given in FY 1998 to support the conservation of the porch-bell-tower of the Pitareti Monastic Complex.

The multifaceted success of the Pitareti project in generating interest in historic preservation planning and contemporary preservation technology testifies to the extraordinary leadership and determination of ICOMOS/Georgia and the Georgian Restoration Institute. Funds from the KFEPP at a crucial moment have had a far-reaching impact on preservation in Georgia.

Romania



Left: Demolition of old Bucharest under the Ceausescu regime. Frontispiece from The Razing of Romania's Past, which WMF and US/ICOMOS copublished in 1989 with KFEPP funding.

The Razing of Romania's Past

"Romania will stand forever as the most vivid example of how wholesale demolition of the rural and urban fabric can be perpetrated to subvert the identity of a nation. Beneath the surface lay a theoretical scheme aimed at controlling the private and public lives of the populace."

—Dinu C. Giurescu

By the time of the overthrow in December 1989 of Nicolae Ceausescu's Communist regime, nearly 30 towns across Romania and a large portion of the historic center of Bucharest had been destroyed and rebuilt with mass-produced cinder block buildings. As a result, the tangible record of a civilization built by Romanians as well as significant Hungarian, German, and Serbian minority populations was in danger of being eradicated.

In 1988 Dinu Giurescu, a distinguished historian who had served for many years on Romania's Central Commission of the National Patrimony, arrived in the United States with an extensive collection of personal photographs that he had smuggled out of the country in the hopes of rousing international concern. Apart from what was reported in the West by recent emigrés and human rights advocates, little was known about the extensive demolition underway throughout Romania. Giurescu's photographs of monuments, residential neighborhoods, and public buildings being demolished told the story of a government's effort to erase history and, with it, all memory of specific cultural identity. A KFEPP grant of \$8,900 in 1987 supported research and production of a report by Giurescu in English.

The Razing of Romania's Past by Dinu Giurescu was published in 1989 by WMF in cooperation with US/ICOMOS, funded by a KFEPP grant of \$25,000. The book was distributed internationally to numerous cultural and political leaders to call attention to the calculated destruction of Romania's rich and important cultural identity. Many reviews appeared subsequently. Word of the book's publication reached the Romanian people through the "Voice of America" and "Radio Free Europe," and copies were smuggled into the country.

At the time the book was published, the collapse of the Ceausescu regime seemed inconceivable. Yet within a matter of months, by December 1989, it was over and the massive destruction was called off. That same month, WMF hosted a roundtable in New York on the state of Romania's cultural heritage and, the following April, hosted a group of visiting Romanian cultural professionals in New York.

The Museion Publishing House in Bucharest published a Romanian edition of Giurescu's book in 1994 with a KFEPP grant of \$4,000 for translation, expenses and sale at a price affordable to Romanians. A major cultural and historic event, the release of the monograph attracted crowds to Giurescu's book signing in Bucharest, received prime-time television coverage, and stimulated press commentary nationwide. All 4,000 copies were sold within two months.

Romanian citizens are gradually developing a democratic process for planning the built environment and a structure for advocacy. A Commission for Historical Monuments was created after the 1996 elections. Legislation for protection of monuments was drafted and introduced in Parliament in the fall of 1998.

The Pécs project transformed Hungarian stone conservation from the manual work of restorers trained in arts high schools to a scientific and art-historical process corresponding to Western standards. Installation of sculpture is now in progress at a \$1.1 million new museum largely funded by the state.

"The conservation of the Pécs Romanesque sculptures in the early 1990s—the first work of the kind sponsored by WMF and Getty in Eastern Europe—brought about a revolution in Hungarian stone conservation."

—Dr. György Várkonyi, Secretary,
Pécs Cathedral Museum Foundation, 1998.

■ **Ireland**
County Cork
Doneraile Court
18th century

The restoration of Doneraile Court, the Georgian country house built by the St. Leger family, is a model of public-private cooperation. In 1969 the Irish government purchased the 500-acre park as a wildlife reserve, without, however, providing funds for the house, which was deteriorating badly. Rescue of Doneraile Court began in 1976 when the Irish Georgian Society obtained a 100-year lease on the house and 14 surrounding acres. Over a period of 17 years the society raised about \$760,000 for restoration, of which \$115,540 came from the Kress Foundation through WMF in 1981, 1982, and 1984. A KFEPP grant of \$20,000 in FY 1988 enabled the Irish Georgian Society to complete the restoration of the interior, including structural reinforcement of the floors and main staircase, plaster work, and timber repairs. Training in conservation skills was supported by the state training agency. The house and park were transferred to the Irish Office of Public Works in 1993 for management according to an integrated strategic plan developed with input from local residents and interested groups, accompanied by a commitment of \$500,000 from the state.

Dublin
No. 20 Dominick Street
1755

Some of the most flamboyant rococo plasterwork in Ireland was crafted in the late 1750s by master builder and



BLACKWOOD ASSOCIATES

A pilot project for conservation of ornamental plasterwork was a catalyst for major public and private funding of phased restoration of 20 Dominick Street, an important Georgian townhouse. Local stuccodores were trained by a plaster conservator in nondestructive paint removal and hand-modeled plaster repair.

stuccodore Robert West at the large townhouse he built for himself. The interiors of the two principal floors are among the finest in Dublin. Although its neighborhood of large Georgian squares has suffered from decay and abandonment in the twentieth century, the Irish Georgian Society and the National Youth Federation (Ireland's largest nonprofit youth services organization), which owns the townhouse, identified its restoration as a catalyst for neighborhood revitalization. In FY 1997, \$22,450 was allocated to support research and analysis of historic architectural features, particularly stucco and plasterwork. The pilot conservation project in the principal room on the first floor was completed in August 1998. The National Youth Federation is proceeding with phased restoration and the Department of the Environment/European Union provided \$160,000 for work during 1996–1998. The Irish Georgian Society has played a key role on the Building Committee and, through its U.S. Chapter, has helped raise \$70,000 from other American foundations, corporations, and individuals.

"[The KFEPP] grant acted as an important catalyst in attracting other funds to the project that may not have been forthcoming otherwise. The experience gained by the stuccodores will be of immeasurable value. Through this, a major step in plasterwork conservation has been made in Ireland."

—Kevin Blackwood
Blackwood Associates,
Architects, 1998.

■ Israel

*Ramle Municipality
Ramla White Mosque
9th century*



ISRAEL ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY

A KFEPP grant stimulated the Israel Antiquities Authority to begin development of a long-term conservation plan for a neglected Muslim archaeological site.

The most prominent structure of medieval Ramle, a very early Muslim settlement in Palestine, is a fabled five-story square minaret. Around it lie the remains of the medieval city, including the ruins of a mosque, subterranean vaults and cisterns, and the tomb of Nebi Salih, a pilgrimage site. Excavated between 1949 and 1956, the site has deteriorated without protection and maintenance,

and was included in the 1998 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. A grant of \$10,000 in FY 1998 initiated the architectural survey portion of a long-term conservation plan that is being developed by the Israel Antiquities Authority. The total budget for the plan is \$48,000.

■ Italy

Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF Newsletter

Two thousand, five hundred dollars was granted in FY 1990 to support the publication of a full-color bulletin describing two recently completed projects funded by the KFEPP: the Church of Santa Pudenziana in Narni, and frescoes by Giandomenico Tiepolo in the Church of San Giovanni Battista, Meolo.

Florence

Da Pontormo & per Pontormo

Among the works of art featured for the 500th anniversary of Jacopo Pontormo's birth in 1494 were the remains of his extraordinary Passion cycle originally painted in the main cloister of the Certosa del Galluzzo in Florence. The Associazione Comitato Italiano World Monuments Fund, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, and WMF sponsored the restoration of recently recovered sixteenth-century oil copies—important documents of the severely deteriorated original frescoes detached from their masonry supports in the 1950s and moved inside the Certosa. The KFEPP granted an additional \$11,000 in FY 1997 for the publication of a catalog documenting the collaboration between WMF and its Italian affiliate with the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici for Florence, Pistoia, and Prato; art historians; restorers; photographers; scientists and technicians; and the publisher Centro Di on this exceptionally informative project.

Florence

"Donatello at Close Range"

A grant of \$2,000 in FY 1987–1988 contributed to expenses of the U.S. tour of a photographic exhibition documenting the restoration of stuccoes by Donatello in the Old Sacristy of San Lorenzo in Florence. The exhibition travelled to the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; Columbia Museum of Art, Columbia, South Carolina; Duke University Museum of

Art, Durham, North Carolina; Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; and University of Iowa Museum of Art, Iowa City, Iowa.

Florence

Church of Santo Spirito

14th century

The church of Santo Spirito, designed by Filippo Brunelleschi, has a significant early Italian Renaissance interior. The Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF has been active in restoring its extraordinary artistic patrimony since 1992, contributing approximately \$90,000 for six restoration projects. A KFEPP grant of \$9,000 in FY 1997 supported completion of the \$54,000 restoration of a polychromed wood sculpture representing Saint Nicholas of Tolentino (ca. 1515), and two panel paintings of angels—three of the original components of the Altarpiece of San Niccolò da Tolentino. The artworks were included in a major exhibition on Mannerism at the Uffizi Gallery in 1996, and published in a major monograph on the church.

Florence

Galleria Palatina Frescoes, Palazzo Pitti

17th century

Between 1641 and 1665, Pietro da Cortona and Ciro Ferri executed the elaborate stuccoes and frescoes that adorn the five Planetary Rooms of the Galleria Palatina in the Pitti Palace, built in the sixteenth century. The ensemble provides a crucial link between the great decorative schemes of the sixteenth century and the international baroque. A KFEPP grant of \$25,000 in 1993 complemented \$27,000 raised by the Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF to support exhaustive diagnostic analysis. Documentation of their condition, environmental monitoring, and study of the phenomenon known as *bottoccioli*—the loss of innumerable, minute cone-shaped fragments of frescoed plaster—paved the way for the restoration, now in progress, of these ceilings.

Meolo

Church of San Giovanni Battista

mid-18th century



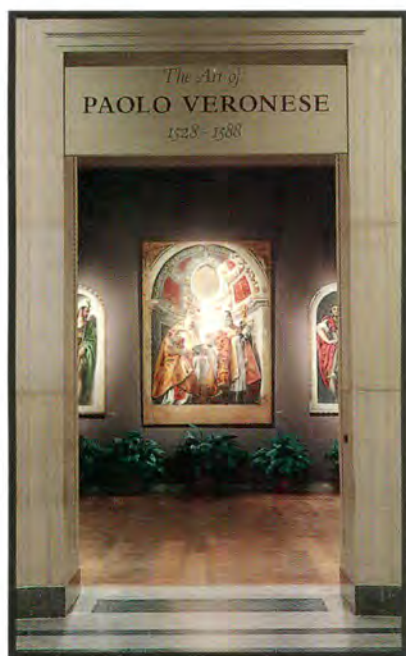
Conservation and lighting of an important fresco cycle by Giandomenico Tiepolo at the Church of San Giovanni Battista, Meolo, was accomplished with a grant from the KFEPP and private donations in Italy.

The *Baptism of Christ, the Evangelists, and the Cardinal and Theological Virtues*, ceiling frescoes painted in 1758 by Giandomenico Tiepolo on the vault of the church at Meolo, are important early works by the artist. Restoration after bombing of the vault in 1917 saved the frescoes. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1989 supported evaluation of the earlier restoration, surface cleaning and consolidation, roof repairs to protect the frescoes, and a new lighting system. The Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF raised an additional \$15,000 to complete the project in 1990.

Modena

Galleria Estense

A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1987 matched equal funds raised by the Galleria Estense museum to restore three great oil paintings by Paolo Veronese dated circa 1560—*Santi Geminiano e Severo*, *San Giovanni Battista*, and *San Menna*—on organ shutters salvaged from the church of San Geminiano in Venice. A second grant of \$7,500 was given to the museum in FY 1988 to support additional radiography. The restored paintings were displayed at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. in the exhibition “Veronese—Painter and Draftsman” during the winter of 1988–89.



Three significant oil paintings by Paolo Veronese, once in the church of San Geminiano in Venice, were restored with a matching grant from the KFEPP. The restored paintings were exhibited at the National Gallery of Art in 1988-89.

Narni

*Church of Santa Pudenziana
12th-16th centuries*

Structural repairs to ensure the stability of the early Umbrian Romanesque church of Santa Pudenziana in Narni and its soaring bell tower were financed by the Italian government in 1979 and 1984. The Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF focused its efforts on the precarious condition of the frescoes, painted between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. Cleaning and consolidation of the frescoes and partial replastering of the interior was completed with a KFEPP grant of \$40,000 in FY 1989. Additional funds were raised by the Comitato.

Rome

*Cryptoportico
2nd-3rd centuries*

Below the U.S. Embassy compound in Rome, a second-century corridor that once provided underground passage between imperial palaces, and served as a Christian chapel in the third century, was found recently complete with Roman wall paintings and early Christian symbols. The wall paintings had deteriorated significantly and were in danger of being lost. A \$25,000 challenge grant to the U.S. Department of State in FY 1996 for humidity control convinced the agency of the importance of preserving the site. The Department of State funded archaeological

excavations that were completed in 1997 in cooperation with the Soprintendenza di Archaeologia in Rome, followed by installation of humidity barriers and an air circulation system, conservation of frescoes, and construction of new entrance and light chambers for public viewing. The Cryptoportico Gallery was opened to the public in June 1998 at the U.S. Embassy.

Rome

*Jewish Catacombs at the Villa Torlonia
3rd-4th centuries*



Fresco of a menorah at the Jewish Catacombs in Rome. A KFEPP grant to study the conservation of a rare Jewish archaeological site in Rome was matched five-to-one by private contributions raised by WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.

An estimated five acres of galleries filled with tombs carved out of rock contain a Jewish catacomb below the grounds of the Villa Torlonia, now a city park incorporating this rare archaeological site. Burial inscriptions represent Jewish objects and symbols. WMF spearheaded a partnership with ICCROM to study the condition and conservation of this site as a scientific and didactic model for future investigation of similar monuments in Italy and elsewhere. A KFEPP grant of \$15,000 in FY 1990 spurred over \$76,000 in private contributions raised by WMF's Jewish Heritage Program. Technical studies by ICCROM were completed in 1996, indicating that the catacomb is relatively stable and can support limited access. The Italian Jewish community is lobbying the government to accept organizational and financial responsibility for conservation and long-term maintenance.

Salerno

Grottoes of San Michele

8th–9th centuries

Within an isolated natural cavern are seven rustic chapels decorated with exceptionally fine frescoes from the eighth and ninth centuries. The frescoes are an important record of an epoch that has left few documents—when Greek, Egyptian, and Libyan monastic communities settled along the southern Italian coast and profoundly influenced Mediterranean Europe. The frescoes are suffering from the effects of high humidity, deterioration of the chapel walls, and continuing vandalism. Following the inclusion of the site in the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996, a regional conference was organized; emergency conservation was planned; and a fundraising campaign was launched for restoration of the grotto and the Basilica of San Michele Arcangelo as well as for a natural park. A grant of \$12,000 in FY 1998 is supporting emergency cleaning and consolidation of the only bas-relief decorations to survive in the complex.

San Gimignano

Church of Santa Maria Assunta

12th century

A grant of \$10,000 in FY 1989 supported photographic documentation of previously unpublished frescoes by Taddeo di Bartolo (1389–1420), an influential Siennese painter. Photography accompanied a restoration campaign carried out by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici in Siena. A complete set of photographs for use by scholars was deposited at the Photographic Archives of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Venice

Ca'Zenobio

1687–1700

Antonio Gaspari, a patron of the arts, built Ca'Zenobio in the Dorsoduro section of Venice between 1687 and 1700. In the eighteenth century, the young Gian Battista Tiepolo collaborated on the interior fresco decoration. (Tiepolo's ceiling fresco depicting Peace and Justice is now in the library at San Lazzaro degli Armeni.) In the nineteenth century, Ca'Zenobio became a pivotal center for the dissemination of Armenian scholarship and culture. The building houses the Zenobio Institute's academic

programs in architectural design, history, and Venetian culture. A KFEPP grant of \$15,000 was awarded in FY 1994 towards a structural, architectural, and historic survey that resulted in emergency repair of the staircase. The Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF secured \$55,000 from other sources for the work at Ca'Zenobio.

Venice

International Course on Conservation of Library Materials at the Biblioteca Marciana

In FY 1990 the KFEPP contributed \$10,000 towards the organization of the first international book and library materials conservation course in Venice. Experts in archival conservation were assembled to guide the library staff in developing a more active conservation program for its extraordinary collections. The course was held October 1–November 30, 1990 under the auspices of UNESCO, the Istituto della Patologia del Libro in Rome (an Italian government agency), and the Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF, which raised additional funds from private and corporate sponsors. The Kress Foundation provided fellowships to practicing book and paper conservators from Romania and Bulgaria for their first training abroad. The course also helped to establish the Friends of the Marciana, a group to help the library address its conservation needs.

Venice

International Course on Technology of Stone Conservation

In 1975, as a result of the significant restoration work taking place in Venice after the devastating 1966 flood, UNESCO began offering a biennial stone conservation course for Venetian and international conservators, taught by international experts. In 1980 the Kress Foundation helped create the Misericordia Laboratory in Venice, one of the most advanced scientific centers in the world for the study of stone. The Kress Foundation has long supported the ICCROM Stone Conservation course in Venice and has also provided fellowships to Americans and students from Central and Eastern Europe. In 1989, a grant of \$12,500 through the KFEPP matched support from the Kress Foundation for the course sponsored by ICCROM, UNESCO, and the Venetian Superintendency of Artistic and Historic Properties, with the involvement of conservation institutions and the Misericordia Laboratory.

Venice

Venice and Modern Man

A grant of \$2,000 in FY 1987 supported the distribution to American libraries of the publication produced by Italia Nostra about the effects of modern industrial society on the architecture of Venice.

Venice or Expo: It is Up to You

International committees conducted a vigorous campaign to oppose selection of the Veneto as the site for Expo 2000. The UNESCO office in Venice produced a booklet, for distribution throughout Italy and Europe, which documented the negative ecological, social, and architectural impact of holding Expo in Venice. A \$3,500 grant in FY 1989 supported the English-language edition of the booklet. After severe criticism from the European Parliament on the selection of Venice as the site of Expo 2000, a special session of the Italian Parliament condemned the nomination. The Italian government withdrew its nomination of Venice on the eve of the final choice of the location for the project.

Verona

Santa Maria in Stelle

2nd-5th centuries



GIOVANNA BORTOLASO

A scene depicting "Daniel and Companions in the Fiery Furnace" is among the endangered early Christian frescoes at the grotto of Santa Maria in Stelle, near Verona. Essential surveys for the conservation and maintenance of these rare fifth-century frescoes were undertaken with a grant from the KFEPP.

This second-century grotto was included in the 1996 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites because of the precarious condition of its rare early Christian frescoes and mosaics surviving from the fifth century. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1998 supported an architectural and photographic survey, analysis of the condition of the frescoes and environmental causes of deterioration, and the formulation of conservation and maintenance guidelines. Strategies to halt decay are the first step toward planning for public access.

■ Jordan

Petra

Byzantine Church

6th century



ACOR

Documentation funded by the KFEPP was the first phase in conserving and presenting the important Byzantine church recently excavated at Petra.

The city of Petra is renowned for its architectural landscape of multicolored sandstone and magnificent Nabataean and Roman tomb facades. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1994 supported architectural documentation of the archaeological remains of a recently discovered Byzantine church, a new and important element for understanding the later periods of Petra's history. The American Center for Oriental Research (ACOR) is excavating, conserving, and presenting the church and its intricate sixth-century mosaic floor as part of the Petra National Archaeological Park and UNESCO's Conservation Plan for Petra. Major funding for excavation, protection, and conservation is provided by U.S.-A.I.D.

Petra

Southern Temple

Wadi Mousa

1st–6th centuries

Flash floods and earthquakes threaten the fragile ruins at Petra. The important Southern Temple in the center of the city, once a 20-meter-high, multi-columned edifice covered with white stucco, was included in the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 and 1998. A grant of \$10,000 in FY 1997 to an archaeological team from Brown University supported consolidation of the temple walls to ensure their preservation.

■ *Latvia*

Jurmala

No. 3 Juras Street

1897



At No. 3 Juras Street, exterior architectural woodwork was restored with Kress funding. The initiative helped to train Latvian students and attract additional support to an important demonstration project.

No. 3 Juras Street is a neo-Gothic style wooden summer house built in 1897 in the architecturally splendid spa resort of Jurmala on the Baltic Sea. Left derelict by the Red Army, the building is being restored by the Jurmala Town Council for use as a cultural and environmental center and government guest house, as part of the city's efforts to attract tourists from outside the former Soviet Union. A grant of \$20,000 in FY 1996, the first international grant for preservation received in Latvia, launched the first

phase, restoration of exterior architectural woodwork. Latvian students of architecture, woodworking and stained glass have participated in the project. As a result, additional funds from the town council and private donations are supporting the overall restoration of the building, projected to cost \$110,000.

■ *Lebanon*

Tyre

Ancient Tyre

3rd millennium B.C.

The ancient Phoenician city of Tyre, a center of maritime commerce and exploration on the Mediterranean founded about 2750 B.C., is an area of great archaeological interest and a UNESCO World Heritage site. War damage, political instability, urban development, deterioration, and looting threaten the site, which was listed by the World Monuments Watch in 1996. UNESCO and the International Association to Save Tyre were granted \$25,000 in FY 1997 for a mission to create a master plan to protect ancient Tyre from development, matched by \$22,000 from the French insurance company Unistrat. UNESCO's International Safeguarding Campaign created a special fund to finance implementation of recommended strategies, with \$100,000 from UNESCO and substantial support from Lebanese authorities for carrying out these activities.

■ *Lithuania*

Vilnius

Bernardine Monastery

16th–18th centuries

St. John's University of Jamaica, New York received \$10,000 in FY 1995 to support the "Bernardine Monastery Charrette: A Planning Conference for the Cultural Reclamation of the Historic 'Old Town' of Vilnius," held June 16–21, 1995. Jointly organized by St. John's University, the Archdiocese of Vilnius, and the Vilnius University International School of Business, with leadership from WMF, the charrette produced a plan for restoration and adaptive reuse of the historic monastery, dating from the mid-fifteenth century, as a cultural and educational center. The center aims to accelerate progress toward democracy and a free economy; bring new life to a

major site in the historic town center (a World Heritage site); and provide a prototype for nonprofit and community service organizations. A conference report and matching funds of \$12,000 were provided by the cosponsors.

■ *Norway*

Oppland County

Vågåmo Vågå Old Church

1627

A wooden stave church first noted in twelfth-century chronicles and rebuilt in 1627, Vågå Old Church was threatened by the recent arson attacks on more than 20 churches in Norway. A \$15,000 grant in FY 1997 followed World Monuments Watch listing in 1996, and equipped the church with surveillance cameras and a motion detection system. The increased attention to the plight of the church spurred the municipality to provide \$50,000 for a fire detection system, and two additional grants totaling \$12,000 from Norwegian corporations. This fourfold match to the KFEPP serves as a model for protection of similar churches at risk for arson.

■ *Portugal*

Lisbon

Tower of Belém

1514–1519



The restored Tower of Belém shines anew as a symbol of the golden age of Portugal. Planning grants from the KFEPP gave impetus to the inaugural project of the Associação WMF (Portugal).

The Tower of Belém was constructed between 1514 and 1519 as part of the strategic defense plan for the Lisbon port, a primary departure point during the Age of Exploration. Shaped like a galleon heading out to sea, the Tower of Belém has become a symbol of the golden age of Portuguese culture, and became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1984, together with the contemporaneous Jerónimos Monastery nearby. The importance of the Tower of Belém as a cultural icon and the need to restore, maintain, and plan for its future made it an ideal inaugural project for the Associação WMF (Portugal). The initial planning mission in 1993 was underwritten by a KFEPP grant of \$25,000. A grant of \$6,183 made possible a project planning document and recommendations, resulting from the site assessment in February 1993 conducted by a team of experts assembled by the WMF. Another \$3,000 was granted in FY1993 towards the production of a report documenting the stone conservation survey of the tower. A \$25,000 grant in 1994 enabled WMF and the Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico e Arqueológico (IPPAR) to complete jointly a physical survey and analysis of the exterior. Planning was also completed for interior restoration, site improvements, and a permanent exhibition in the tower. A Robert W. Wilson Challenge Grant of \$125,000 through WMF helped the Associação WMF (Portugal) to raise the \$970,000 needed for the project. The completed restoration was inaugurated in 1998.

■ *Romania*

Ghelinta

Romano Church

13th century

This Roman Catholic church—built by the region's first Christian settlers and in continuous use since 1300—retains its original nave, constructed from stone. A valuable cycle of Gothic mural paintings illustrate the legend of King St. László. Frequent earthquakes in the region have damaged the stability of the building, causing sizable cracks that allow water infiltration. Since 1996 and 1998 listing by the World Monuments Watch, the building has been stabilized but the murals are still in need of expert conservation. A \$5,000 grant in FY 1998 will send an expert in fresco conservation to evaluate proposed treatment to protect the murals.

■ *Russia*

Republic of Karelia

Kemi Province:

Paanajärvi Village

14th century



MARKKU NIEMINEN

An elder craftsman, villager Vasili Popov, teaching local trainees about the special features of wooden architecture at Paanajärvi village, the last intact wooden village in Viena Karelia.

Paanajärvi village, the last original, intact vernacular wooden village in the district of Viena Karelia (on the Finnish-Russian frontier), was established in the fourteenth century. Since the fall of Communism in 1991, rapid efforts have been made to preserve and recover the traditional culture in the surviving villages in Finland and Russia. Meanwhile, an imminent threat surfaced. In the 1950s, the Soviets had planned to build five hydro-electric power plants along the Kemi River, but after building four abandoned the last. The old plans were revived, however, and the Russians began bulldozing a site on the river's edge in 1994. This fifth dam and power plant would destroy Paanajärvi village and the last undisturbed stretch of the Kemi River. Karelian and Finnish cultural foundations have appealed for international political pressure and funding for restoration. A KFEPP grant of \$11,000 in FY 1998 is supporting training of seven local carpenters in preservation theory and practice for vernacular wood structures by local masters and Finnish experts. Restoration costs for the entire village are estimated at \$1 million. As of 1998, the momentum of Karelian and Finnish preservationists had outpaced that of the Russian economy, and power plant construction has been put on hold for two years.

Russia

Pavlosk

Imperial Palace

1782-1825

Destroyed by the invading Nazi army during World War II, the eighteenth-century Imperial Palace at Pavlosk near St. Petersburg was completely rebuilt by the Soviet government. In 1989, as a gesture of cultural amity, the Friends of Pavlosk, an American nonprofit group, offered to provide appropriate lighting for the gallery in the palace and to train a Russian in the Western techniques of lighting historic settings. A grant of \$5,000 was made in FY 1989 to support this demonstration of international concern.

"The World Monuments Fund was the first to take notice of and to help artistic restoration in Russia and without your sponsorship I would never have been able to accomplish the work that was done at Pavlosk."

*—Suzanne Massie
Friends of Pavlosk
1994*

St. Petersburg

Alexander Palace

1792-1796



WMF/JOHN STUBBS

A KFEPP planning grant has enabled the WMF to take important steps in restoring the Alexander Palace at Tsarskoe Selo as a national museum.

Commissioned by Catherine the Great, the Alexander Palace in Tsarskoe Selo (the Royal Village) was the masterpiece of the Italian neoclassical architect Giacomo Quarenghi. At the end of the nineteenth century, it underwent significant interior remodeling as the residence of Tsar Nicholas II until 1917. It subsequently served as a military installation. A \$35,000 KFEPP grant in FY 1995 supported extensive research and project planning involving WMF and Russian authorities, and preparation of a feasibility study for restoration and adaptive reuse of the palace as a museum about Russia's imperial family, since the original interior furnishings from the period of Nicholas and Alexandra survive largely intact. A grant of \$6,202 in FY 1995 initiated *Restoration and Reuse of the Alexander Palace as a Museum*, a planning document following the 1995 mission. Inclusion of the palace on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 prompted American Express to award grants totaling \$200,000 for emergency roof repairs to the southeast wing in 1997. Now that the naval division which occupies the palace has indicated its willingness to move, additional repairs need to be completed to secure the palace for its new public role. The site remains on the 1998 Watch list. The Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments are on the World Heritage List.

Survey of Russian Sites

In FY 1998, \$30,000 was allocated towards an architectural survey of selected sites in Russia, organized by WMF in cooperation with the World Bank. Survey results will be used to establish restoration priorities among these sites, which the Russian government has already identified as "especially valuable." The project includes developing a survey form to ensure consistency among sites and allow for eventual comparative analysis.

■ *Slovakia* *Spisske Podhradie* *Synagogue* *19th century*



FRIENDS OF SLOVAKIA ASSOCIATION

Interior of the synagogue of Spisske Podhradie. A KFEPP grant, matched locally two-to-one, has boosted the restoration campaign for a synagogue in Slovakia.

The late nineteenth-century synagogue of Spisske Podhradie is being restored and transformed into a multi-purpose cultural center through the efforts of the Friends of Slovakia Association, an international society based in California with a field representative in Slovakia. The project is a joint initiative involving the National Trust of Slovakia with the cooperation of the Central Union of Jewish Religions in the Slovak Republic. The Association has been mobilizing resources for the \$209,000 campaign and volunteer cleanups of the site and nearby Jewish cemeteries by local residents and the Peace Corps. In 1997, \$20,000 from the Getty Grant Program funded project research and design. A KFEPP grant of \$10,000 in FY 1998 towards exterior restoration has brought additional contributions of \$25,000 from the Ministry of Culture through its Pro Slovakia Fund, construction of a fence by the town, and window repairs by a local craftsman to stop pigeon entry. The campaign by the Friends of Slovakia Association is a model of American-style advocacy and volunteerism.

■ Spain

Toro

Portada de la Majestad

Collegiate Church of Santa María la Mayor

13th century



The pioneering conservation of rare medieval polychromy over an entire portal was a model collaboration between experts and trainees from Spain, the U.S., and other countries, that attracted contributions from both Spanish and American corporations and foundations.

The grand western portal of the Collegiate Church is a masterpiece of Romanesque and Gothic sculpture. In 1941 the roof over a chapel enclosing the portal collapsed, leaving it exposed to the elements for almost 50 years. A phased conservation program took place from 1987 to 1995 and involved experts and trainees from Spain, the United States and other countries. In a remarkable recovery, it proved possible to remove multiple layers of overpainting to reveal 80 percent of the original medieval polychromy. The KFEPP granted \$25,000 to support conservation work, documentation, and research in 1990-92, matched by \$20,000 from the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation. The Comité Conjunto provided over \$122,000 for the first phase, and the Getty Program

another \$17,300. In 1991, a new roof was constructed over the chapel to protect the portal. WMF España adopted the final phase of conservation work on the portal in 1995-1996 as its first project, raising \$152,141 from Fundación Banesto, the European Community, Fundación Coca-Cola España, and Iberdrola. The conservation of the Portada de la Majestad has improved understanding of the history, aesthetic, and technology of early Gothic art in Europe. The extent and freshness of the polychromy provide a breathtaking glimpse of the full beauty of a Gothic portal, making it especially valuable to scholars, historians, conservators, and art lovers. A total of \$25,500 was granted in FY 1996 and FY 1997 towards the production of the Spanish publication *Portada de la Majestad, Colegiata de Toro* and an English translation. Findings of the art-historical and scientific analysis, and conservation procedures of this pioneering project, are thoroughly documented as a reference for future projects elsewhere and the long-term conservation of the portal.

Trujillo

Casa-Museo de Francisco Pizarro

This once-glorious city that flourished during the Spanish conquest of the New World until the early nineteenth century has been revitalized through the efforts of the Friends of Trujillo since 1974. In 1992, \$10,000 was awarded to complete the restoration of the house of the Pizarro family—explorers of South America—and its conversion into a historical museum. Pro-bono restoration work was performed by the Escuela Taller de Trujillo, a local restoration workshop, and contributions of \$105,000 were raised from Banco Hispano Americano, Ferrovial, and other sponsors. The museum opened in 1992 in conjunction with National Quincentennial Commission and the program Enclave 92.

■ *Sweden*
Isle of Öland
Borgholm Castle
12th century



MARK A. WEBER

Slaking lime from the new kiln at Borgholm Castle, which burns local limestone for historically authentic mortar.

Borgholm Castle on the Isle of Öland was a major Swedish stronghold until the eighteenth century. It is constructed of reddish-brown Öland limestone, an important export product of the island. However, in the twentieth century, the introduction of Portland cement mortar from the mainland replaced locally produced, physically and esthetically compatible lime mortar, threatened this and other traditional buildings already in need of preservation. A \$25,000 grant in FY 1996 supported construction of a lime-burning kiln to allow reddish-brown hydraulic lime mortar to be prepared on site with local limestone. The Swedish government provided \$242,700 for the first year of restoration at Borgholm Castle and plans to continue work over four years. The possible use of Öland lime mortar for similar restoration work at Kalmar Castle on the mainland of southern Sweden is being tested, and the two lime mortar's regional application is being studied.

■ *Turkey*
Aphrodisias
Tetrapylon
mid-2nd century



NICOLAS SAPIEHA

Local workers reconstructed the Tetrapylon in Aphrodisias, Turkey under the direction of the late Professor Kenan T. Erim.

At this important Anatolian archaeological site, the American Friends of Aphrodisias received \$15,100 in FY 1988 and a second grant of \$10,000 in FY 1989 matching American Express in the anastylosis of the elaborately-decorated gateway known as the Tetrapylon. During the period of Roman rule from 30 B.C. to A.D. 330, Anatolian art and culture retained distinctive Hellenic characteristics. The Tetrapylon is an unusual and rare example of an ornate, monumental gateway in Asia Minor. Reconstruction was completed in 1990 under the direction of the late Professor Kenan T. Erim.

"The main effect of the Tetrapylon project was the training of a local team of skilled workmen who can handle marble. The core group of 15 men is still at work in Aphrodisias, reconstructing monuments under the supervision of two architects and two restorers."

*—Prof. R. R. R. Smith
University of Oxford
July 1998*

Istanbul

Zeyrek Camii

12th century

The Zeyrek Camii, once the church complex of the monastery of Christ Pantocrator in Byzantine Constantinople, has functioned as a mosque since the Ottoman conquest in 1453. Located in a blighted historic neighborhood in Istanbul, the large complex with five domes is in disrepair, lacks a large congregation, and has sustained many incidents of vandalism and theft. With the cooperation of the General Directorate of Pious Foundations, architectural and archaeological survey work and documentation by a joint team from the Universities of Illinois and Istanbul began in 1995. The first phase of restoration work is underway; it began in 1997 and extends into 1999. A KFEPP grant of \$20,000 in FY 1997 is supporting the purchase of new windows to protect the building and matching brick for cornices. The city government provided \$200,000 for removal of cementitious plaster over roof vaults and a new lead roof laid in the traditional manner over layers of mortar and a mixture of mud and straw. Dumbarton Oaks provided an additional \$10,000 to this project.

Kars

Ani Archaeological Site

3rd–14th centuries



A KFEPP planning grant and matching funds brought international experts to a medieval Silk Route destination. Shown above, the ruins of the eleventh-century Church of the Redeemer, the focus of WMF's recent stabilization work.

The ruins of Ani, a medieval capital of economic, cultural, and architectural importance on the Silk Route, were included on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996 and 1998. Threats to the site, uninhabited since the fourteenth century, include structural instability, the constant threat of further seismic damage, and lack of protection. A \$15,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation in 1996 sponsored a field mission which produced a preliminary conservation plan for the site. A subsequent KFEPP challenge grant of \$10,000 in FY 1998 is supporting the return of international team of experts to oversee limited emergency stabilization of the Church of the Redeemer, an architectural masterpiece built in 1036. WMF secured matching funds of \$10,000 from the Ani Memorial Fund. A goal of the mission is to build consensus between foreign and Turkish experts on the optimal conservation strategy for the site.

■ *United Kingdom*

Caernarfon, Wales

No. 6 Palace Street

15th century

The medieval center of Caernarfon, designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage site, contains the largest and finest medieval castle in Wales and the town built to support its military and administrative roles. When a derelict medieval building on the main commercial street was on the brink of demolition, concerned citizens formed the Ymddiriedolaeth Treftadaeth Caernarfon (Caernarfon Heritage Trust) to save it. A KFEPP grant of \$5,000 in FY 1995 covered the group's initial expenses and preparation of a feasibility study that made a compelling case. Their successful strategy for restoration of the building brought approximately \$250,000 in funding from CADW (the Welsh granting body for historic buildings), the Heritage Lottery Fund, and the Architectural Heritage Fund—and a viable reuse as a shop and offices. The discovery of interesting medieval timberwork, a complete sixteenth-century floor, and other historic features affirmed the significance of the building.

Dulwich, England
Dulwich Picture Gallery
1811-1814

The first public art gallery built by design in Europe, Dulwich Picture Gallery is renowned for its superb collection; its novel and influential design by Sir John Soane; and its beautiful setting. The architectural highlight of the building is the Mausoleum, a burial chamber for the founders, which has suffered damage from condensation and rainwater ingress. A \$50,000 KFEPP award in FY 1998 funded restoration of the skylight in the mausoleum, part of a multimillion dollar capital program to restore the building, ensure the long-term preservation of the gallery's collection, and improve interpretation and public access.

Glasgow, Scotland
Ingram Street Tea Room
1900

Twenty thousand dollars was awarded as a grant in FY 1995 to the Burrell Collection for conservation of two gesso friezes painted by Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Margaret Macdonald Mackintosh in the White Dining Room at Miss Cranston's Ingram Street Tea Room. The *Wassail* and *May Queen* friezes were painted in 1900 and shown that year as the centerpiece of the Mackintosh exhibit at the Eighth Secessionist Exhibition in Vienna. The work at the White Dining Room is the first phase of a long-term project to restore all eight Mackintosh rooms from Ingram Street for display in a new National Gallery of Scottish Art in Glasgow. The friezes were part of an exhibition mounted by Glasgow Museums, which toured the United States in 1997.

Lincoln, England
Lincoln Cathedral
13th-15th centuries

Lincoln Cathedral, a major monument of the early English Gothic style, incorporated in its great West Front a significant part of the original early Norman Romanesque sculpture. The KFEPP granted \$20,000 in 1993 towards conservation of three panels of the Romanesque Frieze, one of the most important pieces of architectural sculpture of the period, which had suffered serious disintegration. The



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL FABRIC FUND

One of three panels of the Romanesque Frieze at Lincoln Cathedral, restored with KFEPP help in 1993.

Lincoln Cathedral Fabric Fund has now conserved six panels at a cost of \$408,000, and anticipated a sum of of \$1.6 million for all 15 panels.

Liverpool, England
St. George's Hall
1841-1854



WMAF/JOHN H. STUBBS

Detail of the small concert room St. George's Hall. KFEPP funding in 1992 supported planning for restoration and reuse of one of Europe's most important neoclassical civic buildings.

St. George's Hall is one of the finest neoclassical civic buildings in Europe, built to the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes and Charles Robert Cockerell—a symbol of prosperity in nineteenth-century Liverpool. Designed as civic center, concert hall, and law court, it was nearly abandoned by the 1980s. The Liverpool city council has sought to revitalize public use of the building and reopen the concert hall. A grant of \$25,000 in 1992 supported the participation of WMF in Britain the initial planning phase for restoration, and its continuing representation on the recently established St. George's Hall Trust.

Manchester, England

St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery
1866–1872

Manchester's St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery, built at the height of the Industrial Revolution for a burgeoning city, is a glorious example of the High Victorian Gothic style. As has happened elsewhere in major European inner cities, the church congregation declined and the building has been vacant since 1989. The building was stripped of its treasures and has been deteriorating from rainwater damage, pigeons, and vandalism. World Monuments Watch listing in 1998 resulted in the transfer of ownership from bank receivers to a Trust, media attention, temporary waterproofing, improved security, and funding for a feasibility study. A grant of \$13,600 in FY 1998 has been designated for a conservation plan, the next step in the strategy for restoration and reuse as an interfaith community center.

Oxfordshire, England

Ditchley Park
first half of the 18th century

Twenty-five thousand dollars was awarded to the Ditchley Foundation in FY 1992 to support conservation of the extraordinary ceiling in the Saloon at Ditchley Park, a Georgian mansion designed by James Gibbs that today serves as a conference center. The carved plaster ceiling, executed by Italian artists around 1728, depicts the Goddess Flora amidst a swirl of clouds and putti. The Ditchley Foundation raised matching funds for the project.

Thornham Parva, England

St. Mary's Church
14th century

Conservation of the Thornham Parva retable, a rare medieval English altarpiece, was supported by a grant of \$25,000 in FY 1997. The 12-foot-long oak retable depicts the Crucifixion, flanked by eight panel paintings of saints against a gilded background. It is the centerpiece of an outstanding medieval parish church in rural Suffolk, whose small, determined congregation raised approximately \$380,000 for conservation, and environmental and security improvements. The grant helped secure major funding from the National Heritage Memorial Fund and English Heritage, in addition to funds from H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Radcliffe Trust through the Council for the Care of Churches, and individuals.

Winchester, England

Winchester Cathedral
1079

Winchester Cathedral, erected in the eleventh century and one of the great medieval cathedrals of Europe, attracts more than half a million visitors annually. A grant of \$20,000 in 1995 supported major work at the west end: archaeological recording, conservation and repair of the medieval stained glass of the Great West Window and its associated stonework; and cleaning and repair of the stonework of the West Front—altogether a \$1.2 million project. An exemplary capital campaign begun in 1990 by the Winchester Cathedral Trust successfully raised \$13 million for critical conservation and repairs, a visitor's center, and endowment of the famous Winchester Cathedral Choir.

World Monuments Fund:
The First Thirty Years

An overview of WMF's history from 1965–1995, with a catalog of major projects, was published in 1996 with \$36,240 from the KFEPP. Many of the activities were supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program.

Kress Foundation European Preservation Program Grant Recipients

American Center for Oriental Research	Nena Komarica
American Friends of Aphrodisias	Dr. Roman Kozłowski
American Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises	Kuhmon Kultuuriskoraitsa Foundation
Associação World Monuments Fund (Portugal)	Lincoln Cathedral Fabric Fund
Association Culturelle de Commarque	Mount Sinai Foundation
Association des Amis du Désert de Retz	Musée de l'Armée
Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF	National Museums & Galleries on
Austrian Society of Historical Gardens	Merseyside
Dott.essa Giovanna Bortolaso	Norwegian Heritage Foundation
Brown University	Pécs Cathedral Museum Foundation
Burrell Collection	Pour le Théâtre Impérial
The Butrint Foundation	Prague Castle Foundation
Central Board of Antiquities of the Republic of Estonia	Gionata Rizzi
Ditchley Foundation	Save Britain's Heritage
Dulwich Picture Gallery	Save Dalmatia Foundation
European Mozart Academy	Fr. Albert Schlick
Fondation du Château de Maintenon	Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici di Firenze
Friends of Pavlovsk	Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici di Salerno e Avellino
Friends of Slovakia Association	Soprintendenze per i Beni Artistici e di Siena
Friends of Trujillo	St. John's University
The Friends of Tugendhat	Statens Fastfihetsverk
Fundação Gonzalo Allende	Telč Municipality
Galleria Estense	Thornham Parva P.C.C.
Georgian Research Institute	UNESCO
Dinu C. Giurescu	US/ICOMOS
Vesna Jursko-Herman	U.S. Department of State
ICCROM	Winchester Cathedral Trust
ICOMOS Bulgaria	World Monuments Fund España
ICOMOS Georgia	World Monuments Fund France
International Association to Save Tyre	Ymddiriedolaeth Treftadaeth Caernarfon
Irish Georgian Society	York University, Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit
Israel Antiquities Authority	
Italia Nostra	
Jurmala Town Council	
Alexei Komatch	

New Grants
in 1999

* Austria, Styria

Mausoleum of Duke Karl II

\$38,000

* Croatia, Zadar

Ducal Palace

\$15,000

* Georgia, Tbilisi

Tbilisi Historic Center

\$30,000

* Italy, Ventonene

Prison of Santo Stefano

\$5,000

* Poland, Cracow

Tempel Synagogue

\$50,000

* Poland, Nowy Targ

Debno Parish Church

\$30,000

* Portugal, Lisbon

Jerónimos Monastery Cloister

\$16,000

* Russia, Kemi Province

Paanajärvi Village

\$20,000

* Yugoslavia, Subotica

Subotica Synagogue

\$5,000

FRONT COVER IMAGE:

Tower of Belém, Lisbon, Portugal

At the height of Portuguese exploration in the sixteenth century, the remarkable arrival of a rhinoceros in Lisbon prompted its inclusion on the tower; all the other sculpted creatures are imaginary. Restoration of the Tower of Belém, completed in 1998, launched the Associação World Monuments Fund (Portugal).

Credit: WMF

BACK COVER IMAGE:

Church of San Giovanni Battista, Meolo, Italy

Giandomenico Tiepolo—the son and most important collaborator of Giambattista—painted the ceiling frescoes at the Church of San Giovanni Battista in 1758. The Associazione Comitato Italiano World Monuments Fund restored the frescoes in 1989—90.

Credit: Vanni Tiozzo



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

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