The 1995 Europa Nostra Prize to WMF Project at Royal Monastery of Guadalupe

The World Monuments Fund’s restoration, completed in 1992, of the temple and garden of the Mudéjar Cloister at the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe has won a 1995 Europa Nostra Prize. The principal cloister of the monastery—established under royal patronage in 1341 and constructed through the fifteenth century—is a rare surviving example of monumental Mudéjar construction in Spain, a document of the synthesis of forms from Christian and Islamic traditions in Spanish medieval art. Financed and supervised by WMF, an international team of architectural conservation experts carried out the project from initial planning through the restoration of the upper stage of the temple and the stabilization of its lower register, and an interpretive reconstruction of the original garden, based on historic evidence and archaeological data. WMF gratefully acknowledges the principal sponsors of the restoration project for the temple and garden of the Mudéjar Cloister, Banco de Extremadura (Caceres, Spain) and the Caixa Geral de Depositos (Lisbon, Portugal) and support received from the Amanson Foundation, Alliance Capital Management, The Getty Grant Program, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, and Robert W. Wilson.
Lord Rothschild receives 1995 Hadrian Award

The eighth annual Hadrian Award Luncheon took place in New York on Friday, October 25, 1995 at The Plaza. Jayne Wrightsman and Oscar de la Renta cochaired the event, and James D. Wolfensohn served as Honorary Chairman. Lord Rothschild's excerpted remarks follow:

I couldn't help wondering how Hadrian would have reacted to today's gathering here to salute the work of the World Monuments Fund. He was an extraordinary figure, and I can assure you that all of us are puny human beings and patrons, who pale into insignificance if our names are even mentioned in the same breath.

He was an able diplomat, soldier and administrator, an aesthete, a bibliophile, a gourmet, an author, and a poet. And of course as well a great patron. Think of the Pantheon; his own mausoleum—the great mausoleum that he built for his favorite hunting dog in Gaul. But first and foremost is his great villa at Tivoli—all of 120 hectares, dwarfing Versailles and dwarfing even the Metropolitan Museum. Tiny in comparison as it is, Spencer House I think would have pleased him, for

acquired by Cardinal Albani, whom he placed it above his chimney piece in the piano nobile of his great Villa Albani. Then Lord Spencer acquired his cast when he went to Rome in about 1763, and there it remains to this day in the hall.

But there is another face of Hadrian—the one set on conquest and suppression and not the gentle one, which was concerned with art and building. If he would have approved of Spencer House and his influences there, I am not at all sure about his reactions to the Supreme Court Building in Jerusalem.

It was after all Hadrian who decided to build over the ruins of Jerusalem the city in his own honor, called Aelia Capitolina. At first thwarted, he returned to crush the rebellion of Bar Kochba, established his new town, and from then on Jews were forbidden to enter on penalty of death. The names Judea and Jerusalem were expunged from the map of the empire. The city was colonized by gentiles; and circumcission, the celebration of the Torah, and the teaching of the Law, and the possession of a scroll of law all became capital crimes. For some eighteen hundred years after Hadrian's repression, Jews were no longer masters of their own fate in Jerusalem.

So I doubt if we could really think in terms of Hadrian warning to the sight of the Israeli flag flying high over the Supreme Court in Jerusalem, but in a sense I suppose that makes the award just that much sweeter to many of us here today. It certainly adds to my happiness and gratitude—gratitude to you Marilyn Perry and to you Bonnie Burnham for your great help and encouragement, and for the quite splendid work of the World Monuments Fund—it all achieved with a staff of only twelve people. But you have a network in twenty countries, and I think that what you have achieved over thirty years is quite extraordinary.

Happily, the World Monuments Fund has now established a branch in the United Kingdom under the chairmanship of John Julius Norwich. A great occasion and the effort and support of friends has resulted in no less than fifty percent more revenues for the great cause of the world heritage than on any previous occasion. That is a wonderful and well deserved accolade from an extraordinary institution celebrating its thirtieth anniversary. Can I say, quite simply, how deeply touched, grateful, and honored I am.

Save the Date

October 25, 1996, presentation of the Ninth Annual Hadrian Award to His Highness The Aga Khan. For information about the luncheon, which takes place at The Plaza, please contact the WMF office in New York.
France

Chateau de Commarque, Perigord

Under the direction of Giovanna Rizzi, a Milan-based conservation architect and WMF project consultant, an international team has completed preliminary scientific studies and emergency clearance and maintenance at this important site which, essentially untouched since the end of the sixteenth century, encapsulates a stratigraphy around eighty thousand years. Visiting Commarque, one becomes aware of its long, rich history. Beneath the chateau are the foundations of a prehistoric settlement and a Carolingian chapel. This entire complex rests atop the prehistoric Grotte de Commarque, a series of caves decorated with prehistoric art.

Commarque began as a group of knights' houses controlled by a number of the more prominent feudal families of Perigord. Before 1240 power and authority were only vaguely established in the region. As the settlement expanded, each family supported the defense of a specific sector of the enclose. The most intense building took place during the fifteenth century. What is known of the relatively short but dramatic history of the chateau is that it was associated with the Commarque and Beynas families; with their conversion to Protestantism, the chateau was drawn into the Wars of Religion and was captured and damaged during a Catholic siege in 1569. Although recaptured in 1592, it was abandoned shortly thereafter. The ruins have survived unspoiled by later development, and today they stand as a rare surviving example of a medieval fortified castrum.

WMF's work at Commarque, supported by The Florence Gould Foundation, has enhanced knowledge of the history of the site, the architectural complex, and the development of both over time. The team identified six distinct building phases over five centuries. Architectural analysis of historical research revealed that Commarque was not a conventional medieval castle, but a village of noble families—a castrum—that originally lacked the customary enclosure or enceinte. Only during the Wars of Religion, rather late in the history of the fortification, did the castrum achieve the form of a chateau dominating its bailey-cour and village. Yet soon after, the site was permanently abandoned.

While the team found the castle to be generally sound from a structural point of view, unstable areas of the complex will require observation. Formulation of recommendations for site conservation required a detailed architectural study of above-grade archaeology, measured drawings, stratigraphic analysis, and comparative archaeology. In words of architect Rizzi, "improve our insight into the architectural imbroglio represented by the ruins of Commarque." The team also developed a plan for conservation action and site presentation—to conserve the ruins without disturbing its authenticity and to improve "legibility" of Commarque while avoiding intervention that would disturb the evocative visual qualities.

The ethic of the conservation program is to respect the archaeological potential of the site, with work ultimately limited to what is strictly necessary for consolidation and preservation of the masonry. Conservation activity among the elements comprising one building phase could be detrimental to the study and conservation of others. For instance, to restore the classical-form bailey-cour would enhance the final, seven-century-phase, but obscure the medieval structure of the castrum. To focus on the fourteenth-century ensemble, however, would disturb the later elements, rendering illegible the transformations undergone during the Wars of Religion. Finally, the romantic aspect of the ruined site in its natural environment must be preserved. This, Rizzi points out, makes Commarque unique among the castles in Perigord. Those who visit Commarque enjoy its "wildness" and the experience of discovering the site.

WMF gratefully acknowledges Comte et Comtesse Hubert de Commarque for their leadership in ensuring that Commarque received national and international recognition as not only a precious cultural resource, but as an important case study for the care of "fragile sites" throughout the world. The editor wishes also to thank architect Giovanna Rizzi for guidance in photo selection and permission to adapt information from his report submitted to WMF.

Armenia, Basilica of Ererouk

At the end of August 1995 John Stubbs completed a third WMF mission to Armenia, accompanied by Milan-based architectural conservators Giovanna Rizzi and Gianluca Casnati and architect Vitali Gevorkian from Washington, D.C.

The mission advanced the project to conserve the Ererouk basilica, located in western Armenia some three kilometers from the border with Turkey. WMF's team met with its counterparts at the Armenian Commission for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments in Yerevan, and then spent three days at Ererouk assessing conservation challenges at this remarkable fifth-century site. Field work comprised: inspecting and adjusting structural shoring which was placed in 1993 to protect the earthquake-damaged structure; analyzing samples of the masonry building materials; documenting cracks in the structure; and commencing a master plan for the conservation and presentation of the site.

En route to Yerevan, Mr. Stubbs took advantage of the opportunity to further study the Armenian heritage in the region, visiting Ani—the ancient capital of Armenia now in eastern Turkey—and viewing impressive evidence of Armenian construction in Georgia and in northeastern Armenia.

Cambodia, Angkor

The WMF Interpretive Center at Preah Khan, made possible by a grant from the PATA Foundation, is a tremendous success. As the only facility of its kind today, it plays a valuable role for visitors not just to the WMF demonstration project at Preah Khan but to the entire Angkor area. John Sanady, WMF's project manager at Preah Khan, reports that use of the Interpretive Center is nearing 15,000 visitors annually. As more tourists visit Angkor, this number is constantly increasing.

There is yet another measure of the Interpretive Center's success. In addition to a photographic exhibition about Preah Khan and WMF's ongoing work at the site, visitors can buy WMF's T-shirts, project reports, and a newly published WMF guidebook. Income from the sales desk since the Center opened has allowed architect John Sanady, Preah Khan project manager, to buy a Toyota pickup truck—greatly enhancing team mobility and efficiency.

The guidebook, Preservation Priorities: The Angkor Challenge, may also be purchased from WMF's office in New York for $10 (includes postage and handling.)

Second Symposium on Radar Imaging Examines Technology's Applications in Cultural Resource Management

Radar images taken from the space shuttle Endeavour in 1994 are beginning to unlock the mysteries of Angkor's past. The latest discoveries were revealed at the second scientific roundtable on the subject, "New Technologies and Global Cultural Resource Management" held April 15-19, 1996 at the University of Florida, Gainesville. Organized by WMF, in cooperation with the university's Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture and the Royal Angkor Foundation, the workshop allowed key specialists in fields such as archaeology, architecture, ecology, and history, to meet scientists from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) to discuss and interpret radar-imaging data. A symposium immediately following the workshop brought together the specialists from around the U.S. who have used remote sensing for cultural resource management purposes in areas as diverse as Greece, Ukraine, Italy, and New Mexico, and to hear about WMF's experience at Angkor with spaceborne radar imagery.

continued on page 8
An Interview with the Executive Director as WMF Launches its Fourth Decade

Bonnie Burnham became executive director of the World Monuments Fund in 1985. Burnham has devoted twenty-five years to the protection and conservation of international cultural heritage. Educated in the United States and France as an art historian, she began her career in Paris in 1971, when she compiled, for the International Council of Museums, a publication to guide member institutions in their formulation of acquisitions policy in relation to objects stolen, looted from illegally excavated sites, or exported in contravention of national laws. In 1975 Burnham published The Art Crisis, a general-audience book on the subject. The same year she joined the International Foundation for Art Research (IFARI), where she developed the Art Theft Archive, which remains fundamental to the recovery of stolen works of art throughout the world. Under IFARI’s auspices Burnham directed a further study on the circulation of stolen art, generating the book Art Theft: Its Scope, Its Impact and Its Control in 1978. Burnham’s personal honors include the Chevalier of the Order of Arts and Letters by the French government (1989) and Distinguished Alumna of the University of Florida, College of Fine Arts (1995). Under her leadership WMF has received an Institute Honor Award by the American Institute of Architects, a Cine Golden Eagle Award for a short film on the history and restoration of the Citadelles Henry in Haiti, the 1989 Temple Fielding Conservation Award, and a 1996 Europa Nostra Award for the restoration of the mudéjar temple and garden at the Monastery of Guadalupe in Spain.

At WMF, Bonnie Burnham has furthermore the institution established by founder Colonel James A. Gray, expanding both the organization’s range of activities and its funding base. No achievement reflects the success of these efforts better than the establishment of the World Monuments Watch, which Burnham discusses in the interview that follows.

Q: Could you define the purpose of the World Monuments Watch?
BB: By establishing, for the built environment, an equivalent to the endangered species list we are presenting to the public a series of priorities for historic preservation around the world.

Q: How is the World Monuments Watch tied in with the activities of the World Monuments Fund as a whole?
BB: The World Monuments Fund has always worked to assist people in the field who want to preserve the great structures of the past but need support. Our role is to advocate their efforts and to gather private-sector support. We have done this for thirty years, and it is what we aim to accomplish on a much broader scale through the World Monuments Watch.

Q: Why is it important to float a series of “preservation priorities”?
BB: To date our program choices have been too piecemeal and time-bound. At the World Monuments Fund, we have generally used historic—and sometimes negative—events as opportunities to build a project constituency and raise concern. We have had projects linked to the anniversaries of the French Revolution and of Columbus’s voyage to America. We have also had a series of projects tied to the catastrophes of the Venice flood in 1966 and the Mexico City earthquakes of 1985. In all these cases, the sites selected for work offered opportunities for advancing the cause of historic preservation.

Q: What were the shortcomings, then, of this event-driven method?
BB: Despite the success of the projects, we did not have a formal procedure to guide future work. Also, there are many areas in the world where we have not yet found appropriate opportunities to take action. Many of the most important and most endangered sites are in developing countries; yet our capability to work there has been limited because it has been difficult to raise money.

Q: How will the World Monuments Watch remedy those problems?
BB: With the conception of the World Monuments Watch we can for the first time establish global priorities. We are now in a better position to address any one of those priorities. Our donors, as business people, wish to know that their philanthropy is both effective and cost-effective. Through the World Monuments Watch our donors become part of the most important efforts of the international historic preservation community.

Q: Is there evidence so far that the World Monuments Watch can attract substantial support?
BB: American Express Company, the founding sponsor, responded immediately to the idea and has given $1 million a year for five years. This makes good business sense for a corporation engaged in tourism and travel. The funding will enable us to provide grants to a limited number of sites on the List of 100 Endangered Sites. Their support, however generous, is just a drop in the bucket in terms of what is needed. American Express also realized that its gesture could challenge others to get involved on a similar level.

Q: Does American Express have a say in which sites are put on the List of 100 Endangered Sites?
BB: No. Our selection panel this year comprised eight leading experts, and they made that decision. American Express will choose the sites from the List of 100 Endangered Sites that they prefer to fund. WMF will guide the process of distributing the money.

Q: You have received a flood of information. What will you do with it all?
BB: We will update the status of listed sites periodically—to show that an immediate threat has been addressed, that an ongoing problem remains, that funds have been provided, and how that money has been used. We have developed a database to catalogue this information. An ultimate goal is to make information about the annual List of 100 Most Endangered Sites available on a World Monuments Fund Website.

Q: What is the response to date?
BB: We really seem to have struck a chord. The 153 nominations that we received conveyed a tremendous sense of urgency. Their sponsors lack the money, materials, juridical framework, or expertise to do their jobs. They need help.

Q: What happens now that you’ve established the First List of 100 Most Endangered Sites?
BB: We will invite our trustees and donors to join us in thinking about how to expand the support for the programs. We’ll be seeking sponsors to adopt every site.

That is the next stage: to work with the list in fund raising, interpretation, and getting the message out to a much wider public.
In the fall of 1995, WMF announced the World Monuments Watch, a new global program to identify and preserve endangered cultural landmarks worldwide.

WMF invited over 1,700 individuals and institutions around the world to submit nominations to the 1996 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. For the first year, WMF received 253 applications from some seventy countries throughout the world.

At the end of February WMF convened in New York a panel of international experts who reviewed the nominations and selected the first annual List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

World Monuments Fund will announce grants to selected sites, totaling at least $1.35 million, on May 23, 1996.

For information about nominations to the 1997 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites please call WMF at 212-517-9367 or fax 212-517-9494. Applications will be mailed in the summer and must be submitted by November 15, 1996.
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**WMF Affiliates**

**France**

In the fall of 1995, World Monuments Fund France appointed Mme Helene de Margerie as trustee and vice president. Bertrand du Vignaud, a trustee of the World Monuments Fund (New York) was also elected to the position of vice president. Mme de Margerie is the widow of Emmanuel de Margerie, president of WMF France from 1990 until his death in 1992.

**PLAQUE INSTALLED IN THE INVALIDES HONORS WMF CONTRIBUTION TO RESTORATION**

On September 19, 1995, a plaque was placed inside the church of the Invalides in Paris, honoring WMF France's leadership in the restoration of the paintings by Jean Jouvenet and Charles de la Fosse inside the cupola. Those present included the trustees of the Florence Gould Foundation; Mme Helen Vari, founding president of WMF France; and M. Hubert de Givenchy, the current president. M. Jacques Perot, director of the Musée de l'Armée, thanked WMF for its contribution to the international effort to restore the Invalides.

Through generous support from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, WMF France has supported the publication of The Dome of the Invalides: A Restored Masterwork. This book, abundantly illustrated with color photos taken throughout the course of the project, is available through the WMF's offices in Paris (English edition), and in New York (English edition only). The cost is FF200/US $30.

**GUIDED TOURS OF THE POTAGER DU ROY**

WMF will offer four private tours of the Potager du Roy (Kitchen Garden) on April 11, June 6, July 9, and September 11. The tour, limited to twelve participants will commence at the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. Interior of the Dome, with frescoes by Charles de la Fosse and Jean Jouvenet, restored by WMF France.

The tour will begin at 10:30 a.m. for a visit to the garden of the Orangerie and the Potager du Roy led by one of the gardeners. Lunch will follow at the nearby restaurant Le Potager du Roy. Cost is FF450 (about $90) per person, including lunch, but not including transportation from Paris to Versailles. Please contact the Paris office (33.1.47.20.77.99) for information and reservations.

**Italy**

The Associazione Comitato Italiano met in Florence on October 9, 1995. The Gala Fiorentino held in May 1995 raised funds to support the Italian affiliate's project to conserve Maso di Banco's frescoes in the Bard Chapel of Santa Croce in Florence. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation has also joined the project, matching the funds provided by the Comitato Italiano on a one-to-one basis. Maso di Banco's fresco cycle, recounting the story of Pope Sylvester's conversion and baptism of the Emperor Constantine, is one of the major masterpieces of fourteenth-century Italian painting. It is also the pivotal work that permitted modern scholars to reconstruct the painter's lost historic identity. The cycle is outstanding even in the context of the great Gothic church of Santa Croce—an encyclopedia of fourteenth-century Florentine fresco painting, boasting Giottino's two final masterpieces, a beautiful and important series of frescoes by Taddeo Gaddi, and a number of other notable works.

Current WMF members may request a copy of the 1995 Gala Fiorentino Catalogue—featuring essays and color photos of WMF projects in Italy—from WMF's office in New York, while supplies last, for $3.00 to cover postage and handling.

From May 24-27, 1996, the Comitario Italiano plans a visit to Assisi and Spoleto, following an artistic itinerary of the works of Perugino and Piero della Francesca. For information, please contact the WMF office in Venice (39.41.52.76.14) or the Comitato Italiano office in Vicenza (39.44.213.688).

**Portugal**

The Associação World Monuments Fund has elected Dr. Paulo Louwines Marques, a partner in the law firm of Abreu and Marques and Associates, as president of WMF's affiliate in Lisbon. From 1982-83 Dr. Marques served as Portugal's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is currently vice president of the Portuguese-Dutch Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the British Historical Society of Portugal.

WMF Joins European Heritage Group

The European Union awarded the EU's subcommittee on Information, Communications and Culture (DGX) in the amount of ECU 30,000 (U.S. $46,665) the project of Toro in the fall of 1995, honoring WMF's affiliate to conserve the major masterpieces of fourteenth-century Italian painting. It is also the pivotal work that permitted modern scholars to reconstruct the painter's lost historic identity. The cycle is outstanding even in the context of the great Gothic church of Santa Croce—an encyclopedia of fourteenth-century Florentine fresco painting, boasting Giottino's two final masterpieces, a beautiful and important series of frescoes by Taddeo Gaddi, and a number of other notable works.

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**Spain**

WMF España met on November 23, 1995, and honorary president S.A.R. Doña Pilar announced the completion of the restoration of the polychrome-painted portal of the church of Santa Maria de la Majestad in Toro in the first half of 1996. A project launched with WMF support in 1987, the painstaking work has recovered and conserved extensive surviving original polychromy of the exquisite Gothic sculptural ensemble. Inauguration of the project of Toro will take place on June 8, 1996, in the presence of S.A.R. Doña Pilar.

Sponsors of the final phase of the restoration are Banesto, Coca-Cola Foundation, the European Union, and Iberdrola.

**WMF's Office in Spain Welcomes**

Mr. Juan Kindelan, counsel to the Recoleto Editorial.

World Monuments Fund in Europe

**Two WMF Projects Receive European Union Grants**

The European Union awarded financial support to two WMF projects in 1995. A special grant from the EU's subcommittee on Information, Communications and Culture (DGX) in the amount of ECU 30,000 (U.S. $46,665) supported the completion of the restoration of the polychrome Portada de la Majestad at the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria la Mayor in Toro. The project was presented by WMF España.

WMF Spain presented an application for the Tempel Synagogue in Cracow under the program Support for Pilot Projects for the Conservation of the European Cultural Heritage. The project, one of only twenty-two selected from among the total of 211 submitted by Central and Eastern European countries, received a grant of ECU 46,665 (U.S. $58,000).

WMF Joins European Heritage Group

Participation in the newly-created European Heritage Group (EHG)—comprising representatives of twenty associations working to further historic preservation on a Europe-wide level—has given WMF a role in the official efforts to protect the continent's architectural patrimony. Isabelle de Boeglie, WMF European Representative, participates in the group's regular meetings. Following adoption of the Maastricht Treaty, the EU is working to establish uniform cultural policies. The European Heritage Group was formed to disseminate information and carry out lobbying activities. Many observations made by the European Heritage Group have been incorporated in amendments presented by members of the Parliament.

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**WMF Expands European Headquarters**

At the behest of our landlord and host in Paris, the Mona Bismarck Foundation, WMF has moved its Paris office into larger quarters by providing funds to renovate a small building on the Bismarck Foundation premises. In return, WMF will occupy the pleasant, three-room office rent-free through 1997. One room is used for meetings and by the substantial number of volunteers who are working on the various European and French activities. Another is used by a WMF France support staff member. WMF's Paris office, which functions as WMF's headquarters in Europe as well as the home of WMF France, is managing liaison with UNESCO and the European Union and a fundraising event for the French affiliate.

Situated at the edge of Kazimiera, Cracow's historic Jewish district, the Tempel is the sole nineteenth century synagogue in Poland still in use. WMF, through its Jewish Heritage Program, has been involved in the restoration of the synagogue since 1992. The third and final phase of work, scheduled to begin this summer, will address the painted decoration of the interior.
A CHILEAN REMEMBERS COLONEL JAMES GRAY

In the Spring 1995 Miladones WFM invited those who knew the organization’s founder to submit recollections in his memory. We are most grateful to Mr. Mario Correa of Washington, D.C. for this contribution.

Chilean historic preservation owes Colonel James Gray some words of praise and recognition. I met him in 1978 when I was a diplomat in Washington, D.C. and he sent our embassy a publication on Easter Island, printed by the International Fund for Monuments. The book was accompanied by a card bearing his name, and we met at his office some days later.

The International Fund for Monuments (IFM) appeared to be in the midst of a move—there was little furniture, not much office ambiance, and little protocol or formality. This contrasted with my diplomatic life, but there was something about Jim Gray’s personality that led me to look beyond the surroundings and take him at his word. I immediately believed.

The roundtable’s guest of honor, H.E. Vann Molyvann, State Minister and Vice President of Cambodia’s Supreme Council of National Culture, was pleased with the progress made over the past year in interpreting the radar data. Only fourteen months had passed since WMF’s first scientific mission might also generate new theories about Angkor. Mr. Eirinberg is also the author of the new WMF project guidebook, Preservation Priorities: The Angkor Challenge.

Chile, Easter Island

WMF Assesses Emergency Protection Measures at Orongo

Upon returning from a conservation-assessment project at Easter Island in July 1995, Dr. Georgia Lee of the Byzantine Madonna-a tenth-century stone bas-relief sculpture—in the church of San Giovanni in Bragora. Following the visit, WMF received a generous anonymous gift of $8,500 from a Minnesota chapter member to restore the main altar of the church of the Bragora. Mrs. Georgia Bartlett, vice president of the Minnesota chapter, has asked WMF to designate a new restoration project in Venice to be adopted in memory of her late husband, Deacon Bartlett.

WMF participated in the annual meeting of the Private Committees, which began on October 4, 1995, at the UNESCO office and concluded the following day at the Ghetto, hosted by the Jewish community. The occasion celebrated the official public opening of the Scuola Canton, the restoration of which was sponsored by WMF.

A TRIBUTE TO MOROM, 1966-1996

Those of you who have visited the Preah Khan project will remember the time spent at the WMF house there will always be Morom, whom died after a short illness, was one of the three Cambodian housekeepers who look after the WFM work. His name was Reap—an inseparable trio who died of heart disease. We will miss his willingness and laugh that forever echoed through the house.

Being without parents and family, Morom was adopted by the WMF team. She often referred to me and my wife Jenna as her foster parents. We indeed assumed this role during the very moving traditional Buddhist funeral ceremony attended also by the WMF household, Preah Khan work force, and many hundreds of the village inhabitants. Morom departed this world in peace, and we are assured by the Buddhist monks who officiated at her funeral that she is happy in her new life.

JON SUNDAY
Preah Khan Project Manager

From Jim Gray I also learned to look at advanced age as a time in life when will and spirit do not necessarily coincide with physical limitations. When I last him in 1989, he had retired and was living in California. His eyesight was failing, and his body was showing signs of weakening. But his expression and his will were the same as ever. At the age of 80 he had undertaken a new enterprise, as tax as the former, and no less ambitious than the founding and orchestration of the International Fund for Monuments. This time his age and the complexities of the modern business world buried the initiative. But that was Jim Gray: a man of ideas, an indefatigable dreamer, a firm and original fighter.

Chile found in him a true friend whom I would like to remember in these pages both personally and in the name of the many Chileans who began and still maintain links to the institution that he founded.

MARIO CORREA

continued from page 3

The university opened its sophisticated GeoPlan Lab to workshop participants. Using the Royal Angkor Foundation’s cultural and ecological databases, which layer radar and other data on a geographical information system, the Angkor experts and JPL scientists examined numerous images of the site in search of clues about Angkor and the great Cambodian lake, Tonle Sap.

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Members Trips

1996-1997

For more information about WMF's tours, please contact Monika Rielty at WMF's office in New York, 212-317-9367.

CAMBODIA & BURMA

November 2 - 16, 1996
A week in Cambodia includes a full day at Phnom Penh. Five full days at Angkor include WMF's project at Preah Khan and the sites of Angkor Wat, the Bayon, and Ta Prohm. An optional extension to Burma follows.

MEXICO

January 11 - 19, 1997
After an initial day in Mexico City, continue on to Guadalajara—the colonial city of Zacatecas, San Miguel de Allende and the nearby pilgrimage church of Atotonilco, and Guanajuato, the World Heritage city that is the birthplace of Diego Rivera.

EASTER ISLAND

March 28 - April 6, 1997
A welcome dinner in Santiago begins the week, followed by a full day in the Chilean capital. The flight to Easter Island, 2,500 miles to the west, will take most of the following day. Four full days will be spent on the world’s most isolated island, where WMF has been involved with preservation efforts there since 1968.

NEW WMF STAFF

Chantal de Beauregard

Chantal de Beauregard joined the staff of the World Monuments Fund in 1995. She works as the executive assistant at the European office in Paris. Daughter of Georges de Beauregard—one of French cinema’s most famous producers of the French New Wave, Chantal has earned numerous credits in her own right as executive assistant to producers including Serge Silberman, René Chateau, and Alexandre Salkind. In 1985 Chantal established the Prix Georges de Beauregard, which each year honors an outstanding film producer.

New WMF Trustee

Ashton Hawkins, a distinguished expert on international art law, is Executive Vice President and Counsel to the Trustees of The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Hawkins’s affiliations include: the Municipal Art Society (Member of the Board of Directors); The Wolfsonian (Member of the Board of Trustees); Georges Pompidou Art and Cultural Foundation (Secretary); Duke Ellington Memorial Fund (Vice President); Association of the Bar of City of New York (Member of the Art Committee); Council on Foreign Relations, St. Bartholomew’s Preservation Foundation, Inc. (Member of the Board of Directors); Century Club; and The Knickerbocker Club.

Calendar

March

14-APRIL 20 - Angkor Field Mission at Preah Khan
22 - Announcement of 1996 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites
26-28 - Site visit to Ibn Danan synagogue in Fez, Morocco

April

11 - First WMF France private tour of the Porteur du Roy, Versailles
15-19 - WMF symposium on “Remote Sending and Cultural Resource Management” organized with and hosted by the Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Florida, Gainesville
22 - WMF’s Second Annual Cambodian New Year Party in New York

May

2 - Announcement of 1996 World Monuments Watch grant awards
24-27 - Comitato Italiano tour to Assisi and Spoleto
26 - Comitato Italiano 1996 Gala in Perugia
27-31 - WMF cosponsored symposium in Dubrovnik on heritage tourism in Dalmatia

June

4-5 - Conservation project milestone meeting at the Temple Synagogue, Cracow, Poland
8 - Unveiling of completed restorations of the polychrome-painted Portada de la Majestad at the Church of Santa Maria la Mayor in Toro, in the presence of H.R.H. Doña Pilar, honorary chairman of WMF España
27 - WMF France Gala at the Potager du Roy, Versailles

July

8-August 9 - Samuel H. Kress Foundation sponsors WMF on-site training workshop at the Rendezvous, one of fifteen architectural follies at the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Czech Republic

August

30-SEPTEMBER 2 - 1996 Valtice Festival at Valtice Castle, Southern Moravia, Czech Republic

October

25 - Ninth Annual Hadrian Award Luncheon honors His Highness The Aga Khan, at The Plaza in New York City

November

2-16 - Members trip to Cambodia and Burma

Jewish Heritage Council

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Design Consultant

Thames Printing, Norwich, CT
Printing

An independent, for-profit organization, the World Monuments Funds depends on generous contributions and membership dues to meet the costs of its work to preserve outstanding examples of our cultural heritage worldwide. If you are not a member now, we invite you to join with us by checking the category you wish to enroll in and sending your check to the Membership Department, World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10028. Your contributions are tax-deductible as provided by law.

All contributors receive a complimentary subscription to MAILBONIA. Members contributing $100 will receive the poster and catalogue of the 1996 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

Dues would like to join the World Monuments Fund.

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The World Monuments Fund is a private nonprofit organization founded in 1965 in response to the accelerating destruction of important artistic treasures throughout the world. In more than thirty years of activity, WMF has orchestrated over 135 major projects in 32 countries. Today, with affiliate organizations established in Europe—Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain—WMF sponsors an ongoing program for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide. The World Monuments Watch, a global program launched in 1995 on the occasion of WMF's thirteenth anniversary, aims to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and direct financial and technical preservation assistance. As a leading champion of international preservation, WMF is able to move quickly and flexibly to guide the growing number of appeals for financial and technical assistance.

Special Insert

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH
LIST OF 100
MOST ENDANGERED SITES — 1996
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