

Milestones

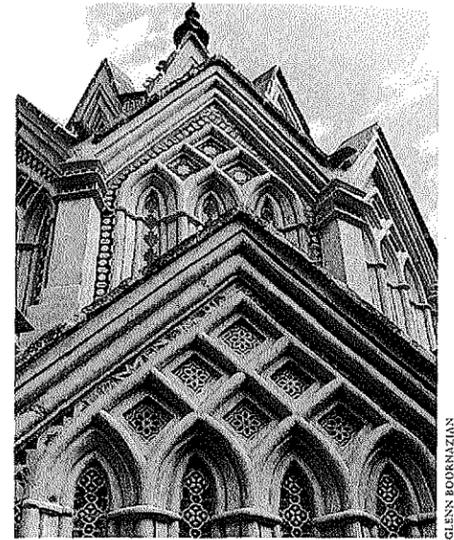
SPRING 1996

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

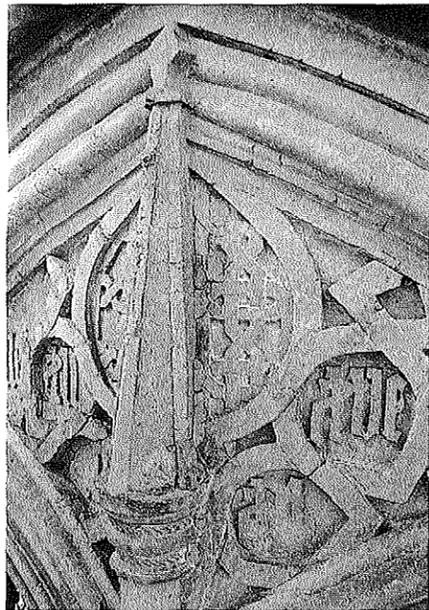
The World Monuments Fund's restoration, completed in 1992, of the *templete* and garden of the Mudéjar Cloister at the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe has won a 1995 Europa Nostra Prize. The principal cloister of the monastery—established under royal patronage in 1341 and constructed through the fifteenth 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 *templete*, the stabilization of its lower register, and an interpretive reconstruction of the original garden, based on historic evidence and archaeological data.

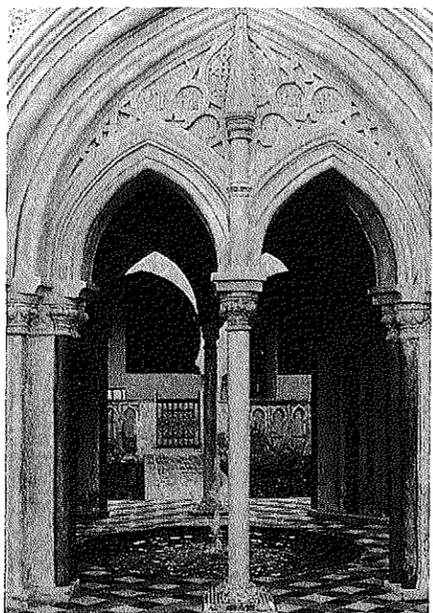
WMF gratefully acknowledges the principal sponsors of the restoration project for the *templete* and garden of the Mudéjar Cloister, Banco de Extremadura (Caceres, Spain) and the Caixa Geral de Depositos (Lisbon, Portugal) and support received from the Amanson Foundation, Alliance Capital Management, The Getty Grant Program, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, and Robert W. Wilson.



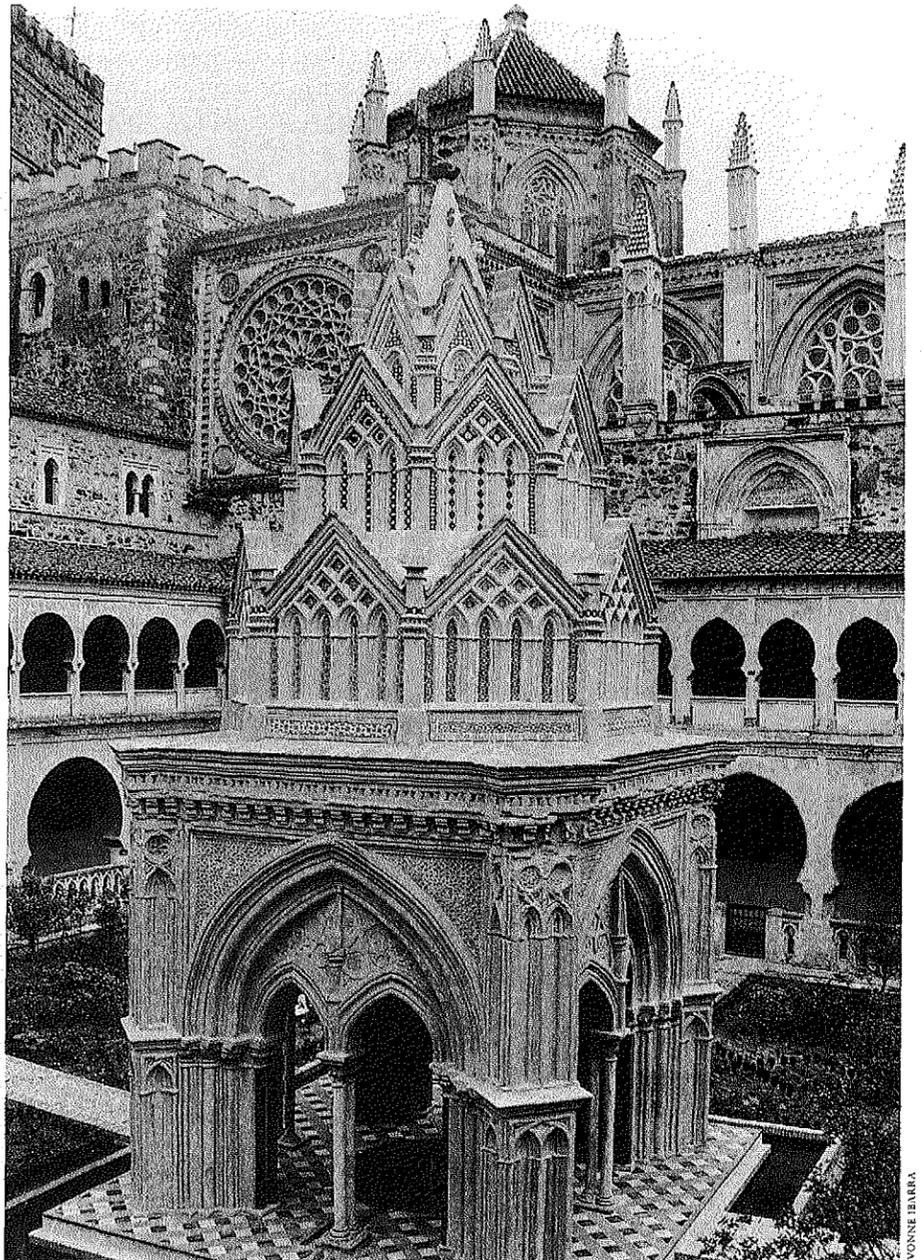
GLENN BOORNAZIAN



IVONNE IBARRA



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Lord Rothschild

RECEIVES 1995 HADRIAN AWARD

The eighth annual Hadrian Award Luncheon took place in New York on Friday, October 20, 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.

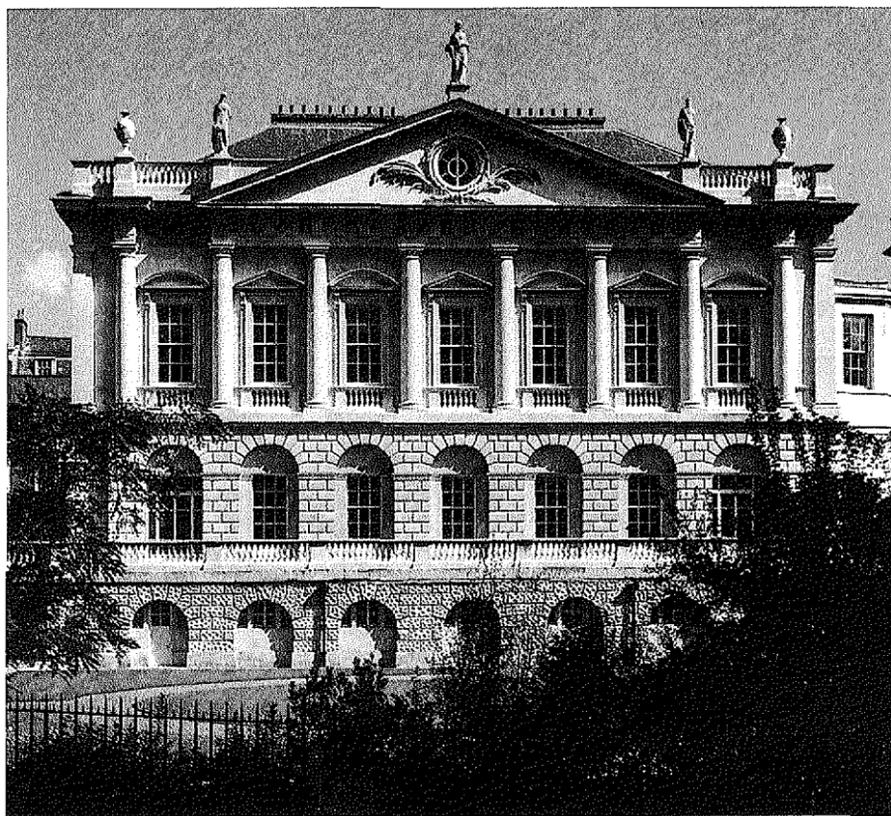
He was an able diplomat, soldier and administrator, an aesthete, a bibliophile, a gourmet, a musician, an author, and a poet. And of course as well a great patron. Think of the Pantheon; his own mausoleum—the great mausoleum that he built for his favorite hunting dog in Gaul. But first and foremost is 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



Lord Rothschild with honorary chairman James Wolfensohn (left) and WMF chairman Marilyn Perry

straight away as you go into Spencer House you come upon the influence of Hadrian and his villa.

Above the fireplace in the entrance is the large cast of the bas-relief of Antinous, Hadrian's great love who was drowned in the River Nile, some say to escape from Hadrian's passionate embraces. The relief itself was excavated at Hadrian's villa, was then



Garden facade of Spencer House, the eighteenth-century mansion restored by Lord Rothschild to accommodate offices and public use

acquired by Cardinal Albani, who 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 Aila 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 circumcision, the celebration of the festivals, the study and

teaching of the Torah, 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 warming 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



Lord Rothschild and luncheon cochairman Jayne Wrightsman



From left: luncheon cochairman Oscar de La Renta, 1990 Hadrian Award recipient Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Princess Laetitia Boncompagni

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—its 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.

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IN *the* FIELD

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

France

CHATEAU DE COMMARQUE, Périgord
Under the direction of Gionata 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 protohistoric settlement and a Carolingian chapel. This entire complex rests atop the pre-historic 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 Périgord. 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 enclosure. The most intense building took place during the



Ruins of the Maison de Contreforts, one of the medieval noble residences of the chateau complex

fifteenth century. What is known of the relatively short but dramatic history of the chateau is that it was associated with the Commarque and Beynac 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 *basse-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 to, in the words of architect Rizzi, "improve our insight



Aerial view of the Chateau de Commarque

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 ruin without disturbing its authenticity and to improve "legibility" of Commarque while avoiding intervention that would disturb its 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 favoring the elements comprising one building phase could be detrimental to the study and conservation of others. For instance, to restore the classical-form *basse-cour* would enhance the final, seventeenth-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 Périgord. Those who visit Commarque enjoy its "wildness" and the experience of "discovering" the site.

WMF gratefully acknowledges Comte and 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.

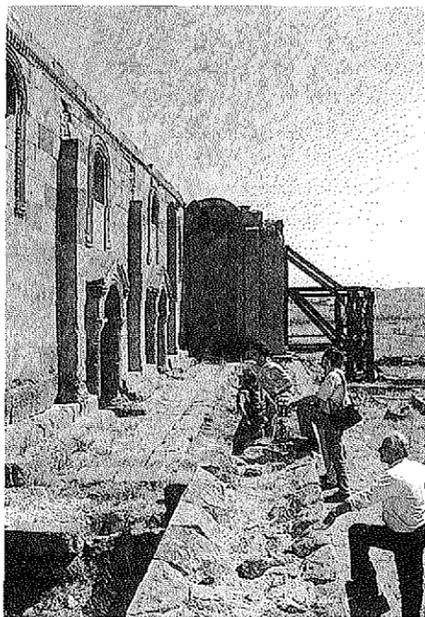
The editor wishes also to thank architect Gionata Rizzi for guidance in photo selection and permission to adapt information from his report submitted to WMF.

Armenia, Basilica of Ezerouk

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

The mission advanced the project to conserve the Ezerouk 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 Ezerouk 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.



Basilica of Ezerouk, Armenia. WMF fall 1995 project team inspecting the south elevation of the fifth-century basilica; in the background, emergency structural shoring erected during the previous WMF mission.

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 at Angkor, it plays a valuable role for visitors not just to the WMF demonstration project at Preah Khan but to the entire Angkor area. John Sanday, 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 Sanday, 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 Explores 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, Borneo, and New Mexico, and to hear about WMF's experience at Angkor with spaceborne radar imagery.

continued on page 8

Inside WMF

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 (IFAR), where she developed the Art Theft Archive, which remains fundamental to the recovery of stolen works of art throughout the world. Under IFAR'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 Citadelle 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 furthered the mission 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?

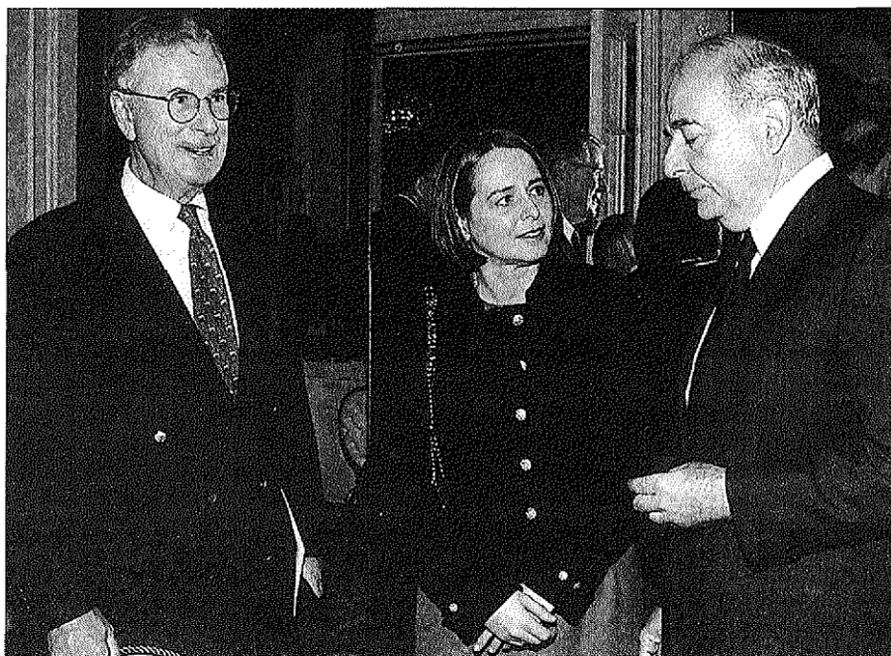
BB: By establishing, for the built environment, an equivalent to the endangered species list we are presenting to the public a series of priorities for historic preservation around the world.

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.



Bonnie Burnham with WMF trustee Robert Geniesse (left) and Malcolm Wiener at the 1995 Hadrian Award Luncheon



Bonnie Burnham signing the guest register in Telč (Czech Republic) in the company of the mayor (standing) and Lubomir Chmelar of Greenways/Zelene Stezky

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 253 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.

World Monuments Watch

List of 100 Most Endangered Sites ~ 1996

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.

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Country	Location	Site
ALBANIA	Sarande	Butrint Archaeological Site
AUSTRIA	Vienna Vienna	Belvedere Gardens Franciscan Church
BARBADOS	St. Andrew	Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill
BELGIUM	Brussels	Tour and Taxis (transport hub)
BELIZE	Belize River Area	El Pilar Reserve for Maya Flora & Fauna
BENIN	Abomey and Porto-Novo	Royal Palaces of Benin
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Počitelj	Village of Počitelj
BRAZIL	São Raimundo Nonato, Piaui	Serra da Capivara National Park
BULGARIA	Rousse Region Kaspichan	Ivanovo Rock Chapels Madara Horseman
CAMBODIA	Siem Reap	Angkor Archaeological District
CHILE	Chiloé Archipelago Easter Island Valparaíso	Churches of Chiloé Orongo Elevators of Valparaíso
CHINA	Chi Feng City, Inner Mongolia Drachi, Tibet Sichuan Province	Liao Dynasty Site Namseling Manor San Xing Dui Archaeological Site
CROATIA	Dubrovnik Lopud, Dubrovnik-Neretva County Osijek Split	Old City Harbor Franciscan Monastery Village of Turda Split Historic Center
CUBA	Havana	Convent of Santa Clara of Assisi
CZECH REPUBLIC	Český Krumlov Kladruby, Tachov District	Český Krumlov Garden Kladruby Benedictine Monastery
ECUADOR	Quito	Iglesia de La Compañía
EGYPT	Cairo	Qa'itbāy Sebil (Fountain House)
FRANCE	Castelnau-Pégayrolles Saint-Emilion	Chateau Aqueduct Saint-Emilion Monolithic Church



Borobudur, Central Java, INDONESIA

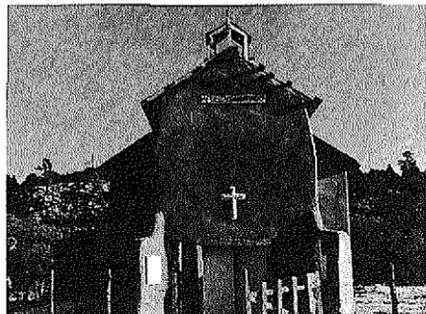


20th Century Mural Paintings, various buildings, MEXICO



Kizhi Pogost, Kizhi Island, Lake Onega, RUSSIA

H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
The Hon. Cyrus R. Vance
CO-CHAIRMEN,
WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HONOR



Adobe Missions, New Mexico, USA



Ancient Pompeii, Naples, Italy



Golden Gate Park Conservatory, San Francisco, California, USA

World Monuments Watch 1996 Selection Panel

Colin Amery
Trustee, The Prince of Wales's Foundation for Architecture; Architecture Critic, Financial Times

Gustavo Araoz
Executive Director, US/ICOMOS

Lester Borley
Secretary General, Europa Nostra

Vishakha Desai
Vice President for Program Coordination and Director of Galleries, The Asia Society USA

Jeanne Epping
President, American Society of Travel Agents

Giora Solar
Director of Special Programs, Getty Conservation Institute

John Stubbs
Director of Programs, World Monuments Fund; Adjunct Associate Professor, Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation

James Wiseman
Chairman, Department of Archaeology, Boston University; Former President, Archaeological Institute of America

Country	Location	Site
GEORGIA	Tetritskaro District	Pitareti Monastic Complex
GERMANY	Dresden Hellerau	Festspielhaus Hellerau
GREECE	Hania, Crete	Etz Hayim Synagogue
GUYANA	Warao Settlements	Moruka-Waini Cultural Landscape
HUNGARY	Budapest	Royal Garden Pavilion
INDIA	Agra Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Taj Mahal Jaisalmer Fort
INDONESIA	Central Java	Borobudur
IRELAND	Shannonbridge, County Offaly	Clonmacnoise New Graveyard
ISRAEL	German Colony, Haifa Tel Aviv	Gemeindehaus The White City
ITALY	Albenga (Savona) Bologna Florence Pompeii (Naples) Rome Rome Rome Rome Salerno Venice Verona	Ruins on the River Centa San Giacomo Maggiore Portico Garden of Villa Medici at Castello Ancient Pompeii Neopitagorica Basilica at Porta Maggiore Nero's Palace—Domus Aurea Sts. Ambrogio and Carlo at Corso Temple of Hercules, Forum Boarium Grottos of San Michele Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument Santa Maria in Stelle
JORDAN	Wadi Mousa, Petra	Southern Temple
LAOS	Vientiane	Vat Sisaket
LATVIA	Pedvale, Kurzeme District	Abava Valley Cultural Landscape
LEBANON	Tyre	Ancient Tyre
MALI	Djenné	Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site
MEXICO	Atotonilco, Guanajuato Various buildings throughout Mexico Veracruz Yucatán Peninsula	Church of Jesús Nazareno Modern Mural Paintings San Juan de Ulúa Fort Yucatán Indian Chapels
MONGOLIA	Ulaanbaatar Town	Bogd Khaan Palace Museum
MOROCCO	Fez Rissani	Rabbi S'blomo Ibn Danan & Mansano Synagogues Medieval Sijilmassa
MOZAMBIQUE	Nampula Province	Mozambique Island
NEPAL	Bagmati River, Kathmandu Lo Manthang, Upper Mustang	Teku Thapatali Monument Zone Gombas of Upper Mustang
NORWAY	Vågåmo, Oppland County	Vågå Old Church
PAKISTAN	Sindh, Indus River Delta	Tamba Wari
PERU	Cusco Rapaz	Historic Center of Cusco Murals of the Allauca Church
PHILIPPINES	Rizal	Angono Petroglyphs
POLAND	Cracow Nowy Targ Warsaw	Our Lady's Assumption Basilica Debno Parish Church Prózna Street
PORTUGAL	Vila Nova de Foz Côa	Côa Valley Petroglyphs
ROMANIA	Ghelinta Târgu-Jiu	Romano Catholic Church Brancusi's Endless Column
RUSSIA	Kemi Province Kizhi Island, Lake Onega Tsarskoje Selo, St. Petersburg	Paanajärvi Village Kizhi Pogost Alexander Palace
SPAIN	Granada	Moorish Houses of Granada
SURINAME	Jodensavanne	Jodensavanne Village
TANZANIA	Lindi Region	Kilwa Kisiwani Portuguese Fort
THAILAND	Ayuttaya & Sites on Chao Praya River	Flooded Sites in Central Thailand
TURKEY	Istanbul Küçükköy Ocarli Köyü, Kars	Hagia Sophia Çatal Hüyük Ani Archaeological Site
UKRAINE	Sevastopol, Crimea	Ancient Chersonesos
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Unalaska, Ak. McKinley County, N.M. New Mexico New York, N.Y. Philadelphia, Pa. San Francisco, Ca.	Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church Chaco Culture National Historic Park Adobe Missions Ellis Island—South End Eastern State Penitentiary Golden Gate Park Conservatory
VIETNAM	Duy Xuyen district Hue City, Huong Tho Village	My Son temple district Minh Mang Tomb
YUGOSLAVIA	Subotica	Subotica Synagogue
ZIMBABWE	Bulawayo	Khami National Monument

WMF Affiliates

France

In the fall of 1995, World Monuments Fund France appointed Mme Hélène de Margerie as a 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 1991.

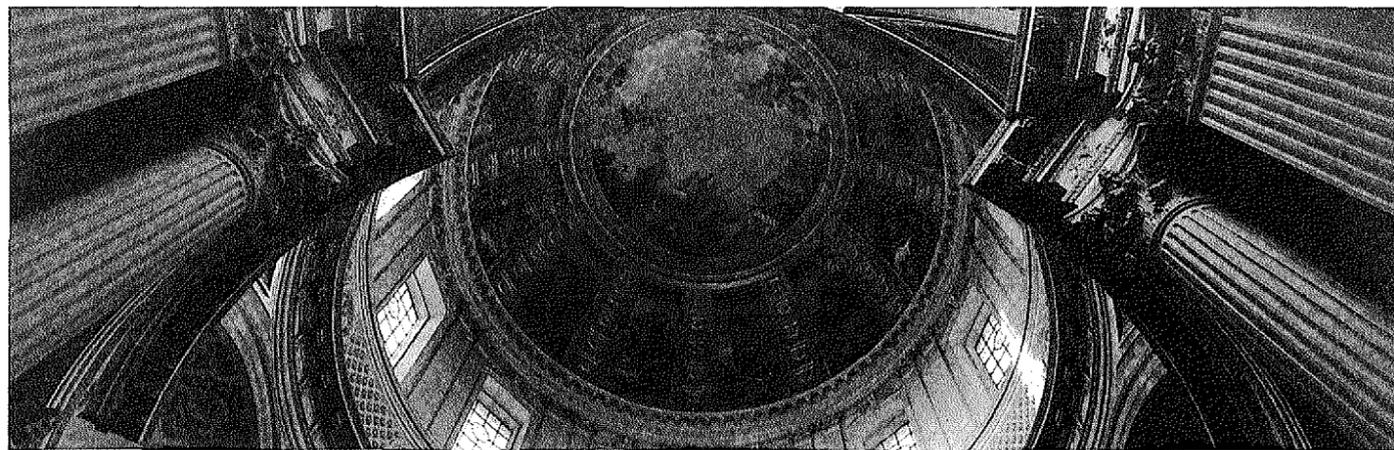
PLAQUE INSTALLED IN THE INVALIDES HONORS WMF CONTRIBUTION TO RESTORATION

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 or French edition) and in New York (English edition only). The cost is FF200/U.S. \$40.

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 10, 1996.

The tour, limited to twelve participants will commence at the



Hôtel des Invalides, Paris. Interior of the Dome, with frescoes by Charles de la Fosse and Jean Jouvenet, restored by WMF France.

Potager 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 (33.1.47.20.71.99) 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 Bardi 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 Giotto'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 Comitato 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 (39.41.523.7614) or the Comitato Italiano office in Vicenza (39.444.323.688).

Portugal

The *Associação World Monuments Fund* has elected Dr. Paulo Lowndes 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.

TOWER OF BELÉM

The exterior conservation of the Tower of Belém in Lisbon begins later this year. In 1993 WMF sponsored and participated in scientific studies for conservation and planning for reuse of the monument. Conservation work, which will require raising scaffolding around the whole structure, was postponed until after Lisbon's showcase year as the Cultural Capital of Europe in 1994.

Spain

WMF España met on November 21, 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.

The board of WMF España welcomes Mr. Juan Kindelan, counsel to the Recoletos 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 Informa-

tion, Communications and Culture (DGX) in the amount of ECU 30,000 (U.S. \$24,390) supported the completion of the restoration of the polychrome Portada de la Majestad at the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria la Major in Toro. The project was presented by WMF España.

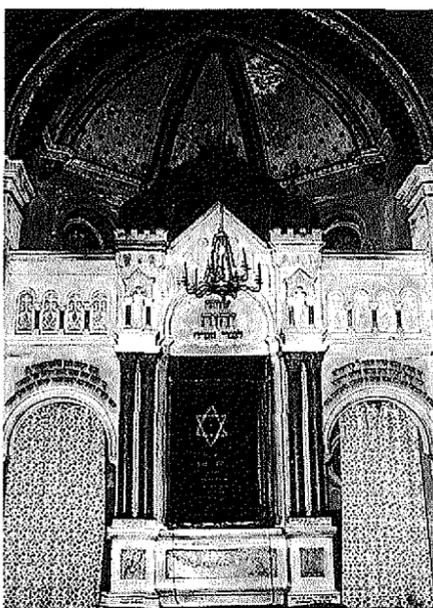
WMF France presented an application for the Tempel Synagogue in Cracow under the program Support

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 46,625 (U.S. \$38,000).

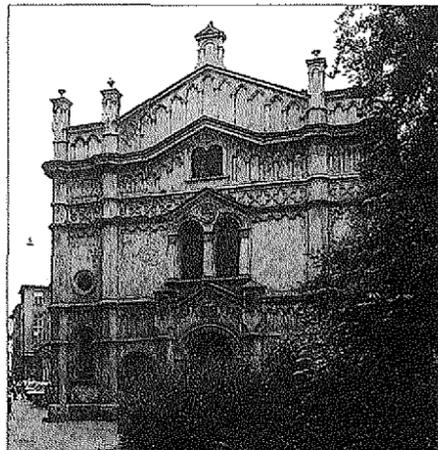
WMF Joins European Heritage Group
Participation in the newly-created European Heritage Group (EHG)—comprising representatives of twenty associations working to further historic preservation on a Europe-wide level—has given WMF a role in the official efforts to protect the continent's architectural patrimony. Isabelle de Broglie, 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.

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 Kazimierz, 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 Milestones, WMF 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 in Jim and in the

organization he had established; soon this working relationship led to important initiatives in Chile.

IFM undertook the first inventory of Chile's cultural heritage. As a result, the first Chilean laboratory for textile conservation was established. The laboratory in Santiago spawned related initiatives that attracted visits from international experts, creating an atmosphere of solidarity, confidence, and hope. Some Chileans received scholarships to the U.S. and Europe, and other Americans began to visit Chile on exchange programs. I remember programs with the Winterthur Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the private Conservation Studio in Washington, D.C., as well as with ICOMOS, UNESCO, and other international entities.

IFM opened doors for Chile at a time when politicians and their policies sought to isolate the country. But IFM was really Jim, a one-man show, and I point this out because it says so much about him as a person and about how much Chile owes an institution through this one individual.

These projects in Chile promoted a real friendship between Jim Gray and myself. I became close to him and his family, even though his work habits did not allow him to socialize frequently or until very late. Jim started his day at 4:30 am in his office on Legation Street in Washington, D.C., which he elevated to "Legation Avenue" on his letterhead so as to raise the profile of his institution. From there he corresponded daily with numerous people and institutions around the world with whom he maintained contact and coordinated projects. Decisiveness was part of his personality. Bureaucracy irritated him.

Our friendship altered my outlook on work, imparting in me from that time on the knowledge that an institution's effectiveness, if not the institution itself, could be determined by one individual. IFM was efficient, and its founder ensured the responsible investment of its resources. Not an expert in conservation himself, he came to understand the manifold areas of this field through a network of contacts that constituted a true international database.

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 saw 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 taxing 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 great support; I 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.

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 roundtable at Princeton University, yet already the data has contributed to new theories about Angkor. Conference host Terry Schnadelbach, Professor and Chair of Landscape Architecture at the School of Architecture at the University of Florida and Dr. Elizabeth Moore, Professor of Art and Archaeology of Southeast Asia at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies announced their discoveries to the workshop and symposium participants. Professor Schnadelbach revealed how new information about the ecology of Angkor, uncovered by the radar data, provides more clues about the nature of the Angkor empire. Professor Moore noted that the radar data has helped her to uncover 68 prehistoric mounds, which were sites of ancient settlements. WMF announced that it is currently talking with the Royal Cambodian Government and NASA/JPL about an overflight of Angkor in the fall of 1996 in which a DC-8 aircraft would use an airborne radar laboratory to take new images of the site. That mission might also generate topographic information so detailed that a computer-generated three-dimensional

image of the Angkor area could be produced.

The editor thanks Keith Eirinberg, who served as rapporteur for both the 1996 and 1995 radar-imaging symposia, for providing this summary on short notice. 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 Easter Island Foundation (Los Osos, California) alerted specialists in the field to the apparent instability of the Orongo ceremonial center, located at the southern tip of the island. Comparing her recent measurements of the site to those taken by the archaeologist William Mulloy in the 1960s, she discovered that some petroglyphs—the rocks at Orongo bearing bas-relief carvings—had moved as much as two meters in the last thirty years. WMF responded immediately to this disquieting news. At the request of Mayor Don. P. P. Edmunds Paoa of Easter Island, the Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, and Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF), WMF sent two geological specialists—Professors Vouvé and Clement of the Université de Bordeaux I—to Easter Island for a week-long inspection. Accompanying the French experts were Professor Marchetti, director of the department of construction science at the University of Chile. José Miguel Ramirez, head of the Rapa Nui National Park (CONAF), and Mr. Claudio Cristino, a University of Chile archaeologist, provided assistance.

A preliminary mission report confirms that Orongo is highly

unstable. CONAF has immediately restricted access until the site has been stabilized and adequate paths have been provided to both preserve the site and provide safe access for tourists. Orongo is listed on the World Monuments Watch 1996 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

Italy

VENICE

The Minnesota Chapter of WMF is a longstanding sponsor of WMF work in Venice. Its members traveled to Venice in October 1995 to celebrate completion of their most recent project, the Byzantine Madonna—a twelfth-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 5, 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 at Angkor and spent time at the WMF house there will remember dear Morom, who passed away on the 21st March 1996 at the age of thirty. Morom, who died after a short illness, was one of the three Cambodian housekeepers who look after the WMF team in Siem Reap—an inseparable trio famed for their great cooking, their kindness, and their hospitality. Morom will be remembered for her great sense of humour, her zest for life, and her skills as a karaoke singer—many an evening her amplified voice would waft through the village of Wat Bo! We will all miss her sense of fun and laughter 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.

JOHN SANDAY

Preah Khan Project Manager



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**Members Trips
1996-1997**

For more information about WMF's tours, please contact Monika Riely at WMF's office in New York, 212 517-9367.

CAMBODIA & BURMA

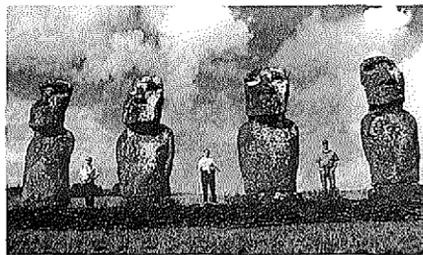
NOVEMBER 2 - 16, 1996
A week in Cambodia includes a full day in Phnom Penh. Five full days at Angkor include WMF's project at Preah Khan and the sites of Angkor Wat, the Bayon, and Ta Prohm. An optional extension to Burma follows.

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, 2,300 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.



Ahu Akivi, Easter Island. Left to right: Henry Cleere of ICOMOS, World Heritage Coordinator; Bonnie Burnham, WMF executive director; John Stubbs, WMF director of programs.

New WMF Trustee

The World Monuments Fund Board of Trustees is pleased to announce the election of its esteemed new member:

Ashton Hawkins, a distinguished expert on international art law, is Executive Vice President and Counsel

Rebecca Anderson
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Carol B. Neiley
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Design Consultant

Thames Printing, Norwich, CT
Printing

An independent, not-for-profit organization, the World Monuments Funds depends on generous contributions and membership dues to meet the costs of its work to preserve

Calendar

March
14-APRIL 10 ~ 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 Potager 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
23 ~ 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

New WMF Staff

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. The 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.

June
4-5 ~ Conservation project milestone meeting at the Tempel Synagogue, Cracow, Poland

8 ~ Unveiling of completed restoration 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 Rendez-vous, 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

Baron Lobstein joined WMF as development assistant this past fall. A native of Fort Worth, Texas, he spent the summer of 1995 as tour manager, interpreter, and program annotator for the American-Russian Youth Orchestra. In May 1995 Baron received from the University of Cincinnati a Master's Degree in Arts Administration (through the College-Conservatory of Music) and an M.B.A. (through the College of Business Administration). Baron graduated from Harvard University with a B.A. in Russian language and Soviet Studies.

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, 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.

Milestones, The Newsletter of the World Monuments Fund is published by World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028 Telephone: (212) 517-9367

Publication of the World Monuments Fund newsletter is made possible through the bequest of Lucius R. Eastman. Mr. Eastman joined the Board of Trustees in 1972 and served as chairman from 1983 through the spring of 1990.

WMF's latest Financial Statement can be obtained by writing to the Secretary of State, Empire State Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12242 or to WMF.

outstanding examples of our cultural history 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 *Milestones*. Members contributing \$100 will receive the poster and catalogue of the 1996 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

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Milestones

SPRING 1996

Special Insert

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

LIST OF 100

MOST ENDANGERED SITES ~ 1996

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HONORED IN 1995

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RECEIVES HADRIAN AWARD

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IN THE FIELD: WMF ACTIVITIES

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INSIDE WMF: INTERVIEW
WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BONNIE BURNHAM

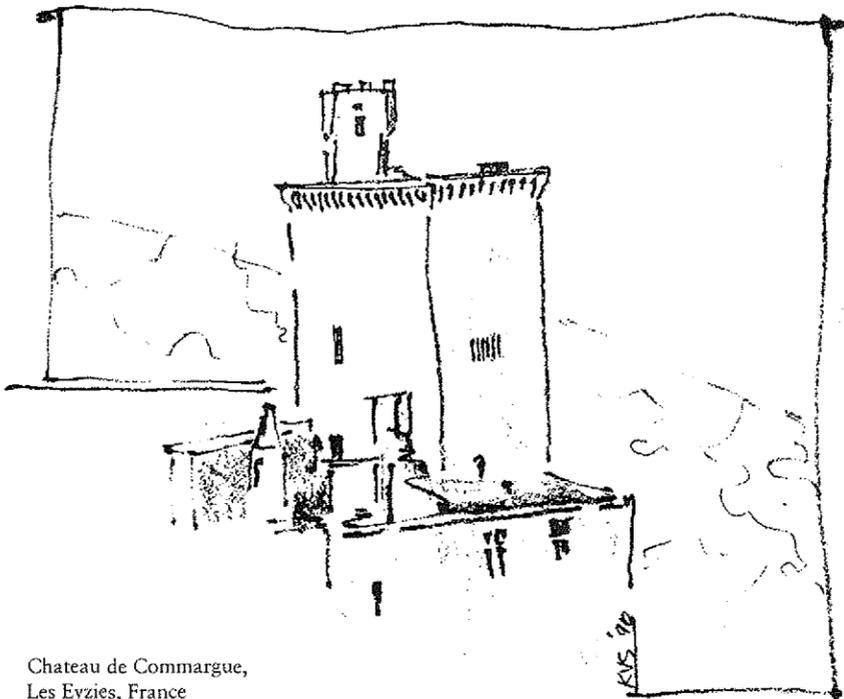
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WMF AFFILIATES

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MEMBERS TRIPS, NEW STAFF &
1996 ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

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Chateau de Commargue,
Les Eyzies, France

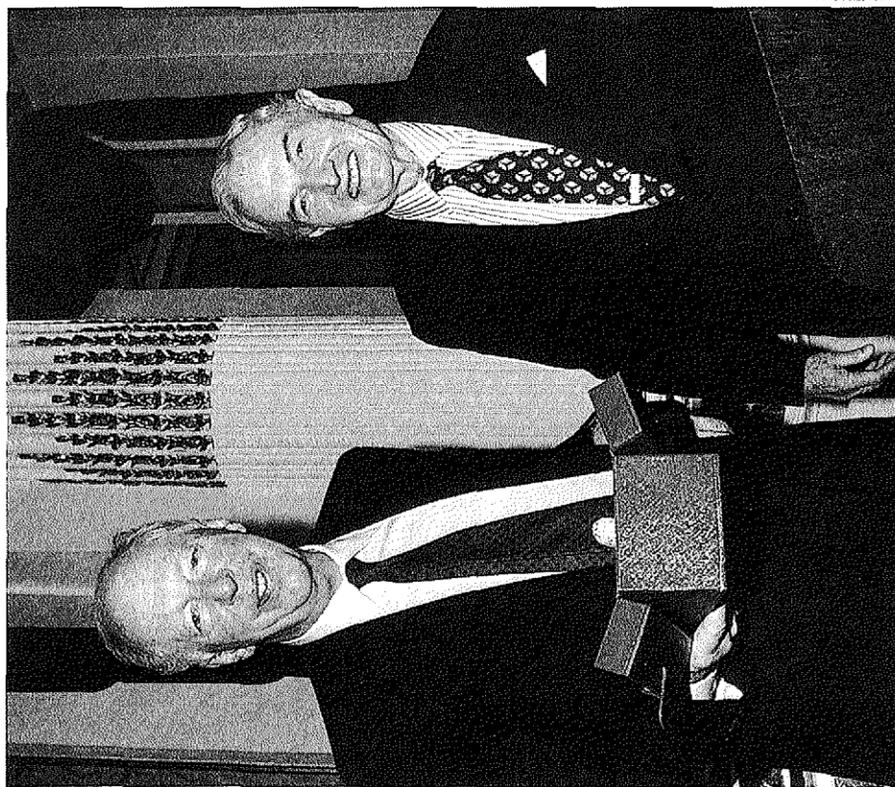
KIRSTIN SECHLER

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—in 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 thirtieth anniversary, aims to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and direct financial and technical support for their preservation. As a leading champion of international preservation, WMF is able to move quickly and flexibly to guide the growing number of appeals for help in a cogent and effective way.

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MARY HILLARD

Lord Rothschild accepting the 1995 Hadrian Award from
David Rockefeller, the 1994 recipient.