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1997 Annual Report
About the World Monuments Fund

The World Monuments Fund seeks to safeguard the heritage of mankind by encouraging the conservation and preservation of culturally and historically significant works of art and architecture worldwide.

Founded in 1965, WMF works with public and private-sector partners to provide financial and technical support for project planning and management. WMF promotes the use of monuments and sites as focal points for responsible development programs, which guarantees the preservation of the sites and their productive community role. The World Monuments Watch, a global program launched in 1995 on the occasion of WMF’s 30th anniversary, aims to call public attention to critically imperiled cultural heritage sites and direct timely financial support to their preservation.

WMF activities may comprise documentation, field research, training, strategic planning, technical survey, fundraising, and advocacy to encourage private-sector participation in international conservation projects. WMF considers “monuments” to be buildings, archaeological sites and remains, city districts and townscape, gardens and manmade landscapes, and public art. “Cultural heritage” encompasses the whole of the earth’s cultural environment—from the earliest human creations to works of twentieth-century architecture—created or modified by man.

Through the growth of a worldwide network of partners, WMF has built an international reputation as a leading private organization in the field of heritage conservation. With affiliates established in Europe and managing their own projects, WMF is now developing many programs with other conservation and preservation organizations to carry out internationally shared goals on a local level.

MILESTONES:
The establishment of the World Monuments Fund
Editor: Robert W. Cooper
Annual Report: Associate Editor

About the World Monuments Fund

Making a Difference

Message from World Monuments Fund Chairman, Marilyn Perry, and President, Bonnie Burnham

A year is but a gleam in the life of a monument or site, but in terms of conservation, a year can make a decisive difference. From that perspective, the fiscal year 1997 was especially significant for the World Monuments Fund, and for our capacity to make a difference to the preservation of cultural heritage throughout the world.

WMF’s important new program, the World Monuments Watch, experienced dramatic growth. As the fiscal year began, the Watch had just completed its first year, with the granting success that 32 sites on the 1996 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites received grants totaling $1.4 million. By the end of the year, the list of sites aided through the World Monuments Watch grants had grown to 51, and the funds disbursed by WMF, thanks to the generous support of our donors, had risen to $2.85 million.

The powerful leverage effect of our grants—matched in turn by local sources, especially governments—resulted in a total of at least $4 million devoted to listed sites during the first biennial cycle. In many cases, World Monuments Watch listing alone was instrumental in saving a site where conservation had previously stalled for lack of funds or interest. As another measure of meaningful progress, only 25 of the original sites were retained for the 1998 List of 100, chosen by an expert panel that convened in April 1997. Most of the sites listed in 1996 were out of immediate danger.

Beyond the World Monuments Watch, new partnerships spurred conservation activities at several World Monuments Fund project sites. In the Czech Republic, a graduate student training program sponsored by the Kress Foundation brought together students from the University of Pennsylvania and the Li提mdy School to focus on the Renovations, an early nineteenth-century folly in Lednice-Valtice Park. The Czech government adopted their planning document and allocated funds for the restoration of the building’s interior. WMF reciprocated with funding for the exterior. In the summer of 1997 the renewed training partnership was engaged in hands-on work, and the dilapidated folly, abandoned since World War II, was well on its way to being restored.

The success of these programs prompted new gifts from major donors, including our Board of Trustees. To expand WMF’s capacity to generate international partnerships, Trustee Robert W. Wilson established a $1 million-a-year challenge program requiring matching support from non-U.S. donors. Trustee H. Peter Stern created an annual fund for new project initiatives at the president’s discretion. The Brown Foundation, through the interest of Trustee Nancy Wellin, approved funding to expand programs in China and Cambodia.

Celebrated artists and distinguished international leaders also helped our cause. His Highness the Aga Khan accepted the World Monuments Fund Hadrian Award in October 1996 with a thoughtful commentary on enduring values in architecture. Lord Rothschild, a previous Hadrian awardee, spoke on the British National Lottery and its impact on cultural heritage at a small black-tie gathering in January. And the spring brought a festive gala evening with an unforgettable recital by Cecilia Bartoli and Jean-Yves Thibaudet in the elegant splendor of the Palazzo Farnese in Rome. Each of these events nurtured WMF field programs by bringing together international audiences to celebrate and support the conservation of the world’s architectural heritage.

The fiscal year closed with another celebration when American Express, the primary sponsor of the World Monuments Watch program, hosted a dinner in June 1997 for the new World Monuments Watch program grantees. Representing sites that we have aided throughout the world, our assembled colleagues spoke in terms of gratitude and enthusiasm for the work that has been accomplished—the difference that has been made—at site after site because of the World Monuments Fund.

Marilyn Perry, Chairman
Bonnie Burnham, President
**Gothic Splendor Revealed**

On June 8, 1996 WMF España completed restoration of the Portada de la Majestad at the Collegiate Church of Santa María la Mayor in Toro, north central Spain, with its rare early Gothic polychromy. Doña Pilar, honorary president of the Spanish affiliate—which, after its establishment in 1992 adopted the final phase of the Toro project—presided over the ceremony. Upon completion of the project WMF España produced a lavishly illustrated book documenting the project, supported by the Junta de Castilla-León and the Kress Foundation. The Portada del Majestad, Colegiata de Toro, in Spanish with English summaries, is available from WMF.

The project presented a conservation challenge of unforeseen complexity. Beneath layers of overpainting, about 80 percent of the original thirteenth-century polychromy paint was discovered. Such painting is known to have once adorned Romanesque and Gothic church facades, but practically no examples of such completeness are to be found in Europe today.

An accident of history accounts for the survival of the polychromy. Construction of the church began in the mid-1100s and the portal was completed by 1240. A new chapel, built soon after in the mid-thirteenth century, encompassed the portal and protected it. The collapse of the chapel's roof in 1941 left the Portada de la Majestad exposed. WMF's project has brought to light the clarity and extent of the portal's recovered and restored polychromy, providing a rare and breathtaking glimpse of its full original Gothic beauty.

**The WMF Project Management Approach**

A project at WMF can be generally divided into the following phases: planning, design, implementation, and monitoring. Each of these phases begins with project objectives and ends with a management plan. Post-project evaluation of the project's completion, costs, and outcomes is an integral part of the project's success.

**Professionalism and Flexibility Guide a Diverse Program Agenda**

Heritage program undertakings through the World Monuments Watch—WMF involves internationally-recognized experts, as well as host governments and nongovernmental agencies. The five affiliates actively participate in cultural resource management and newcomers in this fundamentally constructive endeavor. In its program activities—ongoing field campaigns, cooperative ventures with the European affiliates, the Jewish Heritage program, undertakings through the World Monuments Watch—WMF involves internationally-recognized experts, as well as host governments and nongovernmental agencies. The five affiliates actively participate in cultural resource management and newcomers in this fundamentally constructive endeavor. In its program activities—ongoing field campaigns, cooperative ventures with the European affiliates, the Jewish and international watch programs, WMF's key in dealing with numerous projects successfully is to have clear, appropriately detailed project development plans from the outset, and to implement these plans diligently, with a special concern for quality control. Good working relationships with our hosts and counterparts in the field are also essential. For all of the projects before us at any given time, the aim of WMF is always clear—to do our very best to shepherd each in the right direction.

**Last Tsar's Quarters Again Accessible**

The neoclassical Alexander Palace, commissioned by Catherine the Great in 1796 for her grandson, the eventual Tsar Alexander I, was off-limits to the public from the end of World War II until the summer of 1997. Thanks to WMF's participation—spurred by Trustee Patricia Falk—in the project aimed at returning the palace to use as a museum about the last imperial family, the State Museum-Preserve of Tsarskoe Selo now grants public access to the imperial wing. WMF grants to date have sponsored general planning and roof repair. Within the inspired artistic and architectural legacy of Tsarskoe Selo ("Tsar's Village"), the former royal palace complex located 25 kilometers outside St. Petersburg, the Alexander Palace serves as an international tourist destination and a resource for studying Russian history and decorative arts.

**Detail of polychromed sculpture during restoration.**

**Drawing upon more than 30 years of experience, the World Monuments Fund is uniquely positioned to channel growing interest in preservation to meet the old and emerging challenges. WMF has a demonstrated capacity to bring about awareness and ensure timely preservation and viable renewed use.**

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**John H. Stroebel**

**JOHN STROEBEL AT ANGKOR.**

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Timely Awareness and Innovative Actions Stem Threats

Launched in 1995 with a grant of $5 million from American Express Company, the World Monuments Watch identifies endangered cultural landmarks and promotes their preservation through its biennial List of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

Increasing threats—from natural disasters to population explosion to industrialization—compromise the world’s cultural heritage. By selecting sites for immediate action, the World Monuments Watch calls attention to the need for innovative approaches and demonstrates how other similarly threatened sites may be saved.

The List of 100 Most Endangered Sites is selected from nominations submitted to WMF every two years. WMF solicits nominations from governments, cultural preservation organizations, and individuals.

Three criteria govern the selection of sites for the List of 100 Most Endangered Sites:

1. Significance: the artistic and/or historic importance of a site within its cultural context defined in social, economic, technological, artistic, or traditional terms;
2. Urgency: the degree of need for immediate action, as defined by the following conditions: a disaster has occurred; a disaster is imminent, due to a lack of conservation or the introduction of harmful factors; a pattern of destruction is evident which, if not addressed and reversed, will lead to loss; a long-term risk is apparent, which appropriate planning or minimal intervention can avert;
3. Viability: capacity to achieve significant results toward preservation.

Among the most important selection criteria for the List of 100 are the potential for timely intervention through the project proposed, and the probability of reversing or removing the threats to the site. If a site is chosen to receive a grant, the project must be sustainable; any work carried out at the site, such as repairs or restoration, must be maintained by the authority responsible for the site.

At the end of the World Monuments Watch biennial cycle, sites are again nominated and selected for a new List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. Those sites included previously on the World Monuments Watch list must be re-nominated in order to be considered again; nominators of listed sites are asked to describe the site’s current condition and preservation activities carried out over the past two years.

Sites carried over to the new list face problems that the nominator’s best efforts failed to countermand but that have viable solutions which, given more time or funding, could reach fruition. Sites are never formally removed from the List of 100, nor is the list a permanent designation. Sites remain permanently recorded as part of the specific biennial cycle for which they were originally selected.


Grant Leverages Local Support: Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill

Barbados rose to prominence in the seventeenth century as England’s first sugar-producing colony in the West Indies. The sugar producing techniques that originated here gave rise to the plantations that came to define the economy and the region’s culture. Preserving what is left of this heritage invites reflection—and the prosperity brought about by sugar production, and on the slave labor exploited in its service.

Today, the Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill is the last wind-driven mill in the Caribbean. The Barbados National Trust, which nominated the site to the World Monuments Watch, noted that the country had no internationally registered historic sites. Inclusion of the Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill on the List of 100 offered "profound encouragement to the local preservationists."

The Trust’s nomination proposed a restoration plan that indicated a sound capacity for sustaining the site once work had been completed. Even before announcement of the 1996 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, the Trust launched the Morgan Lewis Mill Appeal to raise funds to support restoration. A $20,000 American Express grant through the World Monuments Watch considerably enhanced the local efforts. The campaign proceeded to secure $300,000 more in pledges for the mill’s restoration. Penelope Roach, executive director of the Barbados National Trust, noted that this "most urgent story would not have been possible without the catalyst" of World Monuments Watch listing.

"It may be too soon to assess fully the global impact of the World Monuments Watch," Roach said, "but from our little corner of the world, it has made all the difference."

ADVOCACY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FUNDING

Taj Mahal, India and Cão Valley Petroglyphs, Portugal

Naming the Taj Mahal to the 1996 List of 100 highlighted the threat posed by escalating air pollution. To address the problem, the government had to reduce industrial and vehicular pollution. A grant to the site nominator was not the solution. The same was true in Portugal where, in the early 1990s, archaeologists surveying the Côa River valley in preparation for construction of a dam discovered Paleolithic rock art along both sides of the valley. The dam’s completion would destroy these rare petroglyphs. Thanks to international media coverage, the Portuguese government halted the project in November 1995, but the site lacked permanent legal protection.

In both cases, listing by WMF helped prompt actions that alleviated the threats. In India, a court order placed strict controls upon industrial pollution. Coke coal burning industries faced the choices of switching to natural gas, moving their facilities, or closing by December 1997. To reduce automobile emissions in the immediate vicinity, a bypass highway project was approved to route traffic around Agra. Seeking international recognition, the Portuguese Institute for Archaeology nominated the Côa Valley petroglyphs to the 1996 List of 100. The effort to conserve, protect, and showcase the petroglyphs, boosted by World Monuments Watch listing, concluded with the August 1996 opening of the Côa Valley Archaeological Park.

MORGAN LEWIS SUGAR MILL in Barbados, restored using local labor and funds.
Jewish Heritage Program

Endangered List Targets Priority Sites; Endowment Challenge Established

C

hired by the Honorable Ronald S. Lauder, the Jewish Heritage Program unites communities worldwide with a growing constituency committed to the protection and preservation of Jewish cultural heritage. After years of careful and intense research, WMF has published Preservation Priorities: Endangered Historic Jewish Sites, identifying 10 synagogues requiring urgent priority. The 10 sites, listed below, are representative of many other threatened Jewish landmarks throughout the world, as well as the many that no longer survive. At five of these sites WMF has projects in progress. Two—the Paradesi Synagogue in Cochin, India and the Tempel Synagogue in Cracow, Poland—still hold religious services. Once restored, all of these buildings will retain a Jewish identity and could be equipped for regular or occasional religious use. As these sites are pre- served, WMF intends to name others to take their places on the priority list.

Belarus: Slonim. The large baroque synagogue, built in 1642 and now sadly deteriorated, is the best preserved synagogue of its type in Belarus.

Czech Republic: Bostovic. The Great Synagogue, built in the seventeenth century, is the central architectural feature of a remarkably well-preserved Jewish district.

France: Pfaffenhausen. A complete restoration by the municipality of the sole surviving example of a vernacular synagogue built in Alsace before 1800 is well underway. The Jewish Heritage Program is assisting with funding for the project.

Hungary: Mad. The synagoge of Mad, constructed in the 1790s, is a little-known gem of Jewish architecture and a powerful reminder of Hungarian Jewish history. The exterior was restored in the 1970s, but the interior requires extensive work.

India: Cochin. Descendants of European Jews built the beautiful Paradesi Synagogue in 1568. With the diminution of the local community, a strategic plan and maintenance fund for the synagogue’s preservation are critical. WMF is focusing on the preservation and reuse of its adjoining clock tower.

Greece: Crete. The Etz Hayim Synagogue in Hania is the only surviving Jewish monument on the island. Thanks to the WMF Jewish Heritage Program, the synagogue is under restoration and no longer threatened by deterioration or neglect. Nikos Stavrakoulis has led the fundraising effort on behalf of WMF and the Greek Jewish community.

Morocco: Fez. One of two prominent surviving synagogues in the old Jewish quarter of Fez, the Ibn Danan Synagogue was listed on the World Monuments Watch 1996 list. Through that listing, M. Benjamin Danan, a descendent of the prominent Moroccan family that built the synagogue in the seven- teenth century, came forward to spearhead an effort to create an international association to oversee the building’s restoration, in cooperation with the Fez Jewish community and UNESCO. An American Express grant through the World Monuments Watch will fund documentation and conservation planning.

Poland: Cracow. The Tempel Synagogue— the only intact nineteenth-century synagogue remaining in Poland that is still in religious use— has an opulently decorated Moorish and Romanesque-Revival interior. WMF’s extensive restoration of the building, begun in 1994, engaged the active participation of the city government. Work on the exterior is now complete, and conservation of the elaborate interior has begun.

Poland: Pinczow. The synagogue— the only intact nineteenth-century synagogue remaining in Poland that is still in religious use— has an opulently decorated Moorish and Romanesque-Revival interior. WMF’s extensive restoration of the building, begun in 1994, engaged the active participation of the city government. Work on the exterior is now complete, and conservation of the elaborate interior has begun.

Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro): Subotica. This synagogue is a rare example of architecture in the Balkans influenced by the Viennese Secession movement. Restoration ceased due to the recent war and economic collapse.
On-site Training

World Monuments Fund training activities are carried out in conjunction with ongoing field projects and involve local students as well as those from abroad.

Czech Republic: Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape

The WMF summer internship at the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape matches teams of U.S. graduate students in historic preservation with their Czech counterparts. The program is carried out in partnership with the Friends of Czech Greenways, the School for Restoration and Conservation Technology in Litomysl and the Institute for the Protection of Monuments in Brno. Over the five weeks of the program, the interns carried out emergency stabilization of bas-relief panels and four freestanding statues. These procedures were recommended during the previous summer’s work at the Rendezvous, one of 15 monumental architectural follies at this World Heritage site. In 1996, the students surveyed the structure to determine the best course of conservation treatment and eventual reuse, and studied the landscape in order to develop recommendations for the management of the natural setting. The generosity of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation has made this joint training program possible.

Cambodia: Historic City of Angkor

Since 1991, WMF has supported on-site training for students of architecture and archaeology from the University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh and local artisans. WMF’s ongoing work to preserve and present the Preah Khan temple provides a vital and relevant training laboratory.

During the most recent field campaign, university graduates trained by WMF during the past seven years joined the professional team. WMF also trained craftsmen from the nearby town of Siem Reap who are learning sustainable conservation skills as an extension of the local craft tradition. At Angkor, WMF faces a twofold challenge: to preserve a magnificent heritage site of worldwide significance, and to ensure that its Cambodian custodians have the expertise required for its care and management.

Projects and Publications

Restricted grants from donors support World Monuments Fund field projects, publications, and training programs. With the approval of WMF's program staff, funds are released as projects advance through discrete, predetermined phases. In Fiscal Year 1997, WMF issued 52 project grants, totaling $1,542,979.

Field Projects

Abydos, Egypt - Banbisa of Bawit

Emergency stabilization of ruins of fifth-century basilica. A WMF project since 1991. $17,179

Barragado, Sur - Andrew - Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill

Repair and restoration of last surviving wind-driven sugar mill in the Caribbean. List of 100 1996. $20,000

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Potocari - Village of Peace

Condition survey in preparation for safeguarding ostenstious monuments, reconstruction, and return of population dispersed by war. List of 100 1996. $13,000

Cambodia, Historic City of Angkor - Preah Khan

Ongoing field conservation and work force training at twelfth-century temple. A WMF project since 1989. $257,945

Chile, Valparaiso - Elevators of Valparaiso

Conservation planning for 24 elevators, a rare pedestrian funicular system that defines the city’s unique character. List of 100 1996. $37,500

Chincha, Peru - Chincha Project

Planning. $16,600

Czech Republic, Southern Moravia - Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape

Conservation of the chapel interior and stone portal at Valtice castle, and conservation of two statues in the courtyard. A WMF project since 1995. List of 100 1996. $54,339

Egypt, Cairo - Qubbet el Sélí (Fountain House)

Architectural documentation and conservation planning at rare fifteenth-century vernacular building in old Islamic Cairo. List of 100 1996. $10,000

France, Les Étuzes (Vesoul)

Conservation and stabilization of the Grande Salle. A WMF project since 1986. $4,702

Heritage and its Conservation, by Dr. A. Elena Chardcza. A WMF project since 1988. $23,283

Island, Easter - To continue conservation specialists in Santiago, Chile to plan the stabilization of the ceremonial village of Orongo; to publish of Spanish-language edition of Easter Island: The
France. Paphos-shofetim—
Pafoushofimes Synagogue
Conservation planning at rare
pre-1800 vernacular synagogue.
A WMF Jewish Heritage Project
since 1996. $2,000

Georgia, Tekesr'm DISTRICT
—Pitvevi Memoria Complex
Emergency stabilization and
conservation at thirteenth-
century church. List of 100 1996.
$20,000

* GREAT BRITAIN, LIVERPOOL
-St. Gregory’s Hall, Liverpool
Towards conservation plan for
restoration and reuse at
nineteenth-century neoclassical
civic landmark. A WMF project
since 1990. $8,998

Greece, Hania (CreTe) —
Eth Hein Synagogue
Building survey and restoration
plan in advance of work
beginning in 1998. A WMF
Jewish Heritage project since
1996. $13,163

Hungary, Budapest
Royal Gardens Pavilions
Feasibility study for stabilization,
preservation, and reuse in
preparation for reopening a
portion of the site in 1998. List of
100 1996. $42,500

India, Cochinn — Panduraj
Synagogue, Cochin
To plan conservation and
preservation of active twentieth-
century synagogue and clock
tower. A WMF Jewish Heritage
project since 1996. $5,845

India, Jaisalmer — Jaisalmer Fort
As India’s only still-functioning
fortress city, WMF demonstration
project focuses on the
Maharani’s Palace. List of 100

Italy, Florence — Altempiel
of San Niccolo da Tolentino,
Church of Santa Spirito
Restoration of three original
components of the altarpiece: a
polychromed wood sculpture
representing St. Nicholas of
Tolentino and two panel
paintings of angels. $30,060

Italy, Florence — Santa Croce
Restoration of the main portal,
south side of the church, begun
in 1996. $67,828

Italy, Florence — Baptistery
Conservation of frescoes on
the tomb of Vesturio Prisco;
support for site conservation
$30,000

Italy, Rome — Jewish Ghetto
Total conservation cleaning.
and consolidation by ICCROM,
in conjunction with the
Soprintendenza di Archivologia
di Roma; preservation of
conservation recommendations
following review of investigation
results. A WMF project since
1991. $32,544

Italy, Rome (Foro Boarium) —
Temple of Hercules
Restoration of the cella and an
interior fifteenth-century fresco.
List of 100 1996. $6,820

Italy, San Gimignano —
Badile of the Collegiata of
Santa Maria Assunta
Soprintendenza di Siena project
for photo documentation of the
early fourteenth-century Barna
frescoes. $15,000

Italy, Venice —
Church of San Alvise
Restoration of the main portal,
carried out by the Misericordia
Laboratory in Venice. $12,000

Jordunn, Wadi Mousa — Petri
One phase of site consolidation
by the Petra Southern Temple
Association, a Brown University
$16,000

Malta, Djeirn — Iblea-Dejma
Archeological Site
Site stabilization, protection,
and management. List of 100
1996. $34,900

Mexico, Atotonilco —
Church of Jesus Nazareno
To enable Adopt a Mission
Project to support conservation
work on a unique sixteenth-
century high altar altarpiece at
$20,000

Mexico, Yucatan Peninsula —
Yucatan Indian Chapel
A pilot project and exhibition
describing appropriate
conservation techniques for
many emerging regions. List of
100 1996. $10,000

Norway, Oppland County,
Vagos — Vidg Old Church
Installation of fire and security
monitoring systems for a rare
surviving wooden church
threatened by arson. List of
100 1996. $7,500

Philippines, Rizal —
Angeles Petroglyphs
Visit by rock art conservation
specialist; overall conservation
planning. List of 100 1996,
$14,000
Savior, of proceedings from A WMF PONTORMO 1996 of seismic List flooded first three decades, restoration summer palace of glass street masterpiece in project since 1£;1l restoration stilldem describing bilingual edition before KARS • Republic. town. 1100 acrivity. at of exterior Ani Archaelogical Site, Turkey (list of No.1 Victorian 100 oldest of six KIZHI KoyO, important ofWMF Flower; Column the the Lednice-on project Ascellsion Cburch of the of 100 1996. WMF of internship FIRST THIRTY YEARS Gothic List ofBelem Synagogllc exploring List medieval FRAN' restoration. about Palace from wing. preparation of 100 1996. and hire experts to the imerior, project since 1994; Pogosi 1998. $92,864 River Ghetto. $49,610 ones. Czech the Houses 100 oil copies of frescoes by Belem Cemetery for stabilization and Disassembly-in preparation for stabilization and reerection-of the nearly 30-meter-tall masterpiece in the sculpture's home town. List of 100 1996, 1998. $120,000 Russia, Kizhi Island - Kish Papigl Measures to address high humidity and restore the iconostasis and decorated altar elements in the wooden Church of the Transfiguration. List of 100 1996, 1998. $125,990 United Kingdom, Thornham Parva - Conservation of exterior stone of rare surviving century oak reerable. $12,500 Conservation Training Graduate students internship program at the Leidsche Valvoo Cultural Landscape in Southern Morocco, Czech Republic. $19,110 Conservation Grants da Pontormo & per Pontremo Catalogue describing restoration of six oil copies of frescoes by Jacopo Pontormo in the Certosa del Galluzzo outside Florence. $11,000 World Monuments Fund: The First Thirty Years Towards publication of an overview of WMF activities during its first three decades, including a complete list of projects and featuring essays on 30 of the most important ones. $35,000

Poland, Cracow - Our Lady's Assumption Basilica To remove the portal of the High Gothic church's west facade. List of 1996. $12,500

Poland, Cracow - Tempel Synagogue Completion of exterior restoration and preparation for work on the interior. A WMF Jewish Heritage project since 1992. $49,610

Poland, Warsaw - Prime Square Support for the effort, spearheaded by WMF Vice Chairman Ronald S. Lauder and the Jewish Renaissance Foundation, to rehabilitate two of four surviving buildings from the Warsaw Ghetto. List of 100 1996. $5,000

Portugal, Lisbon - Tower of Belém Initiation of final phase of extensive stone conservation, scheduled for completion in early 1998. A WMF project since 1993. $13,990

Romania, Târgu-Jiu - Bran Castle's, including the Salt Cellar, 12th-century castle Disassembly-in preparation for stabilization and reerection-of the nearly 30-meter-tall masterpiece in the sculpture's home town. List of 100 1996, 1998. $125,990

Russia, Kizhi Island - Kish Papigl Measures to address high humidity and restore the iconostasis and decorated altar elements in the wooden Church of the Transfiguration. List of 100 1996, 1998. $125,990

Spain, Granada - Monúch Moneos Demonstrations project to remove 30 surviving houses from the period of the Alhambra. List of 1996. $37,500

Thailand, Ayutthaya - Ayutthaya and related sites on the Chao Phraya River Restoration of two of the temples damaged by annual flooding. List of 1996. $50,000

Turkey, Kızılkaya - Carol Hoyak Site visit by conservation experts to determine proper method for conserving painted surfaces. List of 1996. $20,000


United Kingdom, Thornham Parva - Reusable in St. Mary's Church For restoration and conservation of rare surviving fourteenth-century oak reerable. $12,500

United States, New Orleans - Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 Conservation planning at above-ground cemetery which, established in 1833, is New Orleans's oldest. List of 1996. $15,000

United States, San Francisco - Golden Gate Park Conservatory of Flowers Emergency repair of severely damaged Victorian glass conservatory, the park's oldest building. List of 1996. $50,000

United States, Uvalaarea - Holy Assumption Church To establish conservation laboratory and hire experts to save the church's 252 Orthodox icons. $16,000

WMF Web Site Design and construction of Web site. <www.worldmonuments.org>. $50,000

THORNHAM PARVA. The Thornham Parva Retable.

Church of the Savior, Anti Archaeological Site, Turkey (List of 100 1996 and1998).
**Development Activities**

Members, friends, corporations, and foundations contributed $5.2 million in support of the World Monuments Fund’s programs and services for the fiscal year 1997. The Board of Trustees continued its commitment and vital assistance in making possible the work of WMF.

The World Monuments Fund takes great pride in the past year’s accomplishments. Development activities have achieved unprecedented success. An 85 percent increase in contributions to the Annual Appeal for general operating funds completed a successfully subsidized year, during which contributions to the World Monuments Fund reached $5.2 million, representing 90 percent of overall income. WMF appreciates the generous support of the Board of Trustees and of those individuals who have committed substantial resources to our efforts. Experience has shown that each dollar received for general support enables WMF to raise and spend three dollars in project-specific funding. In addition to support from individuals, a growing number of national and international corporations have expressed their confidence in WMF by supporting various programs. The contribution of each and every donor helps defray operating expenses, enabling WMF to continue its efforts on behalf of over 62 preservation projects in 46 countries. Increased international publicity over the past year raised awareness about WMF’s efforts and attracted financial support for our work. Articles on WMF activities appeared in such publications as Condé Nast Traveler, El Comercio (Lima), Der Standard (Vienna), El Universal Cultural (Mexico City), L’Espresso (Barcelona), The New York Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer, International Herald Tribune, South China Morning Post, Beaux Arts, LaStampa, Financial Times, Bangkok Post, Town and Country, Travel & Leisure, Warsaw Business Journal, Los Angeles Times, and Boston Globe. As fiscal year 1997 drew to a close, WMF staff worked in earnest with Travel & Leisure to inaugurate a special advertising section about the World Monuments Watch, targeting a readership of 4.4 million in the October 1997 issue of the magazine. Endorsement support for the supplement raised $50,000 for the World Monuments Watch program.

The trustees and staff wish to express their appreciation of WMF’s longstanding donors who generously renew their annual commitments, supporters who promote and publicize our cause, as well as new contributors who have recently become aware of the vital work we accomplish around the globe. WMF strives continually to achieve financial sustainability and a capacity for providing funds and technical expertise to a host of international preservation partners. We are extremely grateful to be the beneficiary of so much generosity in 1997.

**Special Events**

In the fiscal year 1997, four special events generated $230,000 to support World Monuments Fund operations.

**Hadrian Award**

The World Monuments Fund presents the Hadrian Award annually to an international leader whose patronage of cultural activities has advanced the understanding, appreciation, and preservation of world art and architecture. In October 1996, His Highness the Aga Khan received the Hadrian Award at the University of Jordan in Amman and the Dawood College of Engineering and Technology in Karachi.

Preservation and restoration projects that have benefited from his involvement include the Baltık Fort in the northern region of Pakistan, the creation of Azhar Park from out of a rubble dump in Cairo, and the conservation and adaptive reuse of buildings in the Old Stone Town of Zanzibar.

Lecture by Lord Rothschild and Dinner

Jacob Rothschild, recipient of the 1995 Hadrian Award, was guest of honor at a lecture and black-tie dinner on January 7, 1997, at the Metropolitan Club in New York. This was WMF’s first opportunity to invite major donors to hear a distinguished contributor to cultural heritage speak about his work. In his lecture, “Cultural Patronage from the Private to Britain’s National Lottery,” Lord Rothschild spoke about his leadership of the British Lottery system and its impact on cultural heritage in Britain.

Cambodian New Year Celebration

On April 14, 1997, the annual World Monuments Fund Cambodian New Year celebration took place. Lydia and Arthur Emil hosted a reception for friends of the Angkor program. Noted photographer Kenro Izu exhibited and offered for sale his superb and evocative platinum prints of Angkor. A portion of the proceeds directly benefited WMF’s work at Angkor.

Gala Romano

On May 8, 1997 WMF hosted the Gala Romano—a recital at the Palazzo Farnese by Cecilia Bartoli and Jean-Yves Thibaudet for 400 distinguished guests followed by a formal dinner. Count Paolo Marzotto received the WMF Gold Medal in recognition of his leadership of WMF’s first European affiliate, the Comitato Italiano, founded in 1988.
The World Monuments Fund is grateful to the numerous contributors whose generosity has made possible the programs described in this annual report. WMF's accomplishments are a tribute to its donors, whose contributions, large and small, enable us to support so many worthwhile endeavors throughout the world. Space does not permit the listing of all contributors. However, we extend our sincere gratitude to each and all of those who wish to remain anonymous. Included in this list are donors of $500 or more to WMF from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997.
Fiscal Year 1997

The World Monuments Fund’s total budget for fiscal year 1997 reached $3.8 million, the highest in its history. Contributions to fiscal 1997 totaled $8.2 million, representing 90 percent of total support and revenue. Individual donors contributed $566,577, trustees and trustee foundations contributed $353,978, and foundation grants totaled $709,604. Major support also came from corporations and totaled $3.6 million, which included an accelerated pledge payment of $2.5 million for future years. The revenue chart on this page does not reflect the $2.5 million accelerated payment.

WMF’s recent growth has been primarily due to the initiation of the World Monuments Watch program. Seventy-five percent of WMF’s expenses in fiscal 1997 went directly to program services. Eleven percent of the total was spent on management and general administration and 14 percent on fundraising necessary to generate both current income and support for future years.

WMF’s Permanent Endowment Fund in fiscal 1997 totaled $1.8 million.

WMF Affiliates are financially autonomous entities but a summary financial report is included for informational purposes.

Statement of Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Monuments Fund</th>
<th>WMF Affiliates*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year ended June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$ 5,218,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and other grants</td>
<td>7,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total support</td>
<td>5,218,277</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special events, net</td>
<td>230,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>259,873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications sales and other income</td>
<td>9,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue</td>
<td>559,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td>5,810,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>604,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses**

**Program Services**

- WMF Field Projects: 954,341.00
- World Monuments Watch Projects: 1,107,625.00
- Jewish Heritage Projects: 21,000.00
- Publications: 259,873.00
- Educational Programs: 171,421.00
- Visual Archives: 42,916.00
- Total program services: 2,939,441.00

**Supporting Services**

- Fundraising: 519,608.00
- General and administrative: 442,643.00
- Total supporting services: 962,251.00

**Total Expenses**: 3,772,129.00

**Change in net assets from operations**: 2,038,523.00

**Net assets, beginning of year**: 5,000,288.00

**Net assets, end of year**: 7,125,811.00

*WMF Affiliates include France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spanish-affiliated fiscal years covering twelve-month periods.
The support of our friends has been crucial to the growth of the World Monuments Fund over the past 30 years, enabling us to orchestrate over 165 major conservation projects in 52 countries. However, our work has just begun and your support is crucial to our efforts in the future.

An ideal way to help sustain our projects around the globe is by including World Monuments Fund in your will. A bequest to WMF can help ensure the preservation of mankind’s most important artistic and architectural heritage for generations to come. It can also provide significant estate tax savings.

For more information and suggestions for bequest language, please contact Laurie Beckelman, Vice President, World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021. If you have already remembered World Monuments Fund through your will, please let us know—we would like to thank you for your generosity.
In progress: interior repair of the dome, Hagia Sophia, Istanbul. American Express has contributed $100,000 through the World Monuments Watch program, but the project requires additional funds to repair cracks, replace timber and marble window cases that are decayed and missing, repair mosaics, install a permanent monitoring system, and improve the existing lighting fixtures.