Bridging Conservation Disciplines
A new cross-disciplinary conservation partnership considers the San Lorenzo Fort in Portobelo, Panama... see page 8
Keys for the Future

WWM President Marilyn Perry, in Istanbul.

Fortunately, however, as the following pages illustrate, WMF is not tilting at windmills. On the contrary, we are more behind the scenes, helping to keep the old windmills standing in such places as Mallorca and Barbados, where they are integral to the history of human habitation.

How do we prioritize the pressing needs for preservation? And how do we hope to expand our services? These questions are explored in two contributions to this report that describe how sustainability and partnerships are the essential keys—for the future development of the World Monuments Fund, the future direction of the field as a whole, and the fate of the precious and irreplaceable cultural heritage that is our legacy from the past.

Marilyn Perry
Chairman

Bonnie Burnham
President

COMMENTARY FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE PRESIDENT

WWM President Bonnie Burnham (second from left) at World Monuments Watch site Jaisalmer, India, with, from left: Manfred Sturz, Indian Council of Conservation Institutions (INTACH); the Maharaja; of Jaisalmer, Rajkumari Jain, architect; and Anita Bose, INTACH.

To observe a year in the life of the World Monuments Fund, as we do here in our Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1998, is to marvel at the energy and commitment of our staff, to be dismayed at the gravity and breadth of the needs that we address, and to celebrate the milestones of progress and accomplishment. This report invites appreciation of the growth and achievements of the organization, and also offers a vision of how WMF will proceed in the future.

In our opinion, the most impressive feature of WMF’s activities is the astonishing variety of the preservation projects around the world that benefit from our attention, expertise, and funding. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the call-to-action issued under the heading World Monuments Watch. Announced during the year, the List of 100 Most Endangered Sites for 1998 encompasses sites from the famous (a Theban temple dedicated to Amenhotep III near the Valley of the Kings) to the forgotten (45 prehistoric burial towers in western Bolivia). By raising alarms for places in peril, the Watch program urges prompt response, and the results from the first two-year list announced in 1996—through the generosity of our donors, WMF awarded $3 million to 48 of the 100 sites—were especially gratifying. As we had hoped, the World Monuments Watch not only spotlighted the many dangers (some very unexpected) that menace the built environment but also helped to sponsor solutions, attracting fresh attention and significant new support for the selected sites. In a few cases, simply listing the threat served to provoke a means to avoid it.

In Fiscal Year 1998, a wide range of projects on the Watch lists received funding from WMF. Grants were made for repairs to the vast dome of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul—for a thousand years, the largest enclosed space on earth—and for a medieval fountain house in Cairo, a constructionist theater for workers in Moscow, and the Endless Column erected by Constantin Brancusi as a monument to the First World War in his native Romanian village. At the ceremony announcing the new World Monuments Watch list, a moving tribute to the power of a place to evoke memory as well as history was made by the Chairman of the White Mountain Apaches of Arizona. Their nomination of Fort Apache, a symbol of U.S. government oppression, would serve as a reminder of a dark chapter in our national past. Beyond the Watch, WMF’s preservation activities advanced at several familiar sites—the archaeological remains of Preah Khan at Angkor in Cambodia, the beautiful Tempel Synagogue in Cracow (a project of our Jewish Heritage Program), and the stalwart Tower of Belém in Lisbon (a joint project with our Portuguese affiliate, now completed). New projects arose, as it were, from the headlines. When earthquakes devastated the medieval hill towns of Umbria, the Friends of Assisi turned to WMF for guidance and support in preserving architectural treasures from the time of St. Francis. In Bosnia, we explored ways to help the rehabilitation of war-damaged Mostar, in partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture. Members of WMF’s program staff conducted research along the ancient Silk Route at Ani in eastern Turkey and helped to plan the restoration of the Belvedere Gardens in Vienna. Preservation training for Czech and American students was conducted at Lecce/Valle in the Czech Republic. Tackling the thorny problem of conservation guidelines at the ancient city of Pompeii, WMF agreed to sponsor a multidisciplinary project for conservation guidelines at the ancient city of Pompeii. As a service organization for international preservation, WMF gladly takes on the challenge of responding to the entire range of human history that survives in the buildings, the ruins, and the cultural landscapes of the past. Seated in such a bold manner, it would seem a daunting and formidable—indeed, a quixotic—task, encyclopedic in scope and unmanageable in practice.
LIKE MANY OTHER nonprofits, the World Monuments Fund has begun to pool its resources with other organizations that have complementary strengths. Confronting huge challenges and recognizing the need for a broad vision to address them, the U.S. nonprofit sector is increasingly turning to partnerships and coalitions. Organizations that once managed their own programs and supported short-term projects are joining each other and other institutions to build programs that will have a far-reaching impact at all levels.

WMF has reached the conclusion that such coalitions can be more influential and effective than a single donor working alone. And by challenging nonprofits to work together toward common goals, donors can maximize the use of their funds. WMF, beyond its traditional base of support and program focus, is finding opportunities to leverage major investments from other partners in programs that it instigates.

WMF has a long history of using its project support to attract other funding sources. As a rule, the organization leverages three times the money it contributes to any single project in contributions from other donors. But, traditionally, WMF collaborative projects have been small in scale—limited to an individual building or site—and additional support has come from government sources, both local and national.

In the last year at WMF, partnerships have evolved beyond exclusively "public-private" models to embrace multi-sector and multinational donor participation. WMF's traditional role in cultural heritage conservation through singular, highly focused projects is being expanded to embrace long-range, layered, and collaborative approaches.

A new model for building new partnerships, announced in FY1998, is the Robert Wilson Challenge for Conserving Our Heritage. This program is designed to attract private funding partners from outside the United States to participate in projects of mutual interest. The Wilson program encourages direct local investment by challenging prospective local donors, but it also imparts WMF to extend its professional network into new areas and to establish long-term partnerships.

One of the first programs funded by the Wilson Challenge was a partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in Geneva, Switzerland. Pooling funds and expertise, the two organizations have undertaken a collaborative program for the reconstruction of Mostar in Bosnia, which neither group would have tackled alone. The Aga Khan Trust is well known for its urban planning and social mobilization capabilities in historic cities, where its projects extend throughout the Muslim world from Cairo and Zanzibar to Samarkand and Pakistan. WMF brought to the partnership its project identification and packaging skills. The result is a program that will produce a full urban reconstruction plan within the 1918 boundaries of the city, a practical neighborhood rehabilitation program, and a portfolio of 15 projects ready for international investment. As short-term goals are achieved and other partners enter the field, the two organizations will make yearly commitments to extend the joint program. Prospective future partners include the World Bank, and national governments, which are pledging funds for the reconstruction of Bosnia, as well as private investors and nonprofit agencies.

In the first year of the Wilson program, the Bundesdenkmalamt (BD), the Austrian monuments authority, matched the Aga Khan Trust's $350,000 contribution, overcoming obstacles that had blocked the restoration of the Belvedere Gardens in Vienna. The BD will commit approximately $2 million to an initial stage of the project to restore the country's most significant baroque garden.

Another new form of collaboration was initiated when the Kress Foundation, a long-standing foundation partner, backed WMF in a partnership with the Soprrintendenza di Archeologia in Pompeii to develop, over three years, conservation guidelines for the ancient city. (For more on the Pompeii initiative, see feature on page 6).

WMF has also reached out to nonprofit and public agencies outside its own field to form partnerships with national conservation groups (see feature on page 8).

The Cultural Heritage Loan

In a dramatic and promising new development, World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn announced a new loan initiative to support cultural heritage projects in developing countries at a level of up to $5 million per loan to national governments. WMF joined public- and private-sector organizations—including the Getty Conservation Institute, US/ICOMOS, and American Express—at an inaugural Cultural Heritage Network meeting hosted by the Bank in January 1998. The new loan program encourages the non-governmental partners to participate, ensures these partners a timely exit, provides a sustainable framework for monitoring and maintenance, and is developed by definition in the context of other countrywide development activities orchestrated by the Bank and affiliated agencies. As the fiscal year closed, WMF was developing a series of joint projects with the World Bank and national government partners focusing on World Monuments Watch endangered sites.

Because loans support World Bank cultural heritage projects, the planning process must consider the long-term impact of conservation and tourism, along with revenue-generating potential. The borrowing country thus has an incentive to consider the usefulness and productivity of conservation projects.

The World Bank loans promise to bring several new features to the field of heritage preservation:

- a scale that allows for broad conservation agendas over an extended period.
- a financing framework supplementing, but not replacing, resources available through philanthropy and normal governmental budgets.
- evaluation criteria, applying to conservation projects the same principles of investment, accountability, management, and return as for other traditional development and financing plans.

The performance of heritage conservation as a component of economic development is critical to the success of this program within the Bank. If successful, this experiment with international, nongovernmental "hard" money for conservation may encourage national banks and ultimately commercial banks to follow suit.

Meanwhile, small organizations like WMF can reestablish the role of sole patrons to serve as intermediary and package ready to prepare, guide, and monitor projects that are made possible through increasingly large-scale funding for an increasingly wide range of sources.

As these new partnership programs mature, WMF's work in the conservation field may leverage increasingly important results.
On March 5, 1998, the World Monuments Fund announced a $600,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, launching the Kress Pompeii Conservation Project, a three-year commitment, innovative and ambitious in project scope as well as foundation generosity. The largest grant that the Kress Foundation has ever given for a single site will support WMF’s role as both project instigator and packager in a full partnership with Dr. Pietro Giovanni Guzzo, Italy’s superintendent for Pompeii and Herculaneum, and his agency.

Pompeii occupies 163 acres, of which 109 have been excavated. Since its rediscovery in 1748, looting, tourism, and nearly uninterrupted excavation has compromised the site to the point that ensuring its survival could soon prove too costly for any government or private institution. Responding to WMF’s first call for nominations to the World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, Dr. Guzzo indicated that Pompeii faced an unprecedented crisis.

Recognizing the Peril

World Monuments Watch listing of Pompeii in 1996 and 1998 underscored the threats facing one of the world’s best-known and most visited archaeological site. In recent years, tourism increased while accessibility declined. An official tourist itinerary in 1956 listed 64 houses; only 16 remained open to visitors in 1997. Yet the number of annual visitors more than doubled between 1981 and 1995, and in 1996 totaled close to two million. The present two entrances do not direct visitors in a logical way. Some areas are congested, while others, though equally accessible and meriting attention, remain empty. The need to manage tourist flow more effectively and provide better interpretation, while also protecting the site, has never been more obvious. Also, international academic institutions continue to work at the site, and must be accommodated within any new management and conservation plan.

Overall, excavation at Pompeii declined with the reduction of government-sponsored work due to fund shortages after the 1950s. Continuing damage caused by extensive use of reinforced concrete and cement injections must be reversed, where possible. World Monuments Watch listing has already sparked improvements. Italian legislation enacted in October 1997 allowed Pompeii to channel revenues to its own conservation and maintenance, rather than having to contribute them to a pool allocated to many other sites. In December 1997, UNESCO inscribed the Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Ercolano, and Torre Annunziata on the World Heritage List.

After receiving an initial World Monuments Watch grant from American Express in 1997, WMF commissioned Studio di Architettura, Rome, to develop conservation recommendations by surveying areas accessible to visitors as well as adjacent unexcavated areas. The resulting document, published as Un Piano per Pompeii, marked the first attempt by the public administration to confront the numerous threats to this great archaeological resource. In 1998, a second American Express grant funded the conservation of significant frescoes at the first-century tomb of a Pompeii magistrate.

Saving Pompeii

The Kress project applies the criteria for a state-of-the-art conservation program as outlined in the Piano. It respects the division of the ancient city into insulae (ancient city blocks), in such a way that restoration and maintenance will proceed insula by insula. This initiative is particularly timely, coming at a time of high interest in conserving archaeological sites worldwide. All major restoration intervention has been suspended at Pompeii until the conclusion of this planning work.

The insula selected for work—designated as “V, 2 in Reggio V”—lies west of the present main tourist route along the ancient decumanus, also a main street in ancient times. WMF selected it because it encapsulates wholly the pressing conservation issues at Pompeii. While offering a range of representative conservation problems, the V, 2 insula also occupies a new area to be developed.

WMF Pilot Project Begins

WMF’s first pilot project is the House of the Silver Wedding Anniversary, named for the anniversary of King Umberto I and Queen Margherita, who ruled Italy when the house was excavated. At 1,785 square meters, this significant Roman house covers nearly one-third of the insula, dwarfing the nearby structures and offering a sizable range of representative conservation problems. It has never been regularly open to the public.
Bridging Conservation Disciplines

The Yulee Agreement* resulting from a cross-disciplinary conference sponsored in March 1998 by the World Monuments Fund and the Howard Gilman Foundation at White Oak Plantation, Yulee, FL, is a concrete example of a new kind of partnership in worldwide heritage conservation. It brings together heretofore separate disciplines by merging the concepts of ecological and cultural conservationists when intervention is being planned at sites that have a mixture of natural and historic heritage resources. Sharing interdisciplinary expertise with the Gilman Foundation also adds a new dimension to the scope of partnerships developed by the World Monuments Fund in the course of four decades. It is an example of assessing both cultural and natural resources in planning future conservation projects and is in line with the efforts of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to devise innovative approaches to mixed resources site monitoring and evaluation.

The White Oak conference, represented at the White Oak conference and was a signatory of the Yulee agreement. The conference, which included a UNESCO-sponsored meeting in Amsterdam, attended by natural and cultural heritage experts from 20 nations, that analyzed the circumstances of cultural landscapes in various regions of Eurasia.

The conceptual alliance of WMF and the Howard Gilman Foundation was followed by a planning meeting on selection of pilot field projects at the foundation's New York headquarters in December 1998.

A number of institutions represented at the White Oak conference will be asked to participate in field work as soon as sites and funding have been identified. Evaluation of these initial case studies will provide guidelines for future collaborative efforts that may well mark a new millennium in cultural heritage conservation and biodiversity protection at a range of cultural landscapes.

Cultural landscapes occupy the major portion of the earth's surface. They have developed out of natural landscapes through the intervention of mankind and reflect a variety of dynamic interactions between man and nature through eons of cultural and biological evolution. Until recently, consideration of cultural landscapes has been mainly the concern of environmentalists focusing on "the big picture." But that is changing as cultural conservationists widen their perspectives. Environmental conservation has been a major goal of the Gilman Foundation for nearly 20 years.

WMF Initiates Culture-Nature Dialogue

The World Monuments Foundation has identified the threat that modern sprawl poses to the traditional cultural landscapes of Lancaster County, a region of farms and traditional towns in southeastern Pennsylvania. Mayan ruins at Uaxactun and Piedras Negras, Guatemalan and Yucatecan, Mexico, and a colonial site at Portobelo, Panama, were chosen as candidate sites for collaboration among various conservation disciplines representing cultural and ecological concerns. Visits to these sites by a project planning team will be made in May 1999 with funding from the WMF's President's Discretionary Fund. An application for grant support of pilot projects was made to the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, a division of the U.S. Department of Interior. Any project selected in May 1999 will provide guidelines for future collaborative efforts that may well mark a new millennium in cultural heritage conservation and biodiversity protection at a range of cultural landscapes.

The conceptual alliance of WMF and the Howard Gilman Foundation was followed by a planning meeting on selection of pilot field projects at the foundation's New York headquarters in December 1998.

WMF hosted a cross-disciplinary conference at White Oak, Florida, for conservation specialists concerned with the cultural as well as the built world.

* The Yulee Agreement is available upon request from WMF's New York office.
WMF supported conservation projects and educational programs, including approved by the program staff, funds are released as projects advance through discrete phases. The 67 restricted grants were released by WMF in Fiscal Year 1998.

Field Conservation Projects

Argentina, San Ignacio - San Ignacio Miní
Restoration of carved sandstone portal, an architectural highlight of the ruined sixteenth-century mission complex. List of 100 1996. $16,000

Armenia, Erebouni - Basilica of Erebouni
Emergency stabilization of fifth-century basilica ruins. A WMF project since 1991. $4,744

Austria, Vienna - Belvedere Gardens
Pilaster sculpture conservation, reconstruction of a staircase, and cast iron installation at Austria's most important example of French baroque landscaping. List of 100 1996. $139,084

Barbados, St. Andrew - Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill
Towards repair and restoration of last surviving wind-driven sugar mill in the Caribbean. List of 100 1996. $30,000

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mostar - Master Restoration
Participation in collaborative restoration plan for the Old City. $68,449

Bulgaria, Sofia Region - Ivanovo Rock Chapels
Protection from water infiltration and development of a database for monitoring humidity. List of 100 1996. $10,000

Bulgaria, Sofia - Central Synagogue of Sofia
Reconstruction of the Herma Gokh at the 1909 Spanish-Moorish structure, the third largest in Europe. $20,000

Cambodia, Angkor - Historic City of Angkor
Ongoing field work, focused on the Baphuon, Hall of Dancers, and sculpted pediments at the Frey Kha temple; initial work at Neak Peam. A WMF project since 1989. List of 100 1996. $181,620

Cech Republic, Brno - Tugendhat Villa
Toward research and a conditions survey at Mies van der Rohe's Modernist masterpiece. $3,500

Czech Republic, Southern Moravia - Valvice Castle
Conservation of courtyard statues, portal, and baroque chapel organ and altarpiece. A WMF project since 1993. $64,613

Czech Republic, Cesky Krumlov - Český Krumlov Garden
Toward restoration of the cascade fountain at the sixteenth-century castle's terraced garden. List of 100 1996. $50,000

Czech Republic, Prague - Belvedere Gardens
Emergency stabilization of fifth-century basilica ruins. A WMF project since 1991. $4,744

Czech Republic, Southwestern Moravia - Glass Conservatory at Lednice Castle
Demonstration restoration of one of four portals. List of 100 1996. $6,000

Easter Island
Restoration of carved rock sculpture at the Preah Khan temple; initial work at Neak Peam. A WMF project since 1968. $16,698

Egypt, Cairo - Qiftshen Sokh (Fountain House)
Architectural documentation and conservation planning. List of 100 1996. $40,000

Estonia, Tartu - St. John's of Tartu
Towards pilot project to conserve and reinstall 31 medieval terra cotta capitals in the nave of the only surviving Lutheran church, destroyed by fire in World War I. $8,000

France, Munich - Chateau of Murnau
Demonstration preservation and conservation planning at the 1909 vernacular cottage that adjoins sixteenth-century synagogues still in use. A WMF Jewish Heritage project since 1996. $20,000

France, Paris - Rue de Varenne Synagogue
On-site planning for conservation of the Clock Tower that adjoins sixteenth-century synagogues still in use. A WMF Jewish Heritage project since 1996. $12,811

India, Cochin - Paradesi Synagogue
Demonstration preservation project at the Maharani's Palace. List of 100 1996. $143,713

India, Jaisalmer - Jaisalmer Fort
Demonstration preservation project at the Maharani's Palace. List of 100 1996. $143,713

India, Kolkata - St. John's of Tartu
Towards repair and reconstruction of last surviving wind-driven sugar mill in the Caribbean. List of 100 1996. $30,000

Ireland, Dublin - No. 20 Dominic Street
Research and analysis of historic architectural features at eighteenth-century Georgian townhouse. $8,980

IRELAND, DUBLIN - No. 20 Dominic Street
Research and analysis of historic architectural features at eighteenth-century Georgian townhouse. $8,980


* **Italy, Florence** - Church of Santa Croce
To complete the restoration, led by the WMF Comitato Italiano, of a polychromed wood sculpture of Saint Nicholas of Tolentino (ca. 1515) and two panel paintings that at one time comprised an altarpiece. $9,000

* **Italy, Pompeii** - Anziate Pompeii
Conservation of the frescoes adorning the tomb of Vostorius Priscus; support for overall site conservation. List of 100 1996, 1998. $100,337

* **Italy, Verona** - Santa Maria in Stelle
Architectural and photographic survey, analysis of the condition and environmental causes of deterioration, and conservation and maintenance guidelines for fifteenth-century early Christian frescoes and mosaics in a second-century grotto. List of 100 1996 $8,000

* **Italy, Campi Flegrei (Naples)** - Tempio di Hercle
Toward restoration of the cella and an interior fifteenth-century fresco. List of 100 1996 $17,172

* **Italy, San Gregorio Magno**
Completion of the restoration of the Tempietto, including the ruins of a mosque, subterranean vaults and cisterns, and a tomb that is a pilgrimage site. List of 100 1998 $8,000

* **Italy, Ramla Municipality** - Ramie White Mosque Archaeological Site
Architectural survey at the remains of a medieval Arab city, including the ruins of a mosque, subterranean vaults and cisterns, and a tomb that is a pilgrimage site. List of 100 1998 $8,000

* **Italy, Florence** - Bardi di Vernio Chapel, Giano's most innovative follower, as well as construction of a local museum for objects salvaged from the site. List of 100 1996 $5,100

* **Italy, Venice** - Portuguese Ceramics
Support for a plan to strengthen wave-eroded buildings in Venice. List of 100 1996, 1998. $16,000

* **Portugal, Lisbon** - 100 1996
List of 100 1996, 1998. $18,000

* **Philippines, Rizal** - Angon Petroglyphs
Toward conservation and maintenance planning for ancient petroglyphs, the country's oldest known art works. List of 100 1996. $5,100

* **Poland, Cracow** - Our Lady's Assumption Basilica
Restoration of the portal of the High Gothic church's west facade. List of 100 1996 $12,500

* **Poland, Cracow** - Tempel Synagogue
Completion of exterior restoration and preparation for work on the interior. A WMF project since 1993. $133,130

* **Sulima Narayan Temples** - Kulima temple. $43,400

* **Nepal, Kathmandu** - Saluna Ratnasvara and Kulima Narayan Temple
Conservation of the thirteenth-century Saluna shrine, the oldest in the Kathmandu Valley, and the eighteenth-century Kulima temple. $43,400

* **Norway, Oppland County** - Vang helmet - Vigil Old Church
Installation of fire and security monitoring systems for rare surviving wooden church threatened by arson. List of 100 1998 $7,500

* **Peru, Cusco** - Historic Center of Cusco
Towards study of urban issues and conservation. List of 100 1996, 1998 $20,000

* **United Kingdom** - Ancient Tyre
Restoration of the ancient Tyre site. List of 100 1996 $50,000

* **Vietnam** - Vinh Long Architectural Site
Support for the rebuilding of the Lido Cemetery, used from 1386 through the late eighteenth century. $4,800

* **Vietnam** - Ancient Tyre
Restoration of a 1930s mural in the High Gothic church's west facade. List of 100 1996 $12,500

* **Vilva** - Model treatment program and exhibition to teach appropriate restoration techniques applicable to the many ancient Hindu temples in the region. Support for the construction of a local museum for objects salvaged from the site. List of 100 1996 $5,100

* **Vatican City** - St. Peter's Basilica, Leo's Tomb
Conservation of the thirteenth-century Leo's Tomb, archeological excavations. $117,172

* **Vatican City** - St. Peter's Basilica, Wandering Christ
Conservation of the thirteenth-century Wandering Christ, redone in the sixteenth century. $101,391

* **Yugoslavia, Banja Luka** - Medieval and Modern Architecture
Conservation and maintenance planning for ancient petroglyphs, the country's oldest known art works. List of 100 1996. $5,100

* **World Heritage Site** - Djenne-Djeno
Ancient city, including the ruins of a mosque, subterranean vaults and cisterns, and a tomb that is a pilgrimage site. List of 100 1996 $8,000

* **World Heritage Site** - Venice Archaeological Site
Support for the rebuilding of the Lido Cemetery, used from 1386 through the late eighteenth century. $4,800

* **World Heritage Site** - Westminster Abbey
Conservation and maintenance planning for ancient petroglyphs, the country's oldest known art works. List of 100 1996. $5,100

* **World Heritage Site** - Vienna's Endless Column
Toward restoration of Constanin Brancusi's towering tribute to World War 1 hero. List of 100 1996, 1998 $91,262

* **World Heritage Site** - Wadi Al-Salt, Jordan
Support for the rebuilding of the Lido Cemetery, used from 1386 through the late eighteenth century. $4,800

* **World Heritage Site** - World Heritage Site, Paris
Conservation of the thirteenth-century Wandering Christ, redone in the sixteenth century. $101,391

* **World Heritage Site** - World Heritage Site, Paris
Conservation of the thirteenth-century Wandering Christ, redone in the sixteenth century. $101,391
Spain, Granada - Mezquita de la Alhambra
Demonstration project to restore a wetland area in the Alhambra period. List of 1996. $5,000

Turkey, Kocaoğlu - Gezi Hayat
Site visit by conservation experts to determine proper method for conserving painted surfaces. List of 1995. $5,000

Ukraine, Sevastopol - Ancient Chersonesos
Site visit by conservation experts for conserving painted surfaces. List of 1996. $5,000

United States, New York, NY - Ellis Island
Project to stabilize and improve the 1968 tet offensive. List of 1998. $10,000

United Kingdom - London - Spitalfields
Construction of a kiln to allow lime mortar, using local lime. List of 1996. $40,000

United States, New York, NY - Ellis Island
Towards demonstration project to stabilize Office and Laboratory Building on the South End of Ellis Island. List of 1996. $10,000

United States, New York, NY - Ellis Island
To support priority restoration planning at a site heavily damaged in the 1968 tet offensive. List of 1998. $10,000

United States, New York, NY - Ellis Island
Towards conservation planning at a site dating from the fifth century B.C. through fifteenth century A.D. Resulting data will obviate expensive excavation and facilitate site surveillance and conservation. List of 1996, 1998. $28,000

Venezuela, Caracas - San Jose de Barlovento
Towards conservation planning and site protection for ruins of the ancient city of Groß Zimbabwe, which flourished from the mid-sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries. List of 1996. $20,000

Zimbabwe, Bulawayo - Khami National Park
Exploratory conditions survey, strategic planning, and site protection for ruins of the ancient city of Groß Zimbabwe, which flourished from the mid-sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries. List of 1996. $10,000

World Monuments Fund (WMF) - Web Site
Towards ongoing development of WMF's Web site. www.worldmonuments.org. $10,000

World Monuments Fund (WMF) - Education

World Monuments Fund (WMF) - Educational Activities
Towards the biennial ICCROM stone conservation course for conservators from Venice and abroad. $10,000
Development Activities

In fiscal year 1998, the World Monuments Fund donors contributed more than $5 million to support programs and services worldwide. This funding came from an international membership, as well as corporations and foundations. The commitment of an expanded Board of Trustees and International Council was vital in making WMF's work possible. Special events in fiscal year 1998 raised $228,108 to support World Monuments Fund operations.

Hadrian Award Luncheon
The annual Hadrian Award recognizes an international leader whose patronage of cultural activities has advanced the understanding, appreciation, and preservation of world art and architecture. The World Monuments Fund's 10th Annual Hadrian Award Luncheon, held on October 24, 1997 at the Plaza Hotel, honored Phyllis Lambert, founder and director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal. Ms. Lambert directed the Ben Ezra Synagogue Restoration Project in Cairo as well as other notable preservation efforts. His Highness the Aga Khan, the 1996 Hadrian Award recipient, presented the award to Ms. Lambert.

Landscape as Monument International Council at the Four Seasons
On March 10, 1998 WMF's International Council hosted a black-tie dinner benefiting World Monuments Watch projects for endangered gardens at the Four Seasons restaurant in New York. Following dinner, the distinguished landscape designer Deborah Nevins discussed "Landscape as Monument."

Cambodian New Year Celebrates Angkor Preservation
WMF Trustee Peter M. F. Sichel and Mrs. Stella Sichel hosted an April 27, 1998 party for the Cambodian New Year. Guests included supporters of WMF's work at Angkor and other friends and donors.

Emergency Appeals New York and London for Central Italy's Treasures
A September 26, 1997 earthquake—and countless aftershocks—devastated the Baslica di San Francesco in Assisi and numerous architectural and artistic treasures throughout Umbria and the Marches. Led by Mrs. Barbara Gimbel, a group of prominent New York philanthropists established the Friends of Assisi under WMF auspices. The Friends selected a project, the exquisite medieval Pieve di San Gregorio in Castel Ritaldi, near the picturesque hill town of Trevi.

Contributions to the Friends of Assisi through June 30, 1998 totaled $116,000.

When the tremors struck, Harry N. Abrams, Inc. had a book about the basilica well underway. Its thorough photographic documentation of frescoes by Cimabue and Giorgio became incalculably precious. Thanks to the concern of publisher Paul Gottlieb, the American, British, and French editions of the book, published in March as The Baslica of Assisi Glory and Destruction, included a special request for contributions to the World Monuments Fund for the Friends of Assisi.

WMF in Britain Establishes Earthquake Appeal, Announces Project
In London the Central Italy Earthquake Appeal, established jointly by the British-Italian Society and World Monuments Fund in Britain, selected the twelfth-century Church of San Silvestro in Bevagna as its project. By the close of FY 1998 the appeal had raised over $50,000.

Glasgow Events Benefit World Monuments Watch
Travel & Leisure magazine's October 1997 issue featured a 24-page supplement on the World Monuments Watch. The special annual section, which raised $50,000 for the program, debuted in Glasgow, Scotland at the annual meeting of the American Association of Travel Agents. A golf tournament hosted by American Express at the renowned St. Andrews course brought in an additional $76,700 for the World Monuments Watch. The WMF Board of Trustees elected four new members in FY 1998: Paul Beirne, Prince Amyn Aga Khan, Peter M. F. Sichel, and Gayfryd D. Steinberg.
Fiscal Year 1998

The World Monuments Fund's total program and support services for fiscal year 1998 reached $4.1 million, the highest in WMF's history.

Support from contributions in fiscal 1998 totaled $5 million, representing 89 percent of total support and revenue. Individuals and International Council members contributed $603,139, trustees and trustee foundations contributed $3,919,492, foundation grants totaled $1,271,783, and corporate contributions totaled $210,891.

WMF's continued growth has been primarily due to the development and oversight of the World Monuments Watch program established in 1996 with the List of One Hundred Most Endangered Sites.

Eighty-two percent of WMF's expenses in fiscal 1998 went directly to program services. Nine percent of the total was spent on management and general administration and nine percent on fundraising necessary to generate both current income and support for future years.

WMF's Permanent Endowment Fund in fiscal 1998 totaled $1,821,970.

WMF affiliates are financially autonomous entities but a summary financial report is included for informational purposes. In addition to contributions received by WMF and its affiliates, funding has been leveraged by WMF contractual partners. A total of $397,180 additional contributions have been raised for the Valtice Chapel in the Czech Republic, the Salima and Kalima Temples in Nepal, and Mostar City in Bosnia.

Every contribution to a WMF project leverages twice the amount in funding from other sources. In fiscal 1998 total support for WMF's agenda was $16 million with $6 million coming from WMF, its affiliates and contractual partners and $10 million from other sources.

Copies of the complete audited financial statement from which this information is reported may be obtained by writing to the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Law, Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271 or to the World Monuments Fund.
ENSHURING THE FUTURE OF MANKIND'S HERITAGE

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 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 Laura Bockelman, Vice President, World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10028. If you have already remembered World Monuments Fund through your will, please let us know—we would like to thank you for your generosity.

WMF STAFF DIRECTORY

Bonnie Burnham, President
Administration
Jamie Barin, Business Manager; Daniel Burke, Office Manager; Jen Calame, Special Projects Manager; Bill Fischer, Assistant to the President; Johnette Hayne, Receptionist
Development and External Affairs
Laurie Beckelman, Vice President
Development Consultant: Marilyn Perry, Project Manager

Programs
John Stubbs, Vice President
Felicia Mayno, Project Manager; Kirinje Sekel, Project Manager (World Monuments Watch); Mark Weber, Technical Director
European Offices
Hon. Jeanette Walter, Vice President for Europe
Colin Amery, Special Advisor; Dunnella Aara, Vice Program Representative; Stephen Eddy, Director of Programs
Europe Office Assistant
Rebecca Anderson, Director of Publications
Martha Flux, Archivist; James Harris, Development Associate; Holly Hawkins, Marketing Assistant; Lisa Kahn, Development Officer; Scott Leeds, Director of Development

Consultants
A. Elena Cholvers, Easter Island Program Consultant: Diana Giddin, Special Advisor—Jewish Heritage Program; Samuel D. Gruber, Jewish Heritage Program Consultant
John Sanford, Preah Khan Project Manager

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Marilyn Perry
Chairman
Robert W. Wilson
Vice Chairman and Treasurer
H. Peter Steen
Vice Chairman
Hon. Ronald S. Lauder
Vice Chairman and Chairman, Jewish Heritage Program
Robert J. Genesee
Secretary and General Counsel
Paul Beine
J. Carter Brown
W. L. Lyons Brown, Jr.
Bonnie Burnham
Mica Ernyst
Peter M. F. Sichel
Gareida Steinberg
Bertrand du Vignaud
Paolo Visi
Nancy Wellin

As independent organizations, WMF’s affiliates are affiliated to operate under the name of World Monuments Fund. The affiliates are partners in accomplishing WMF’s objectives, and use strategies for administration and program development that closely mirror those established by WMF headquarters.

World Monuments Fund in France is chaired by Bertrand du Vignaud. WMF France has concluded a fundraising campaign for the Théâtre de Marie Antoinette at the Tuileries, Château de Versailles.

Associacion Comité Italiano (ACI) has participated in more than 30 projects in Italy under the guidance of its chairman, Count Paolo Marzotto. In FY1998 the ACI, among other important projects, completed the restoration of the Story of St. Sylvester fresco cycle by the fourteenth-century master Maso di Banco in the Badia (St. Mary) in Florence, the Church of San Miniato al Monte.

World Monuments Fund in Scotland, chaired by Jean-Claude Vanier, is supporting the restoration of the Church of St. Mary’s Church in St. Andrews.

Asociación Comité Italiano (ACI) in Portugal is chaired by Paulo Louandes Marques. Its inaugural project, the restoration of the exterior of the Tower of Belém, was completed in 1998. The affiliate adopted the restoration of the contemporaneous Jerónimos Cloister, also in Lisbon, as its next project.

World Monuments Fund España, chaired by Juan Carlos Herrero, is supporting the restoration of the Church of San Miniato al Monte in Florence.

ABOUT THE AFFILIATES

The Baroness Smith of St. Helens is chaired by John Julius Norwich. WMF’s support to the Heritage Program in the United Kingdom symbolizes the commitment of the group that building a country and a legacy for future generations.

World Monuments Fund in Britain is chaired by John Julius, Viscount Norwich. WMF Special Advisor Colin Amery oversees programs and administration. WMF in Britain recently helped develop plans to restore the St. Vincent Street Church in Glasgow, a World Monuments Watch project undertaken in cooperation with the Alexander “Gibbs” Train Trust.

In 1998 the ACI, among other important projects, completed the restoration of the Story of St. Sylvester fresco cycle by the fourteenth-century master Maso di Banco in the Badia (St. Mary) in Florence, the Church of San Miniato al Monte.

Asociación Comité Italiano (ACI) in Portugal is chaired by Paulo Louandes Marques. Its inaugural project, the restoration of the exterior of the Tower of Belém, was completed in 1998. The affiliate adopted the restoration of the contemporaneous Jerónimos Cloister, also in Lisbon, as its next project.

World Monuments Fund España, chaired by Juan Carlos Herrero, is supporting the restoration of the Church of San Miniato al Monte in Florence.

Asociación Comité Italiano (ACI) in Portugal is chaired by Paulo Louandes Marques. Its inaugural project, the restoration of the exterior of the Tower of Belém, was completed in 1998. The affiliate adopted the restoration of the contemporaneous Jerónimos Cloister, also in Lisbon, as its next project.

World Monuments Fund España, chaired by Juan Carlos Herrero, is supporting the restoration of the Church of San Miniato al Monte in Florence.
European Offices and Affiliates

European Headquarters/
World Monuments Fund France
34, avenue de New York
75016 Paris, France
telephone: (33 1) 47 20 71 99
telefax: (33 1) 47 20 71 27

World Monuments Fund
(Venice Office)
Piazza San Marco, 63
30124 Venice, Italy
telephone: (39 041) 523 7614
telefax: (39 041) 523 7614

Associazione Comitato Italiano
World Monuments Fund
Contrà del Monte, 13
36100 Vicenza, Italy
telephone: (39 0444) 323 688
telefax: (39 0444) 325 825

Associação World Monuments Fund
(Portugal)
Mosteiro dos Jerónimos
Praça dos Império
1400 Lisbon, Portugal
telephone: (351 1) 365 91 45
telefax: (351 1) 314 74 91

World Monuments Fund España
García de Paredes, 94-3ºA
28010 Madrid, Spain
telephone: (34 91) 308 46 98
telefax: (34 91) 308 41 12

World Monuments Fund in Britain
39-40 St. James’s Place
London, SW1A 1NS United Kingdom
telephone: (44 171) 499 8254
telefax: (44 171) 493 3982

Detail of the restored Ark and ceiling after restoration.
Temple Synagogue, Cracow, Poland.