"We want more people to understand that something saved in a country they may never visit is part of our worldwide cultural heritage and should matter to them." Dr. Marilyn Perry, Chairman, World Monuments Fund
WMF: Past, Present

**Top Left:** At Easter Island, WMF has worked on numerous projects since the late 1960s. Pictured at Ahu Akivi (from left), Dr. A. Elena Charola, consultant; Bonnie Burnham, WMF president; and John Stubbs, vice president for programs.

**Top Right and Bottom Left:** In 1991 WMF sponsored a survey of earthquake-damaged structures in Armenia. The fifth-century basilica of Ererouk was later selected for a demonstration stabilization project, directed by Italian conservation architect Gionata Rezzi (pictured).

**Bottom Right:** WMF has been involved in conservation planning at the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape in southern Moravia, Czech Republic. World Monuments Watch listing of the site's architectural follies and glass conservatory (pictured) has facilitated fundraising to support recent conservation work.


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**MILESTONES:**
The Newsletter of the World Monuments Fund

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Publication of the 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 to 1990.

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In 1984, project planning took Dr. Marilyn Perry (left), a WMF trustee, and Bonnie Burnham, WMF’s newly-appointed director, to Cusco, Peru. Perry today chairs the board and Burnham is the organization’s president.
opening to the west of the Eastern European countries, China, and Southeast Asia. Historically and aesthetically important buildings and places have been badly treated in the former Communist countries. Until the Iron Curtain fell, few western preservationists were aware of the extent of damage and neglect. "It became apparent to us," says Burnham, "that we had a much bigger job to do.

In 1995, with a $5 million gift from American Express, WMF launched the World Monuments Watch, a program to bring global attention to threatened cultural heritage sites wherever found. The World Monuments Watch identifies the sites, makes them public, and urges all parties to collaborate. It opens up relations with the public at large. But the Watch, by putting a site on the endangered list, inspires attention at the local level that the project would not have otherwise received. The Watch list often brings a higher level of protection on the part of a local government and may lead to national landmark status or inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

The Watch, furthermore, is a program the local population can participate in. It opens up relations with the people attempting to save a site, and if they are able to raise some money, WMF can often match it. If not, WMF can help develop practical schemes that will encourage other donations. Because the Watch encourages public participation in WMF activities, it counters the too commonly held view that international preservation is funded by governments or by rich persons hoping to save foreign sites only if they can afford to visit. Another contrary viewpoint contends that charitable funds should be used primarily to support human needs, not to save and restore endangered relics. "To counter this attitude now and in the future, we must try hard to present ourselves as what we are—an organization that works with people, not just things," contends Burnham.

Looking ahead, WMF intends to increase its efforts to reach beyond the aesthetic and historic concerns to enhance the economic viability of the endangered sites. When a site becomes endangered, Burnham believes, it is because something is failing in the immediate framework of support. WMF's goal is to pinpoint what needs to be done. WMF can bring in people from the outside, interpret the problem to the public, and urge all parties to collaborate. John Stubbbs, vice president for programs, notes that "with the maturation of the preservation field, there are more and more people graduating from programs around the world to bring a broad range of skills to our task."

WMF is becoming involved with leadership once considered inappropriate. "We used to think it wrong for an international nonprofit to get into a local political process," Burnham reports, "but many of the sites that are making it to the Watch list require us to take sides in political battles. Sometimes we end up teaching local preservation advocates the basics of democratic community participation." This is particularly true in the former Soviet bloc. Constantin Brancusi's Endless Columns, located in a park near the artist's childhood home in Târgu-Jiu, Romania, is a 98-foot-tall brasted iron structure currently being restored and reerected. Nearby in the town is an arrangement of stone sculptures. The cause of saving the ensemble was taken up by a Romanian advocate who managed to get the site on the Watch list. He raised some money, and created an organization that dismantled the column so that it could be studied and repaired. But this organization failed to gain a consensus among technical experts on how to proceed, and the money for the large-scale operation was not forthcoming from international donors, as expected. Concern began to brew among art historians circles about the future of one of the twentieth-century's most important works of art.

WMF formed a coalition with the Romanian government to obtain a World Bank loan, and involved the municipality and the local people who had felt left out of the decision making process. This had never happened before. "It took some doing," recalls Burnham. The town's former source of economic life, its coal mine, is no longer productive and the unemployment in this area is the highest in Romania. When the Brancusi ensemble is completely restored by September 2000, people from all over the world will make a pilgrimage to it. Târgu-Jiu's single cultural resource could be the crucial economic building block. "I think that what happens to that town in the future," says Burnham, "will be profoundly affected by the democratic, participatory process that we helped to create in relation to the Brancusi monument."
Witness to the Watch Process

As the writer for the two most recent World Monuments Watch catalogues, my research for the task involved auditing the selection panels—three-day-long affairs where, progressively, the hours of discussion increased as break times decreased. After all, for the 2000 list, 350 sites had to be reviewed and the list finalized before the nine invited panelists could consider their job done.

From my desk in the corner of a New York hotel conference room, with my laptop, pitcher of water, and array of snacks in easy reach, I listened as the distinguished panelists debated the merits of each site before they voted on whether to include it on the list. They had before them three notebooks filled with site-profile nominations, another containing outside advisor comments, their own research notes, and slide views of each site projected on a screen in the dimly lit room. Every panelist had also been coached on the holy trinity of listing criteria: significance, urgency, and viability. Whenever a site discussion would stray, someone would act as a kind of sergeant at arms and announce those criteria, reestablishing order in our courtroom of cultural heritage. As Jan Fontein, a panelist for both the 1998 and 2000 lists says, “I stuck to those guidelines as given to us. I feel that was my duty.”

Three panelists for the 2000 session—Mr. Fontein, Mona Serageldin, and Gaël de Guichen—had also served on the 1998 panel and so knew something about their personalities and passions, which would come into play during the selection process. Despite the rigorously established criteria for site selection, the personal concerns of each panelist inevitably would come into play. As Henry Cleere says of his experience with the 2000 list, “If I am to be completely frank, there was a slightly subjective element in my selection of sites based on my knowledge of the site and the extent to which it accorded with my personal interests. However, I tried as hard as I could to suppress this tendency.” Mona Serageldin admits that “I am not a specialist in the restoration of monuments, so the sites normally assigned to me to present to the committee speak of my strengths, which are urban. All of us on the committee are interested in cultural heritage, but no one can know the whole breadth of a site.”

Interpreted with my notes about corbels and spalling and structural flaws were Andras Roman’s pleas to include Bânffy Castle on the list because now was “the last minute to save it,” Bonnie Burnham’s admission that Mongolia’s Bogd Khan Palace Museum was the one site whose fate “keeps me awake at night,” and Gaël de Guichen’s statement that Niger’s giraffe rock art was something “the world has to know exists.” As a result of the Watch process, the world knows about those loping giraffes on a Saharan outcropping and 99 other sites that may now endure.

As the 2000 Watch Selection Committee met in New York City (from left) Mona Serageldin, Gaël de Guichen, and Mounir Bouchnak with WMF Chairman Manuel Pena (second from left).

Witness to the Watch Process

example of how the “Watch process was well designed to be able to move from an initially scholarly discussion to a discussion that involved a mix of scholarly assessment with issues that made the most difference for a site, that is, political value. The sites deemed most worthy were balanced with sites where their listing could make the most difference. It was a winning formula.”

Because the nominations for the 2000 list were presented chronologically (earliest to latest date) by continent, an element of surprise defined each discussion. The topic of conversation could shift easily from the merits of a Roman sanctuary to an Armenian church to a Georgian town center—a process which warded off any potential nationalistic complicity. (The 1998 selection panel reviewed sites chronologically by country.) When Gaël de Guichen began his presentation of nominated sites within sub-Saharan Africa, he emphasized to fellow panelists that “sometimes you look at the nominations in Africa and see nothing, which makes it difficult to review them. Excavations are sometimes only starting. It’s difficult to apply the same criteria. Also, there have been few outside reviewers to the sites. So it is important to strike a balance between reason and feeling for a site.” Mr. Fontein concurs: “In devising the final list, one does have to apply different standards to different areas of the world.”

Given the panelists’ different personalities, nationalities,expertises, and field experiences, what was even more remarkable than the ability to devise a list of 100 was the pervasive harmony that defined the selection process. “The relative degree of consensus amongst the panel members is what surprised me most about the Watch process,” says Nicholas Stanley-Price.

Unlike a court reporter, who has to record every word spoken, my 45 typed pages of notes included much more than the catalogue write-ups as well as the singular moments of human passion and drama. So
The Center for Khmer Studies: From Planning to Operation

A single figure can have the power of narrative. When WMF began conservation field work at the Preah Khan temple complex in Cambodia in the early 1990s, the horrors that befell the nation under the Khmer Rouge were becoming known and one fact summed up the gravity of recent events: In 1979, no more than 100 college-educated Cambodians remained in Phnom Penh as survivors of the regime. In an effort to recreate and restore a historical and cultural tradition to the nation, WMF conceived plans in the late 1990s for a Center for Khmer Studies, a permanent forum that would provide opportunities for our wanting to establish the center, says John Stubbs, WMF's vice president for programs, "is that we're trying to do something useful and appropriate in a place very much in need of a helping hand."

Even though it has been two decades since the country's liberation from the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's educational infrastructure remains weak, economic rehabilitation lags well behind neighboring Southeast Asian nations, and dependency on foreign assistance continues. Yet, the cultural heritage of the Khmers, a subject virtually abandoned, is of increasing interest to scholars and researchers. In anticipation of Cambodians taking charge of the preservation of Angkor, the country's premier cultural symbol, WMF has increased efforts to see that the Center for Khmer Studies is fully operational by spring 2000.

The center will be located in Siem Reap, the modern city adjacent to Angkor, and will have as its U.S. satellite office the WMF headquarters in New York. English, French, and Khmer will be the official languages of the center and it is to be run by a consortium of institutions led, initially, by WMF. Co-founding members include APSARA (the Cambodian government agency for the protection of Angkor), the Asia Society of New York, Cornell University, the National University of Singapore, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Mary Ellen Lane, executive director of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), whose organization is working to recognize the center as a member, says, "We're interested in seeing that the center is dedicated to providing research opportunities to American and host country scholars. Cambodia has a wonderful cultural heritage, as well as a modern culture that is interesting to scholars of many disciplines. There is no American-Asian organization involved in an advanced research exchange and Cambodians are eager for collaborative efforts from scholars in other countries."

John Stubbs oversaw a roundtable meeting on January 11-15, 1999 in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap that proved to be a milestone in the center's development. "I led a demonstration of WMF's commitment to the faculty," Stubbs recalls of the gathering at which there were 28 specialists from nine countries, including 10 Cambodians. "We heard first what locals wanted," says Stubbs, "and over the course of the week we boiled down hundreds of diverse ideas for a plan of action, an operating structure, and academic agenda. We discovered, too, that the mission of the center should go beyond training and cultural resource management and accommodate all of the humanities."

It was also at the meeting that Philippe Peycam was identified as a member of the Smithsonian-affiliated CAORC--"it needs to reach a certain level of viability, but already, as a potential member, we're giving it as many opportunities as possible to participate in our common activities." This has included inviting Peycam to an upcoming CAORC meeting in Cairo at which representatives from the other 15 membership research centers will be present.

Upon arrival in Cambodia as acting director, Philippe Peycam began the search for an appropriate facility. He discovered a Buddhist monastery in Siem Reap with several decaying buildings on the grounds. Soon he had signed a ten-year lease with the resident monks for use of the buildings. Students at the center are performing renovations, having recently completed planning work for a library and administrative facility. "Those preservation efforts are very compatible to the activities at the center itself," says Stubbs.

"At this point, we're definitely in the mobilization phase for the center," says Stubbs. "Even though we're very far along in a short time, we continue to progress with an eye always to quality. Once the center is officially open for business, it will need a solid financial foundation, a high quality membership, and a distinguished board of directors. Then, it will have a life of its own."
WMF and its Partnerships in 1999

By reaching out to a growing network of partners, the World Monuments Fund has broadened and deepened its relationships within the conservation field, while creating new ones outside it. Following

Robert W. Wilson
Challenge Grants
Since 1997, Robert W. Wilson, vice chairman and treasurer of the WMF board of trustees, has provided a minimum annual challenge grant of $1 million to conservation projects sponsored by donors outside the United States. In 1999, Mr. Wilson raised his commitment with a $5 million pledge through 2000. According to Jon Calame, WMF’s partnerships manager, “Mr. Wilson trusts us to select worthy sites for matching grants.”

He’s not so much interested in the technicalities of preservation as he is in the nature of the partnerships that are forged. He looks strategically—urging us to develop multiyear, multinational partnerships with major public and private donors.” The central stipulations of Wilson Challenge grants are that the site have architectural-artistic merit and that a potential exists for long-term partnership with a matching donor. During 1999, projects receiving Wilson funds included Lednice Park and the Valtice castle complex in the Czech Republic, Jerónimos Monastery in Portugal, Petra in Jordan, and Mostar Historic Center in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Columbia University
The partnership between Columbia University’s Media Center for Art History and WMF was highlighted in the 1998–99 academic year with roundtable discussions about WMF projects. Ties between the university and WMF were forged in 1998 when Cynthia Hazen Polsky issued a grant of $100,000 to WMF to develop a partnership with the Media Center to establish and maintain a WMF web site. Another result of the partnership was that Columbia invited speakers to talk about preservation of Watch sites in situ; grants not to exceed $50,000 will be awarded to European and U.S. institutions who agree to work together toward the goals of understanding, conserving, or interpreting European art and architecture; and grants up to $200,000 will be made available to WMF-invited sponsors of projects to conserve European monuments, sites, and works of art of international significance. The commitments from the Kress Foundation represent its highest level of funding to date for WMF.

Kress Foundation
European Preservation Program
A $2.5 million renewal of the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program (KFEPP) will extend and expand the program from 2000 through 2004. Annual grants totaling $500,000 will be made available for the Samuel H. Kress Foundation to support the preservation, conservation, interpretation of European art and architecture. Although KFEPP, established with WMF in 1987, will continue to recognize important buildings and works of art in an architectural context, new efforts will be made to encourage cooperation and collaboration between institutions and organizations in Europe and America. The program dispenses funds in three areas: small grants not to exceed $25,000 will be made for the conservation of monuments, sites, and works of art in situ grants not to exceed $50,000 will be awarded to European and U.S. institutions who agree to work together toward the goals of understanding, conserving, or interpreting European art and architecture; and grants up to $200,000 will be made available to WMF-invited sponsors of projects to conserve European monuments, sites, and works of art of international significance. The commitments from the Kress Foundation represent its highest level of funding to date for WMF.

Council of Europe, Europa Nostra, and Save Europe’s Heritage
In collaboration with the Council of Europe, Europa Nostra, and Save Europe’s Heritage, WMF co-hosted a Conference on European Heritage in Danger in Strasbourg, France on March 29-30, 1999. Although the objective was the exchange of ideas for addressing the dangers which threaten Europe’s architectural sites, Jennene Walker, WMF’s vice president for Europe, says “the conference also increased the viability of the Watch program.

Jewish Heritage
Program
Under the auspices of WMF’s existing Jewish Heritage Program, WMF will launch a new grant program with sponsorship from the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, which has made initial funding of $50,000 available annually for the period 2000–2004. For projects related to Jewish heritage, small grants will be awarded for the planning or initiation of conservation projects, for emergency stabilization work, to match other donors in a discrete phase of project implementation.
Projects and Publications
Funded by WMF in Fiscal Year 1999

Conservation projects and educational programs supported by WMF in FY 1999 include field projects, conservation planning, publications, and training. Once the program staff approves projects, WMF releases funds in stages as work advances and project managers submit required reports. Seventy-eight restricted grants released by WMF in Fiscal Year 1999 totaled $3.1 million. An asterisk denotes projects involving WMF affiliates damaged in 1993 by shelling. Listed in 1998 $14,046

Czech Republic, Southern Moravia - Valdštejn Castle Conservation of courtyard statues, portals, and baroque chapel organ and altarpiece. A WMF project since 1995. $73,786


Field Conservation Projects

Austria, Vienna - Belvedere Gardens
Pilfer conservation of sculpture and statuary, and cistern installation at Austria’s most important example of French-baroque landscaping. Listed in 1996 $158,448

China - Country-wide assessment of the nation’s diverse and culturally significant art and architecture and identification of project partners. $3,716

China, Beijing - Jufu Hall
Towards conservation of fifteenth-century building in the Temple of Agriculture complex in the Forbidden City. Listed in 1998 $30,000 (Inclusion of the Temple of Agriculture on the 2000 World Monuments Watch list incorporates this site.)

China, Chengdu - Kekst Family Foundation, Inc.
A WMF project since 1993. $1,047,000

Belvedere Gardens, Vienna, Austria.
EGYPT, Gourna, Luxor - Monastery Temple of King Amenemhat III
Toward three-phase conservation project to survey, clean, carry out emergency conservation, and develop overall plan for site. Listed in 1996 $40,000.

EGYPT, Sinai - St. Catherine Monastery
Documentation of the West Guest Wing for a future conservation program involving foreign specialists; project encompasses training of local Bedouins. $10,000.

Estonia, Tartu - St. John's of Tartu
Conservation and reinstallation of medieval terra-cotta pillar capitals on the north wall of Lutheran church severely damaged by fire in World War II. $8,000.

Estonia, Govinda - Mentabah-Qaysawan Palace

FRANCE, Chantilly - Galerie des Actions de Montrer le Prince, Chateau of Chantilly
To restore one of 11 seventeenth-century paintings by Saverue Le Conte in endangered cycle in the chateau's oldest wing. Listed in 1998 $16,000.

FRANCE, Les Etiviers - Chateau de Cremannec
Toward consolidation work and facilitation of visitor access to the site, financing evidence of 80,000 years of human habitation from prehistoric art to a medieval fortified castle. $19,984.

FRANCE, Saint-Etienne - Saint-Emilion Monolithic Church
International roundtable for planning structural stabilization of medieval church and belltower whose piers are threatened by moisture. Listed in 1998 $11,837.

FIJI, Viti Levu - Jaisukul Hospital
Conservation of the hospital's 1832 synagogue in memory of Hubert Barletti of the Western Ministry. Listed in 2000 $2,500.

FRANCE, Versailles - Theatre de Marie Antonette
Restoration of theater performance hall—its fixtures and decorative elements—as well as the proper and original access, hall, foyer, vestibule, and stairs. $14,000.

GEORGIA, Tushetinko District - Pitshe Monastic Complex
Emergency conservation and stabilization of thirteenth-century structures planned for protection and reinstallation of architectural elements. The first international private funding for culture in post-Soviet Georgia. Listed in 1996 $8,000.

GREECE, Crete - "Provenance of Stones of Great Minos Basins"
For completion of research project by Dr. Lorenzo Lazzarini of the Diparimento di Scoria dell'Architettura at the Politecnico Badoer in Venice. $9,000.

GREECE, Hania (Crete) - Exo Xizmospatype

INDIA - Country-wide assessment of the nation's diverse and culturally significant art and architecture and identification of project partners. $2,798.

INDIA, Cochin - Palriode Synagogue
On-site planning for conservation of the Clock Tower adjoining sixteenth-century synagogue still in use. A WMF Jewish Heritage project since 1996 $7,860.

INDIA, Jaisalmer - Jaisalmer Fort

ITALY, Rome - Raphael's White Mosque
Archaeological Site


ITALY, Assisi - St. Francis of Assisi Fresco Fragment Workshop
Friends of Assisi support for restoration training program at the earthquake-damaged basilica. $10,780.

ITALY, Castelli Ritaldi (Umbria) - Pieve di San Gregorio
Friends of Assisi emergency restoration of medieval village church. $55,372.

ITALY, Florence - Bandi di Vernio Chapel, Church of Santa Croce
Restoration of fourteenth-century fresco cycle by Maso di Banco, Giotto's most innovative follower, and church's architectural and decorative elements. $43,380.

ITALY, Naples - Ancient Pompeii
First phase of three-year program to conserve the House of the Silver Wedding Anniversary and develop a plan for its use (city block) as a basis for conservation procedures throughout Pompeii. Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000 $236,768.

ITALY, Saluzzo - Saluzzo Synagogue
Towards restoration of the historic 1832 synagogue in Saluzzo (Piedmont), located on the second floor of a house in the great court of the ghetto. $5,000.

ITALY, Venice - La Fenice
Participation in multilateral project to stabilize and conserve the ancient Jewish cemetery at San Nicolò on the Lido, used from 1386 through the late eighteenth century. $28,891.

ITALY, Venice - Nord Museum
Funds contributed in memory of Hubert Barletti of the Venice Committee's Minnesotsa Chapter restored two polychrome wood sides of the stern of the oriel of Lazzaro Mocenigo. $12,133.

ITALY, Verona - Santa Maria in Soffie Cemetery
Conservation assessment and conservation plan for gorge with early Christian frescos and mosaics affected by seeping rainwater that triggers salt crystallization. Listed in 1996 $8,000.

JAMAICA, Spanish Town, St. Catherine - Old from Bridge Emergency repairs to northern bridge abutment. Listed in 1998 $30,000.

JORDAN, Petra - Southern Temple
Towards conservation and consolidation projects at the Great Temple and evaluation of signage needs and design of new site sign. Listed in 1996 & 1998 $35,000.

LAOS, Vientiane - Wat Phahep

MALAYSIA, Malacca - Terengganu - Kampung Chin River Frontage
Conservation study and a facade repair plan of one characteristic shop house and a survey of the district, one of the country's oldest continually occupied historic Chinese settlements. Listed in 1998 & 2000 $24,130.

MEXICO, Atotonilco - Church of Jesus Nazareno

MEXICO, Mexico City - Palace of Fine Arts
Towards conservation of the dome. Listed in 1996 $40,000.

MEXICO, Various Cities - Modern Mural Paintings
Conservation of the mural El Apoploco by José Clemente Orozco in the Church of Jesus Nazareno in Mexico City. Listed in 1996 $12,000.

NETHERLANDS, South Holland - Delft
Restored frescoed vaulting in the Rosary Chapel of the Church of Jesus Nazareno, Atotonilco, Mexico. Listed in 1996 $24,130.

PAKISTAN, South Punjab Province - Mandi Bahauddin

SAUDI ARABIA, Jeddah - Al Masmak
Supporting restoration of the historic 1804 Al Masmak fortress. Listed in 1996 $24,130.

SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria - Administration Building
Supporting extensive conservation work. Listed in 1998 $12,000.

SOUTH AFRICA, Cape Town - The City of Cape Town
Construction, repair, and facilitation of visitor access to the historic center of Cape Town. Listed in 1998 & 2000 $10,028.

SOUTH KOREA, Jeju Island - Outside Detail of the King of Jeju Temple
Supporting the survey of the King of Jeju Temple. Listed in 1996 & 2000 $12,000.

SOUTH KOREA, Jeju Island - Changdeokgung
Conservation of the complex from the fourteenth- to eighteenth-century and development of plans for its multiple use as a cultural center. Listed in 1996 $9,000.

SWITZERLAND, Geneva - Print Collection of the British Museum
Toward documentation project, including transfer of some 400,000 prints from the Print Collection of the British Museum. Listed in 1999 $20,000.

THAILAND, Bangkok - Vat Sisaket

THAILAND, Bangkok - Vat Sisaket

TURKEY, Bursa - Ulu Bursa
Support for the inventory, documentation, and publication of the historic architecture of Bursa. Listed in 1998 $12,000.

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Support for the inventory, documentation, and publication of the historic architecture of Bursa. Listed in 1998 $12,000.

U.S.A., New York - New York State Museum
Toward conservation and records of the Museum's painting collections. Listed in 1998 $23,000.

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Toward conservation and records of the Museum's painting collections. Listed in 1998 $23,000.
Morocco, Fes - Ibn Danan Synagogue
Toward restoration of one of Morocco’s oldest, finest, and most intact surviving synagogues, dating to the seventeenth century. Listed in 1996.

$7,000

Pakistan, Punjab Province - Uch Monaster Complex
Towards two-fold project addressing conservation needs of tomb ruins and a mosque-tomb complex and the conservation needs of the inhabited city. Listed in 1996 & 2000.

$54,400

Panama, Colón and Portobelo - San Lorenzo and San Gerónimo Forts
Interdisciplinary partnership with Smithsonian Institution’s Biodiversity Monitoring Program to preserve twin colonial-period forts, both within protected natural areas facing development pressures. Listed in 1999.

$15,868

Peru, Cusco - Historic Center of Cusco

$20,000

Philippines, Manila - San Sebastian Basilica
Initial stage to study and begin the implementation of the recommendations to address corrosion. Listed in 1998.

$10,000

Poland, Debno - Debra Parish Church
Supporting program to monitor and conserve rare example of Central European medieval wooden religious architecture, at one of the few wooden churches in Southern Poland still in its original setting. Listed in 1996 & 1998.

$12,000

Poland, Warsaw - Petras Street
Survey of exterior finishes and conservation recommendations. Listed in 1996.

$1,718

Poland, Kraków - Tempel Synagogue
Ongoing interior conservation, notably treatment of marble altar and apse polychromy. Restoration of the sixteenth-century Tempel—the only intact Polish masonry synagogue still in use—has been a WMF Jewish Heritage project since 1995.

$327,080

Portugal, Lisbon - San Jerónimo Monastery
Planning and documentation for cleaning and restoration of sixteenth-century “Manueline-style” cloister (an exuberant fusion of Gothic and early-Renaissance).

$197,411

Poland, Kiežiš Island - Kiežiš Pogost

$5,440

Portugal, Lisbon - San Jerónimo Monastery

$10,000

Russia, Moscow - Russakov Club
Restoration of the nineteenth-century Holy Ascension Russian Club—example of Central European architecture, at one of the few wooden churches in Southern Russia still in its original setting.

$24,000

Russia, Tallinn - Tartu-Job Braucius’s Endless Column

$113,772

Russia - Survey of Russian Sites
Country-wide assessment of the nation’s diverse and culturally significant art and architecture and identification of project partners. $23,000

$2,500

Spain, Balearic Islands - Windmills of Mallorca

$20,000

Spain, Granada - Monastery
Restoration of Calle San Buenaventura, 1, part of a demonstration project of 10 surviving houses from the Alhambra period. Listed in 1996.

$32,500

Turkey, Istanbul - Hagia Sophia
Repairs to the middle and lower reaches roof, walls, and windows. Listed in 1996 & 1998.

$40,000

Turkey, Istanbul - Zeyrek Mosque
Emergency roof and window repairs to protect the building from the elements and vandalism. Listed in 2000.

$8,000

Turkey, Olba, Konya - Anti Archaeological Site

$16,900

United Kingdom, Castle Rock, Northern Ireland - Mussenden Temple
Towards project to secure Mussenden Temple by stabilizing the cliffs below it. Listed in 1998.

$24,000

United Kingdom, Manchester, England - St. Paul’s Church and Monastery
For conservation plan required for heritage lottery fund for a project development grant. Listed in 1996 & 2000.

$5,440

United Kingdom, Thornham Parva - St. Mary’s Church

$12,500

United States, Alaska - Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church
Towards project to secure Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church. Listed in 1998.

$20,000

United States, Arizona - Fort Apache Historic District
Survey and Assessment Report as well as emergency work. Listed in 1998.

$72,000

United States, New York - Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia
Towards restoration of early twentieth-century landmark, designed by Delano and Aldrich evoking American and English eighteenth-century styles. $10,000

United States, Utah - Mesa Verde National Park
To support National Park Service—University of Pennsylvania partnership to conserve architectural surface of prehistoric cliff sites. Listed in 1998.

$45,600

Uganda, Kyiruvu Village - Masaka Cathedral
Repair and restoration of damaged, dismantled, and missing elements. Listed in 1999.

$10,000

United States, Vermont - Fort Copley
Towards project to secure Fort Copley by stabilizing the cliffs below it. Listed in 1998.

$12,500

Ukraine, Kyiv - Pechersk Lavra
Restoration of Pechersk Lavra to stabilize the cliffs below it. Listed in 1998.

$8,000

Uzbekistan - Alisher Navoi University
Towards project to secure Alisher Navoi University. Listed in 1998.

$8,000

United States, White Mountain Apache Tribal Lands, Arizona - Fort Apache Historic District
Survey and Assessment Report as well as emergency work. Listed in 2000.

$12,500

United States, Wyoming - Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia
Towards project to secure Russian Orthodox Church. Listed in 1998.

$20,000

United States, Utah - Alta, Alaska - Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church

$16,900

United States, Colorado - Mesa Verde National Park
To support National Park Service—University of Pennsylvania partnership to conserve architectural surface of prehistoric cliff sites. Listed in 1998.

$45,600
Development Activities

In Fiscal Year 1999, World Monuments Fund donors contributed more than $6.2 million to support restoration and conservation efforts at projects around the world. This funding came from a dedicated international membership, and included some of the world's leading corporations and private foundations. Special events in fiscal year 1999 raised $185,532 to support World Monuments Fund operations.

**Saving Umbria's Treasures**
Earthquakes in the fall of 1997 devastated the Basilica of Saint Francis in Assisi and countless architectural and artistic treasures throughout Umbria and the Marches. Led by Mrs. Barbara Gimbel, a group of concerned philanthropists founded the Friends of Assisi under the auspices of WMF. The Friends selected as their restoration project the medieval Pieve di San Gregorio in Castel Ritaldi, dating from the last fourteenth century. Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000 $14,600.

**Cambodian New Year Celebration**
Based on the Khmer lunar calendar, the Cambodian New Year fell in mid April 1999. Three events were held to mark the occasion and WMF's work at Angkor. WMF donors Susan and Herb McLaughlin hosted a cocktail reception at their San Francisco home on May 6, 1999 and Mrs. Pierre Matisse hosted a party at her New York City home on May 11, 1999. At both gatherings, John Sanday, WMF field manager for the Preah Khan conservation project, spoke of WMF's ongoing work at the site, including conservation efforts and training programs for young Cambodian architects, conservators, archaeologists, and craftsmen. On June 10, Raffles International Hotels and Resorts, Hotel Le Royal in Phnom Penh, and Grand Hotel d'Angkor, Siem Reap, jointly hosted a function with WMF at the Lotos Club in New York City. The "Taste of Angkor" celebration featured a troupe of Cambodian dancers and musicians and visiting chefs who created Cambodian cuisine.

**Cliff Palace restoration at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado**

**Italy, VESTONIENE - Priory of Santo Stefano**
Training of University of Milan architecture students in surveying historic buildings at eighteenth-century Priory of Santo Stefano (off the coast of Naples) while documenting the site and formulating a proposal for its preservation, reuse, and presentation. $4,000.

**KARELIA, RUSSIA - KARELIA DISTRICT OF RUSSIA**
WWMF administration challenge grant program. $34,348.

**RUSIA, KAMAS PROVINCE - Pusanjav Village**
Training course for local carpenters and emergency repairs at last inhabited intact wooden village in the Viena Karelia district of Russia, dating from the last fourteenth century. Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000 $14,600.

**Italy, VESTONIENE - Priory of Santo Stefano**
Training of University of Milan architecture students in surveying historic buildings at eighteenth-century Priory of Santo Stefano (off the coast of Naples) while documenting the site and formulating a proposal for its preservation, reuse, and presentation. $4,000.

**KARELIA, RUSSIA - KARELIA DISTRICT OF RUSSIA**
WWMF administration challenge grant program. $34,348.

**Russia, Kamchatka Province - Pusanjav Village**
Training course for local carpenters and emergency repairs at last inhabited intact wooden village in the Viena Karelia district of Russia, dating from the last fourteenth century. Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000 $14,600.

**United States - Preservation High School Initiative**
Curriculum development and exploratory French-American artesan exchange for an innovative New York City public school now in development. $38,815.

**United States, New York, Brooklyn**
Planning for educational center—run by a consortium led initially by WMF and including APSARA (the Cambodian government agency for the protection of Angkor), the Asia Society in New York, Cornell University, the National University of Singapore, the University of Florida and the University of Hawaii at Manoa—based in Siem Reap $54,689.

**Cambodia, Sante Stefano (off the coast of Napels)**
Training course for local carpenters and emergency repairs at last inhabited intact wooden village in the Viena Karelia district of Russia, dating from the last fourteenth century. Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000 $14,600.

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Plaza Hotel. The Hadrian Award recognizes an international leader whose patronage of cultural activities has advanced the understanding, appreciation, and preservation of world art and architecture. To date, Mr. Jenrette has restored 17 significant American houses, including Edgewater in the Hudson River Valley, New York; the antebellum Milford Plantation in Pinewood, South Carolina; Ayre Mount, an 1815 Federal plantation house near Hillsborough, North Carolina; and a Greek Revival mansion on the Battery in Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Jenrette is also a highly regarded leader in the international business community, having recently retired as chairman of Equitable Life Assurance Society. Brooke Astor was honorary chairman of the event and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was Honorary Patron. Phyllis Lambert, WMF’s 1997 honoree, presented the Hadrian Award to Mr. Jenrette.

ENSURING THE FUTURE OF MANKIND’S HERITAGE

Since 1965, the generous support of our friends has been crucial to the growth of the World Monuments Fund—allowing us to orchestrate 165 major conservation projects in 52 countries. But we have even more aggressive plans for the future and your support is crucial to our continued success.

An ideal way to help sustain and expand our work at sites around the world is to include WMF in your will or through some other planned giving mechanism such as a gift of stock or real estate. A planned gift to WMF can help ensure the preservation of mankind’s most important artistic and architectural heritage for generations to come. A planned gift can also provide you with significant tax savings.

For more information or suggestions about our planned giving program, please contact Scott Laurquin by telephone at (212) 517-9367, or by letter to World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10028. You can also check our website (www.worldmonuments.org) for more information about various planned giving opportunities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS GRANTS

In FY 1999 American Express hosted local award presentation ceremonies for 13 World Monuments Watch sites around the world—from China, the Czech Republic, and Malta to the United States. Since 1996 American Express has announced $1 million annually in emergency conservation grants to listed sites.

American Express sponsored a reception at the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona on November 1, 1999, announcing a grant to build a new Fort Apache (from left) Gordon Swett, American Express vice president in Phoenix, Ray Salgado, president of the American Express Foundation, Lawrence Beedelham, WMF vice president, Dallas Marks, chairman of the White Mountain Apache Tribe.
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DONORS IN 1999

The achievements of the World Monuments Fund are a tribute to its donors, whose contributions, large and small, support so many worthwhile endeavors throughout the world. WMF is grateful to the numbers of donors whose generosity has made possible the programs described in this annual report. While space does not permit the listing of all contributors, we extend our sincere gratitude to each of you, as well as to those who wish to remain anonymous. Included in this list are cash donations of $5,000 and above to WMF from January 1 to December 31, 1999.

$100,000 and above

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald L. Saul
The Ronald S. Saul Foundation
Mr. Paul Mellon
Mrs. Robert W. Wilson

$1,000,000-4,999

Caja de Madrid
Cineteatro de Portugal, SCP, S.A.
Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Egea
Fondazione Banco Commerzio Portoghesi
Mr. Constandos Georgopoulos
The Florence Gillett Foundation, Inc.
Samuel H. Kress Foundation
Stier von Jaren Foundation
Perthode de Portugal, S.A.
Sociedade de Imprensa de Veinctione Automoveis, S.A.

$10,000,000-9,999

The Jacobs and Ilse Blavatnik Foundation
The Neoy Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lyons Beers, Jr.
The Flora Family Foundation
Fugitive Luso-Americanos, Inc., para o Desenvolvimento
The J. Paul Getty Trust/Getty Grant Program
Mrs. Nancy Gregory
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lawlor
Mrs. Patricia B. Lawlor
Mr. and Mrs. Max Lilienthal
Mrs. Nancy Fox Lurie
Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Lurie

$50,000-99,999

Almae S. Adoff
American Express Company
Avon Products, Inc.
Banc of America, N.A.
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Fiscal Year 1999

Total support and revenue totaled $6.7 million, $1 million more than the prior year. Contributions totaled $6.2 million, representing 93 percent of total revenue. Individuals, including trustees, trustees foundations and individual donors, contributed $1.572,334; foundation grants totaled $44,947,707; and corporate contributions totaled $190.286. Special events and investment income totaled $512,347.

WMF's total program and support services expenditures reached $5.1 million. Program services increased by $1 million over the prior year for a total of $4.4 million.

Eighty-six percent of expenses went directly to program services. Six percent of the total was spent on management and general administration and eight percent on fundraising. WMF's Endowment Fund in fiscal 1999 totaled $2,080,297.

Although WMF affiliates are financially autonomous, a summary financial report is included. Total affiliate revenue was $1.7 million and expenditures totaled $1.3 million, $1 million of which was for restoration projects and program services.

In addition, funding has been leveraged by WMF contractual partners. A total of $1,975,000 in additional contributions has been raised for three projects: the Valtice Chapel and Lednice Glass Conservatory in the Czech Republic, Mostar in Bosnia and the Belvedere Gardens in Austria.

Contributions to WMF projects leveraged four times the amount in funding from other sources. In fiscal 1999 total support for WMF projects was $35 million with $9 million coming from WMF, its affiliates and contractual partners and $26 million from other sources.

The continued growth of WMF, the only private sector preservation organization addressing endangered heritage throughout the world, reflects not only the needs of the field but also an enlarging base of funding from concerned individuals, foundations, corporations, and governments throughout the world. We are grateful for their generous support of our programs.
Affiliate Activities and Leadership in FY 1999

World Monuments Fund affiliates in Europe pursue their own projects while also working as strategic partners with WMF’s New York headquarters. In 1999, Hon. Jenonne Walker was appointed vice president for Europe. Ambassador Walker, who most recently represented the U.S. in the Czech Republic, is working to coordinate efforts of the European offices and to secure new projects and funding partners.

WMF Special Advisor Colin Amery oversees programs and administration at the World Monuments Fund in Britain. WMF’s largest affiliate saw significant projects at two World Monuments Watch sites, the St. Francis Church and Monastery in Manchester and St. Vincenzo Severo Church in Glasgow, as well as completions of another, Mission San Xavier del Bac in Arizona. The affiliate also began its project abroad at Yedigöller Palace Island in Istanbul. Petersburg. Russia, a World Monuments Watch site listed in 1998.

WMF’s Portland affiliate, in partnership with WMP’s New York headquarters. In 1999, Hon. Jenonne Walker was appointed vice president for Europe. Ambassador Walker, who most recently represented the U.S. in the Czech Republic, is working to coordinate efforts of the European offices and to secure new projects and funding partners.

HRH Prince Michael of Kent, Patron
The Viscount Norwich, Chairman
Mrs. Charles Brooksbank, Mrs. Robin Hambro
Sir Martin Jacob, Hon. Lady King
The Baroness Rawlings, Mrs. Theresa Sackler
Mr. James Sherwood
Mr. Peter Stormonth Darling, Mr. James Sherwood
Mr. Peter Stormonth Darling

Mrs. Charles Brooksbank, Mrs. Robin Hambro
Sir Martin Jacob, Hon. Lady King
The Baroness Rawlings, Mrs. Theresa Sackler
Mr. James Sherwood
Mr. Peter Stormonth Darling, Mr. Peter Stormonth Darling

World Monuments Fund France is chaired by Bertrand du Vignaud. Its current projects priority, slated for completion by June 2001, is the Théâtre de la Comédie (Queen’s Theatre) at Versailles. With WMF headquarters, WMF France in summer 1998 participated in a French-American artisan exchange towards development of a preservation area curriculum for a New York City high school. WMF France represented World Monuments Fund at the February 25, 1999 inauguration of the San Damiano Synagogue in Pesaro, Macerata, a Jewish Heritage Program site listed by World Monuments Watch in 1996. Also in concert with WMF’s Jewish Heritage Program, the synagogue in Pellegrinoshafen (Alaia) received two grants from a French donor. The affiliate also organized WMF’s “Conference on European Heritage” in Brussels on March 29–30, 1999.

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Hue, Vietnam • Minh Mang Tomb

World Monuments Watch listing in 1990 generated an American Express grant to conserve the wooden elements of the Minh Lau pavilion, pictured above. That work has been completed, but the site was relisted in 2000 because sinking foundations and water leakage continue to threaten the 40-building Minh Mang Tomb complex.