

MILESTONES

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

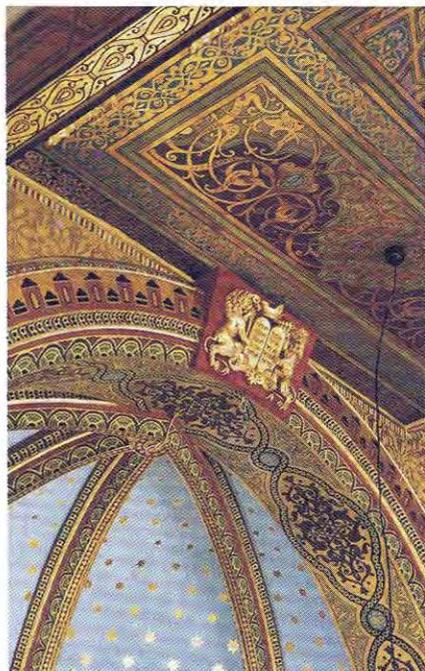
“After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the world rediscovered Prague. Millions of visitors annually began to fill its streets, walk its bridges, explore its monuments, and experience its concert halls. All this has resulted in enormous pressures for which City Hall was ill-prepared.” ARCHITECT JAN HIRD POKORNY ON PRAGUE’S NEW MILLENNIUM, page 2.

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Triumph at the Tempel



PAWEŁ KARASZKIEWICZ



PAWEŁ KARASZKIEWICZ

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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. Contributions from corporations, foundations, and individual donors support WMF projects, which encompass field research, documentation, strategic planning, training, and advocacy.

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.



PAWEŁ KARASZKIEWICZ

PICTURED ABOVE, THE FINAL STAGE OF INTERIOR CONSERVATION AT THE TEMPEL SYNAGOGUE IN CRACOW WITH DETAILS OF FINISHED REPAINTING AND GILDING. RESTORATION OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY SYNAGOGUE WILL BE COMPLETED THIS SPRING.

THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE FOLLOWING MAJOR DONORS TO THE PROJECT: HON. RONALD S. LAUDER, GETTY GRANT PROGRAM, MRS. JOYCE Z. GREENBERG AND THE JACOB AND HILDA BLAUSTEIN FOUNDATION, MRS. RUTH BOWMAN, MR. AND MRS. JERRY COHEN, MRS. SAUL Z. COHEN, EUROPEAN UNION, THE HEADLEY TRUST, INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGES BOARD, DAVID L. KLEIN, JR. FOUNDATION, SAMUEL H. KRESS FOUNDATION, THE SYDNEY AND FRANCIS LEWIS FOUNDATION, THE JOSEPH MEYERHOFF FUND, THE NASH FAMILY FOUNDATION, ANNE & HARRY REICHER FUND, MR. AND MRS. RONALD M. ZIMMERMAN. WITH SPECIAL APPRECIATION FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CRACOW, CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE RENOVATION OF CRACOW'S MONUMENTS AND THE MANY OTHER COMMITTED DONORS TO THE PROJECT.

Cover: VIEWS OF CONTEMPORARY PRAGUE.

PHOTOS: WMF/J.H. STUBBS (BACKGROUND PHOTO), CORA, (INSETS)

Prague Steps Into a Second Millennium

The architecture of Prague, which miraculously survived many upheavals over the centuries, was presented in the evocative exhibition "Prague Architecture Throughout the Centuries" at the National Academy of Design in New York last fall, stimulating many visitors' curiosity about what is being done to protect a city so rich in architecture and history.

One of the few positive things during the Nazi occupation in World War II, and even during the 40 years of communism, was a lack of money to build in the historic neighborhoods of Prague. Standard architectural offices disappeared. Architects worked in governmental agencies and designed technically advanced, but repetitive, residential developments on the city outskirts.

Many of the best but politically "unreliable" architects found work at the State Institute for the Preservation of Cities and Communities and its regional branches, surveying and documenting all historic towns and cities in the republic. They produced an astonishing archive of documentation—an invaluable resource for the future and certainly one of the positive accomplishments of the Czechoslovakian Communist regime. A private organization is now administering the archive and making it available to the public.

After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the world rediscovered Prague. Millions of visitors annually began to fill its streets, walk its bridges, explore

its monuments, and experience its concert halls. The city strives to accommodate them. The market economy is booming, investors sense great opportunities, and foreign investors seek advantageous locations, purchasing properties in the historic center of the city. Of course, Praguers want their city to again become the capital of central Europe. All this has resulted in enormous pressures for which City Hall was ill-prepared.

The Czech Ministry of Culture directs an impressive, elaborate historic preservation apparatus, which is administered by the magistrates of county and municipal agencies. But these agencies are, unfortunately, understaffed with underpaid employees who often lack professional education. Last year they were overwhelmed by thousands of applications.

There are no criteria for installing the many new storefronts in historic buildings, no standards for replacing windows, no directives for choosing colors for the thousands of stucco houses. These details, so essential to Prague's haunting streetscapes of winding streets and lanes, are as significant to the city's character as its many famous major monuments. "God is in the detail," said Mies Van der Rohe. Naturally the cognoscenti are worried. The clash of the two concerns—rebuilding a world capital while preserving its 1,000 year patrimony—is very much on the minds of its cultural leaders.

The Mayor of Prague, Jan Kasl,

himself an architect, has formed a council for architecture, planning and preservation, made up of experts and laymen who will study the existing situation and propose approaches to resolving the conflicting forces. A new, comprehensive master plan for the city has also recently been adopted. It attempts to improve the city's traffic pattern by bypassing the center and proposes new commercial cores—in Karlín and Smíchov, outside but near the historic center.

Recently, the mayor shared with me his concern that the media is not informing the public about city planning, new construction in the historic center, and preserving old Prague. Citizen participation through advocacy organizations is an influential balancing element in the evolution of the city. This concern should be fostered in parallel by preparing young people in schools, exposing them early to architecture and the need to preserve their patrimony.

The Praguers love their city. By reengaging them, and encouraging them to participate in the decision-making for its protection, Prague will surely continue to be "the most beautiful city of Europe".*

JAN HIRD POKORNY

* Alexander von Humboldt, German naturalist and statesman, 1769-1859

World Monuments Watch Measuring Success

By targeting sites for immediate action the World Monuments Watch® (WMW) has helped to protect and preserve many cultural heritage sites around the world. Listing has enabled site advocates to bring pressure on local communities and decision makers, influencing public opinion and achieving positive results. Grants from the World Monuments Fund to selected WMW sites have generated substantial leverage—\$17 million in contributions from other sources matching WMF's investment of \$7 million. Good results always depend upon strong and dedicated local leadership. Site nominators are the most valuable factor in the success of the World Monuments Watch. The following stories represent different stages of progress through the WMW program—a few sites removed from immediate danger, progress on others has moved forward but not eliminated the threat, and some remain gravely threatened.

Success Stories Barbados

The enormous arms of the eighteenth-century **Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill** turned on December 5, 1999 for the first time in 52 years. "Weather conditions—sunny with a slight breeze—might not have been ideal," reported

the site's nominator, Penelope Roach of the Barbados National Trust, "but with the help of visitors the mill soon produced several cups of dark cane juice." Scores of Barbadians of all ages attended the public celebration. Mrs. Marie Hurley, 82, herself a

former sugar industry worker, whose husband worked at the mill until it ceased operation in 1947, told the *Barbados Advocate* that seeing the mill turn again "brought tears to her eyes." Watch listing in 1996 prompted \$50,000 in grants from American Express, boosting the Barbados National Trust's local effort to raise \$200,000 in private-sector funding to restore the last surviving wind-driven sugar mill in the Caribbean. *Listed in 1996*

Faversham, Kent, United Kingdom

Watch listing has helped save Abbey Farmstead—a property featuring a manor house, outbuildings, and one of Britain's two surviving sets of medieval

"twin" barns. Local conservation groups had protested the plans of the owner, Wadham College, Oxford, to sell them to a developer. The media coverage following announcement of the 2000 World Monuments Watch list, which included a radio and television interview with WMF's Colin Amery, helped persuade the college to accept an offer from a local buyer committed to restoring the property. WMF in Britain is now providing advice in concert with two national private groups, the Vivat Trust and English Heritage. The latter will provide a grant for a conservation plan. *Listed in 2000*

RESTORED MORGAN LEWIS SUGAR MILL ON BARBADOS.



BARBADOS NATIONAL TRUST



FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS, MARY BETH SALERNO (LEFT), PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS FOUNDATION, AND DOROTHY ZHANG, MANAGER FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS, CELEBRATED WORK AT JUFU HALL IN BEIJING COMPLETED IN OCTOBER 1999.

Spotlights on Progress

Reports from the field indicate progress in removing or significantly reducing threats to listed sites.

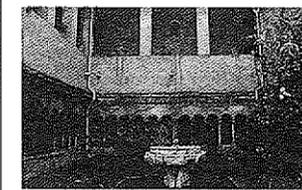
China

On October 24, 1999, American Express presented a \$30,000 check to **Jufu Hall** in Beijing, on the 1998 List of 100. (Inclusion of the Temple of Agriculture on the 2000 World Monuments Watch list incorporates this site.)

Italy, Rome

The fourteenth-century **Santi Quattro Coronati**

Cloister in Rome has received generous support from new World Monuments Watch donors, Susy



THE CLOISTER OF SANTI QUATTRO CORONATI, ROME.

and Vincenzo Marra, who awarded \$30,000 for its restoration. Funds from the Getty Grant Program and other donors helped complete restoration planning. Two phases of work are anticipated. The first priority is to address

immediately high humidity from poor drainage and damaged foundations. *Listed in 2000*

Malaysia

Repeal of rent controls placed the historic Chinese **Kampung Cina** neighborhood in Kuala Terengganu—one of the country's oldest continuously occupied historic districts—at great risk at a time of rampant commercial development. "Listing has generated interest amongst the stake holders of the local community to conserve and revitalize this heritage as part of the

'community memory' and as a sustainable cultural heritage visitor centre," said Ai Wah Ng of the local preservation organization Badan Warisan Malaysia, which nominated the site. A \$50,000 American Express Watch grant has supported a survey of the neighborhood and a conservation study and proposal for upgrading the facade at No. 51/53 Jalan Bandar. This characteristic shop house faces the main street and Terengganu river. While obstacles to conservation remain, Badan Warisan Malaysia has reported significant progress in heightening public concern about conserving the Historic District of Kuala Terengganu, of which



HISTORIC SHOP HOUSE IN THIS THREATENED KAMPUNG CINA DISTRICT OF KUALA TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA.

Kampung Cina is an important component. A full-color brochure about

the site, which the local American Express office sponsored, received extensive publicity. *Listed in 1998 and 2000*

Poland

In the mid-1970s the Museum of the History of the City of Gdansk gained control of the

Vistulamouth Fortress.

But the site's historical and monumental values have only been recognized over the past decade. Last fall, a conference organized by the Dutch government, the City of Gdansk, and the Museum of the History of the City of Gdansk considered plans for redeveloping the inner port. The proposal would move local industry, forestall environmental threats, and aid the efforts to preserve, protect, and interpret the fortress. Cracow-based project consultant Roman Koslowski attended on WMF's behalf. "The WMF grant and interest has encouraged the museum and local authorities to look at the project as an international venture rather than a local one," he said. An American Express grant of \$50,000 was presented to the site at a press conference in

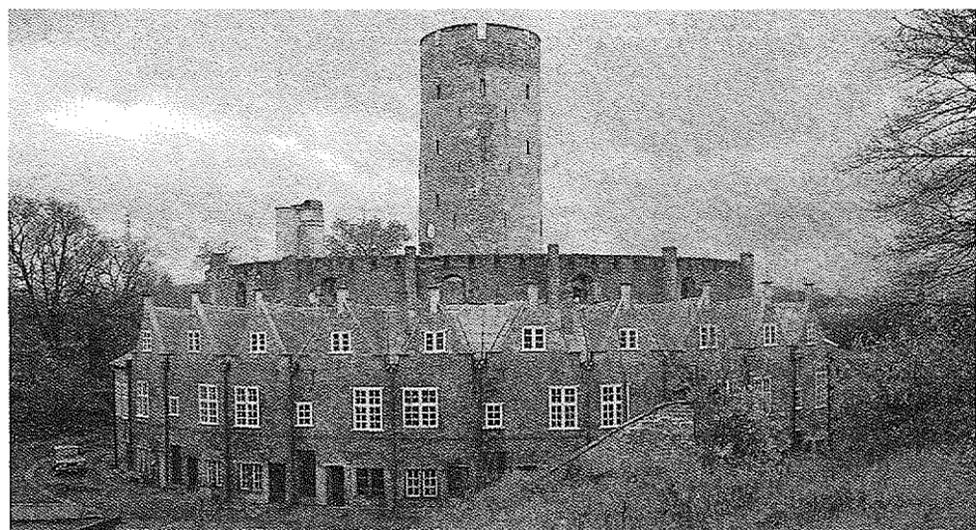
Warsaw in September. *Listed in 1998 and 2000*

Russia

A Moscow press conference on September 14, 1999 coincided with the

will make it possible to open the rooms as a public museum to display the family's collection of old masters, including Tiepolo, Robert, and Van Dyck. In October 1999,

complex—only one facade is landmarked—for modern retail and parking facilities threaten the country's oldest existing artist studios. (They were conceived and



THE VISTULAMOUTH FORTRESS IN GDANSK (1482-1800) IS ONE OF EUROPE'S MOST INTERESTING COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS.

announcement in New York of the new *List of 100* to publicize selection of the long-neglected **Arkhangelskoye State Museum** on the city's outskirts. In the mid-eighteenth century, the Golitsyn family commissioned this vast country estate, which today comprises the palace, a church and mausoleum, French sculpture garden, and outbuildings, including a theater. Emergency preservation work on four main rooms in the palace

the Russian Federation allocated some \$360,000 to the project. *Listed in 2000*

Unites States of America WMF has offered to sponsor an architectural survey and economic feasibility study for adaptive reuse of **Chicago's Tree Studios and Medinah Temple**. For nearly a century these properties sustained their original uses and remain valuable assets to Chicago's cultural life. But plans to demolish portions of the

commissioned for the 1893 World Exposition in Chicago to encourage visiting artists to settle in the city.) Following Watch listing, numerous newspaper articles generated vigorous public debate. The city suspended sale and redevelopment plans until a less destructive solution could be found, and the moratorium on the decision, due to end in April, has been extended. *Listed in 2000*

Russia: The Little Village that Could

"Young families are moving back to the old village," said Sirpa Nieminen, secretary general of the Juminkeko Foundation (a Finnish cultural organization), who successfully nominated **Paanajärvi Village**—the last intact wooden village in the Viena Karelia region, along the border with



CARPENTER TRAINEES WORKING AT LOCAL MILL.

Finland—to the first *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* in 1996. The tide has turned against what she called the "atmosphere of hopelessness" caused by the cumulative neglect and decay that preceded Watch listing. Paanajärvi has remained on succeeding lists, and the immediate physical threat—construction of a water power plant—eased in 1998 when the utility company behind the project went bankrupt. The construction plans were postponed, not abandoned. In the meantime, on-site conservation

training and emergency repairs have generated public awareness, pride and encouraging results. The grants resulting from Watch listing were "decisive in that now the inhabitants of the village do believe that saving the village is possible," said Ms. Nieminen.

In 1997 and 1999, Kress Foundation grants totaling \$31,000 were awarded by WMF to support training of villagers to preserve the wooden buildings. Finnish government agencies—the ministries of environment, culture, and foreign affairs—and the private Juminkeko Foundation then funded research,



AN ELDER VILLAGE CRAFTSMAN TEACHES LOCAL TRAINEES ABOUT THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF WOODEN ARCHITECTURE.

supplies and materials, and restoration planning. In January 2000, restoration plans for the two most valuable buildings



PAANAJÄRVI VILLAGE, THE LAST INTACT WOODEN VILLAGE IN VIENA KARELIA.

were completed.

Print and broadcast media in Finland and the neighboring Karelian Republic have published articles about Paanajärvi. In December 1999, *Helsingin Sanomat*, Finland's most widely-distributed newspaper,

devoted a whole page to its preservation. Already Russian and the Karelian governments have informed the utility

corporation that they will no longer fund the dam project. Ms. Nieminen credits the *List of 100* for focusing attention and generating positive results. "To have such great publicity would not have been possible without the listing and the financial support," she said. But funding is still needed to allow the newly-trained village carpenters to carry out the priority restoration work. This final phase of the project will be vital in sustaining the inhabitants' faith for the future and belief in the survival of their native village. Once restoration work is begun, the utility will know that it has lost. "It would mean a decisive point in the successful process for saving the village," Ms. Nieminen said. *Listed in 1996, 1998, 2000*

Paulo Marques Leads Associação WMF (Portugal)



DR. PAULO MARQUES, PRESIDENT OF WMF PORTUGAL, AND THE TOWER OF BELÉM, THE AFFILIATE'S AWARD-WINNING INAUGURAL PROJECT.

Paulo Henrique Lowndes Marques, president of WMF's Lisbon-based affiliate since 1995, accepted a Europa Nostra award on March 24, 2000 for the affiliate's first project, the exterior restoration of the Tower of Belém, completed in 1998. Europa Nostra, the pan-European umbrella association for architectural and natural heritage organizations, honored Associação WMF at ceremonies in Venice with a medal for excellence. "It is the first time Portugal has received a Europa Nostra award and therefore it is an honor for this country," said Dr. Marques. A Europa Nostra delegation will affix a bronze plaque to the tower in May as part of a celebration planned by Marques.

It was the second Europa Nostra award to a WMF project, the restoration of the Mudejar Cloister of the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe in Spain having been honored in 1996.

Marques, a prominent Lisbon attorney and onetime Portuguese secretary of foreign affairs, completed the tower restoration in time for the 1998 World Exposition in Lisbon. He is currently overseeing WMF's restoration of the garden cloister of the Jerónimos Monastery nearby and has begun to publish a quarterly WMF affiliate newsletter.

The Jerónimos and the Tower of Belém are masterpieces of Manueline architecture, a highly ornamental late-Gothic style named for King Manuel I (1469-1521). The tower's

crenelated fortress-tower, evoking a phantom galleon on the Tagus River four miles from downtown Lisbon, is the symbol of both the city and the Age of Discovery, when Portugal sent expeditions to Africa, Asia, and South America. Belém is the only survivor of three such forts erected to defend the city.

"The tower is our most recognizable landmark, but the cloister attracts more visitors from abroad than any other historic monument in the country," said Marques. King Manuel founded the monastery in 1499 to honor Vasco da Gama's discovery of a sea route to India.

The Portuguese affiliate undertook restoration of the Tower of Belém in 1993 as its inaugural project in partnership with the Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico e Arqueológico (IPPAA), the Administration of the Jerónimos Monastery/Tower of Belém, and the Portuguese Ministry of Culture. For the Jerónimos project, Marques has obtained backing from Banco Bilbao e Vizcaya, Electricidades de Portugal, Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Seagrams/Portugal, SOPORCEL, and several European banks; WMF's Robert W. Wilson Challenge program is providing a one-to-three match. The Portuguese government will contribute approximately one-third of the \$1.5 million total.

The first stage of the cloister restoration involved a 10-month study funded by the Kress Foundation and

Fundação Luso-Americana. Actual work on the cloister's fragile stonework began in January. It is expected to take about 25 months to complete.

"This will include restoration of stone carvings in the form of coral branches and ship's ropes and the bas-relief portraits of various Portuguese navigators as well as the son of the king of the Congo, who was brought to the Portuguese court," Marques said. When the stonework is completed, the cloister garden will be restored, he added.

History has always appealed to Marques, whose father was Lisbon correspondent for the *London Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Times* and published the *Anglo-Portuguese News*, an English-language paper. His mother, from an English literary family, was a novelist and historian. Alfred Hitchcock made one of her novels into his first film, *The Lodger*, and her books include *English Art in Portugal*. Marques is now chairman of the British Historical Society in Portugal.

Marques, who spoke recently at Columbia University in New York, lectures occasionally on history "as an amateur in the sense that the word means 'one who loves,'" he said. "My subjects are Portugal and its relations with other countries, such as Portuguese influence in the Persian Gulf, the Great Lisbon Earthquake of 1755, and Vasco da Gama."

Before becoming a partner in the law firm of Abreu & Marques e

Associados, Marques had been associated with the Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor, Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. in London, and Plessey Automatica Electrica in Portugal. During what he calls his "political phase," he was prominent in the Portuguese Christian Democratic Party, which formed a government in 1982. He was foreign secretary during the two years the party was in power.

Marques was unfamiliar with WMF's work when President Bonnie Burnham asked him to head the Portuguese affiliate and guide the Tower of Belém project to completion. The invitation reflected his own interest in preserving Portugal's historic sites and he accepted unhesitatingly. Marques's wife, Isabel, also an attorney, has restored several historic country houses for foreign residents in Portugal as well as their own 1758 home in Belém.

After the first World Monuments Watch List of 100 included paleolithic petroglyphs in Portugal's Côa Valley, discovered during survey work for a large dam, Marques added his voice to the effort to cancel the dam project in favor of creating a national archaeological park. Intensive public advocacy saved the site.

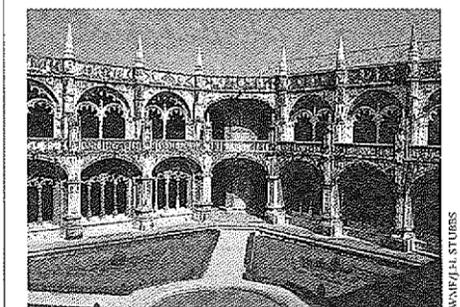
Also completed by WMF Portugal was the restoration of a nineteenth-century organ, made by a French master organ builder, for the Church of the Holy Spirit in Evora.

Servi Banca, a consortium of foreign banks, sponsored the project.

Next on Marques's list is a sixteenth-century lighthouse built in Oporto by Miguel Cardinal da Silva, who had lived in Rome and brought Renaissance architecture to Portugal. Its lantern recalls Brunelleschi's famed dome at the Duomo in Florence. The Portuguese government will pay one-third of the cost and WMF Portugal is committed to raising the rest.

Marques also has his sights on other projects, from a deteriorating Roman bridge in the north to flaking sixteenth-century frescoes in Evora's Church of the Holy Spirit.

"But we must always keep in mind that Portugal is a small country," he said. "You can't do too many things or you may wind up not doing them well, and then WMF would lose credibility. It would be a case of 'more eyes than tummy.' So my plans for future projects in Portugal are fairly modest."



UNRESTORED CLOISTER AND GARDEN OF THE JERÓNIMOS MONASTERY IN LISBON, NOW A WMF PORTUGAL PRIORITY.

HOW SWEET IT IS

Bake Sale Funds Fifth Grade Membership

In late March, WMF received the following letter from the fifth-grade teacher at Crowders Creek Elementary/Middle School in Clover, SC.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM:
Fifth grade students were both impressed and inspired by the article "Saving the World's Treasures" that appeared in the October 22, 1999 senior issue of *Weekly Reader*. Investigation of the World Monuments Fund web site motivated teachers and students to help support the preservation of important monuments and sites throughout the world.

Our goal was to raise at least \$50 so that we could become a member of this worthwhile organization. Plans were made to hold bake sales on five Friday mornings with students and parents contributing and selling the merchandise. Each item sold for 25 cents. We are proud to report that we far exceeded our goal.

The hope of these fifth graders is that their future children and grandchildren might be able to read about or visit these special works of historic art and architecture around the world. The attached sheet lists the signatures of each student and teacher who participated.

Your work is greatly respected and we are excited to be listed as a Sustaining Member.

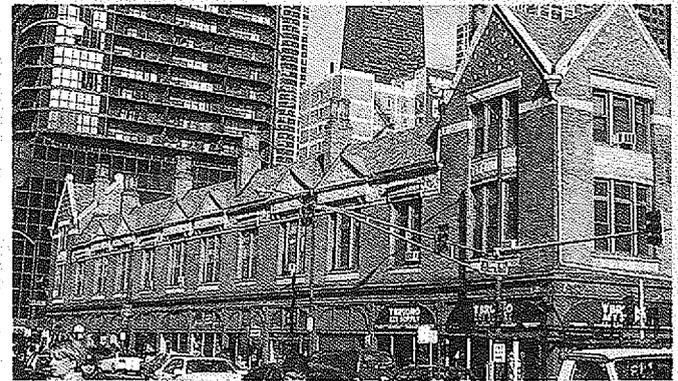
Sincerely,

SUSAN C. EAVES



SUSAN C. EAVES

FIFTH GRADERS MAILING THEIR DONATION TO WMF. LEFT TO RIGHT: JESSICA HENSON, TINA THOMPSON, EMILY SIMON, PAUL MOORE, ERIC JONES, JAKE ELMIGER, AND BRANDON CAUTHRAN.

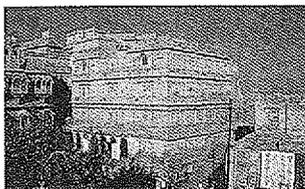


BARTON FAIST

AFTER LEARNING ABOUT SUCH ENDANGERED SITES AS TREE STUDIOS AND MEDINAH TEMPLE IN CHICAGO, THE FIFTH-GRADE CLASS AT CROWDERS CREEK ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE SCHOOL COMPLEX IN CLOVER, SC RAISED ENOUGH MONEY THROUGH BAKE SALES TO BECOME A WMF SUSTAINING MEMBER. (A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CHICAGO SITE APPEARS ON PAGE 6.)

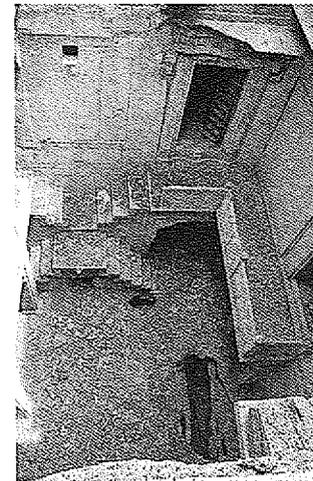
Save the Date

WMF's Hadrian Award 2000 on October 27 will honor American Express's Chairman and CEO Harvey Golub. Under Mr. Golub's leadership, the American Express Company, as founding sponsor

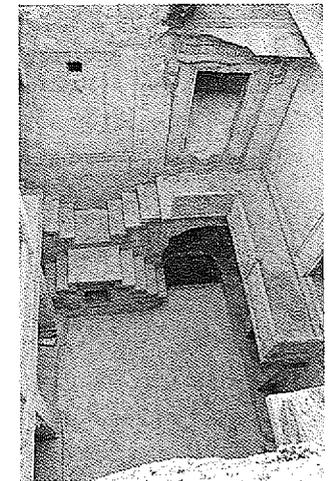


THE RANI KA MAHAL IN JAISALMER, RECEIVED AN AMERICAN EXPRESS WATCH GRANT.

of the World Monuments Watch program, has helped to create a significant private-sector initiative and brought hope and encouragement to custodians of endangered sites throughout the world. Over the past five years, American Express grants to World Monuments Watch sites have generated local pride and enthusiasm, bricks-and-mortar results, and additional financial support for 60 worthy projects in 37 countries.



INTACH



INTACH

RANI KA MAHAL INTERIOR COURTYARD STONEMWORK AND FLOOR BEFORE (LEFT) AND AFTER CLEANING AND RESTORATION SPONSORED BY AMERICAN EXPRESS.

Kress Foundation European Preservation Program Newly Expanded

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation and WMF have announced an expanded five-year \$2.5 million partnership. A new focus of the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program (KFEPP) will be increased cooperation and collaboration between institutions and organizations in Europe and the United States.

WMF will receive \$500,000 annually for conservation projects and related collaborative activities (conferences, training courses, research, professional exchange, publications, and exhibi-

tions interpreting heritage conservation). Conservation grants are available for buildings and works of art in an architectural context of recognized artistic quality. "We are renewing a long-standing commitment to the preservation of European art in its original context," said Marilyn Perry, Kress Foundation president. "The architectural achievements of the past are silent, stalwart, consoling witnesses to human creativity and are especially vulnerable in a world of hastening change." Projects are chosen based on their significance,

urgency and timeliness as well as the capacity to increase the visibility, appreciation, and understanding of a site. Priority will be given to sites on the World Monuments Watch *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* and others similarly threatened.

Since the late 1960s, the Kress Foundation and WMF have enjoyed a close collaboration. "The support of the Kress Foundation has enabled us to respond to new challenges and to challenge others to be part of the private-sector constituency essential to preserving the world's cultural heritage," said

WMF President Bonnie Burnham. "Leverage gained has far exceeded the program's original goal—each dollar from Kress generates at least three dollars from other donors. And several large-scale projects initiated with these grants have generated as much as 100 times the initial amount."

For more information or to request a grant application (applications for projects to begin in 2000 must reach World Monuments Fund headquarters in New York by May 1, 2000), please contact WMF in New York.

Since 1987, KFEPP contributions totaling \$3 million have funded more than 100 projects in 31 countries. Grants bring recognition to endangered sites and leverage considerable additional funding from the public and private sector. The range of projects reflects the entire spectrum of European heritage.



GEORGIAN RESTORATION INSTITUTE

Tetritskaro District, Georgia · Pitareti Monastic Complex

Inclusion on the 1996 *List of 100* generated substantial publicity and a KFEPP grant for emergency stabilization of the structure's foundation and domed church constituted the first international funding for cultural heritage in newly-independent Georgia. Above: The medieval church of the Holy Virgin during restoration.



G. BOORNIAZIAN

Spain · Royal Monastery of Guadalupe

KFEPP grants totaling \$100,000 attracted \$485,000 in Spanish private-sector support for WMF's restoration of the temple and garden. The project provided the impetus for creating WMF España and in 1996 received a Europa Nostra award.

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