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World Monuments Watch
100 Most Endangered Sites

"This is a challenge to local and national authorities to step up to their responsibilities—and an appeal to the public to take immediate action. Once these sites are lost, they are gone forever. They are the very definition of the word irreplaceable."

Bonnie Burnham, President, World Monuments Fund
Sainsbury Brothers Receive 1999 Hadrian Award

Three exceptional British brothers who have made the worldwide preservation of cultural sites and monuments their personal concern received the World Monuments Fund's 12th annual Hadrian Award at a luncheon at New York's Plaza Hotel on October 22, 1999. Lord John Sainsbury of Preston Candover, the Hon. Simon Sainsbury, and Sir Timothy Sainsbury were recognized for their individual and fraternal efforts in historic preservation.

Four generations of Sainsburys have been associated with the growth of J. Sainsbury PLC, which began as a small market in London's Drury Lane in 1869. The generation represented by John, Simon, and Timothy Sainsbury has channeled much of its family fortune into charitable foundations which support their wide-ranging cultural interests.

Through the Butrint Foundation, which he established with Lord Rothschild, Lord Sainsbury has been deeply involved with preservation work at the World Monuments Watch site of Butrint, Albania, once an important Roman trading center. Hon. Simon Sainsbury is a major supporter of the World Monuments Fund in Britain, and Sir Timothy Sainsbury has helped fund projects deeply in the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Lord Sainsbury's other philanthropies include the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, of which he is a past chairman, and its tenant, the Royal Ballet, which he currently chairs. The opera house just reopened after an extensive redevelopment project that received major support from the Sainsburys. He has contributed to the restoration of many major structures in Great Britain, including Westminster Abbey and Winchester Cathedral, through his Lisbury Trust.

Simon Sainsbury has contributed substantially to the work of the British National Trust through his Monument Trust, which also supports community participation in conservation. The trust currently is surveying eighteenth-century buildings in Calcutta. He has been a trustee of the Getty Conservation Institute.

Milestones: The British Sainsbury Award Monuments Fund

Sir Timothy Sainsbury, a major supporter of the World Monuments Fund in Britain, and Sir Timothy Sainsbury have made the worldwide preservation of cultural sites and monuments their personal concern.

What is an "Archaeological Site Management Plan"?

From time to time a new conservation term appears, becoming the buzzword to use to impress our listeners. So has been the recent case with sustainability and sustainable development, compatibility, conservation in-situ, authenticity, values (social and cultural), and cultural resource management. These important issues are part of our ethics and practice. But they are not yet well defined, accepted or understood and sometimes sound ridiculous, when used just to convey the impression that someone is "in." This also seems true with archaeological site management. A very simple definition would be "any plan that is used to convey the impression that someone is "in.""

True, we probably never fully defined it and described its content. A very simple definition would be "a site management plan, a tourist pathway, a visitor center, a status report, a conservation plan, a historical overview of archaeological significance," and the like. This definition is correct, but it is not very helpful or very useful.

An archaeological site management plan must consider those complex issues, as well as more traditional ones such as materials conservation, maintenance, landscaping, presentation, and visitors facilities. The World Monuments Watch list includes a large number of archaeological sites, all selected from a much larger number of requests. Requests for listing will grow in the future, since decay and other risk factors are natural phenomena. Choices have to be made constantly, and the best decision-making tools are needed to select correctly what should be preserved and how.

A very simple definition would be that a site management plan covers everything that will happen and to a site through its implementation, as long as that plan remains unchanged. This should be true for every plan, in whatever it is a definition of a plan.

But at archaeological heritage sites, planning is complex, starting with basic questions that every planner has to ask who are the owners and users, what are the functions, how can costs be borne, what are the benefits, etc.

Some of the answers are simple. In most cases an archaeological site is not privately owned and, even when it is, the physical property may be private, but who owns the cultural property? A site might be owned by a community, nation, country, region or even the whole of humanity, but the ownership as defined by property laws and the ownership of the cultural values of the property often differs. Because an archaeological site is not simply a building such as an office, apartment or train station, its function is also not straightforward. Usually it is a ruin that has lost an original function, so a new one must be defined to enable a logical planning process and successful use. But use by whom? Functional definition by whom?

Issues of cost benefit and value extend beyond those expressed through investment and income. They are more complex than other cultural assets that could be sold. Archaeological sites do have economic value (which require study and understanding), but they also have scientific, symbolic, national, historic, and aesthetic value. Moreover, their social value may have been long overlooked. Proper long-term development—of which conservation is the most important preliminary component—helps create community pride, a sense of identity and belonging, and provides educational opportunities. Values different for the archaeologist, the visitor, the tourism developer, a community, nation, country, region or even the whole of humanity, but the ownership as defined by property rights has to be the same.

Sir Timothy Sainsbury was recognized for his personal concern and efforts in historic preservation. Lord Sainsbury has been deeply involved with preservation work at the World Monuments Fund. Simon Sainsbury has contributed substantially to the work of the British National Trust through his Monument Trust.
List of 100 Most Endangered Sites - 2000

1. **Albania** - Battist Aquarium Archaeological Site, Saranda
2. **Algeria** - Tipasa Archaeological Park, Tipasa
3. **Andorra** - Sant Esteve de la Valldigna, Andorra la Vella
4. **Argentina** - Tigre Delta, Tigre
5. **Armenia** - Yerevan City, Yerevan
6. **Brazil** - Pirenopolis, Goias
7. **Bulgaria** - Ivanovo Rock Chapels, Rousse Region
8. **Canada** - Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown
9. **Chad** - N'Djamena, Chad
10. **Chile** - Monte Horeb, Calama
11. **China** - Xuanjian Tower, Yuci City, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau
12. **Colombia** - San Agustin, Cundinamarca
13. **Costa Rica** - Tortuguero National Park, Costa Rica
14. **Cuba** - La Habana, La Habana
15. **Dominican Republic** - Puerto Plata Lighthouse, Puerto Plata
16. **Ecuador** - Quito, Ecuador
17. **El Salvador** - Cuscatlan, El Salvador
18. **Estonia** - Tallinn, Estonia
19. **Ethiopia** - Gondar, Amhara Region
20. **Finland** - Suomenlinna, Helsinki
21. **France** - St. Pierre Cathedral, Reims
22. **Germany** - Völklingen Ironworks, Saarland
23. **Greece** - Mykonos, Cyclades Islands
24. **Guatemala** - Tikal, Guatemala
25. **Haiti** - Port-au-Prince, Haiti
26. **Honduras** - Copan, Honduras
27. **Hungary** - Széchenyi Chain Bridge, Budapest
28. **India** - Nalanda, Bihar
29. **Indonesia** - Tanah Lot Temple, Tabanan, Bali
30. **Iraq** - Erbil, Erbil Province
31. **Ireland** - St. Brendan's Cathedral, Clonfert, County Galway
32. **Israel** - Ish-Da'at, Dan Region
33. **Italy** - Rome, Rome
34. **Japan** - Nara, Nara Prefecture
35. **Jordan** - Petra, Ma'an Governorate
36. **Kazakhstan** - Astana, Astana
37. **Kenya** - Thimlich Ohinga, Mara, Kenya
38. **Kyrgyzstan** - Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan
39. **Laos** - Luang Prabang, Laos
40. **Lebanon** - Enfeh Archaeological Site, Mount Lebanon
41. **Libya** - Tripoli, Tripoli
42. **Lithuania** - Kaunas, Kaunas
43. **Luxembourg** - Luxembourg City, Luxembourg
44. **Malaysia** - George Town Historic Enclaves, Penang State
45. **Mali** - Kumpang Sissia River Fortenage, Kola Territory
46. **Malawi** - Malawi, Malawi
47. **Mongolia** - Urguchir, Tov Aimag
48. **Morocco** - Fes, Fes-Boulemane
49. **Mozambique** - Inhambane, Inhambane
50. **Myanmar** - Bagan, Mandalay Region
51. **Namibia** - Windhoek, Khomas Region
52. **Nepal** - Kathmandu Valley, Kathmandu
53. **Nicaragua** - Granada, Granada
54. **Nigeria** - Lagos, Lagos State
55. **North Korea** - Pyongyang, Pyongyang
56. **None** - None
57. **Oman** - Muscat, Muscat Governorate
58. **Pakistan** - Shah Jahanabad, Punjab Province
59. **Paraguay** - Asuncion, Asuncion Department
60. **Peru** - Lima, Lima Region
61. **Philippines** - Manila, Metropolitan Manila
62. **Poland** - Warsaw, Warsaw
63. **Portugal** - Porto, Porto Region
64. **Qatar** - Doha, Qatar
65. **Romania** - Bucharest, Bucharest City
66. **Russia** - Moscow, Moscow City
67. **Saudi Arabia** - Mecca, Mecca Province
68. **Senegal** - Dakar, Dakar Region
69. **Serbia** - Belgrade, Belgrade
70. **Singapore** - Singapore, Singapore
71. **Slovenia** - Ljubljana, Slovenia
72. **South Africa** - Cape Town, Western Cape
73. **Spain** - Santiago de Compostela, Galicia
74. **Sri Lanka** - Anuradhapura, North Central Province
75. **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** - Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
76. **Sweden** - Stockholm, Stockholm
77. **Switzerland** - Bern, Bern Canton
78. **Syria** - Damascus, Damascus Province
79. **Tanzania** - Arusha, Arusha Region
80. **Thailand** - Bangkok, Bangkok Metropolitan Region
81. **Tunisia** - Cap Bon, Tunis Governorate
82. **Turkey** - Beyazit, Istanbul
83. **Ukraine** - Kiev, Kiev City
84. **United Arab Emirates** - Dubai, Dubai Emirate
85. **United Kingdom** - London, Greater London
86. **United States** - Washington, D.C.
87. **Uruguay** - Montevideo, Montevideo Department
88. **Vietnam** - Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City
89. **Yemen** - Sana'a, Sana'a
90. **Zambia** - Lusaka, Lusaka Province
91. **Zimbabwe** - Harare, Harare Province

*Included previously on the List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*
World Monuments Watch Highlights

Since the first List of 100 Most Endangered Sites in 1996, 114 of 175 formerly listed sites have shown progress. To date, $7.4 million in project funding from WMF and its donors has attracted $17.8 million from other sources, typically new local sponsors and governments. More than 40 sites are out of danger, while an additional 20 have advanced significantly toward a better condition. Every two years, an independent panel of international experts reviews every previously listed site and the new nominations. The World Monuments Watch List of 100 will always be a selection of 100 sites, yet WMF has a continuing commitment to report on sites listed previously and to advocate for their protection and conservation.

China

"Shanxi figures large in the history of China," said WMF’s Vice President for Programs John Stubbs, who visited the region this past September. "The province has a diverse cultural heritage, and it’s

Vice President for Programs John Stubbs with project representatives at Xuanjian Tower, Yuci City.

where four out of five of China’s most important Tang period (A.D. 618–906) sites are located." Xuanjian Tower, the main building of the Town God’s Temple complex, was begun in 1362, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1438, during the Ming Dynasty. Alterations, made when it was converted into a shoe factory in the 1990s, include the removal of carved motifs, roof brackets, and other vital support members. After the temple was listed as a historic site in 1977, the government became involved in its conservation. Only a serious lack of funding precludes stabilization of the building and conservation of surviving painted architectural finishes. List in 2000

Ireland

The Celtic carvings on the portal of St. Brendan’s Cathedral are among the finest in Ireland. Barrie Robinson, consul general of Ireland in New York, told Milestones that the listing of St. Brendan’s would help to raise the profile of the twelfth-century medieval church which, if properly restored, would be worthy of tourist attention despite its remote location. Listed in 2000

Isreal

Previous listing of the Ramle White Mosque Archaeological Site prompted a $10,000 Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant, which enabled the Israel Antiquities Authority to survey the ruins of the eighth-century mosque, thought to be the oldest outside Jerusalem. But the site’s other significant structures—eighth-century cisterns and a fourteenth-century minaret tower—require conservation assessment. "The Antiquities Authority has a very large mandate but scarce financial resources for conservation," observed WMF’s Rebecca Anderson after visiting Ramle in April. "The site remains derelict. Renewed listing challenges

program builds upon $250,000 in American Express grants in 1996 and 1997, which supported an initial survey at Pompeii as well as one conservation project—restoration of the frescoes at the first-century tomb of Ventusius Priscus, completed this past July. The peril that prompted Watch listing in 1996 and 1998 still remain—physical threats, largely due to inadequate maintenance and conservation, and the need to manage tourist flow more effectively and provide better interpretation for more than 2 million annual visitors. Listed in 1996, 1998 and 2000

Turkey

WMF and the monuments superintendency are completing the first year of a three-year partnership to develop a comprehensive conservation manual for Ancient Pompeii. Funded by a $600,000 grant from the Kress Foundation, this

list in 1996, 1998 and 2000

office in New York, told Milestones at the September 14 press briefing for the 2000 List of 100. He said that tourism is now Turkey’s second most important industry after export trade. Prior listing generated $35,000 in Watch funding for the Ani Archaeological Site (previously listed in 1996 and 1998) and $25,000 for Catalhoyuk (also listed in 1996), as well as $100,000 for Hagia Sophia (listed in 1996 and 1997 and now deemed to be out of danger).

The Franciscan Monastery project received a $35,000 American Express Watch grant. This past May, the Rebuild Dubrovnik Fund (RDF) consigned $70,000 to WMF, which is to assume administrative and technical oversight for the restoration of the library’s roof, floor structure, and entrance. Funds have also been provided by Croatia’s Ministry of Culture, and RDF will contribute another $5,000 at the conclusion of the project.

Success Story

1998 List

Croatia: Franciscan Monastery Library, Dubrovnik

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The Franciscan Monastery

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October 9 and 10, 1999, "It was a very moving event." said Jonene Walker, WMF’s vice president for Europe. "Guests came from as far away as San Francisco, and from throughout Europe." As an American, Ambassador Walker said she was particularly proud that the Commandery of the Sixth Fleet, Admiral Murphy, sent his rabbi and his priest. Work has been accomplished through the dedicated efforts of project director Nicholas Stavroulakis, the Central Board of Jewish Communi ties in Greece, and WMF, which raised $110,000 in

individual donations through Watch listing.

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Ronald S. Lauder
WMF Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Jewish Heritage Program

As he majestically 1862 Tempel Synagogue in Cracow, used as a stable for Nazi officials during World War II, now shines anew—its stained glass windows restored, its exquisitely-patterned wall designs radiant. The Jewish community again uses it. Surrounding the synagogue, the historic neighborhood, once a vital center of Jewish life, devastated by the Holocaust, shows signs of rebirth. Both of these developments are related to the visionary efforts of the Honorable Ronald S. Lauder, a vice chairman of the World Monuments Fund's Board of Trustees. To say that his influence is felt throughout Eastern and Central Europe is an understatement.

After stepping down from his post as U.S. Ambassador to Austria in 1987, Lauder created the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, with the aim of reviving Jewish life in Central and Eastern Europe. Lauder was among the first to recognize there existed in the region a whole generation which, although deprived of access to its Jewish heritage, yearned to reconnect to its roots. Today the Foundation supports 58 educational and community programs spread throughout 15 countries and reaching more than 7,500 children and several thousand adults. Recently, he returned from a European trip in which he dedicated three new Jewish schools: in Berlin, Vienna, and Warsaw. During this historic trip, Lauder was also honored by top government officials and prominent citizens in each country. He received the Raoul Wallenberg Award in Berlin, and a medal from Poland's President Aleksander Kwasniewski, for Service to the Republic of Austria. It was there that he recognized the extent to which anti-Semitism still permeated life in Central and Eastern Europe. He then began to see himself as a person with responsibility toward battling destructive forces and someone with the potential to forge important changes. His mission, as he has stated, is "not letting Adolf Hitler, who tried to bring to an end a thousand years of Jewish life in Eastern and Central Europe, to have a posthumous victory." And he has succeeded in this pioneering work and continues to do so. Some say he has made miracles happen.

The 55-year old businessman and philanthropist grew up in Manhattan with a gala event this spring. Additionally, he has supported other WMF projects, notably the conservation of Constantin Brancusi's monumental outdoor sculpture, the Endless Column in Targu-Jiu, Romania. He has also contributed toward the creation of Jewish Heritage Program, which documents, protects, and preserves endangered Jewish sites of architectural, religious, historical, and cultural significance all over the world. Since the late 1980s, five landmark synagogues have been saved. "By preserving these proud survivors of a Jewish past, we are assuring a Jewish legacy for the future," he said.

For the last decade, Lauder has funded generously the operational costs of the Jewish Heritage Program, raised additional funds, matched contributions toward its endowment, and provided direct support for major restoration projects: The Bim Hayim Synagogue in Hania, Greece, recently completed and rededicated; the ancient Jewish cemetery on the Lido in Venice, also newly finished; and the Tempel Synagogue in Poland, which is to be formally rededicated with a gala event this spring. Additionally, he has supported other WMF projects, notably the conservation of Constantin Brancusi's monumental outdoor sculpture, the Endless Column in Targu-Jiu, Romania.

Passionate about this work, Lauder believes strongly these sites are of lasting value as cultural artifacts for the entire world. A preservationist at heart, he sees clearly the enduring connections between past and future: preserving memory is a task he takes very seriously. Frequently, he makes site visits, delighting in talking to architects and conservators, looking at plans, meeting community members, making new discoveries. Lauder's own family roots are in Central Europe. Both sets of grandparents immigrated to America around the turn of the century from the Austro-Hungarian empire. Although raised as an assimilated Jew, Lauder developed a strong commitment to reviving Jewish life while serving as U.S. Ambassador to Austria. It was there that he recognized the extent to which anti-Semitism still permeated life in Central and Eastern Europe. He then began to see himself as a person with responsibility toward battling destructive forces and someone with the potential to forge important changes. His mission, as he has stated, is "not letting Adolf Hitler, who tried to bring to an end a thousand years of Jewish life in Eastern and Central Europe, to have a posthumous victory." And he has succeeded in this pioneering work and continues to do so. Some say he has made miracles happen.

The 55-year old businessman and philanthropist grew up in Manhattan and attended the Bronx High School of Science and later the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. He spent 17 years working in the family cosmetic business before dedicating himself to public interest pursuits. In 1983, President Reagan named him a deputy assistant secretary of defense for European and NATO policy. Subsequently, he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Austria in 1986. Now, he again makes his home in New York City, with his wife Jo Carole. They are parents of two daughters and have one grandson.

In addition to his work with the foundation, Ronald S. Lauder devotes considerable time to other cultural institutions and organizations involved in Jewish communal life. He is chairman of the Museum of Modern Art and the Neue Galerie (recently established in New York), chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, president of the Jewish National Fund, and treasurer of the World Jewish Congress. He serves as either trustee or board member of many others, including the Jewish Theological Seminary, Brandeis University, New York Landmarks Conservancy, and the Abraham Fund. He is a member of the International Society for Yad Vashem and the International Board of Governors of the Tel Aviv Museum.

With restaurateur George Lang, he partnered to recreate Gundel, the renowned restaurant in Budapest; the two also own and operate a highly-acclaimed Hungarian vineyard. It is not surprising to visit Gundel and see the incredible art masterpieces on the walls from Lauder's private collection. The restaurant also serves chicken paprikash from an old Lauder family recipe.

About his continued involvement with WMF, Lauder applauds the professionalism and expertise of the WMF family, as well as their ability to rise to challenges. "I feel a strong personal connection to this work. Together, we are dedicated to honoring past achievements while creating a better future and helping to build a new future. There's still so much to be done."
WMF Names India Program Consultant

Anita Bai, former director of general projects at the Indian National Trust for Cultural and Artistic Heritage (INTACH), will oversee projects receiving WMF support: currently, a new phase of diagnostic studies to identify structural problems at Jaisalmer, a World Monuments Watch site in Rajasthan; and documentation, conservation, and restoration of the Clock Tower of Heratige Program project. Ms. Bai will also serve as Watch site liaison for India.

WMF Grant to WMF Endowment

WMF has received $120,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts to support enlargement of its endowment and cash reserve. The grant stipulates a three-to-one match.

European Sites Conference

WMF hosted European World Monuments Watch site representatives at a Conference on the European Heritage in Danger, March 29-30, 1999, in Strasbourg, France, organized in partnership with the Council of Europe, Europa Nostra, and Save Europe's Heritage. The European Union's Raphael Programme, American Express, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation sponsored the meeting. The Council of Europe generously provided meeting facilities in its building, as well as essential logistical support.

Safeguarding of Venice, Regional Heritage Program continues year in its second summer internship program and French-American teacher exchange. A National Endowment for the Humanities Focus Grant for curriculum development has been awarded to WMF's project partners, the New Jersey Institute of Technology's Center for Architecture and Building Science Research, and the New York City Board of Education.

Generous support from Virginia Gilder, the Florence Gould Foundation, the Hecksher Foundation for Children, and the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs has funded WMF's ongoing work in New York City.

Heritage Project

Work concluded this fall at sites funded through WMF, noted below. The Jewish Heritage Program continues to raise money for its flagship project, the sixteenth-century Tempel Synagogue in Cracow, scheduled for completion in the first half of 2000.

Preservation High School Plans Advance

As part of its continued commitment to developing a high school curriculum in the restoration arts, WMF participated this year in its second summer internship program and French-American teacher exchange. A National Endowment for the Humanities Focus Grant for curriculum development has been awarded to WMF's project partners, the New Jersey Institute of Technology's Center for Architecture and Building Science Research, and the New York City Board of Education.

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At the 1999 Hadrian Award Luncheon in New York: WMF Honorary Chairman John Julius Norwich; WMF Chairman Marilyn Perry; award recipients Sir Timothy Sainsbury, Lord John Sainsbury of Preston Candover K.G., and Hon. Simon Sainsbury; WMF President Bonnie Burnham; Neil MacGregor, director of the National Gallery of Art in London.