

Preservation of Art and Architecture

Salzburg Seminar Session 285
June 24 - July 5, 1990



Schloss Leopoldskron
Salzburg, Austria

PRESERVATION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Salzburg Seminar
Session 285, June 24-July 5, 1990

Schloss Leopoldskron
Salzburg, Austria

John H. Stubbs, Rapporteur
World Monuments Fund

February 15, 1991

The publication of this report for limited circulation was made possible by the generous support of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, New York, NY.

Front cover: Photo of Schloss Leopoldskron by Photoscope, Salzburg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction

Lectures

1. James Marston Fitch
Curatorial Management of the Built World 2
2. Federico Mayor
International Historic Preservation Issues and the Role of Unesco 7
3. John Julius Norwich
The Private Sector in Historic Preservation 12
4. Vladimir Slapeta
Historic Preservation in Czechoslovakia 16
5. Adele Chatfield-Taylor
Issues in Historic Preservation 20
6. Marilyn Perry
Philanthropy in Historic Preservation 24
7. Mark Hampton
Restoration of Historic Interiors 29
8. Niccolo' Pasolini dall'Onda
Comparative Legal Issues in Historic Preservation 32
9. Bonnie Burnham
Planning and Implementing Historic Preservation Projects 36

Seminars

- A. Mechanisms for Protection of Cultural Heritage
Leader, Bonnie Burnham 42
- B. Interpreting Historic Preservation to the Public: The Role of the Private Sector
Leader, Marilyn Perry 47
- C. Historic Preservation and Economic Development
Leader, Vladimir Slapeta 54
- D. Evolving Issues in Historic Preservation
Leader, Adele Chatfield-Taylor 59

Evening Presentations by Fellows	65
Site Visits	
1. Schloss Leopoldskron	70
2. Toskana Trakt	70
3. Schloss Klessheim	71
4. Salzkammergut Lake District	71
Fellows' Concluding Session	
1. Key Issues	74
2. Future Sessions	83
Technical Studies at Schloss Leopoldskron	89
Bibliography	90
List of Seminar Participants	101

Introduction

The 285th session of the Salzburg Seminar, which addressed the subject of Preservation of Art and Architecture proved to be significant in several respects. This session was the first treatment of the subject of Historic Preservation in the history of the Salzburg Seminar, which was founded in 1947. More important, however, was the coincidence that East-West relations had radically changed in the six months prior to the June 1990 session, thus opening seminar topics to discussions of a number of vital new concerns facing former Eastern Bloc countries, some of whose representatives attended. Planners of the 11-day seminar wisely began with the conceptual issues of philosophy and the general mission of preserving the world's cultural patrimony. Beyond these more scopic topics were explorations of more specific facets of the field such as legislation, design and project planning.

Fifty-one Fellows were in attendance representing 30 countries. The seminar was organized around lectures by the distinguished faculty in morning sessions, afternoon meetings in which Fellows and Faculty participated in smaller group discussions organized around four principle themes. Unusual to this seminar were some 20 after dinner presentations made by Fellows on various topics, as well as 3 field trips to Salzburg and its environs to observe contemporary Austrian preservation practice first-hand. Despite the great diversity of specialties and backgrounds of the Seminar's participants and the extensive variety of topics addressed, the unity of interest and purpose of the group quickly brought the participants to an intense focus on the issues. Of considerable importance were the warm relationships between attendants which developed during the seminar.

This Salzburg Seminar was a remarkable gathering of talented people all linked by a common concern for the international issues of historic preservation. From the numerous discussions, friendships were forged based on mutual respect. There was consensus from the first meeting that the preserving of man's habitat, both the built and natural, will only grow in importance as we enter the next uncertain century. The hope of all is that the working relationships and friendships formed at this session will for many years play a great contributing role in helping to realize the vision of Historic Preservation.

What follows are summaries of the nine lectures and four seminars given by the Faculty of the Salzburg Seminar Session 285. Also included is a precis of a summary of proceedings presented at the end of the Seminar by a group of Fellows plus mention of various special activities of the session including field trips. The Rapporteur takes responsibility for any errors or misinterpretations that may have occurred in the process of reducing these presentations to their summarized form.

FACULTY LECTURES

LECTURE 1. JAMES MARSTON FITCH:

CURATORIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BUILT WORLD

As introductory lecturer, Professor Fitch effectively presented an overview of the field of historic preservation by addressing a number of its many facets; its evolution as a human endeavor, some special methodologies and some principal reasons for its existence. In offering a definition of the field, he referred to the title of his recently reprinted book, Historic Preservation: Curatorial Management of the Built World. He stressed that all people are in a position of being 'curators' of some aspect of the world's historic patrimony.

Curatorial management can include a wide range of interventions ranging from simple maintenance to archaeological reconstruction--all such endeavors are part of historic preservation, or as some say, architectural conservation. Such labels, however, are really too narrow in their point of view since the larger mission is to preserve man's habitat, both the natural and the man-made environment. These issues are two sides of the same coin.

It is clear that, historically, change has always been a factor in human development; but the rate of change has been so slow as to be imperceptible to the individual until the last few centuries. With the industrial revolution, change began to take on a steadily accelerating momentum until, in the twentieth century, it has become a dominant aspect of human experience. Change itself began to become identified with progress, as synonymous with progress. The Swiss architect Le Corbusier was an early ideologue of this new concept of change equals progress when, in his Citroen Plan of 1921, he called for the complete demolition of the Marais district of Paris and for the replacement of its

Medieval pattern of small crooked streets and small crooked buildings with a broad, sky-scraper-studded park, laced with multi-laned highways and dotted with airfields.

This supremely "rational" plan for the reconstruction of Paris was not carried out. But in the following half-century, it served as a prototype for the reconstruction of central urban districts around the world, especially after World War II.

In fact, we can see the Corbusian philosophy applied to the post-World War II reconstruction of bombed central cities of LeHavre, Rotterdam and Dresden. Here planners saw the damage as being so irreversible that they bulldozed the entire centers, and replaced them with new "rational" street plans lined with faceless, a-stylar modern buildings. The result is a dull, motor-dominated, anonymous fabric which is neither French, Dutch or German. In other historic war-damaged cities--London, Nuremburg, Warsaw--we see another policy towards the past being put into effect. Here the old street patterns are preserved and the fragments of even severely damaged buildings being incorporated into the new streetscape. The dynamic results of this integration of old and new are very evident in the center of Nuremburg, in Warsaw's Stare Miasto and in the quarters around St. Paul's in London.

This, in fact, is the historically correct way to repair damaged urban fabric, the way, with limited technological means, it was always done; and the reason why truly old cities are so endlessly rewarding to live in.

Failures in modern planning are evident from numerous examples throughout the world. Lessons learned from these failures include:

1. Professionals, to achieve success, must acknowledge the layman's role. After all, it is the lay public which is being served by these planning schemes, and it will know best what is needed. Also, through his very ignorance of bureaucracies, the layman is more likely to fearlessly challenge them than the professional architect or planner-and they are therefore more likely to succeed.

2. Each man-built environment is unique and therefore cannot be duplicated. The authentic variety of environments like the Stare Miasto district of Warsaw or the Marais of Paris or similar neighborhoods cannot be duplicated de novo, since their existence resulted from millions of individual ad hoc decisions which in their accumulated total are irreplaceable, and when lost, they are lost forever.

3. The cost of the loss of the man-built environment and its replacement is incalculable. One measure of value is its energy value, measured in terms of B.T.U's (British Thermal Units). A human construct in the form of a building or a neighborhood can thus be described as a repository of billions of B.T.U.'s. Seeing the value of the built environment in these terms can only be helpful. Thus the saving of old buildings for extended or new use makes eminent practical and economic sense.

4. Planners have seemed to care only about what a project would look like, only now are we learning that what new towns look like matters very little. The 'new towns' of Sweden, England and America are not new towns at all, since they would

die quickly if cut off from the cities which support them. Plans for cities like Brazilia and Chandigarh are in many ways elegant designs for impossible solutions. More successful are towns which naturally evolve, or which have been revitalized through regenerative growth, like a skin graft on burned tissue: the restoration of the historic Faneuil Hall area of Boston, Massachusetts, proved to be a regenerative factor in the entire quadrant of the city. What was learned here was the importance that such historic places have in the hearts and minds of the citizens.

5. Historic preservation must strive to maintain the population of the historic district as well as the district itself: otherwise we face a form of embalmmnt as one can see at the archaeological reconstructions at 18th century Williamsburg in Virginia and the medieval reconstruction at Carcassone.

6. Preservation has made the past respectable. Previously, only historians and a dedicated few cared. Now preservationists have to protect the past from the sort of abuse as seen in the pastiche historicism recently employed by the so-called Post Modernist architects.

Historic preservation must be interdisciplinary and must work to further the goal of a common language. Education in this field is fast solving this problem since numerous universities now offer interdisciplinary programs in the subject. In addition, a much larger number of courses are now available to all, from the layperson to the professional. Education and experience create a better understanding of all levels of intervention in historic preservation including simple preservation, restoration, reconstruction of vanished structures and

adaptive use.

The field has greatly evolved from the days of the 19th century pioneers like Eugene Viollet-le-Duc to its more complex present state. Today we face a greater range of challenges: the threats of uncontrolled development; inexpert 'high-tech' intervention and environmental pollution. Indeed, we are on the threshold of a very challenging and exciting epoch, full of promise and terrifying dangers.

LECTURE 2: FEDERICO MAYOR

INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES AND THE ROLE OF UNESCO

UNESCO, which was founded after World War II to serve the cause of peace by promoting international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, has been involved in cultural heritage preservation issues for over 45 years. The Organization does its utmost to fulfill its mission to help protect humanity's cultural heritage against the dangers threatening it worldwide by normative action aimed at setting up an appropriate legal framework, through operational activities and scientific and technical action. Today 161 countries from all the regions of the world are members of Unesco-it is hoped that the United States and the United Kingdom will soon rejoin.

Although there exists throughout the world a greater awareness of the cultural heritage than ever, and action for its conservation has significantly increased in recent years, there is no cause for complacency. The natural causes of deterioration or loss are intensified by:

- 1) threats to archaeological sites from civil-engineering projects (dams, roads, etc.) and by deep ploughing;
- 2) damage to historic towns by uncontrolled industrialization and unplanned urban growth;
- 3) the effects of air pollution on historic monuments;
- 4) the illicit traffic of works of art and archaeological objects.

One of the fundamental ways in which UNESCO contributes to the protection of cultural heritage is through the preparation and implementation of standard-setting texts which have had a considerable impact on improving legal protection,

organization of administrative services, technical preservation, as well as international cooperation. International conventions for the protection of cultural property, which not only establish rules that States are expected to observe in their relations with each other, but also define principles and standards that should govern the protection of cultural heritage at the national level, have been adopted by UNESCO. Among them was the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict drawn up following the extensive damage and destruction to monuments and historic sites during World War II and adopted in The Hague in 1954.

With limited funds available for preservation work, it is evident that a choice has to be made and priorities established. Funding by the international community should obviously focus on those parts of cultural heritage which are of outstanding interest. The World Heritage Convention was drawn up precisely for the purpose of identifying those very special parts of the cultural and natural heritage of nations which should be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole and to provide a permanent framework for international cooperation. To date, 111 Member States are parties to the Convention and so far 322 sites in 69 States have been listed. Details on the Criteria for listing and the nomination process and other information on the World Heritage program can be obtained from UNESCO.

Halfway through the lecture, a member of Dr. Mayor's staff presented a series of slides on a number of cultural sites, illustrating the type of sites included on the World Heritage List in recognition of their "outstanding universal value" and showing some sites for which UNESCO had provided technical advice.

Dr. Mayor resumed his presentation with observations on the preservation work carried out at several of the sites presented. International assistance (technical expertise, provision of equipment, support for training programs in conservation, as well as financial support) can be made available under the World Heritage Fund which financed aid to the sum of \$1.4 million in 1989.

Other ways in which the Organization works with Member States for the safeguarding of their cultural heritage is through international campaigns which are aimed at complementing and assisting national initiatives for preserving cultural sites and monuments. Following the international rescue campaign for the temples and tombs of Ancient Nubia, launched in 1960, which the international community supported generously with financial contributions and assistance in kind, 30 other campaigns were initiated. One of the best examples is seen in the complex effort to save Venice, following the severe flooding of 1966 to which UNESCO has contributed for nearly 25 years. Action by the Italian authorities working in cooperation with UNESCO and with other organizations has resulted, inter alia, in the adoption of special laws on the safeguarding of Venice, the restoration of a vast number of historic buildings and works of art, and significant progress in the fight against air pollution and flooding. Another example is the campaign to save the archaeological site of Carthage which was threatened by urban development. Teams from 10 countries took part in the archaeological exploration of the site and documented many aspects of the history of ancient Carthage and work is currently underway to install a national archaeological park on the site.

In addition to providing support under the international campaigns, UNESCO also assists in other major conservation efforts. A recent example is the help provided in diagnosing the condition of the Sphinx which was scanned using ultrasonic devices.

A development which threatens the protection of works of art and archaeological objects is the unprecedented growth in their illicit traffic. Since many of the stolen objects and those looted in clandestine excavations cross national borders, this is an area in which states have to work together and UNESCO assists in fostering cooperation. In 1970 the Organization adopted the convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, which established a system of international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property. UNESCO also cooperates with other organizations in exploring ways and means of extending international protection and this work has resulted in the preparation of other texts which, if approved by the international community, would facilitate the recovery of cultural property.

UNESCO has also responded to the need for greater dissemination of information on preservation issues by publishing a series of technical manuals, in which particular emphasis has been placed on the techniques of conservation of both movable and immovable cultural property and on the basic technical problems of museology.

Finally, in view of the lack of suitably qualified personnel which continues to be a serious obstacle to the conservation of heritage almost everywhere, UNESCO

provides support to a multitude of study courses and training centres in different regions of the world.

LECTURE 3: JOHN JULIUS NORWICH

THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In discussing the role of the private sector in historic preservation, Lord Norwich spoke on the history of the British National Trust as an example of a national effort, and the initiative to save Venice beginning in the 1960s, as an international example.

The British National Trust was founded in 1895 by Sir Robert Hunter, Octavia Hill and Cuthbert Rawnsley; its original purpose being to save the English countryside. In its nearly 100-year existence, the organization has grown to a membership of some 2 million, and now owns more than 1 percent of the interior of Britain, and more than 10 percent of its coastline. Among the seaside properties which possess important architectural sites are Bodiam Castle and Lindisfarne Castle, the later of which is inaccessible during high tides.

A special characteristic of the National Trust is that it owns all its properties. These presently number some 250 houses, most of them bequeathed to the Trust a financial endowment for their continued support. Owners often donate to the Trust because they can no longer maintain their property. Before acceptance, the Trust makes a feasibility analysis of the potential Trust property, which includes a careful review of cost considerations for upkeep, which often can be very substantial. Donors are encouraged to remain in residence--the Trust prefers that its properties should be homes rather than museums.

A wide range of house properties is owned by the National Trust and all are open to the public, with Trust members receiving various entrance privileges. Among the many described by Lord Norwich were Igtham Moat (Kent), a 14th-century fortified manor house, Hardwick Hall (Derbyshire), a source of some challenging interior decor preservation problems, Petworth House (Sussex), Stourhead (Wiltshire) with its magnificent landscape gardens, and Kedleston Hall (Derbyshire), the grandest of National Trust properties, and Wightwick, an example of the English Arts and Crafts style.

Many National Trust properties have important historical associations, such as the country houses of Winston Churchill and Benjamin Disraeli. The Trust also protects other special types of historic properties which include industrial sites, battlefields, bridges and ruins--even a saloon in Belfast.

There is no code of operation for the numerous Trust properties. National Trust staff maintain and present each property individually. The organization receives no assistance from government, and therefore enjoys the lack of government interference.

In order to enhance the visitor experience, the National Trust is encouraging innovative public activities as means of interpretation, such as plays, theatre and musical performances, even balloon ascents. A number of activities are planned for school children and a program called Acorn Camps provides opportunities for young people ages 15-24 to assist at sites in diverse activities such as clearing woodlands. The Royal Oak Foundation is a branch of the British National Trust at work fundraising in America, with some 90 percent

of its proceeds going to Trust properties.

The effort to save Venice is a prime example of the private sector at work in historic preservation on an international level.

The key to understanding Venice is to comprehend the role of its the surrounding lagoon which in all occupies some 500 square kilometers. The peculiarities and significance of the lagoon were always appreciated by the Venetians. The complex problems posed by the actions of the lagoon today are but part of the story, with new threats to the city coming now from the land, sea, air and tourism. As a result of increase in the average sea level, channelization of the lagoon, for large ship passage and change in the local water table caused by well-drilling on the mainland, a battery of extremely menacing and costly to remedy threats face the city of Venice. At great jeopardy is the stonework of which Venice is built; it has deteriorated severely since the industrialization of the nearby mainland during this century. Some 50,000 tons of airborne sulfuric acid are produced each year, a quantity of which damages the city. These dangers are currently being addressed by a number of promising solutions. Of all the perils of Venice, air pollution and its long term effects remain perhaps the most intractable.

On November 4th and 5th, 1966, tidal floods inundated the streets of Venice with as much as seven feet of water, causing desperate destruction to the city's historic buildings. This devastation and the resulting effort to save Venice from the floods and their numerous assaults probably did more to advance the cause of the international preservation movement than any such previous event.

LECTURE 4: VLADIMIR SLAPETA

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The history of the historic preservation movement in Czechoslovakia is manifest in the work of some of the country's leading architects who have practiced over the past 100 years, but must also be viewed in light of the treatment of the historic architectural patrimony of the country under Soviet rule following World War II.

Preserving old buildings in Czechoslovakia began with the work of Pavel Ignac Bayer who adapted and rebuilt a large number of old buildings in the early 18th century. The formative years of the Modern preservation movement, however, are roughly coincidental with the work of early masters of modern architecture. Josef Plecnik, who studied under Otto Wagner, moved from Vienna to Prague to direct the School of Architecture between the years 1911-21. His later work as a practitioner included a subtle restoration with some new design work at Prague Castle between the years 1922-25. A hallmark of his restrained design approach there was his demonstration of how monumentality in architecture can be attained at a relatively small scale.

Successor to Plecnik was Pavel Janak, whose work showed some Cubist influence. Among his most important projects are his annex to Chellen Palace in 1926, in the rehabilitation of the Belvedere, one of the best Renaissance buildings in Prague, and his work at Castle Star, star-shaped and originally inspired by the designs of Vincenzo Scamozzi.

Jaroslav Fragner, a designer in the early International Style created new forms for old surroundings. An example is his design for the new Administration Building at Charles University in Prague.

Following World War II all architects' offices were disbanded. Under Soviet rule the practice of architecture was controlled by the state. Architects were appointed under the direction of a political officer. Under this new system, a group was organized to deal exclusively with the reconstruction of buildings and urban complexes. Known as Studio 'R', this group of practitioners had more freedom of expression than architects working strictly on new buildings. During the 1960's this activity was taken over by the State Institute for the Reconstruction of Historic Towns.

Various projects shown as examples of Czech restoration and reconstruction in the past 40 years include:

1. Furstenburg Gardens, with its Matthias Braun sculpture restored by the office of Surpmo.
2. The Church of the Virgin Mary at Most, built with a very rare stone material, was moved 600 meters to a new site in the 1970's.
3. A square in Prague with a City Archive building, originally designed by J.B. Fishcer von Erlach, restored in the late 1970's and early 1980's.
4. Troya Palace in Prague by J.M. Mathey, to become the City Museum of Prague, completed in 1990.

New designs for historic contexts are an important tradition in Prague with one early example being the National Theater in 1865 by J. Zenek. One of the most

difficult design projects has been an acceptable design for a new City Hall in Prague, for which many competitions have been held over the past 80 years.

More modern architecture has been restored in Czechoslovakia than probably anywhere. Some key modern landmarks that have undergone restoration include:

1. The Spa building in Lubacovice designed by Dujan Jurkovic.
2. Topic Publishers House and PRAHA Insurance Company designed by Orvald Polivka.
3. Various examples of Cubist (Expressionist) architecture which fit well within the context of Old Prague.
4. The Museum Gallery, originally designed as the Prague Fair Palace by Oldrich Tyl and Josef Fuchs.
5. The Mueller House, Prague, designed by Adolf Loos.
6. The Tugendhat House in Brno by Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe.

The astounding quantity and quality of fine historic architecture in Czechoslovakia has survived relatively intact despite the various threats to it over the past half century. While work in historic preservation continued from World War II until now, it was often done with less reverence than it might have had. There is much hope that due to the recent political changes, preservation work in Czechoslovakia can continue on a higher level.

Re-establishing the incentive to private architectural practice in Czechoslovakia will also be a serious challenge since at present there appear to be so many other priorities. Issues pertaining to property ownership, property values,

building regulations, standards and other controls, and shortages of money and materials pose difficult obstacles which must be overcome. With the country now openly accessible to the pressures of modern development and tourism, the challenges to preservationists are greater than ever.

LECTURE 5: ADELE CHATFIELD-TAYLOR

ISSUES IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

If one looks in detail, the complex field of historic preservation has an infinite number of issues with which to deal. Many of the issues can be categorized under six general broad topics. The categories are:

1. Inventory
2. Preservation Intervention
3. Research & Technology
4. The Role of Stewardship
5. Education
6. Financial Needs (for all of the above)

In dealing with all these issues, striving for quality is of the utmost importance. Experience has shown that some preservation interventions are done well and some are done poorly. The better interventions almost always involve planning appropriate new uses for historic properties and the use of restraint. Insuring the preservation of the fragile character-defining elements of a building poses one of the greatest challenges to preservationists. One important lesson learned in recent years is that when restored buildings are made to look like new, they have often lost their character. Historic preservation is best when it is invisible.

Successful new design for historical contexts will always pose problems for preservationists, especially the architects. Robert Venturi, one of the fathers

of architecture in America, spoke to this point when he said, "Design review prevents bad design, but also prevents new design."

The 'grass roots' origins and nature of the historic preservation movement has presented a variety of new opportunities in the political arena. However, one must not confuse the popularity of the movement with success. Twenty five years ago one would often hear from property owners, "How dare you list my property for protection!". Today, one is more likely to hear, "Where were you when I needed you?". It seems that even the staunchest supporters of preservation criticize us because of the limitations of preservationists. Indeed, while very much work has been done, there will always be more to do.

The environmental movement is the natural ally of preservationists. One wonders why these two forces did not form an alliance years ago. The reason may well be that both movements had a built-in reluctance to give up the traditional focus and inflexibility of their respective approaches.

The pressures on the field of historic preservation today require a new need for patience, especially in dealing with some preservation efforts done over the past 50 years. Examples range from our treatment of Abu Simbel to ordinary warehouse renovations. Among the greatest lessons learned is that the quality of our interventions, especially our knowledge of how to intervene, get better with time. This is all the more reason to 1) record our interventions and, 2) make them reversible.

The global concern for historic preservation represented at this Seminar, with

30 countries represented, indicates that this is indeed a global issue. In this context it is worth noting that significant changes in the field have taken place. Considerable progress has been made in methodologies for handling preservation projects, the scope of involvement has vastly increased, preservation education has widely improved, and government roles have greatly expanded. While preservationists play an increasing role at all levels of government, decisions made in governments in this area usually remain reactionary, and not visionary.

Funding for historic preservation activities has been perhaps the greatest challenge of all, and probably always will be. The annual budget of the Federal government of the United States for historic preservation equals approximately the cost of building about 10 miles of interstate highway. Lobbying the U.S. Congress for historic preservation funding is a daunting task, since competition for numerous other services such as medical and education must also be accommodated.

Tourism does provide money but this activity can sometimes trivialize the sites it features. In this question of invaders and invadees, the ends probably justify the means. The financial benefits of tourism are important to the overall effort, since many preservation activities are unprofitable. Profitability, on the other hand, often has little to do with why we preserve old buildings and sites. John Kenneth Galbraith probably summarized the situation in most instances best when he said, "Saving an old building is never really profitable...but it is always worthwhile."

Preservation is best when it is invisible. It has been said that there has been more destruction in the 20th century than in the history of the world, and more damage to the environment in the past 30 years than in the last million years. Our task for the future is to break out of the present system. We must recognize that preservation is a key discipline, and a major device for dealing with the coming age. We should be inspired by Rachel Carson's lesson when she coined the term 'ecology' some 30 years ago. Now it appears to be the number one word world-wide.

LECTURE 6: MARILYN PERRY

PHILANTHROPY IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Philanthropy, as the Greek form implies, has been a noticeable human endeavor at least since antiquity. Translated literally it means 'the love of man' and refers to his practical benevolence toward others. Today, 'sponsor' and 'charity' mean essentially the same as philanthropy, with the key to all such terms being that the act is always voluntary.

In the Western world of the twentieth century, the sources of philanthropy can be generally categorized as follows:

1. The Individual through donations of a gift, usually money, although this may also include 'in kind' service such as time volunteered or provision of a professional service.
2. Foundations, formally structured not-for-profit organizations that donate and sometimes raise funds for charitable activities.
3. Service and Advocacy Organizations of concerned citizens who volunteer their time and resources for defined benevolent purposes.
4. Corporations involved with regular commercial activities that may make charitable contributions. These may be purely philanthropic and can also reflect a desire to be associated with particular "good causes" in the public mind.

Historically, philanthropy has been a fundamental aspect of life in the United States, since as an immigrant nation it historically had no landed aristocracy or similar government authority to take care of its people. As a result,

generosity from the citizenry towards their institutions has evolved to the present system which is almost unique in the world today. Impressive examples can be seen in the philanthropic actions of great early industrialists such as Andrew Carnegie who provided Carnegie Hall in New York City and libraries throughout America and similarly generous philanthropists such as Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller and J. Paul Getty by creating charitable foundations-that is, donating money to a permanent trust, to be used for charitable purposes. These individuals established philanthropies or organizations that continue today as permanent memorials.

More recently, major corporations like International Business Machines (IBM) and the American Express Corporation have begun to follow the patterns of sponsorship established by the early industrial giants. Businesses often set aside a small portion of revenue as an in-house foundation, to make charitable contributions.

Throughout the world, one can observe the benefits of the 'moral authority' which results from volunteer effort. During our deliberations here at the Salzburg Seminar we have witnessed impressive examples of this type of endeavor in India, Sweden, France and elsewhere. Among the many examples at both the individual and organizational levels are, for example, neighborhood programs that identify and help to preserve locally important historic buildings; advocacy groups like Italia Nostra, which defends preservation and environmental issues in Italy, or institutions as the Municipal Art Society in New York City, which addresses a variety of civic art, architectural and historic preservation issues through exhibitions, lectures, publications, etc.

At the international corporate level, the first great sponsor of historic preservation was the Olivetti Corporation in Italy, which has restored major Italian monuments such as the Brancacci Chapel in Florence and Leonardo's Last Supper in Milan. One desirable return for most corporations is in favorable free publicity, a benefit that is becoming increasingly recognized.

The story of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation offers a case study of American philanthropy in art and preservation. Established in 1929 by the successful variety store merchant Samuel H. Kress, the Kress Foundation initially collected great masterpieces of European art and distributed them to museums throughout the United States for the benefit of public enjoyment and education. More than 3000 works of art, including 1400 old master paintings were included in the Kress donation, with approximately 400 pictures given to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Already in the 1930's, the Kress Foundation also supported various art and architectural conservation projects in Europe. Examples of Kress restorations from 1930-1960 include funding for the restoration of the Ducal Palace in Mantua, Byzantine Churches in Athens and Istanbul, the Cathedral in Nuremberg, the Ponte della Trinita over the Arno in Florence and Marie Antoinette's private rooms at the Palace of Versailles.

Since 1963, Kress Foundation scholarships for art historians and art conservators have had an inestimable impact on training in art history in the United States. Other programs have benefitted related areas. The Foundation currently donates over \$2 million annually.

The Foundation's support for art conservation includes scientific research into better conservation materials and methods, and on-site projects. Examples include the restoration of the Church of the Pieta in Venice and its Tiepolo frescos, and the restoration of the facade of S. Petronio in Bologna.

Over the last 20 years, in concert with the World Monuments Fund, the Kress Foundation has had direct involvement with architectural conservation and related training at sites in France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the USSR. Examples include the Roman gateway to the ancient city of Aphrodisias in Turkey, the frescos in the Dome of the Invalides in Paris, Romanesque wall paintings in Narni, Italy and the 13th century polychromed portal at the church of Sta. Maria al Mayor in Toro, Spain.

Also in concert with the World Monuments Fund, the Kress Foundation has now established a European Preservation Program to offer support in three phases of conservation work: 1) Initial surveys; 2) assistance with an integral phase of a project and 3) project completion.

Other Kress Foundation activities in the area of architectural preservation include its support for publications. Donatello at Close Range, (1987), a scientific look at stone cleaning, is an example of a technical report. An important book made possible by Kress funding was The Razing of Romania's Past, (1989), which helped draw world attention to destruction of Romania's historic cultural patrimony during the Ceausescu regime. The Foundation also contributed to Venice Expo 2000, a publication that drew attention to the potential calamity of staging a major international Exposition in the city of Venice.

Although private philanthropy for historic preservation will always be limited, such funding has several distinct advantages. It is usually less bureaucratic than government funding. It encourages practical and often innovative approaches, and the finest quality of work. It is concerned, in the highest sense of the word, with public benefit. The Kress Foundation provides a cogent example.

More can be learned from the various annual reports that describe its activities in detail. The key point is that philanthropy, at least as it applies to the preservation of man's artistic and architectural patrimony, makes not only good moral and practical sense, but also very good business sense.

LECTURE 7: MARK HAMPTON

RESTORATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS

The restoration of interiors of historically and architecturally significant buildings poses some of the most challenging questions in the field of historic preservation. Such projects are often quite complex from a technical point of view, and to add to the difficulty, one is constantly confronted with philosophical issues.

The restoration of the ground floor public rooms of the White House in Washington, D.C., was a particularly challenging project due to the complicated history of the building. Because the original interiors of the White House were lost when it was burned by the British in 1812, it was impossible to restore the interiors to their original state. A second radical intervention occurred in 1902, when McKim, Mead and White, Architects, essentially reconstructed the entire interior. While some early building fabric was reused in the interiors of McKim, Mead and White, virtually all extant interior fabric as of that time was at least temporarily dislocated. A number of changes to the 1902 reconstruction subsequently occurred, such as the addition of an entrance vestibule which contained a Tiffany glass screen, and unfortunate modernizations made in the 1950's which clashed stylistically with the existing architecture.

In 1961, First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy initiated a thorough restoration of the White House which paid particular attention to interior furnishings and fittings. The interior restoration under Mrs. Kennedy represented the first serious approach toward interpreting the historical significance of the White House as

both an architectural landmark and the residence of Presidents of the United States almost since the founding of the Republic.

The result of this interior restoration is generally thought to be an architectural and interior design success. The present occupants and the viewing public seem to be pleased. However, does the sort of 'pastiche' approach we were forced to use here satisfy the concerns of the 'restoration purist'? The answer may well be "no". This answer should not be surprising. However, given the architectural history of the White House, a clear-cut solution to satisfy the restoration purist is a virtual impossibility. The restoration of many historic interiors, (and most are far less complicated than the White House), must bravely confront these seemingly irreconcilable design and philosophical problems in order to proceed. These types of projects are quite unlike those at other great American Houses such as Parlange Plantation in New Roads, Louisiana, or Montgomery Place in Annandale, New York, where completely 'intact' historic interiors were simply be preserved 'as is'.

A restoration approach somewhat similar to that used at the White House was also used at Blair House, which dates from the late 1820's, and the adjacent Blair Lee House. Both are special guest and reception houses near the White House in Washington, D. C. used for state occasions. Part of their "historic" quality is what occurred in the buildings--not their decoration, which was always changing.

In New York City at Gracie Mansion dating from 1799 and the home of mayors of the city since 1942, considerable architectural, archival and archaeological research was conducted before the restoration. Here, too, while many questions were

answered, a quantity of aesthetic restoration decisions had to be made due to lack of certain historical evidence resulting from general radical renovations which occurred at the site.

The restoration of the Villa Aurelia, a property in Rome belonging to the American Academy, posed similar challenges. Originally built in 1650 as a 'villa suburbana' by the Cardinal Girolamo Farnese, it was almost completely destroyed in the Battle for the unification of Italy led by Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1849. Consequently, restoration to any pre-19th century period was not an issue. As a result, the decision was made to provide a respectful interior re-design which preserved extant plaster, used historically appropriate color schemes, while, also, where possible, maintaining significant changes over time. The challenge was to accommodate a new program of use while respecting the existing fabric and design of the building as well as could practically be accomplished.

Where new interior design intervention is required in any historic interior, it must be done in an informed manner, with taste, and above all, with discretion. While it may be discomfoting to some, and even hard to understand, many difficult and sometimes controversial decisions must be made by restorers of historic interiors in an effort to bring a property back to an aesthetically acceptable state of utility. If need be, the results of such decisions might be rationalized as becoming a necessary part of the history of a building.

LECTURE 8: NICCOLO' PASOLINI DALL' ONDA

COMPARATIVE LEGAL ISSUES IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Legislation for protecting the cultural patrimony in each country is fundamental to that country's hope for safeguarding its past, although the true effects of such legislation are often incalculable. However well administered and enforced, legislation for the preservation of cultural heritage has in most countries produced amazingly successful results.

In the Western World, legislation for the preservation of historic or sacred sites is known to have existed in Antiquity, with the roots of modern legislation in some cases, dating from the Renaissance. Since the 14th century, much tempering of man's general appreciation and valuation of art has occurred through changes in social attitudes as reflected in the law.

The evolution of common law, especially as concerns property rights and valuation, can be traced through milestones in the history of European jurisprudence such as the English Magna Carta. These and numerous other incidents in legislative, church and social history in Europe, form a sort of 'pre-history' to legal approaches developed from the first quarter of the 19th century. In concert with some of the antiquarian interests of the time in recording and preserving old buildings and sites, a number of principles, if not laws, were established which form the basis of modern legislation for historic preservation.

Today's preservation legislation in Italy, for instance, is based in its traditional interests in and means of protecting historic sites, and in recent years has evolved to include financial incentives such as grants, loans, and special tax considerations for preservation projects.

Many European legal principles, including those for preservation, are not known and used in the United States. Most European legislation is restrictive, where laws are to be officially upheld with violations subject to some form of penalty. While America also has such laws, in recent years especially, there have been provisions for historic preservation legislation based on incentives. The various tax incentive and abatement programs in the United States not only encourage historic preservation, but also discourage acts of anti-preservation. Examples of this are seen in both the tax incentives and disincentives provided in Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Such laws are actually very progressive and have no real European counterparts, since the American legislation includes somewhat different considerations for both ownership and private property rights.

A schedule of comparative taxation relative to historic preservation in various countries reveals several interesting facts such as:

1. The Italian incentives consist essentially of deductibility of maintenance and conservation expenses from the assessable income of the owners, exemption from inheritance taxation, transfer of real estate and objects of cultural interest to the to the state in lieu of payment of taxes.
2. The French system is very similar to the Italian, but, the amount of

deductibility in France is proportional to the number of days the monument is open to the public each year.

3. In Great Britain opening to the public is encouraged since income derived from tourism including sales of tickets, postcards, souvenirs, food and drink, is considered deductible from the annual income of the estate.

4. The U.S. system uses different incentives, totally unknown in Europe: tax credits, moratoriums, freezing assessments, current use assessment, accelerated depreciation of the expenses, disincentives to demolition. All encourage preservation and never serve to limit free disposability of the landmark.

It is not surprising that the legal aspects of historic preservation, especially when various countries are compared, are complex. What may be surprising, however, is that while much improvement can still be made, the fundamental legal tools for historic preservation are in place in all countries of the Western World and, for the most part, work amazingly well.

As President of the Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane organization in Italy, Mr. dall' Onda also explained the purpose and some of the activities of the organization. Founded in 1976, the Historic Houses Association of Italy recognizes that private owners are the key to general historic preservation in Italy. Each of its 15 regional sub-organizations, has its own President and Council, and the work of each group is done in cooperation with the Soprintendenze per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali. Membership is extended to individuals and groups including corporations. Although active members of the

Association number 2,500, the principal goal of the Association is to give advice to owners of the 32,000 listed properties in Italy, and to owners of an even greater number of unlisted properties.

LECTURE 9: BONNIE BURNHAM

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECTS

The myriad components which comprise a prospective historic preservation project require careful consideration and organization into a sound and efficient implementation plan if results of a high quality are desired. The experience of the World Monuments Fund in the last 25 years has proven that careful planning of all phases of a preservation project, especially the initial project planning and construction phases, is essential.

Preservation project planning is dependent on a variety of issues, including a thorough knowledge of the 'as-found' condition of a site or object, the original builder's intentions and a site's social and architectural significance. Such aspects of a site or object may be considered intrinsic features.

Extrinsic planning considerations include issues pertaining to budget, project scheduling, the development of construction documents, technical procedures, and eventually interpretive and maintenance plans for the restored site. The successful coordination of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors of a preservation project, plus the inevitable other 'special' considerations, are critically dependent on vigilant management by experienced personnel through the complete cycle of work.

The World Monuments Fund, (formerly known as the International Fund for Monuments), gained its first widespread recognition after November 1966 when the organization participated in the effort to save Venice after a tidal flood which

inundated the streets of the city in over 7 feet of water. Over the next several years a number of preservation projects were developed by the World Monuments Fund in Venice, such as the complete restoration of the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, which included a new flood water protection system, and the restoration of the great cycle of paintings by Tintoretto at the Scuola Grande di San Rocco. Work on the latter resulted in the establishment of the first art conservation laboratory in Venice. The establishment of an architectural conservation laboratory in the Abbazia della Misericordia followed. Other work in Venice included the restoration of the Church of the Pieta, where Vivaldi was music master, and of the upper floor of the Scuola Canton, located in the Ghetto. The church of San Pietro di Castello was restored as a project of WMF members from Los Angeles, California. A similar project was undertaken by the WMF and its affiliate, the Comitato Italiano, for the restoration of paintings at San Giovanni in Bragora.

WMF's work in Venice continues to this day, but considerable efforts have been made elsewhere in the world, dating to the founding of the organization in 1965. Two such projects include work to establish an archaeological park and related conservation efforts at Easter Island, and restoration of a rock-hewn religious complex at Lalibela in Ethiopia.

The earthquake in Mexico City in 1985 marked the beginning of WMF's involvement there. This led to the establishment of the Fundacion Mexicana, now a WMF affiliate, situated in a restored building in Puebla, Mexico, housing its own educational and laboratory facilities. In addition to establishing Mexico's first conservation training center, two other projects have been accomplished to

date: the removal and restoration of earthquake-damaged murals from the 1920's by the artist Diego Rivera, and the restoration of an important Mexican Baroque courtyard at the Convent of the Merced in Mexico City.

A principal goal of WMF is to bring to a higher level of recognition artistic and architectural treasures which are under-appreciated, forgotten or which are in some way threatened. Criteria for WMF's consideration are that a site must be recognized as historically or architecturally significant by listing in a country's registry of historic places, that work carried out must be done within the framework of the appropriate local authorities, and that WMF must join in a cooperative agreement with a host country partner in the host country whose purpose it is to assist in fundraising and to help guarantee the future preservation of the site.

The restoration of a miraculous survival of 13th century architectural polychromy at an entrance portal to Sta. Maria la Mayor Church in Toro, Spain is an example of uncovering the forgotten. Largely as a result of its enclosure by later construction, this rare, if not unique, early sculptural polychromy survives, though it had been covered by some 7 layers of overpainting. All layers of paint at the portico were threatened by the deleterious effects of a paint binder applied to the surface in the last 100 years. Thus the decision was made to remove the 7 subsequent layers to preserve the precious early polychromy. For this project WMF is providing approximately 70 per cent of the funding, and the work is being done in cooperation with the Fundacion Gonzalez Allende in Spain.

A similarly challenging technical operation is underway in the cleaning of the portal of the Romanesque church of St. Trophime at Arles, France. The painstaking cleaning of encrusted soot and dirt from the richly sculpted surface is being done by a local conservation team under the direction of the Conservation Regionale des Monuments Historiques.

Elsewhere in France, WMF is supporting a comprehensive planning effort to preserve and present the ruins of the Chateau de Commarque near Perigord, which includes as part of the site important troglodyte cave paintings dating to the 12th millennium B.C.

Over the years, the WMF has come to appreciate the role of careful project planning. This approach has tended to characterize the initial phase of all WMF projects since 1987. Two examples of several such plans are a Master Plan for the Restoration and Expansion of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, New York, and a Preliminary Report on Conservation and Presentation of the Angkor Temple Complexes, Cambodia. Careful project planning for the St. Ann's Church was critical because of a complex materials conservation program involving sandstone, wood and very important stained glass. This plan also included adaptive use designs for the church to double as a center for performing arts. Angkor Wat, dating from the 8th through the 11th centuries is the largest of the jungle ruins of Southeast Asia. The quantity of ancient masonry to be restored at this vast site presents a daunting task for conservators and future managers of the site. Here the role of preservation planning is especially obvious.

Part of the planning work for both St. Ann's and Angkor has been performance of

an initial demonstration project at a discrete but representative portion of each site. In the case of St. Ann's, an entire flank of the entrance elevation was restored as a 'pilot project'. At Angkor, restoration of the Preah Khan Temple is scheduled to begin in 1992.

With some 11 WMF projects underway at almost any given time, one may ask, "How can it be done?" The answer is, with great effort and patience...and always with proper project planning.

SEMINAR SESSIONS

SEMINAR A

TOPIC: MECHANISMS FOR PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

SEMINAR LEADER: BONNIE BURNHAM (USA)

PARTICIPANTS:

Zeynep Ahunbay (Turkey)
JoAnn Cassar (Malta)
Hubert de Commarque (France)
Samuel Galadima (Nigeria)
Victor Kondov (Bulgaria)
Wojciech Kowalski (Poland)
Dagan Mochly (Israel)
Anastasia Papioannou (Greece)
Andras Petravich (Hungary)
David Slattery (Ireland)
Pavel Toplak (Yugoslavia)
Zaydoon Zaid (Jordan)
Hiltrud Zehrl (Austria)

By citing and analyzing the principal mechanisms and incentives affecting contemporary preservation practice, participants in this seminar developed a background for outlining some future directions for historic preservation throughout the world. After examining the impact of the key international conventions on the subject such as the Hague Convention, the World Heritage Convention, and the 2nd Venice Charter, issues of special concern were discussed in the presentations of various workshop participants.

The principal themes which formed the agenda of the workshop were:

1. A current preservation status definition
2. Overviews of benchmark preservation activities and spurs to the movement
3. A listing and categorization of problems in the field today
4. Discussion of lessons learned and their applicability to future planning

5. Consensus on a global strategy for protecting the built environment

Presentations by fellows which complemented the principal themes of discussion were:

1. The Restoration of the Dublin Customs House by David Slattery, Architect, where issues were discussed ranging from sophisticated technical concerns to the social, political and economic realities of restoring monumental buildings in an urban environment.
2. Conservation Efforts in the Dordogne, France by Hubert de Commarque, a model project where holistic analysis of a site in France near Lascaux treated a wide variety of issues ranging from the preservation and presentation of troglodyte cave dwellings to ruins conservation and adaptive re-use of Mr. Commarque's ancestral home, a castellated chateau dating from the 12th century.
3. Restoration in Malta by JoAnn Cassar, Conservator, where fragile 'in-situ' archaeological remains are being conserved and presented as perhaps the oldest free-standing monuments in the world today, dating from prior to 4,000 B.C.
4. Restoration and Adaptive Use on the Island of Simi, Greece by Anastasia Papaioannou, Architect, who in her work showed great sensitivity to preserving the character-defining aspects of Greek Island vernacular architecture, while also providing a number of subtle solutions to the growing problems of tourism.
5. Preservation Issues in Hungary by Andras Petravich, where opportunities for

the reuse of former privately-owned historic houses were discussed.

6. Adaptive Re-use of a Castle in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia by Pavel Toplak, where modern designs and materials were sensitively used in the creation of a contemporary art museum.

During the course of the seminar, some topics discussed at length included the problems of neglect, inexpert intervention, cultural identity, threats to the environment, inadequate administrative procedures, legal protection, lack of appreciation, the hazards of tourism, economic incentives and the overall issue of better channeling resources toward more effective results. In response to these issues, an outline of some principal directions for the historic preservation field was articulated as follows:

1. The man-made environment includes three categories of structures as defined in the 1973 World Heritage Convention:

- a) Buildings and their settings
- b) Groups of buildings
- c) Sites

This concept provides the basic physical context for all preservation concerns.

2. The protection of the man-made environment is an interdisciplinary process. All the resources of a country or community, including scientific, financial, educational and planning mechanisms, should support preservation of the man-made environment.

3. The intention of restoring and preserving the man-made environment is to safeguard it as historical evidence.

4. To achieve the goals of preservation, integrated planning is necessary, incorporating cultural, educational, and related development agencies such as those committed to tourism and urban planning.

5. Tourism often generates cultural, physical and environmental problems for normal preservation objectives. As there are no legal means to address these problems, administrative procedures should be adopted. Including the following:

- a) Integrated planning to harness the resources of tourism to support the preservation of the man-made environment
- b) Orientation of tourists by means of interpretive centers, the expansion of tourism areas, promotion of alternative sites and the rerouting of tourists through towns
- c) Diminishing the number of tourists through control of organized tours

6. To prevent modifications to the man-made environment that are inconsistent with the aims of preservation, careful building and planning controls must be exercised. This can be achieved through the following mechanisms:

- a) Identification and listing of significant buildings, groups of buildings, and sites
- b) Professional supervision of planning and intervention
- c) Legal protection
- d) Financial incentives that encourage preservation, such as tax incentives, subsidies, use of conservation easements, and the creation

of revolving funds for use at qualified preservation projects

7. Laws protecting the man-made environment should be modified to effect an absolute concordance between the interests of owners and of buildings, groups of buildings, and sites. This can be achieved through the following:

- a) Simplified wording of laws and legal concepts
- b) Implementation based on the notion of shared responsibility between the owner and the state in preserving the man-made environment
- c) Stronger sanctions, where necessary, for violations of laws providing legal protection of historic sites and objects

The above framework for the preservation of the man-made environment relies on expanding the education of professionals in the field as well as the public, and on enhancing support in the form of technical assistance, public recognition and financing.

SEMINAR B

TOPIC: INTERPRETING HISTORIC PRESERVATION TO THE PUBLIC:

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

SEMINAR LEADER: MARILYN PERRY

PARTICIPANTS

Anni Kauppi (Finland)
Martin Krise (Czechoslovakia)
Barbro Larson (Sweden)
Juhan Maiste (Estonia)
Ivan Muchka (Czechoslovakia)
Martin Muschter (GDR)
Debashis Nayak (India)
David Park (U.K.)
James Sazevich (USA)
Isabel Stuebe (USA)
Kirby Talley (Netherlands)

The accomplishment of historic preservation projects and the proper presentation of these sites constitute the heart of the preservationist's role. The wisdom of preserving the cultural heritage has, over the years, gained enormous popular support, which, while adding to the complexity of the activity, has also greatly expanded the basis for both its support and future directions.

This seminar focused on the 'front-line' social, economic and environmental issues relative to the field of historic preservation by examining the following topics:

1. Public interest
2. Types of preservation projects
3. The role of philanthropy
4. The role of the state

5. The practical advantages
6. Successful methodologies
7. 'Packaging' projects
8. Legislation
9. Transferability of lessons learned

While there are countless variables when one considers the history of a monument, its condition, the site's potential as a worthwhile and viable project, and the means for accomplishing the task, the majority of historic preservation projects are similar in many ways, as are the means for their accomplishment. When the desire to preserve is coordinated with means to save a site, and both respect appropriate project parameters, then a basis is prepared for successful intervention. From this basis, the application of knowledge, efficient methodology, appropriate technology and effort results in the completed project. All of these points and their relationship to public understanding, were discussed in this seminar, which used the following among its sub-themes:

1. The historic house
2. The historic center
3. Vernacular architecture
4. The artistic monument

The Historic House

Several examples were cited where large houses, in particular, were restored or adaptively used as a result of public interest and effort. These examples, whether they be the Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg, a country house in England,

a chateau in France or a villa in Italy, represent a unique situation with regard to its history, present appearance and use, and its future preservation requirements. The role of preservationist as project facilitator, conservator, curator and interpreter has few parallels in other professions.

The Historic Center

Making old cities accommodate 21st century needs is a special and complex problem. Modern demands of historic town infrastructure almost always pose expensive and serious threats to the built environment which constitutes a town's architectural character. These challenges must be effectively met so that historic town centers can continue their vital economic and social roles. Examples used to illustrate these concerns included discussion of preservation in European cities such as Prague, Vienna, Warsaw, Leipzig, London and Paris, as well as cities in America such as Boston, Savannah and San Antonio. It is in this context that legislation, such as the Malraux Laws in France and the National Historic Preservation Act in America were passed in support of historic preservation concerns. The public must become more aware of legislation as a valuable tool.

Vernacular Architecture

Often strongly associated with issues of cultural identity, the vernacular architecture of a country or region presents itself as a special concern which complements the issues of larger scale urban conservation. Vernacular architecture occurs in urban contexts but is more often seen as an integral part of a rural setting. For this reason, new issues arise in addition to preserving the vernacular building, such as preserving the scenic qualities of a site. Of

all the activities in the historic preservation field today, the concerns of preserving vernacular architecture in rural settings bear the most direct affinity to larger environmental and ecological concerns. This is a very important issue to demonstrate to the public, which has yet to recognize buildings as a major environmental concern.

The Artistic Monument

The isolated architectural monument, or portion thereof, is another facet within the spectrum of possibility in historic preservation. Examples are the Brandenburg Gate, the Salzburg Dom, or a component of a larger artistic construct, such as the Sistine Chapel ceiling. Preservation of the 'artistic monument' traces its roots to the founding of historic preservation as a separate discipline. Often involving a concentration of sophisticated technical and procedural concerns, preserving high level artistic achievements referred to here as 'artistic monuments', tends to reflect the embodiment of advanced theory and contemporary professional practice in historic preservation. Such projects usually have high public visibility.

Topics presented by fellows which amplified the various subthemes of this seminar were:

1. Historic Centers in Czechoslovakia by Martin Krise, which stressed the role of the historic site inventory, the importance of saving special historic architectural qualities and the unusual opportunities in Prague for preserving over 100 modern architectural landmarks. This presentation also delved into the

new situation in Czechoslovakia regarding new claims to ownership of properties assumed by the state after 1949.

2. Preservation in Kalmar, Sweden, Etc. by Barbro Larson, which demonstrated a 'grass roots' effort to save a medieval castle from destruction by a development scheme. The presentation also showed the effective adaptive use of urban architectural fabric, as well as a water tower converted to a residential structure, as examples of how government, the private sector and developers can reach consensus on how to preserve historic buildings for the common good.

3. Preservation in Amsterdam by Kirby Talley, where after a presentation of various successes in preservation in Amsterdam, a current proposal was described which calls for the installation of a subway system branch beneath an important historic district which may well have serious deleterious effects on historic building foundations.

4. Restoration and Revitalization at Chatillon-sur-Saone, France by Isabel Stuebe, where the Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises, an American not-for-profit foundation has funded the purchase and restoration of several key buildings in this Renaissance village and established a training center for craftsmen. The restored buildings serve as shops for local crafts, a tea room, and housing for craftsmen. A medieval masonry tower has also been restored and is today a symbol of pride for the town.

5. Restoration of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin by Michael Cullen (guest-speaker) perhaps the most timely and famous current restoration effort underway

at the time of the seminar. This presentation reviewed the technical considerations of preserving the monument today in light of its history as a triumphal arch since the late 18th century.

6. Restoration of the Neues Museen in Berlin by Martin Muschter, describing the challenges of restoring a great 19th century museum complex to serve 20th century museum needs. Is it more important to restore the historic fabric and decor of the building, or to adapt it to more contemporary museum standards, especially as regards presentation of the collection?

7. Historic Research and Preservation in St. Paul, Minnesota by James Sazevich, who described the rewarding experiences of an amateur historian in tracing the early history of a neighborhood and creating a sense of local pride.

8. Preservation of Mural Painting in England by David Park, discussed several different types of projects and the difficulties of generating attention and funding.

9. Historic Preservation in Calcutta by Debashis Nayak, was a dramatic story of generating excitement for historic structures in an economically depressed area.

10. Preservation of the Town of Locket, Czechoslovakia by Martin Krise, where a buffer zone has been created to separate the historic town from modern commercial and residential development and a bypass is planned to divert truck traffic from passing through the old streets of the town. There is interest in restoring or rebuilding old houses within the ancient walls of Locket; however, state funding

encourages the building of new housing rather than preserving the old.

11. Preservation in Tallin, Estonia by Juhan Maiste, where the historic city has survived because of the lack of development due to State ownership. Several examples of careful restoration were described, including the rehabilitation of a gothic church as a gymnasium.

12. Restoration of the Gothic Abbey of St. Antoine, France by Isabel Stuebe, site of a major Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises campaign for the restoration of recently discovered medieval wall paintings. The village of St. Antoine is the focus of a multi-million dollar preservation campaign by the French Government of the 1990's.

LECTURE C: HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SEMINAR LEADER: VLADIMIR SLAPETA

PARTICIPANTS:

Zeynep Ahunbay (Turkey)
Avishai Ben-Abba (Israel)
Maria Isabel Costa (Portugal)
Johnathan Eaton (USA)
Feral Eke (Turkey)
Ignacio Espanol-Echaniz (Spain)
Marion Meek (UK)
Voula Mega (Greece)
Anna Naruszewicz (Poland)
Mustafa Olgun (Cyprus)
Mihai Opreanu (Romania)
Jan Otava (Czechoslovakia)
Taddesse Tamrat (Ethiopia)

All preserved historic sites have their attendant economic and technological considerations. These issues often evolve apart from the 'idea' or reason for preserving existing buildings, and usually serve as means toward the end goal of preserving man's cultural patrimony.

Placing values on historic preservation is difficult, if not impossible, especially if one attempts to quantify intangibles such as aesthetics, authenticity and historical significance. Hence, the calculation of a replacement cost for a lost historic site is impossible. On the other hand, the built environment, however historic, is limited, and is therefore a depletable resource. The logic of conserving this resource has a growing appeal throughout the world today, with economic considerations always being inextricably linked to the issue.

The viability of saving historic buildings requires examination on a case by case

basis. This question is closely related to planning for the extended or new use of a building. Future use considerations, in turn, rely heavily on the resourceful planning of technological interventions and procedures for the preservation project. These forces, among others, must all be coordinated and successfully resolved to accommodate the physical act of preserving an existing building. When this is successfully accomplished, a building or site is again placed in a state of utility; albeit forever changed, but with extended life.

The reuse of entire complexes of historic buildings has proven to provide even greater economic benefit, since the preservation of ensembles usually offers greater commercial opportunity. Preservation at such a scale, which may include large urban areas, also allows for a more visible sense of cultural identity, while also providing a better 'sense of place' or orientation for its users. By extension, the sum total of a country or region's historic art and architectural patrimony, is in large part the definition of that country or region's cultural identity.

Case studies presented during this seminar on "Preservation and Economic Development" included the following:

Reconstruction of Stare Miasto, Warsaw by Anna Naruszewicz, where the rationale of the faithful reconstruction of this sizable historic district in the center of Warsaw was explained. The reasons to reconstruct Stare Miasto went beyond mere nostalgia, to issues of preserving Poland's national identity. The procedures for reconstruction of the district were described, and some problems faced today regarding misuse, interpretation and maintenance were discussed as questions of how to preserve a relatively recent architectural reconstruction.

Restoration of Modernist Architecture by Jan Otava with Vladimír Slapeta. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's Villa Tugendhut in Brno, Czechoslovakia, was described in detail as an example of the increasing challenges to be faced in restoring and preserving 20th century architecture. The Tugendhut Villa restoration relied on a wealth of historical data including surviving working drawings by the Master Architect. Despite this, obtaining perfection in restoring the building's unique construction detailing proved to be extremely difficult due to the cumbersome administrative process used for the restoration and the problems replicating the work of its original craftsmen.

Preservation in Turkey by Feral Eke, explained the development of the present organizational structure for administering some of the 3,000 historic properties throughout the country. All historic buildings and sites are grouped into one of four categories based on historical and architectural significance. These categories guide the type of intervention allowed at each listed building, district or site. The economic revitalization of the old Port of Ismir was used as a case study to demonstrate how government assistance to upgrade the infrastructure of the town was key to its recent commercial revitalization.

Preservation in Northern Ireland by Marion Meek, provided an overview of the variety of architecture in Northern Ireland, in particular domestic forms, and problems of their preservation. Concerns facing preservationists in Northern Ireland range from basic technical issues, related building materials, to complex questions of modern social and historical values placed on properties having strong association with British occupancy of the region.

Preservation in Portugal by Maria Isabel Costa, outlined the architectural heritage of Portugal and efforts toward its preservation including a program to recruit architects, engineers and art historians to work with municipalities to preserve areas of historical interest.

Cultural Tourism in Greece by Voula Mega, discussed the role of tourism in Greece dating from the Grand Tours of the 18th century, and how tourism today in Greece, while having various benefits, must be more effectively controlled. Recent statistical analyses of tourism in Greece are providing important guides to solving the problems of mass tourism at both historical and natural sites. Of prime consideration are the roles that tourist subsidies for maintenance play, and the problems of preserving and presenting monuments and sites as tourist attractions.

Preservation in Ethiopia by Taddasse Tamrat, discussed building traditions of Ethiopia and some successes of national and international preservation efforts, such as the restoration of the Lalibela religious complex.

Some Preservation Concerns in Spain by Ignacio Espanol-Echaniz, was a report on economic resources and their application to preserving the man-built patrimony of Spain. Concerns for the tourist's image of the country and current attitudes towards history are important issues in the country's current preservation efforts.

Preservation and New Design in Jerusalem by Avishai Ben Abba, presented the successes of a neighborhood preservation effort at the Vake district in the

Southern part of Jerusalem where design controls and careful planning have resulted in the preservation of the architectural integrity of a turn of the century historic residential district.

Preservation and Economic Development by Mustafa Olgan, dealt with the question of economic theory as applicable to the conservation of cultural heritage. Using as a model Abraham Maslow's theory of the hierarchical elite, a case was made for the idea of trying to show that cultural heritage can be seen in terms of a cost-benefit analysis. Maslow's theory rests on man's interest in satisfying his needs, identifiable in five (5) levels ascending from the physiological to the egotistic and ultimately to self-actualization. A primary goal in the preservation of cultural heritage should be to raise people's position upward on Maslow's hypothetical model to higher levels of awareness and participation in the world conservation effort.

SEMINAR D: FROM THE MONUMENT TO THE DISTRICT:

EVOLVING ISSUES IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEMINAR LEADER: ADELE CHATFIELD-TAYLOR

PARTICIPANTS:

Fatima Ago (Turkey)
Branka Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia)
Srdjan Djuric (Yugoslavia)
Ioannis Epaminondas (Greece)
Artur Kostarczyk (Poland)
Alona Lifshitz (Israel)
Daniel McNeill (U.K.)
Valdimir Stoev (Bulgaria)
Ivan Vavrick (Czechoslovakia)
Aysil Yavuz (Turkey)
Ali Zeyadeh (West Bank)

The evolution of the field of historic preservation in the past 40 years has a number of important subtexts which must be understood in order to fully appreciate present preservation policy. In the relatively new field of historic preservation, we are at a juncture in time where it is fruitful, if not necessary, to examine in retrospect the roots of the field, the social-historical contexts in which policy and the various benchmark activities occurred, and the subsequent development of these issues. Four (4) key facets of the field form a framework for analysis:

1. Policy and Administration
2. Inventory
3. Education
4. Support

Policy and Administration

Government policy in the vast majority of instances is reactive. Popular concern for preservation of the cultural patrimony in most countries usually has stemmed from catastrophes such as natural disasters, or any of a number of examples of man's disrespect for the built environment. In recent times the common sense political appeal of historic preservation as an agenda at all levels of government has gained considerably--though more would be welcomed. Whatever the stimulus, government policy (legislation) for historic preservation is informed by the background of the issues to be resolved, and usually includes provisions for administrative solutions to problems as understood at the time. The phenomenal development and success of nearly all facets of the field has, in many cases, required revision of prior legislation, since methodologies, scopes of involvement, and reactions to policy, develop greater sophistication.

The enhancement of existing legal infrastructure for modern and future preservation policy planning is a central issue in the field today. As always, an important ingredient in policy planning is an understanding of lessons learned elsewhere.

Inventory

Preservation policy and its implementation rely on an understanding of the resources on hand to be preserved. Hence, field surveys and inventory work are critical. The objectives of inventories are often quite similar, while the methodologies of the inventory process can vary widely. The authentic variety of objects and sites should give shape to each inventory process. The passage of time only enhances the worth of an historic object or site, a fact which

underscores the significance of proper documentation when it occurs.

Defining criteria for the listing of sites, ranging from the individual monument to an entire historic district or town, are of critical importance, as are the issues of who performs the survey, and why it is being done. An ever present challenge to the inventory process is to cite the special qualities or character-defining elements of the objects or sites being examined.

Education

The development and accomplishments of the field of historic preservation are directly related to qualitative contributions made by its formally trained professional constituency. The practical appeal of historic preservation is universally acknowledged at this time, providing a supportive climate and a need for the trained professional. Some specialties within the profession are in fact sub-specialties of the more orthodox fields of law, architecture, landscape architecture, art conservation, etc.

The wide purview of the field of historic preservation allows great opportunity for specialization which at all levels must necessarily acknowledge the value of and need for an interdisciplinary approach. The numerous educational programs which offer degrees, or at least course offerings, in the subjects which have developed since the mid-1960's, now more than ever, serve the needs of a field which can be viewed as a specialty in its own right. One distinct quality of the field is its shared ideology regarding the curation, and not the creation, of the built environment.

The vast range of concerns of the preservationist requires a synoptic view in approaching issues, from which special considerations can be treated as required. Thus, proper education for the preservation professional runs the gamut from generalization in the subject to some level(s) of specialization. With regard to opportunities in the field, for which education plays such vital part, one danger that will not be faced is that too many buildings will be saved, thus destroying the 'market' for future professionals.

Support

The increasing popular support for historic preservation as a human endeavor has risen dramatically in the last 25 years to represent substantial global concern. Improved communications, transportation, international trade practices and tourism have provided an awareness to a constituency of supporters worldwide who are drawn to causes ranging from the specific, such as saving an individual monument, to the general, such as saving a district, a town or even an entire country's historic patrimony. Public support for a preservation cause is vital and the value of its influence is often inestimable. Financial support is more quantifiable, and due to the widespread needs and the vast sums involved, offers an ever present and daunting challenge. There is no specific answer to the question of financial support for historic preservation. The general location of the answer, however, lies in the fact that where there is moral support for the preservation cause there exists at least the potential of financial support, either by donation or taxation.

In addition to the general discussion among seminar Fellows and faculty over the above mentioned topics, several Fellows made presentations which followed the

progress of the seminar's subthemes. Included among those presentations were:

Historic Preservation in Prague by Ivan Vavrick, which focused on the process of preserving the cultural patrimony of the city since World War II, and the changes which are currently underway as a result of the new democratization process.

Building Preservation in Yugoslavia by Branka Dimitrijevic, where architectural inventory work in the towns of Bosnia and Herzegovina was shown to result in sound preservation planning at a national level. Several examples of successful rehabilitation were presented including houses, commercial buildings and a mosque, all in Sarajevo.

Vernacular Architecture Preservation in Yugoslavia by Srdjan Djuric, examined the issues of vernacular architectural conservation en ensemble, including restorations of several monastery complexes including one near Mt. Athos.

Preservation in Ireland by Daniel McNeill, addressed inventory purpose, procedure and related concerns. Also shown were several examples of successful preservation efforts involving conservation areas, and adaptive use projects.

An Adaptive Re-use Proposal for an Electrical Power Plant in Haifa, Jerusalem by Alona Lifshitz, where a scheme for re-using an industrial facility as a museum called upon the designer's careful consideration of the requirements of the present owners and prospective users, while also providing a viable and respectful rehabilitation.

FELLOWS' PRESENTATIONS

EVENING PRESENTATIONS BY FELLOWS

	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
<u>DESIGN AND PRESERVATION IN THE URBAN CONTEXT</u>		
June 26	John Julius Norwich James Marston Fitch	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on New Design for Cities (videotape)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
PRESERVATION

June 27	Ioannis Epanminondas	Preservation at the Athenian Acropolis
	Voula Mega	Greek Theater Types & Preservation Issues

'GRASS ROOTS' PRESERVATION
EFFORTS

June 28	Avishai Ben-Abba	Neighborhood Preservation in Jerusalem
	Debashis Nayak	'Grass Roots' Preservation Efforts in Calcutta

PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

June 29	David Slattery	Stone Conservation at Dublin Customs House
	JoAnn Cassar	Stone Conservation in Malta
	World Monuments Fund	Restoration of the Citadelle in Haiti (videotape)

EASTERN EUROPEAN PRESERVATION I

June 29

Juhan Maiste

Architectural History and
Preservation in Estonia

Victor Kondov

Architectural History and
Preservation in Bulgaria

ASPECTS OF PRESERVATION CONSCIOUSNESS

July 1

Mustafa Olgun

Nature and Architectural
Preservation in Northern
Cyprus

Aysil Yavuz

Using Historical Context
as Architectural Decor

ART CONSERVATION/MUSEOLOGY

July 3

David Park

Mural Conservation Efforts
in Great Britain

Kirby Talley

Ethics in Conservation

Alona Lifshitz

Museum Design and
Interpretive Planning in
Israel

EASTERN EUROPEAN PRESERVATION II

Anna Naruszewicz

Preserving the
Reconstruction Work of
Stare Miasto, Warsaw

Artur Kostarczk

Research and Preservation
in Gdansk

Vladimir Slapeta

Czech Functionalism

EASTERN EUROPEAN PRESERVATION III

July 4

Branka Dimitrijevic

Preservation in Maglaj,
Yugoslavia

Mihai Opreanu

Architectural Heritage
of Romania

SITE VISITS

SITE VISITS

During the course of the 11-day Seminar, various architectural tours were offered which related to the session theme, Preservation of Art and Architecture. In addition, Fellows were free in their spare time to visit the many architectural marvels of Salzburg and its immediate environs.

Tour 1: Schloss Leopoldskron

At an initial gathering of the Fellows on the first day of Seminar, Carl Schmidt, Director of the Salzburg Seminar, gave an overview history of Salzburg and Schloss Leopoldskron, followed by a tour of the Schloss. Mrs. Josephine Said, Librarian, presented an overview of the holdings of the Salzburg Seminar reference library, emphasizing a collection of books, monographs and periodicals specially assembled and indexed for use at this session.

Tour 2: Toskana Trakt, Etc. (Salzburg)

A walking tour to Salzburg by way of a late Gothic Nonnberg Convent focused on recently completed adaptive use portions of a palace adjacent to the Kapitelplatz dating from 1665. This building, which was previously used as a post office facility, is now the library for the Salzburg Art History Institute. On observing this state-of-the-art rehabilitation, the tour proceeded to the Festival Precinct for a tour of Toskana Trakt, the palace of Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, who was responsible for modernizing Salzburg to Late Renaissance designs in the early 17th century. Restoration work in progress was observed including the adaptive use of non-significant spaces to become offices and the restoration of significant spaces for public use. Of particular note were

recent discoveries of fine ceiling frescos, thought to be the best examples of their time north of Italy, and a gallery of fresco maps of the then-known world. Other details observed at the Toskana Trakt included architectural elements attributed to Dietrich's architect, Vincenzo Scamozzi.

Tour 3: Schloss Klessheim

A guided tour of Schloss Klessheim and its grounds, located southwest of Salzburg, allowed discussion of the intended use of the Schloss as a facility for the commemoration of the 200th birthday anniversary of the birthdate of Mozart. Originally designed by the famous Baroque architect J.B. Fischer von Erlach in the late 1690's, the Schloss was constructed by others over a period of approximately 50 years. The tour included a nearby small house known as 'Hoyos-Schlossel', which was constructed under Fischer's direction.

Plans for the adaptive use and the expansion of the Schloss Klessheim by 1992 for the large crowds of visitors expected to attend the Mozart exhibition stimulated discussion among participants at the Seminar on the role of tourism in historic preservation, and how the modern demands of tourism can be successfully accommodated.

Tour 4: Salzkammergut Lake District

A day trip through the Salzkammergut lake district east of Salzburg provided an important background for Fellows on the historical and environmental context of Salzburg. The coach tour provided an overview of the geology of the region, its prehistory, and more recent settlement patterns.

Stops along the way included Hallstatt, originally an ancient Celtic settlement, the 15th century church at St. Wolfgang, where Michael Pacher's masterpiece altar was viewed, and Mondsee, the site of one of the oldest communities in Austria.

FELLOWS' CONCLUDING SESSION

FELLOWS' CONCLUDING SESSIONS

As is customary, a summary of proceedings is organized and presented by the Fellows on the final day of the Salzburg Seminar. Under the chairmanship of Marion Meek, all Fellows were polled for their suggestions of the most salient issues presented during the Seminar. The results of this survey were organized in 2 parts under 16 headings, and presented by Fellows elected among themselves. The first part of this session dealt with key issues, and the second part dealt with topics for consideration in planning future Salzburg Seminars relating to the preservation of art and architecture.

I: Key Issues

1. The Importance of Cultural Identity in Preservation Work by Taddesse Tamrat. Architecture and the arts are what largely constitute the cultural identity of a place. Cultural heritage which is specific to a place or country may not be as easily identifiable in some parts of the world as others. Many of the non-European societies, for instance, have national identities which are readily attributable to a specific place or country. Whether cultural identity is specific to a place or is part of a more homogeneous whole, our task as preservationists is to enhance and preserve this identity. To this end, historic preservation as a nationally sanctioned activity with the activity itself having a national image must be encouraged to develop further.

Especially in parts of the world where cultural identity is in serious peril, both its tangible remains and its related spirit of cultural identity must be

restored and safeguarded. The question is "How to do this?" Throughout the two-week Seminar we have discussed many ways for preserving man's artistic heritage such as the technical, procedural and financial means. However, in answer to the general challenge of preserving cultural identity, probably the most all encompassing solution lies in education at all levels on the significance of the cultural patrimony to a place.

2. The Role of the Private Sector by Ivan Muchka.

For those of us at the Seminar who came from what were formerly referred to as the Eastern Bloc Countries, the role of the private sector as discussed here is especially interesting. Those of us in socialist countries which are becoming democratized see this question of the private sector role as a great new challenge. The various countries comprising the Eastern Bloc dealt with preservation of their cultural patrimony in various ways, but in all cases private initiative was kept at a minimum, with most decisions on matters of historic preservation, such as legislation, budget and process being the role of the State.

The stories of the remarkable successes of the 'Grass Roots' movements of citizens banding together to save both the man-built and the natural environment, must be shared in future East-West discussions. The idea of 'helping people to help themselves', the principle objective of philanthropy, is a most impressive concept which offers hope for the large challenges all preservationists face in their efforts to of safeguard the world's cultural heritage.

However deeply committed, the participation of the private sector in the historic

preservation process is probably the least controversial issue of all in the effort to save the world's artistic and architectural heritage. It might be argued that the strength of private sector involvement is the strength of the whole preservation movement.

3. Funding Methods: International and National by Zeynep Ahunbay.

Funding the preservation of historic properties affects all levels of government in most countries and usually all of their citizens. However money is raised for this purpose, in all parts of the world there is one thing preservationists seem to have in common--not enough funding for the huge tasks of preserving the artistic and architectural heritage.

The seemingly universal appeal of cultural heritage is helpful to the general cause which, in most countries, is being addressed at all levels. The growing concerns for pollution of the environment are very related to the fight to save the cultural patrimony. Of course, there are many other causes for the problems facing both the man-built and the natural environment today but as these problems are being confronted at all levels, so are the sources of support for these efforts. These sources are varied and include the individual, private and public organizations, philanthropic institutions and business enterprises. It appears more often than not, that certain types of people start these organized efforts at fundraising; the preservation activist is usually driven by belief in the common good, appreciative of history, resourceful and intelligent.

Local fund drives often start with 'grass roots' interests, with municipal, regional and national fundraising being government-sponsored and/or public

appeal-type fund raising campaigns for international preservation programs, such as these of UNESCO or the World Monuments Fund, call upon individuals and institutions with global concerns. Such organizations serve as a catalyst for fund-raising, and usually channel their efforts at a select number of causes such as saving Venice, rescuing the monuments of the Nile Valley, or preserving the Athenian Acropolis. Worldwide consciousness of global preservation issues has increased greatly in recent years and offers new items for consideration in cooperative financing.

4. Relations Between Initiative (Public and Private) and Authority by Mihai Opreanu.

The general appeal of historic preservation is responded to by the two basic types of initiative: the public/private, and/or that assumed by some form of governing authority. Ideally, these two approaches would be interdependent and in equilibrium. In reality, however, the sharing of the initiative required to preserve the cultural patrimony is hardly ever in perfect equilibrium since the activity itself is in a constantly dynamic state. A major characteristic of the public/private initiative is that it inherently possesses a drive to accomplish its objective. The most valuable contribution of the governing authority is the institutional power it possesses, which is often especially helpful for large scale preservation efforts. The governing authority, on the other hand, often lacks the mobility, hence the initiative, to respond quickly to immediate issues.

These realities regarding initiative are commonplace. Adding to the complexity of the issues is the fact that most countries seem to have to learn the lessons of sensible historic preservation for themselves, which can lead to unfortunate

results. A chief goal for preservationists today should be to become knowledgeable of the experiences of other nations in handling their similar problems.

5. Establishment and Philosophy of Standards and Priorities by Juhan Maiste.

There is no question that the past serves as an impressive and vitally important backdrop to the lives of most humans today. People seem to become increasingly interested in their history when the future becomes more uncertain. When the future is considered, it is usually in relation to goals for the next several years. As far as standards in the field of historic preservation are concerned, it might be more productive to observe present realities than to plan for the future.

Our ideas about the monuments which comprise the built world are constantly changing and so must our standards and guidelines change for the preservation of these monuments. But changing our attitudes about preserving the built environment every 10-15 years can be a dangerous practice. An insightful look at present standards and guidelines in the field is likely to reveal that we are often too free in our ideas about how to treat our monuments. Especially with the growing prospect of a united Europe, maybe even a united world, we have all the more reason to unify the basic standards for preservation. The level of concern for common standards should be quite high while also allowing the identity of specific cultural characteristics to be expressed.

6. The Significance of Grass Roots Support by Debashis Nayak.

Personal experience has shown what works and does not work in instituting 'grass

roots' movements toward saving a built environment. Simply spending money on the cause without relating the effort to citizens, proved to be a failure in Calcutta, which is a good case in point.

As with financial support, professional expertise can also be of limited use if 'grass roots' efforts are improperly conceived and executed. Some basic steps in launching a successful 'grass roots' preservation effort are as follows:

- a. Clearly identify the objectives of the organization to all who are being served.
- b. Carefully organize the effort; clearly identify the leadership as trustworthy and competent.
- c. Interpret the project to all levels of the affected citizenry, and invite each person to participate in any way which is useful.
- d. Provide assistance especially to those who can aid the larger cause. i.e. "Help people to help themselves".
- e. Educate the constituency in a variety of ways in the terms they best understand. i.e. for inhabitants point out the promise of an improved quality of life; for the merchant, the potential for increased business; for government, the improved welfare of the citizenry.
- f. Keep the above objectives as simple as possible, thereby making each aspect accessible to all.
- g. Foster throughout the organization an enthusiasm for the task. Show a love of labor and above all, a love of those enjoined in the effort.

7. The Impact of Tourism: Its Advantages and Disadvantages by Alona Lifshitz. Everyone is occasionally a tourist. The participants of this Seminar certainly can be considered tourists as we are from all parts of the world, gathered here in Salzburg, where we meet and also tour the city and its hinterland.

A principal advantage of tourism is that it makes the world a smaller place. History tells us that conflicts between countries have dissolved owing in no small part to tourism. Take for instance, France and England. Even more obvious is the relationship of tourism to commerce. The prospect appeals to the widest possible range of interests from the individual to governments.

The problems of tourism vary from country to country. It is, therefore, impossible to generalize about solutions to problems of tourism such as overcrowding, wear to monuments, vandalism, etc. It is, however, always worthwhile to learn from the experiences of others in handling tourism at historic sites. However, in the end, each site has its own considerations, which in turn offer their separate planning challenges. These challenges are rarely insurmountable from a design or planning point of view, and we, as preservation professionals, are best prepared to deal with these issues.

8. The Role of New Architecture in Old Settings by Aysil Yavuz.

The built environment is a generally shared asset of mankind which we should preserve for future generations for a variety of important reasons. To preserve this heritage we must realize that the past must not be seen merely as an alternative to the new or vice versa. The old and new must co-exist in order to best present a 'sense of place' at any given location.

In this respect, the use of past styles for designs in new architecture in an historic setting is not necessarily the answer. Harmony of the new with the existing should not mean using a replica or the complete facade vocabulary of the surrounding buildings since this can lead to a loss of authenticity of the whole.

The prudent use of our natural resources should induce the notion of preserving the reusable building stock. This attitude should certainly include the large percentage of extant buildings in the world considered to be aspects of the cultural heritage. In all cases existing buildings should not only be valued by their economic life but should be viewed in terms of their material life. With the preservation techniques at our disposal today, the material life of most existing buildings can be extended indefinitely.

Sensible planning for growth in urban environments which respects the existing buildings avoids the troublesome issues of placing the new and old at opposite ends of the spectrum, allowing for an evident continuum of history as well as human values.

9. New Uses for Old Buildings by Isabel Stuebe.

The 'adaptive use' of buildings which have lost their former functions is ordinarily the best solution for insuring a structure's preservation, as opposed to 'embalming' buildings as period presentations. Several levels of intervention can be applied at a given site ranging from careful restoration of the character-defining elements to alteration or removal of insignificant or disfiguring details. One of the most concise definitions of 'adaptive use' is the U.S. Department of Interior's description of 'rehabilitation' as:

"the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values."

Ten standards which follow this definition include references to compatible new use, minimum alteration to retain the original character of a building, respect for its history, sensitive treatment of extant craftsmanship, the merits of repairing rather than replacing historic fabric, using compatible new materials where necessary and planning alterations which can be removed at a later date. These standards are intended to insure the quality of all preservation interventions and to a degree vary in their application at each project.

During the seminar many interesting examples of adaptive use have been presented including: churches reused as community centers, country houses adapted for use as apartments, hotels or reception facilities, a department store reused as a conservation laboratory, industrial monuments reused as museums, and indeed Schloss Leopoldskron and Meirhof used to accommodate the Salzburg Seminar.

The reuse of old buildings will increase given the exponential growth in building in recent times. Based on lessons learned to date, the successful planning of each project will require resourcefulness, imagination and an increased respect for preserving a building's character-defining elements.

II. Suggestions for Future Salzburg Sessions

1. Perspective of Presentation by Ioannis Epaminondas.

Given the holistic nature of the seminar subject "Preservation of Art and Architecture", and its stated concern for international issues, there was a

disproportionate concern for preservation issues from the American viewpoint. Future seminars might seek more diverse representation, at least in the formal lecture series.

The role of private initiative in historic preservation was stressed over the various roles that governments have played. The role in preservation of all levels of government, local, central and international cooperative efforts, should be further represented in future seminars.

There was a tendency to refer to grander, high-style architecture in the various presentations. In future sessions, there should be a discussion of urban and rural architecture and planning, the vernacular matrix that gives character to everyday experience.

2. Strategies and Goals for International Cooperation by Mustafa Olgun.

International cooperation is the main hope for solving the large scale issues facing the preservation field. International organizations are often in unique positions to solve the larger issues of funding, technological exchange and serving as pressure groups for preservation causes. The relatively 'innocent' idea of saving the world's historical architectural patrimony has proven to be a sound basis on which to rally international effort and consensus. It is the implementation of this consensus that seems to be the greatest difficulty.

As international cooperative efforts such as the E.E.C., cooperative border re-definitions, and the work of the ICCROM increase, national identities must be retained. On the other hand, preservationists must also not lose their vision

to save the cultural patrimony worldwide. In any case the work of preservationists must never be relinquished entirely to the political arena.

Future seminar sessions might address these concerns in greater depth as regional issues, and place these studies in the context of global preservation efforts.

3. Seminar Format Variation by Marion Meek.

The present seminar's approach toward imparting information related mostly to verbal presentations ranging from formal lectures in the morning, to workshops in the afternoon, to informal presentations in the evening, organized on an ad hoc basis. Each type of presentation usually provided adequate related discussion time and in addition, there was ample opportunity available for Fellows to discuss issues privately. Slides, videos, books and drawings helped in these communications. With a subject which depends normally on practical work, the lack of 'hands on' experience was felt by some, e.g. analysis of a district of Salzburg. Collective problem solving would be instructive, such as the challenge of resolving a hypothetical situation, a brainstorming session or the collective development of a preservation plan. Working together on such exercises has a social and instructive role very much in the spirit of the Salzburg Seminar ethic.

Prior to arrival at seminars, future Fellows might be informed in greater detail regarding specific material they should bring for presentations and contributions to the library so that they can make their mark in the best possible way.

4. Philosophy and Ethics of Preservation Kirby Talley.

The large number of variables which can face each preservation issue requires an ethical approach. The choice of philosophical approach is usually significant since it can affect the futures of buildings as well as their users. It is impossible to return a building completely to its earlier state of existence. Furthermore, our notion of the historical context of a site is constantly changing.

Future seminars should address attitudes toward the various levels of preservation intervention, in light of cumulative experience in the field, their philosophical rationale, and attempt to codify some conclusions beyond the presently available standards and charters for historic preservation. Standards of education and professional practice, even licensing, should be examined as well.

5. Preservation Techniques and Case Studies by David Slattery.

Technical preservation issues were only lightly examined at this seminar, probably for the reason that it tends to be a specialty in its own right. Preservation techniques are, however, critical elements in the overall subject and detailed examinations of case studies are often the best means of information exchange.

Future sessions should address appropriate preservation techniques, and methodologies using all available media for learning, including site visits to observe technical procedures and practical exercises.

6. Education and Training by Alona Lifshitz.

Effective education and practical training is essential to the future success of the preservation movement. There are many aspects to this part of the field since who we are training often varies widely, including not just professionals, but also volunteers and part time or amateur operatives, and craftsmen, technicians and professionals, all in need of specialist training. The fact is that the strength of the preservation profession lies in its interdisciplinary nature; thus, interdisciplinary training should be assumed in most, if not all, future training efforts.

Future Salzburg Sessions might address methods of education in historic preservation, standards and future professional roles.

7. The Public Sector Preservation Framework by Feral Eke.

Due to size, strength and position, public groups, whether governmental or extra-governmental, are major forces in the fight to save the cultural patrimony. However, organized public sector roles in historic preservation can be both positive and negative. Such organizations are often slow to react and are insensitive to subtleties noticed at the individual or private level of operation. Hence, the need for even better public/private collaboration in preservation, probably in all areas of the world.

In this formula, important questions arise as to when should such collaborations occur, and what limits should the public authority set. Also of concern are the most effective measures for public control over the activities of the individual, the need for public participation in decision making, and how to provide

incentives to the entrepreneur through grants and the law.

A future Salzburg Seminar session should examine in depth the essentials of public/private collaborations for historic preservation in light of past experience in a number of countries.

TECHNICAL STUDIES AT SCHLOSS LEOPOLDSKRON

TECHNICAL STUDIES AT SCHLOSS LEOPOLDSKRON

At the time of introductory tour of Schloss Leopoldskron, Carl Schmidt, Director, invited the participation of all Fellows who might wish to contribute their expertise to solving some current architectural preservation problems at the Salzburg Seminar facility. The following people volunteered to address, in at least a cursory way, the preservation topics listed below:

Project

Avishai Ben-Abba	Picture Gallery Development & Related Structural Stabilization
Ioannis Epanminondas	Special Architectural Design Issues
Anni Kauppi	Research on the Max Reinhardt Outdoor Theatre
Alona Lifshitz	Revisions to Support Facilities and Landscape Ideas
Mihai Opreanu	General Structural Observations and Ideas for Improved Acoustics
Jan Otava	Improvements to Thermal Efficiency of Windows
David Park	Painted Finishes Preservation in the Chapel
David Slattery	Exterior Building Stone and Garden Sculpture Conservation
John Stubbs	A Suggested Table of Contents for an Historic Structure Report
Kirby Talley	Ideas for the Improved Preservation and Presentation of Art in the Red and Chinese Rooms
Pavel Toplak	Ideas for Improved Lighting and Conference Amenities

The above mentioned studies are on file at the Director's office, Salzburg Seminar.

SEMINAR BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1981.
- The Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco, Paris, 1979.
9. Daifuku, Hiroshi. "The Significance of Cultural Property". Pp.19-26.
 10. Plenderleith, H.J. "Problems in the Preservation of Monuments". Pp. 122-134.
 11. Conventions and Recommendations of Unesco Concerning the Protection of the Cultural Heritage. Paris, 1985. ISBN 92-3-102101-X.
 12. Council of Europe. Proceedings ... Congress on European Architectural Heritage, 21-25 October, 1975. Declaration of Amsterdam. 1975.
 13. Fitch, James Marston. "Visual Criteria for Historic Building Restoration: Determining Appropriate Repair/Cosmetic Treatments". TECHNOLOGY & CONSERVATION, n.4/78, Winter 1978,
 14. Information on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. 1989 Reports. Unesco, Paris, December 1989.
 15. International Institute of Conservation. Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice. Ottawa, Canada, 1987.
 16. Ipekoglu, Basak (Acar). "The Method and the Results of the Inventory Studies of the Preservation and Development Plan of Eskisehir - Historic Site Pasa, Orta, Akcamii Districts." TURKISH ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, Ministry of Culture, Ankara, 1988. Abstract and selected pages. Landmarks Preservation Commission, N.Y., n.d.
 17. "Making Changes to Landmark Buildings: When a Permit is Required". Brochure.
 18. "What Landmark Designation Means for Building Owners". Brochure.
 19. National Park Service. Respectful Rehabilitation: Answers to Your Questions About Old Buildings. The Preservation Press, Wash., D.C., 1982. ISBN 0-89133-103-4.
 20. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Unesco Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, December 1988. WHC/2/Revised.
 21. Philippot, Paul. Restoration: Philosophy, Criteria, Guidelines. Lecture. ICCROM, Rome, 1973.
 22. Protection and Cultural Animation of Monuments, Sites and Historic Towns in Europe. Edited by Hans-Dieter Cyroff. UNESCO, Bonn, 1980.
- The Protection of Movable Cultural Property: Collection of Legislative Texts. Unesco, Paris.
23. Egypt. 1985.
 24. Greece. 1987.
 25. Hungary. 1985.
 26. Spain. 1988.
27. Salzburg Documentation of Buildings. In German. Baudokumentation Universität und Ersatzbauten. (Student Study Buildings).
 28. Bundespolizeidirektion Salzburg. (Police Headquarters). v.1/1.
 29. Bundespolizeidirektion Salzburg. (Police Headquarters). v.5/2.
 30. Finanzlandesdirektion Salzburg. (Salzburg Province

- Financial Office). v.8.
31. Höhere Technische Bundes Lehranstalt Salzburg. (Salzburg Higher Technical Institute). v.6/2.
 32. Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät. (Natural Sciences Building). v.2/1.
 33. Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät Universität Salzburg. (The Natural Sciences Building). v.7/2.
 34. Das Neugebäude. (New Buildings of the Art History Institute). v.9.
 35. U.S. Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. Expanded version. Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C., 1983.
 36. U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services Division. Terminology - Some Basic Definitions. Wash., D.C., 1985.
 37. (Venice Charter). International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites. Decisions and Resolutions. International Congress of Architects & Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964.

PRESERVATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

38. The Acropolis at Athens: Conservation Restoration and Research 1975-1983. Exhibit Catalog. Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments, Athens, 1983.
39. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Report to the President and Congress of the United States, 1985. Wash., D.C., 1985.
40. Altstadt-Universität Salzburg. (Salzburg University, Old City). In German. Salzburg Provincial Press Office, March 1979.
41. "Art Museum in a Village". Work of Osman Hamdi Bey in Eskihisar village, Gebze county of Kocaeli, Turkey. T.H.Y. MAGAZINE, Turkish Airlines, v.5, n.60, 33-34.
42. Aurenhammer, Hans. J.B. Fischer von Erlach. Allen Lane (Penguin Books), London, 1973. ISBN 0-7139-0440-2 (hardbound)
43. Baumann, Edzard. Crossroads of European Art: A Concise History of Art and Architecture in Austria. Festungverlag, Salzburg, 1964.
44. Bayindirlik ve Iskan Bakanligi ile belediyeler. "Preservation" issue of MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, May 1988. In Turkish.
45. BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST, The American Schools of Oriental Research, Baltimore, Maryland, v.52, n.4, December 1989 issue.
46. Billeg: Castle Balogh-Eszterhazy Kastély. (Billeg: The Balogh-Eszterházy Castle). Hotel's project. Budapest, 1989.
47. A Brief History of the Irvine Park District: The People and Architecture of an Extraordinary Neighborhood. Irvine Park Association, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1986.
48. Bucaresti-Starea Orasului. Bucharest - State of the City. Catalogul expozitiei. Sala Dalles, Bucharest, April-May 1990.
49. Burg Mauterndorf Kulturzentrum. (The Mauterndorf Castle Cultural Center). In German. Provincial Government of Salzburg, v.9, n.1, 1982.

50. Cakirlar, Ertan. "Rustempasa Caravansarai at Edirne: Summary". MEASUREMENT AND RESTORATION MAGAZINE, Turkey.
51. Conservation in Belfast: Final report on background research into strategies for urban conservation. The Queen's University of Belfast, Department of Architecture & Planning, October 1986.
52. Cultural Heritage of Northern Cyprus: Its Protection and Preservation. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Department of Antiquities and Museums, Lefkosa, 1990.
53. "Cultural Resources, the U.S. National Parks Service and International Cooperation". CRM (CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT) BULLETIN. U.S. National Parks Service, Wash., D.C., v.10, 1987, Special Issue.
54. Dal Co, Francesco & Giuseppe Mazzariol. Carlo Scarpa: The Complete Works, Electa/Rizzoli, N.Y., 1984. ISBN 0-8478-0591-3.
55. Denkmalpflege in Österreich. (Art Preservation in Austria). In German. Federal Preservation Office, Vienna, 1989.
56. Dimitrov, Djovani. Le Vieux Plovdiv. (The old city of Plovdiv, Central Bulgaria), 1978(?).
57. Downpatrick Conservation Area. Department of the Environment, Belfast, n.d.
58. Finding and Minding: A report on the Archaeological work of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland 1983-1986. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Belfast, 1987. ISBN 0-337-08213-8.
59. 1. Grand Prix Risbe, Alpe Jadran/Alpe Adria. (1st Grand Prize of Drawing: Alps/Adriatic). Gallerija Tivoli, Ljubljana, June 22-August 31, 1990.
60. Fitzgerald, Desmond, David J. Griffin & Nicholas K. Robinson. Vanishing Country Houses of Ireland. 2nd ed. Irish Architectural Archive & the Irish Georgian Society, Dublin, 1989. ISBN 0-948018-09-7.
61. "Flagellum Dei: The Destruction of the Cultural Heritage in the Turkish Occupied Part of Cyprus". Cyprus Press and Information Office, Nicosia, 1983(?).
62. Frescobaldi, Dino. "Il segretodel Taj Mahal" (The Secret of the Taj Mahal). In Italian & English. ULISSE 2000, Alitalia, n.75, June 1990, 54-66.
63. Garstenauer, Gerhard. Alt und Neu: Rupertinum-Neugestaltung. (Old and New: Rupertinum's Renovation). In German. Rupertinum, Salzburg, n.d.
64. Garvey, Robert R. & Terry B. Morton. "The U.S. Government in Historic Preservation: A Brief History...". Wash., D.C., 1975.
65. Garvey, Robert R. "U.S. Participation in International Preservation Programs". MONUMENTUM, U.K., v.13, 1976, 6-8.
66. Giurescu, Dinu C. The Razing of Romania's Past: International Preservation Report. The Preservation Press, Wash., D.C., 1989. ISBN 0-911697-04-7.
67. The Granary Island Seminar Gdańsk '89. Collected papers and studies. Organized by the "SARP" Association of Polish Architects, Gdańsk branch.
68. "A Green Face for Istanbul - Our Guest, Celik Gülersoy". An interview. T.H.Y. MAGAZIN, Turkish Airlines, v.6, issue 72 (1989) 81-84.
69. Greeves, Lydia & Michael Trinick. The National Trust Guide: A complete introduction to the Buildings, Gardens, Coast

- and Country owned by the National Trust. 4th ed. The National Trust, London, 1989. ISBN 0-7078-0103-6 (hard-bound).
70. György, Kriszt & Ráfael Csaba. Nagyceknk: Széchenyi-kastély. (Nagyceknk: The manor-house of the Szechenyi family). MTI: Hungarian News Agency, Budapest, 1990.
 71. Handwerk und Genie. (Handwork and Genius). In German. The Work Techniques of Baroque Fresco Painters Shown in the Example of Rottmayrs Dom picture in the Salzburg Holy Trinity Church). Exhibit Catalog. Salzburg Baroque Museum, 1990.
 72. Hearth: A Review of Projects Completed 1978-1988. Historic Environmental and Architectural Rehabilitation Trust, Belfast, December 1988.
 73. Hillsborough Conservation Area. Department of the Environment, Belfast, June 1976.
 74. Hrady a Zámky v Československu. (Fortresses and Castles of Czechoslovakia). Edited by Dalibor Kusák, et al. Panorama, Prague, n.d.
 75. Jacobs, Stephen W. "Architectural Preservation in Europe: French and English Contributions". Paper for Conference on Architecture, New York State Council on the Arts, Arden House, Harriman, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1966.
 76. Joze Plecnik: Architect: 1872-1957. Edited by Francois Burkhardt, et al. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. & London, 1989. ISBN 2-85850-330-3 (hardbound).
 77. Kandic, Olivera. The Monastery of Gradac. Belgrade, 1987.
 78. Karageorghis, Vassos. "Plundering of the Cypriot Cultural Heritage in Occupied Cyprus". Speech to Conference of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), October 29-31, 1984.
 79. Madran, Emre. "Üc lüleli mosque and medrese (Religious college) at Tire, Izmir". MEASUREMENT AND RESTORATION MAGAZINE, Turkey, v.2, 186-198.
 80. Mega, Voula P. "The Symbolic Heritage: Models of tourism planning of Sites in Greece". PERSPECTIVES MÉDITERRANÉENNES, n.34 (1988) 27-32.
 81. Mega, Voula P. "The Théâtres Antiques: Monuments d'Aujourd'hui". PERSPECTIVES MÉDITERRANÉENNES, n.30, (June 1987) 15-30.
 82. Milne, Robert C. "Beyond U.S. Borders: A Commitment to Cooperation". National Parks Service, Office of International Affairs, Wash., D.C., c.1985.
 83. Minost, Maurice. "Preservation in Europe, 1969; Paris: the Quartier du Marais". ANTIQUES, N.Y., Sept. 1969, 406-411.
 84. Moderne Galerie und Graphische Sammlung Rupertinum. (Rupertinum Modern Art Galerie and Graphics Collection). In German. Provincial Government of Salzburg, v.12, n.1/83.
 85. Monnet, Bertrand. "The Care of Ancient Monuments in France: Legislation, Organization, Doctrine & Training of Architects". Paper for a Meeting of French and British Architects, London, April 1969.
 86. Novy, Otocar. "Historical Cities in Bohemia" from the special issue on Arcades. DAIALOS, n.24, 1987, 64-71.
 87. Onge, Yilmaz. "The Restoration of Karamanoglu Alaaddin Bey's Tomb: Summary". MEASUREMENT AND RESTORATION MAGAZINE, Turkey, v.1, 25-46.
 88. Oram, Richard. Taken for Granted: A celebration of 10 years of

- Historic Buildings Conservation. The Royal Society of Ulster Architects & the Historic Buildings Council, Belfast, 1984. ISBN 0-903058-02-2.
89. Le Patrimoine Troglodytique: De l'Habitat Spontané a l'Habitat Aménagé. (Cave Dwellings: Adapting/Creating Habitations into the Contemporary Period). Papers of the 11th Symposium on Cave Dwellings. Collected Commarque notebooks. C.P.I.E. de Sireuil, 24620 les Eyzies, France, 1988. In French.
 90. Pavel Janák 1882-1956: Architektur und Kunstgewerbe. Exhibit Catalog. Kunstgewerbemuseum Prag (UPM), Technisches Nationalmuseum Prag (NTM), Tschechische Stiftung der Bilden Künste Prag (CFVU), 1984. In German.
 91. Petkovic, Sreten. Chilandar. (A Serbian Monastery in Greece). Belgrad, 1989.
 92. "Tarihi çevre icinde bir turizm merkezi uygulaması Antalya kaleici orneği". (Report on the Antalya Region: A Preservation Study). In Turkish. Selected papers, n.d.
 93. "Sanatlar Carsisi: the Culture Productivity Center at Sultanahmet". (Istanbul). T.H.Y. MAGAZINE, Turkish Airlines, v. 5, n.60, 35-37.
 94. SAVE VENICE. Regatta Week Programs, Sept. 1-3, 1987 & August 28-31, 1989. Save Venice, Inc., Venice.
 95. Schaber, Wilfried & Roberto Fertoni. "Shades of Hellbrunn". FMR. The Magazine of Franco Maria Ricci, N.Y., July/August 1987, 15-36.
 96. Schloss Leopoldskron. Collected history papers. "Schloss Leopoldskron". In Österreichische Kunsttopographie. Kunstverlag Anton Schroll, Wien, 1916. V.11 (Salzburgerland, v.2) 286-333. In German. Martin, Franz. "Mönchsberg" (Leopoldskron, Stadtanlage, Dachform). In Salzburg. Verlag "Das Bergland-Buch", Salzburg/Stuttgart, 1964, 182-185. In German. Newhall, Beaumont. "Schloss Leopoldskron: A Photographic Exploration of a Style". JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, January 1962, 46-59.
 97. Sedlmayr, Hans. Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. Verlag Herold, Vienna, 1976. ISBN 3-7008-0098-3 (hardbound). Editions in English and German.
 98. Soyer, Kemal. "Amasya hazeranlar konagi ve safranbolu kaymakamlar evi restorasyonlari". (Restoration of the Hateranlar Family Mansion in Amasya and the Kaymakamlar House in Safranbolu, Turkey). In Turkish. Ministry of Culture, Seminar Report, 1984, 135-151.
 99. Tampone, Gennaro, Sergio Vannucci, & JoAnn Cassar. "Nuove ipotesi sull'architettura del tempio megalitico di Gigantija a Gozo" (New Theories on the Architecture of the Megolithic Temple of Gigantija in Gozo). BOLLETTINO INGEGNERI, 1987.
 100. Temples and Tombs of Ancient Nubia: The International Rescue Campaign at Abu Simbel, Philae and Other Sites. Edited by Torgny Säve-Söderbergh. Unesco. Thames and Hudson, London, 1987. ISBN 92-3-102383-7 (hardbound).
 101. Thomsen Christian W. Leopoldskron. Verlag Vorlander, Siegen, Federal Republic of Germany, 1983.
 102. Tükel Yavuz, Aysil. "Architectural Mise-en-Scène". Paper to be presented to IAPS Conference, Ankara, July 9-15, 1990.
 103. Tükel Yavuz, Aysil. "L'habitat turc". OBJETS ET MONDES, la

- Revue du Musée de l'Homme, v.21, n.1, (Spring 1981) 29-34.
104. Tükel Yavuz, Aysil. "Transportation of Monuments in Turkey". Paper for International Congress on Conservation, Réhabilitation, Recyclage, Quebec, May 28-31, 1980.
105. Tuncer, Orhan. "Kusadasi Öküz Mehmet Pasha Caravanserai". (The Öküz Mehmet Pasha Caravanserai at Kusadasi." MEASUREMENT AND RESTORATION MAGAZINE, Turkey, v.2, selected pages.
106. Türkgenc, Süheyla. "Eyüp, Gümüssuyu Rayet Kesan Kalfa cesmesi." (The Rayet Kesan Kalfa Fountain in the Eyüp quarter of the Gümüssuyu District in Istanbul). In Turkish. TAC MAGAZINE, Turkey, issue 4, 19-20.
107. Utilization of Protected Hungarian castles. 26 castle descriptions. Budapest, Interpress, 1989. Unbound portfolio.
108. Venice Restored. Unesco, n.d.

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY AND REGISTRY

109. Burns, John A., et al, (ed.). Recording Historic Structures. American Institute of Architects Press, Wash., D.C., 1989. ISBN 1-55835-021-7.
110. Dale, _____. "Listing and Preserving of Historic Buildings: The European Picture". c.1974.
111. "The National Register of Historic Places". Brochure. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Wash., D.C., 1985.
112. U.S./ICOMOS. NEWSLETTER, Wash., D.C., v.11, n.3, March 1990 issue.

PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

113. (Arles) Ministere de la Culture et de la Communication. Arles Objectif Patrimoine. Arles, France, 1989. ISBN 2-906-035-01-6.
114. Ashurst, John & Nicola Ashurst. Stone Masonry. V.1, Practical Building Conservation: English Heritage Technical Handbook. Halsted Press, N.Y. & Toronto, 1988. ISBN 0-470-21104-0 (hardbound).
115. Bandini, Fabrizio, et al. Donatello at Close Range: Restoration of the Stuccoes in the Old Sacristy, S. Lorenzo, Florence. Burlington Magazine Publications, 1987. ISBN 0-9511350-1-5.
116. Cassar, JoAnn, Gennaro Tampone & Sergio Vannucci. "Conservazione e restauro del templi megalitici preistorici maltesi: il progetto bilaterale di ricerca e risultante delle prime missioni di studio". (Conservation & Restoration of the Maltese Prehistoric Megalithic Temples: Bilateral Research Project, Results of the First Study Phase). In Italian. Paper for 1st International Symposium, Bari, 1989. In La Conservazione dei Monumenti Nel Baccino Mediterraneo. Edited by Fulvio Zezza. Grafo Edizioni, Brescia, 1989. ISBN 88-7385-060-X.
117. Cassar, JoAnn. "Past Stone Restoration Methods in the Maltese Islands". In Early Advances in Conservation. Edited by Vincent Daniels. British Museum, 1988. Occasional Paper n.65, 103-115.
118. Fitch, James Marston. Air Pollution and Conservation. Paper for Symposium, Safeguarding Our Architectural Heritage, Swedish Institute of Classical Studies, Rome, October

- 15-17, 1986.
119. Mardi-Babikova, V. Les Eglises d'Arbanassi. (Churches of the Village of Arbanassis, Northern Bulgaria). 1978.
 120. Naudé, Virginia Norton, editor. Sculptural Monuments in an Outdoor Environment. Conference, Philadelphia, November 2, 1983. Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1985. ISBN 0-943836-04-2.
 121. NEWSLETTER. The Getty Conservation Institute, Marina del Rey, California, n.3, Fall 1989 issue.
 122. Rockwell, Cynthia, et al, (comp). International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. ICCROM, Rome and The Getty Conservation Institute, Marina del Rey, California, 1987. ISBN 92-9077-072-4 (Italy), ISBN 0-89236-127-1 (USA).
 123. Vittori, Ottavio & Anna Mestitz. Four Golden Horses in the Sun. The bronze horses of S. Marco, Venice. International Fund for Monuments, N.Y., 1976.

PRESERVATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

124. Bonelli, Renato. "Principles of Architectural and Urban Restoration and Conservation". c.1976.
125. "Down to the Sea in Shops: South Street Seaport, New York City". ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, January 1984.
126. Fitch, James Marston. "The Case of the Purloined Building". ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, January 1983.
127. Godefroy, Jean Cyrile. Venice or Expo: It is Up To You. 1990.
128. Twenty Years of Restoration in Venice - 1966-1986. Exhibition catalog. 1987.
129. Venice for Modern Man: 10 Centuries of History Facing Modern Town-Planning. "Italia Nostra Difende Venezia", 1962. Exhibition catalog, 1986.

PHILANTHROPY AND FUND RAISING

- American Academy in Rome.
130. A Celebration of the Year of the Landscape, N.Y., May 2, 1990. Program.
 131. 1984 Program. Brochure.
 132. Bever, Thomas D. "Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation". Preservation League of New York State. Reprint Series, n.3, 1978.
 133. The Foundation Handbook. The Foundation Center, N.Y., 1984. Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises, N.Y. & Paris,
 134. AU COURANT, v.2, n.3, June-October 1990 issue.
 135. "Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises". Statement of purpose, directors and committee members.
 136. "Vielles Maisons: A Little Help from the Friends". THE WORLD AND I, June 1989, 247-251. Fondo per L'Ambiente Italiano, Milan, Italy.
 137. Rapporto Annuale 1988 (e Programmi 1989).
 138. Guinness, Desmond. "The Irish Georgian Society: The First Thirty Years". BULLETIN of the Irish Georgian Society, Kildare, Ireland, v.31, 1988 issue. Includes news clipping.
 139. J.M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., N.Y. Annual brochure - 1988.

- J. Paul Getty Trust, Los Angeles.
140. The Getty Grant Program. Grants awarded Oct. 1, 1984-June 30, 1988 and July 1, 1988-June 30, 1989.
141. The Getty Grant Program Guidelines. 1988.
142. Report - 1986-1988. 1989.
MacArthur Foundation, Chicago.
143. The John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Report on Activities - 1987.
National Endowment for the Arts, Wash., D.C.
144. Design Arts: Application Guidelines for Fiscal Year 1989.
National Endowment for the Humanities, Wash., D.C.
145. 23rd Annual Report - 1988.
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Wash., D.C.
146. National Preservation Loan Fund. Brochure. 1988.
147. Preservation Services Fund. Brochure. 1988.
148. "Preservation: Towards an Ethic in the 1980's". Part 4,
Issue Papers in Private Philanthropy and Preservation.
National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Preservation Press, Wash., D.C., 1978.
149. The St. Ann Center for Restoration and the Arts, Inc., N.Y.
Program description.
Samuel H. Kress Foundation, N.Y.
150. Annual Report 1989.
151. Annual Report 1988.
152. European Preservation Program. Brochure.
TIMES MIRROR, Los Angeles.
153. TIMES MIRROR Annual Report - 1988.
The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco.
154. Annual Report, n.21, Fall 1988.
155. UPDATE. n.21, Fall 1988 Annual Report issue.
156. VIELLES MAISONS FRANCAISES, Paris, Oct. 1989 & Feb. 1990
issues.
157. Walter, J. Jackson. "Tax Reform and the Preservation of America's Heritage". Speech to National Press Club, Wash., D.C., June 21, 1985.
World Monuments Fund, N.Y..
158. NEWSLETTER, Winter 1990 issue.
World Monuments Fund (Comitato Italiano), Venice.
159. Appunto Informativo, n.1, 1990 issue.

PRESERVATION LAW

160. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Wash., D.C.
A 5 Minute Look at Section 106 Review, as revised by regulations published September 2, 1986. FACT SHEET,
September 1986.
161. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Wash., D.C.
An Outline of the Process Established by "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties". 36 CFR (CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS), Pt. 800. 1979.
162. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Wash., D.C.
Twenty Years of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Report to the President and the Congress. 1986.
163. Blumenthal, Sarah K., (comp). Federal Historic Preservation Laws. Department of the Interior, Cultural Resources Program, Wash., D.C., 1989.
164. Bricchet, R. "Course of Comparative Law on the Protection of Monuments and Ensembles Having a Historical and Artistical

- Interest". Lecture to ICCROM, 1976.
165. Canada. Heritage Conservation Act, Chapter 165. Victoria, Canada, 1987.
- IBA (SGP) Strasbourg Conference, Joint Meeting between SGP Committee 5 and Committee 20, October 5, 1989.
166. "Case Study: The Background to Your Advice to the Cornelius Family".
167. "Response to the Case Study".
168. Jaworski, Tadeusz. Legal Foundations of the Protections of Cultural Property in Poland. Ministry of Culture & Arts, Historical Monuments Documentation Centre, Warsaw, 1981.
169. Kowalski, Wojciech. Restytucja dzieł sztuki w prawie międzynarodowym. (The Restitution of the Works of Art in International Law). Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice, Poland, 1989.
170. New York Landmarks Conservancy, N.Y. "Historic Preservation and the Law". Brochure of a Conference, N.Y., September 1978.
171. Pasolini dall'Onda, Niccolo. "A Brief Report on the Problems Consequent to the Removal of Export Barriers for Works of Art in Europe in 1992". Includes questionnaire. Strasbourg, 1990.
172. Pasolini dall'Onda, Niccolo. "Noi e Gli Altri Legislazioni a Confronto in Materia di Dimore Storiche". (Comparative Legislation regarding Historic Houses". Associazione Dimore Storiche, Rome, 1989.
173. Pasolini dall'Onda, Niccolo. "La Protezione del Patrimonio Storico-Artistico e Gli Incentivi Fiscali in Italia e Negli Stati Uniti". (The Protection of the Historic and Artistic Heritage and the Financial Incentives in Italy and the U.S.). In Tutela, Promozione e Liberta' Dell Arte in Italia E Negli Stati Uniti. Giuffrè editore, 1990.
174. Preservation Laws of Turkey. T.C. RESMI GAZETE, 1983. In Turkish.
175. Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea. Urban Conservation and Historic Buildings: A Guideline to the Legislation. The Architectural Press, London, 1984. ISBN 0-85139-686-0.
176. Stungo, Adrian. "The Malraux Act 1962-72". The Royal Town Planning Institute JOURNAL, London, v.58, n.8 (September-October 1972) 357-362.
177. Union of European Historic Houses Associations. "European Tax Regulations Concerning Historic Properties".

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS

178. "Architectural Leningrad". Source unknown, n.d.
179. Bailey, Worth. "General Washington's New Room". JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS, Philadelphia, v.10, n.2,, 16-18.
180. Bernier, Olivier. "Recent Restorations at Versailles". ANTIQUES, N.Y., October 1986, 733-743.
181. Cohen, Daniel. "Unveiling Versailles". HISTORIC PRESERVATION, Wash., D.C., April 1986, 60-66.
182. Comstock, Helen. "Mount Vernon Centennial". ANTIQUES, N.Y., July 1953, 30-37.
183. Cox, Diane. "Gracie Mansion: 5 Years and \$6 Million Later". HISTORIC PRESERVATION, Wash., D.C., April 1985, 21-25.

184. Fisher, Thomas. "Redone Wright". PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, Cleveland, Ohio, v.11, 1987, 128-133.
185. Goldberger, Paul. "153 East 69th Street". In French. n.p., n.d.
186. Hampton, Mark. "The Story of the Villa Aurelia". INTERIORS, N.Y., February 1990.
187. Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum. "Renovation and Restoration of St. Louis Union Station". A & U (ARCHITECTURE & URBANISM), Tokyo, Issue 8709, 119-128.
188. Holger, John Winthrop. "The Church Monet Loved". CONNOISSEUR, July 1986.
189. "The Latest Life of the Villard Houses". AIA (AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS) JOURNAL, Wash., D.C., February 1981, 69-73.
190. Makinson, Randell L. "Charles Sumner & Henry Mather Greene, Architects and Designers". ANTIQUES, N.Y., August 1986, 262-269.
"Museums and the Horrors of War". MUSEUM, UNESCO, Paris, n.d.
191. Lachs, Manfred. "The Defences of Culture".
192. Piotrovsky, Boris Borisovich. "Destruction and Restoration of Leningrad's Palace Museums".
193. "Le Nouveau Versailles", "Le Spectaculaire Retour Aux Suites Royales", "Bilan D'une Politique", and "Le Sens Scenique Troublant de Marie-Antoinette". Source unknown, n.d.
194. Prott, Lyndel V. and Patrick J. O'Keefe. Handbook of National Regulations concerning the Export of Cultural Property. Unesco, Paris, September 1988. CC.88/WS/27.
195. Ryder, Sharon Lee. "Carnegie Hall: Better Than Ever". ARCHITECTURE, Wash., D.C., February 1987, 61-67.
196. Ryder, Sharon Lee. "Triad of Spaces Restored to Their Original Grandeur". ARCHITECTURE, Wash., D.C., May 1987, 156-159.
197. "La Sala d'Oro: Biblioteca Marciana, Venice". FMR, the magazine of Franco Maria Ricci, no. 62.
198. Stevenson, Frederick R. "Charleston and Savannah". JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS, Philadelphia, v.10, n.4, 3-9.
199. Waddell, Gene. "The First Monticello". JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS, Philadelphia, v.46 (March 1987) 5-29.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN RURAL AREAS AND LANDSCAPES

200. Fitch, James Marston. "The Lawn: America's Greatest Architectural Achievement". AMERICAN HERITAGE; June/July 1984, 49-63.
201. Fitch, James Marston. "Preservation & Restoration of Historic Gardens & Landscapes". LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MAGAZINE, May 1976, 276-280.
202. Wolton, Julia. Endangered Domains. SAVE Britain's Heritage, London, 1985. ISBN 0-905-978-20-X.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: MISCELLANEOUS

203. ARX: BURGUND SCHLÖSSER IN BAYERN, ÖSTERREICH UND SÜDTIROL. (Fortresses and Castles in Bavaria, Austria and South Tyrol). In German. Issues 1985-1989.
204. Christino, Claudio F., et al. Archaeological Field Guide: Rapa Nui National Park, Easter Island. Republica di

- Chile, Ministerio de Agricultura, 1987.
205. LE DIMORE STORICHE. (Historic Residences). Italian Association of Historical Residences, Rome, v.4-6, 1988-1990.
 206. Fleming, John, et al. Dictionary of Architecture. 3rd ed. Penguin Books, London & N.Y., 1980. ISBN 0-14-051013-3.
 207. HUDSON HIGHLIGHTS. Historic Hudson Valley, N.Y., v.10, n.1, Spring 1990 issue.
 208. Jewish Art Treasures in Venice. Exhibit catalog. International Fund for Monuments, N.Y., c.1985.
 209. Landmarks Preservation Commission, N.Y.. "What is the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission?". Brochure. n.d.
 210. Lee, Georgia. An Uncommon Guide to Easter Island: Mysteries of Rapa Nui. International Resources, Arroyo Grande, California, 1990. ISBN 0-937480-17-7.
 211. MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES. (Historic Monuments). Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites, Paris. In French. Issues (70) 1975-1989.
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Wash., D.C.
 212. HISTORIC PRESERVATION. January through June 1990 issues.
 213. PRESERVATION NEWS. May & June 1990 issues.
 214. The Preservation Press - New Titles. 1990.
 215. National Trust Handbook: A Guide for Members and Visitors 1990. The National Trust, London, 1990.
 216. Tropical Rainforests: A Disappearing Treasure. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Exhibit Brochure. 1990.
 217. U.S. Department of the Interior. Catalogue of Historic Preservation Publications. Wash., D.C., 1989-1990.
 218. Valentine, Lucia & Alan Valentine. The American Academy in Rome - 1894-1969. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1973. ISBN 0-8139-0444-7 (hardbound).

VIDEO FILMS

219. FOR THE RECORD: How HABS/HAER Documents America's Heritage. NAHB Media Communications, 1990.
Producer, Cary Goldweber.
210. HAITI: Restoration of the Citadel in Haiti. 14.05 min.
World Monuments Fund.
Peace River Films, Cambridge, Mass.

Bibliography compiled by
Josephine Said, Librarian, Salzburg Seminar,
John H. Stubbs, World Monuments Fund, and
Madeline Kopilchack, Samuel H. Kress Foundation

SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

SALZBURG SEMINAR

PRESERVATION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Session 285

June 24 - July 6, 1990

Dr. Marilyn PERRY, President, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, 174 East Eightieth Street, New York, NY 10021, USA; Tel. (212) 861-4993

Dr. Bonnie BURNHAM, Executive Director, World Monuments Fund, 174 East Eightieth Street, New York, NY 10021, USA; Tel. (212) 517-9367

Dr. Adele CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, President, American Academy in Rome, 41 East 65th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA; Tel. (212) 517-4200

Professor James Marston FITCH, Beyer Blinder Belle, 41 East 11 Street, New York, NY 10003, USA; Tel. (212) 777 7800

Mr. Mark HAMPTON, Mark Hampton, Inc. 654 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10021-8404; Tel. (212) 753-4110

Mr. Federico MAYOR, Director General, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization - UNESCO - 7, place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris, France; Tel. (1) 577 16 10

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount John Julius NORWICH, Co-Chairman, World Monuments Fund, 24, Blomfield Road, London W9, England; Tel. (33-1) 45 68 1000

Dr. Niccolo' PASOLINI DALL'ONDA, Studio Legale Bisconti, Via Bissolati, 76, I-00187 Rome, Italy; Tel. (06) 479881

Dr. Ing. Arch. Vladimír SLAPETA, Slovinska 23, CS 10100 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia; Tel. (00422) 742498

Mr. John H. STUBBS, Program Director, World Monuments Fund, 174 East 80th St., New York, NY 10021; Tel. (212) 517 9367

\$\$\$

Ms. Fatma AGO, Rölöve ve Anitlar Müdürlüğü Konak, Izmir 35260, Turkey; Tel. 13 17 85; home: Resadiye, 1748 sok., No. 34/2, TR 35530 Izmir, Turkey; Tel. 51/234627

Dr. Zeynep AHUNBAY, Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, TR-80191 Taksim, Istanbul, Turkey; Tel. 1433100/2358; home: Büyük Çiftlik S Villa Apt, Tesvikiye-Istanbul, Turkey; Tel. 1475195

Mr. Avishai BEN-ABBA, Ma'alot Dafna 138/4, Jerusalem, Israel; Tel. 02-815769; office: Baka Neighborhood Association, Kibbutz Galuyot 4, Jerusalem, Israel; Tel. 02-718291



Ms. JoAnn CASSAR, Il-Bahbuha Triq San Anard, Tarxien, Malta; Tel. 816929; office: National Museum of Archaeology, Auberge de Provence, Republic Street, Valletta, Malta; Tel. 231236

Mr. Hubert de COMMARQUE, La Bourgonie, F-24480 Le Buisson, France; Tel. 53220178; office: C.P.I.E. Sireuil, F-24620 Les Eyzies, France; Tel. 53296820

Ms. Maria Isabel CORREA DE COSTA, Av. Alvaro Pais, Lote C 3°-E, P-1600 Lisbon, Portugal; Tel. 77 88 87; office: Instituto Português do Património Cultural, Palacio Nacional da Ajuda, P-1300 Lisbon, Portugal; Tel. 363 7650

Dr. Srdjan DJURIĆ, Karadjordjeva 7, YU-11080 Zemun, Yugoslavia; Tel. 011-609187; office: Institute for the Protection of Historic Monuments, Bozidara Adzije 11, YU 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Ms. Branka DIMITRIJEVIĆ, Abala v. Stepe 27, YU 71000 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia; Tel. 36-344; office: Arhitektonski fakultet, Hasana Brkića 24, YU-71000 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia; Tel. 210-233

Mr. Jonathan EATON, 4513 Idaho Street, Vancouver, Washington 98661, USA; Tel. (206) 693 6866

Dr. Feral EKE, Cinnah Cad. 54/2, Ankara, Turkey; office: Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Necatibey Cad. 63, Ankara, Turkey; Tel. 229 20 63; Tlx 44041

Mr. Ioannis EPAMINONDAS, 127 Tsimiskistr., GR-54621 Thessaloniki, Greece; Tel. (031) 273 385; office: 2P + E Architects, 127 Tsimiski Str. 1, GR-54621 Thessaloniki, Greece; Tel. (031) 264 787

Dr. Ignacio ESPANOL-ECHANIZ, Alonso Cano 77, E-28003 Madrid, Spain; Tel. 91-4410724; office: Escuela T. I. Caminos, C., y P., Ciudad Universitaria (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid), E-28040 Madrid, Spain; Tel. 91-5494200

Mr. Samuel GALADIMA, 23 Road, 'W' Close, Block 6, Flat 15, Festac Town, Lagos, Nigeria; Tel. 01-8883347; office: National Commission for Museums & Monuments, P.M.B. 12556, Onikan-Lagos, Nigeria; Tel. 01-636075

Ms. Anni KAUPPI, Vänr Stoolinkatu 5 C, SF-00100 Helsinki, Finland; Tel. 498 692; office: National Board of Antiquities, Box 913, SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland; Tel. 4050 308

Mr. Victor KONDOV, Kolarovska Str. Bl. 93, Etr. III, BG-1113 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel. 72 52 26; office: National Institute for Monuments of Culture, Dondukov Bul. No. 44, BG 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel. 44 10 39

Dr. Artur KOSTARCZYK, ul. Piecewska 20 A m. 31, PL-80-288 Gdańsk, Poland; Tel. 47 68 35; office: Gdański Ośrodek Dokumentacji Zabytków, ul. Długa 12, PL-80-827 Gdańsk, Poland

Dr. Martin KRISE, Pod bastami 3, CS 160 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 32 48 68; office: SURPMO, Jindrisská 20, CS 110 00 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 26 76 65

Dr. Wojciech KOWALSKI, ul. Zawiszy Czarnego 2/11, PL-44-100 Gliwice, Poland, Tel. 31 57 30; office: University of Silesia, Faculty of Law, ul. Bankowa 8, Katowice, Poland; Tel. 58 24 41

Ms. Barbro LARSON, Frilansgruppen, Tjärhovsgatan 44, S-116 29 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel. 46-8-427859; Fax 409705; home: Rörstrandsgatan 22, S-113 40 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel. 46-8-309604

Ms. Alona LIFSHITZ, P.O.B. 1566, Mevaseret-Zion 90805, Israel; Tel. 02-343 675; office: Council of Museums, Koresh St. 14/4, Jerusalem, Israel; Tel. 02-244572

Mr. Johan MAISTE, Järveosatu 39-53, Tallinn, Estonia; U.S.S.R.; office: State Restoration Institute "Eesti Ehitusmälestised", Lai tn. 31, Tallinn 200 035, Estonia, U.S.S.R.

Mr. Daniel McNEILL, Department of Architecture and Planning, Queen's University, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland; Tel. (0232) 661111 ext. 4198; home: 39E Sans Souci Park, Belfast BT9 5BZ, Northern Ireland; Tel. (0232) 663677

Ms. Marion MEEK, 65 Rugby Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1PT; Tel. 0232-231 343; office: Archaeological Survey, 66 Balmoral Ave., Belfast, Northern Ireland BT9 6NY

Dr. Voula MEGA, 12-14, Manoliassas Str., GR-16121 Athens, Greece; Tel. 01/7212771 or 7244764; office: Ministry of Labour, 40 Pireos Str., GR-10182 Athens, Greece; Tel. 01/5243325

Mr. Dagan MOCHLY, Roffeh St. 9, Ahuza, Haifa, Israel; Tel. 04-34368, Israel; Tel. 04-244658; 04-244659

Dr. Ivan MUCHKA, Na dračkách 12, CS 162 00 Prague, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 312 40 44; office: ÚTDU CSAV Hastalská 6, CS 110 00 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 231 20 09, 232 3230

Dr. Martin MUSCHTER, Griechische Allee 16, DDR 1160 Berlin, GDR; office: Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstr. 13, DDR-1020 Berlin, DDR; Tel. 21 091 36

Ms. Anna NARUSZEWICZ, Filtrowa 19, PL-02-057 Warsaw, Poland; Tel. 250 234; office: Warsaw University of Technology, Institute of History of Architecture and Arts, Koszykowa 55, PL-00-659 Warsaw, Poland; Tel. 28 06 87

Mr. Debashis NAYAK, Salt Lake City BD-478, Calcutta 700 064, India; Tel. (033) 37-5620; office: Cruta Foundation, 67B, Beadon St., Calcutta 700 006, India; Tel. 033-54-4497

Mr. Mustafa OLGUN, 20 Tuna Street, Lefkosa, Mersin 10, Turkey; Tel. 520 78281; office: Olgun & Co., Ltd., 81, Mehmet Akif Avenue, Lefkosa, Mersin 10, Turkey; Tel. 520 74670; Tlx 57410

Mr. Mihai OPREANU, Institutul de Arhitectura "Ion Mincu", str. Academiei 18-20, 70109 Bucharest, Romania; home: Intrarea Eminescu 3, Bucharest 72111, Romania; Tel. 10 66 67

Mr. Jan OTAVA, Lipová 26, CS 60200 Brno, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 332580; office: SURPMO, Zelný Trh 13, CS 60200 Brno, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 25141

Ms. Anastasia PAPAIOANNOU, 1. Polytechniou 32, GR 85100 Rhodes, Greece; Tel. (0241) 20518, 22237, 29456

Mr. David PARK, Conservation of Wall Painting Dept., Courtauld Institute, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 0RN, United Kingdom; Tel. 1-872-0220; Fax 1-873 2772

Dr. András PETRAVICH, Hungarian National Inspectorate of Historical Monuments, Táncsics M. u. 1, H-1014 Budapest, Hungary; home: Frankel Leó út 92, H-1023 Budapest, Hungary; Tel. (36-1) 116-3493

Mr. James SAZEVICH, 454 N. Smith Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota 55102, USA; Tel. (612) 222-8160

Mr. David SLATTERY, Office of Public Works, 51 St. Stephens Green, Dublin 2, Ireland; Tel. 01-613111; home: 8 Vergemount, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6, Ireland

Mr. Vladimir STOEV, Vassil Kolarov Str. 9, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel. 92/88 23 55; office: NIPIDO, Budapest Str. 2, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria; Tel. 92/54 48 54

Dr. Isabel STUEBE, 164 East 72nd St., New York, NY 10021, USA; Tel. (212) 535-4218; office: Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises, 684 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021, USA; Tel. (212) 772-2295; Fax 212-535 0004

Dr. M. Kirby TALLEY, Jr., The State Training School for Restorers, Gabriel Metsustraat 8, NL-1071 EA Amsterdam, Netherlands; Tel. 31-20-767933; home: Keizersgracht 476, NL-1017 EG Amsterdam, Netherlands; Tel. 31-20-275675

Dr. Taddesse TAMRAT, Altamintu Gojjo, P.O. Box 40222, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Tel. 20-06-17; office: College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University, P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Tel. 11-65-35; Tlx 21205

Mr. Pavel TOPLAK, Rimska 14/VII, YU-61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; Tel. (3861) 224 635; office: International Centre of Graphic Arts (ICGA), Grad Tivoli, Pod turnom 3, P.O.B. 377, YU 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; Tel. 225 632; Fax 215 304

Mr. Ivan VAVRIK, Kamýcká 939, CS 165 00 Prague 6, Czechoslovakia; Tel. 78 13 166; office: Orlická 8, CS-130 00 Praha 3 - Vihohrady, Czechoslovakia

Dr. Ayşil YAVUZ, Kelebek sok 28/3, Gaziosmonpasa, Ankara, Turkey; Tel. 1460149; office: Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Ankara, Turkey; Tel. 2237100/2224. 2203

Mr. Zaydoon ZAID, Yarmouk University, Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology, Irbid, Jordan; Tel. 271100; Home: P.O. Box 276, Irbid, Jordan; Tel. 272570

Ms. Hiltrud ZEHL, Bahnhofstrasse 14, A-4240 Freistadt/OÖ, Austria; Tel. 07942-2458

Mr. Ali ZEYADEH, P.O. Box 966, Ramallah, West Bank via Israel; Tel. 953987

\$\$\$