

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH



MOST ENDANGERED SITES • 1996

LIST OF 100
MOST
ENDANGERED
SITES
1996

THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND IS A PRIVATE nonprofit organization founded in 1965 by individuals concerned about the accelerating destruction of important artistic treasures throughout the world. In over 30 years of activity, WMF has orchestrated over 135 major projects in 32 countries. Today, with affiliate organizations established in Europe—in Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain—the World Monuments Fund sponsors an ongoing program for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide. The World Monuments Watch, a global program launched in 1995 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the World Monuments Fund, aims to enhance the organization's unique capacity to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and leverage financial and technical support for their preservation.

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Members of WMF's international staff and consultants worked many extra hours to coordinate this effort. To them, and to others unnamed who have assisted in this process, special thanks.

A SALUTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

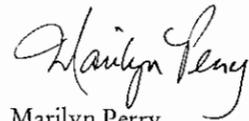
TO CELEBRATE OUR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY IN 1995, the World Monuments Fund undertook a review of its three decades of activity on behalf of architectural and artistic heritage around the world. With great pride we surveyed more than 135 sites in the 33 countries where our work has promoted the preservation of unique and precious man-made creations that might otherwise have been lost, an impressive and deeply gratifying record for a private sector preservation organization. Nonetheless, the reality of the compelling need far outdistances our successful efforts. Our response has been the development of a worldwide program, the World Monuments Watch.

The heart of the WMF achievement to date is our work in the field—an unmatched record of international projects of astonishing variety and beauty. Ancient Roman ruins in Asia Minor, rock-hewn Coptic churches in Ethiopia, Cambodia's jungle temples, a *mudéjar* fountain house and garden in Spain, a Gothic stair tower in Venice, adobe churches in New Mexico, the dome of the Invalides in Paris, the Tempel synagogue in Cracow are representative. Our goal—and reward—is their prolonged existence.

World Monuments Fund, born in the mid-1960s as the International Fund for Monuments, came to life in response to the increasing degradation of great monuments inflicted by the chemical and physical hazards of our twentieth-century environment. Following the disastrous floods of 1966, the organization was one of the first to respond to the international appeal for Venice—working on such familiar monuments as the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, Tintoretto's masterpieces in the Scuola Grande di San Rocco, the ceiling and the paintings in the Sala del Gran Consiglio in the Palazzo Ducale, and dozens of other projects. These efforts were also the origin of Save Venice, Inc. Other projects were simultaneously undertaken in other parts of Italy, in Easter Island, Ethiopia, Nepal, and Western Europe.

By 1985, it had become clear that the complicated overall issues of the preservation field would benefit most from a professional international preservation organization with the capacity to meet emerging needs. Changing our name to World Monuments Fund reflected the trustees' commitment to this vision and to expanded activities that today include such concerns as standards of practice, work-force training, documentation, strategic planning, technical surveys, fundraising, public-private partnerships, education, and advocacy.

A decade later, projects and programs have proliferated and WMF has become a leader in international preservation. Our head office in New York is supported by small offices in Paris and Venice. National affiliates of World Monuments Fund are registered and active in France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. In the field, new partnerships with funders, governments, and private-sector groups have steadily leveraged project support at impressive levels. In addition, we have pioneered pre-planning for buildings and landscape preservation, initiated on-site training programs, tackled fiscal and educational issues, supported promising research, and published technical reports and popular surveys.



Marilyn Perry
Chairman
World Monuments Fund

WHY PRESERVATION MATTERS TO US

ONE OF THE KEY ELEMENTS THAT DEFINES THE American Express Company in the eyes of our customers is travel and tourism. And what are tourism's greatest assets? Well-trained people, historic sites, cultural landscapes, and the environment. No industry has a greater stake than ours in preserving history and tradition, diverse cultures, and the environment. These precious resources are critical to the quality of life worldwide. They are also prime motivators for international travel—and they are increasingly at risk.

American Express felt that it had to assume a leadership role in the preservation of the world's endangered sites and monuments, for the good of our communities around the world and for the good of our own industry. The World Monuments Fund's ambitious new program is addressing an enormous problem, and this grant offers an unprecedented opportunity to reach the many other potential contributors who would understand the magnitude of the global challenge and respond accordingly.

Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world as well as its major employer. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council, our industry now generates about ten percent of global gross domestic product and employs 212 million people worldwide. We can look ahead to an even more productive future. But if we want to achieve and sustain it, we will have to address critical issues such as protecting our environment—natural and man-made—and preserving the very cultures and traditions upon which tourism depends.

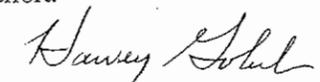
We have put so much support behind the World Monuments Fund because we know that WMF will make the most of every dollar we contribute to the World Monuments Watch. We have already worked with WMF on a number of significant projects. American Express was among the initial funders of WMF's conservation of the great Preah Khan temple complex at Angkor in Cambodia. With WMF and the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) we produced in

1992 the book *Trails to Tropical Treasures* about the need to protect the cultural heritage of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore—the five countries that then constituted the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Preservation projects that we have supported outside the context of the World Monuments Fund include major sites such as the Taj Mahal, the Sphinx, and the Statue of Liberty. Lesser-known sites that we have helped to preserve are New Mexico's adobe churches, the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires, the Stradun in war-damaged Dubrovnik, the stained-glass windows of St. Mary's in Cracow, and the Van Mieu temple in Hanoi.

The World Monuments Watch presents an opportunity to raise the company's involvement in historic preservation to a higher level. We have every confidence that the selection panel for the World Monuments Watch has done its job wisely. All of the sites on the 1996 *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* are important, and all of them are urgently in need of help. By funding the twenty recipients of 1996 American Express World Monuments Watch grants, we have tried to support projects in different parts of the world, to bring home the point that this is a global initiative. Some of the sites have a high profile, some do not. All of them are either tourist sites or show potential for tourism—and for several of them, insensitive tourism presents a threat that needs to be better managed.

Now more than ever our industry faces the challenge of safeguarding its major assets—people and places. We believe the World Monuments Watch is a rallying point for our colleagues in the industry to join with us in helping to preserve sites that can be saved through timely intervention. We are proud to be at the forefront of this effort.



Harvey Golub
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
American Express Company

FOREWORD

THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH IS THE FIRST program ever established to list comprehensively the world's monuments and cultural sites that are in imminent danger. This publication of the first annual *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* is a landmark in itself; but like all landmarks, it can best be understood within the context in which, and for which, it was created.

The World Monuments Watch program was established in 1995 by the World Monuments Fund (WMF), a private worldwide preservation organization celebrating its 30th year of work in the field. For WMF, the World Monuments Watch is an effort to assess priorities for the future, in order to focus efforts where the needs are greatest and most urgent. American Express Company joined the program as its founding sponsor with a financial commitment of \$5 million over the years 1996 to 2000—ninety percent of which will be granted as conservation funding for sites on the annual *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*. For American Express, the World Monuments Watch offers an opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to preserving the resources that are primary tourism generators and to helping to encourage forms of tourism that are supportive of, and not detrimental to, important sites.

Through this collaboration, WMF and American Express give further expression to common goals: to focus public concern on the precarious situation of many of the world's greatest cultural sites; to spur government action to save these sites through the catalytic effects of recognition and seed funding; and to help attract more money, from both the public and the private sectors, for conservation of historic buildings and sites.

The program was announced in August 1995; in October, nomination forms were distributed throughout the world to government agencies, national preservation organizations, and private support groups. Nomination packages were also made available through United States embassies and American Express offices abroad.

During the three-month interval before the deadline in January, WMF developed computer-database and photo-storage and -retrieval systems to help with the management of incoming information. Interviews were conducted over international radio outlets such as Voice of America, and members of the WMF staff attended key professional gatherings to further explain our goals. With all this preparation, however, we did not know how the preservation community would respond to such a bold and sweeping program, announced without fanfare, whose support—though generous—was still unlikely to be adequate to the task at hand.

The magnitude of the response confirmed the validity of our concern for the world's built environment. A total of 253 applications were accepted for consideration in the first year of the program. The nominators represented 70 countries over a broad geographic spectrum—from Alaska eastward to Mongolia, with numerous points between. The respondents were recognized experts as well as ordinary citizens who were as concerned as we were about the future and who lacked the resources to carry out their important missions. They needed help, immediately, before it was too late.

Within a month the nominations had been abstracted to a standard format, ready for review and eventually for public access through the Internet. At the end of February 1996, an eight-member panel met to choose the 100 endangered sites that would be the focus of worldwide promotion.

The list of 100 sites that follows is the result of their efforts. The 100 sites listed represent not necessarily the most important places that were nominated but those offering the best opportunities, in the view of the selection panel, to obtain significant results through prompt action.

The sites on the list are plagued by a range of problems. Some have been victims of recent conflicts—as in the Balkans, Vietnam, Cambodia, or the former Soviet Georgia, where communities are struggling to reconstruct themselves and resettle refugees. Many other great

sites have been neglected since the political upheavals that followed World War II. Former monasteries and aristocratic estates, which played meaningful roles in society until after the war, are now derelict and on the verge of destruction. New uses must be established for them in order to ensure their preservation.

GREAT SITES IN FRIGHTFUL CIRCUMSTANCES AS A result of pollution and urban expansion are a disturbing commentary on the lack of intelligence that has characterized development in our century. The rapid deterioration of the Taj Mahal, Hagia Sophia, or the famous Verrocchio bronze statue of Colleoni in Venice are evidence of the gravity of the worldwide problem of industrial pollution and the pressures of increasing population.

Some sites are candidates for imminent loss through fire, hurricane, or earthquake. These, including the exquisite Kizhi Pogost in Russia, the Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill in Barbados, the Vågå wooden church in Norway, and the Namseling Manor Palace in Tibet, will be saved only through preventative conservation now. Within a few years, it will be too late.

Some of the sites on the list are among the world's oldest human constructions—the Stone Age city of Çatal Hüyük in Turkey and the recently excavated San Xing Dui site in Sichuan Province, China. Others are recent industrial constructions, such as the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, the transport hub of Tour and Taxis in Brussels, and the elevator system of Valparaíso, Chile. These might not seem worthy to be considered among the world's greatest building achievements. Yet they represent significant architectural solutions to the social needs of their times. They should be preserved, even if new and entirely different uses must be found for them.

There is no precise way to judge when works of art and architecture are in great danger. Indeed, loss of these works is often a matter of circumstance—a flood, an arbitrary decision, war—which cannot be controlled. But the conditions of significant works are being moni-

tored by many people around the world. Frequently, it is possible to intervene in time, when it is clear that serious danger lies ahead.

The members of the World Monuments Watch class of 1996 have in common the fact that they are in grave danger but can still be saved. Some need only recognition from outside their community in order to galvanize local support. Some are threatened by incompatible development projects. Others need complex and expensive engineering solutions. Many have simply been neglected for too long.

Many entries in the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* have been recognized by UNESCO on the World Heritage List, because their "protection is the responsibility of all mankind." Most of these sites need money, and in general much more money is needed than has been available in the past. An aggregate \$150-to-\$200 million was requested to help save the 100 sites on this year's list.

This fact cries out for a much more effective worldwide partnership for heritage preservation. These resources—\$200 million—represent no more than the cost of just one of the many building projects going on today worldwide, or the revenues from a highly successful Hollywood film. What is lacking is a clear commitment on the part of many to share this burden—and a clear idea of who should play what part, and why.

This list puts in motion the process of finding answers to these critical questions. By advocating public concern, by challenging governments to address these sites as priorities, and by recruiting more private sponsors for the World Monuments Watch, we can hope to expand our base of support. One year from now, we will be able to measure the effects of inaugurating the World Monuments Watch. There should be quite a lot to report.



Bonnie Burnham
Executive Director
World Monuments Fund

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HONOR

H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Co-Chairman

The Hon. Cyrus R. Vance Co-Chairman

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Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation

James Wiseman Chairman, Department of Archaeology, Boston University
Former President, Archaeological Institute of America



BUTRINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
SARANDE, ALBANIA

8TH C. B.C. – 15TH C. A.D. MAP SITE NO. 1

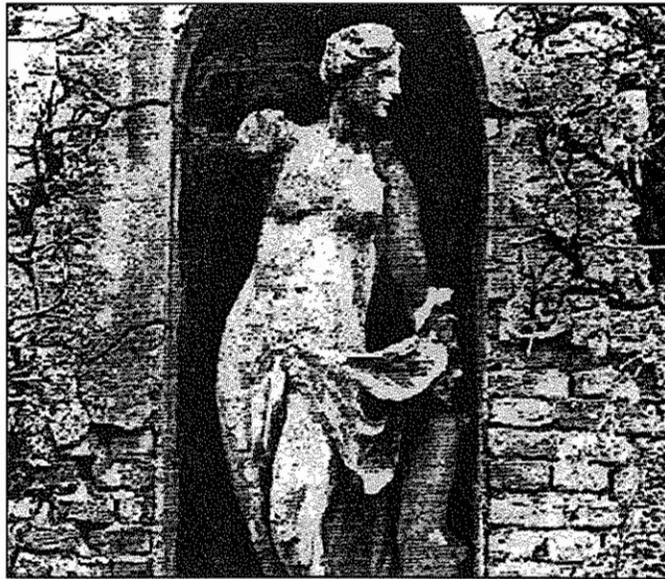
A MAJOR GRECO-ROMAN-BYZANTINE archaeological site occupies Albania's unspoiled Adriatic coastline, in a setting replete with rare flora and fauna. Uncontrolled encroachment of vegetation, ground-water infiltration, and flooding due to poor drainage threaten the site's stability. Since the collapse of the Communist regime in 1991, Butrint has received no financial support. The absence of an overall site-management structure and the potential for speculative development imperil the site's survival. A ten-year master plan for tourism development was put forward in 1992, but since that time a private large-scale tourism resort has been tentatively approved, which could irreversibly damage the natural and cultural environment as well as compromise future economic opportunities. Listing is to encourage the development of a non-invasive tourism program that will sustain continued efforts at excavation, preservation, and presentation, as well as proper maintenance of the surrounding woodlands. *Butrint is on the World Heritage List.*



SAN IGNACIO MINÍ
SAN IGNACIO, ARGENTINA

17TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 2

THE MISSION COMPLEX, COMBINING Spanish baroque architectural style and native sculpture and dwellings, reflects the blending of the Jesuit and indigenous Guaraní cultures. Missions such as San Ignacio protected natives from war and conquerors. Printing presses at the mission produced prayer books and other texts in the Guaraní language. The multiplicity of activities at the site fostered the religious mission while sustaining the local culture. The hazardous condition of the ruins has caused their indefinite closure to visitors. Rain and wind erosion, as well as damage from encroaching roots, have already caused the collapse of some building facades. Delay in implementing a conservation program will lead to the destruction of the entire monument due to deterioration. An action plan is needed to address unstable structures and protect the fabric from the effects of rain, uncontrolled vegetation, and increased sewage drainage from the growing local population. *San Ignacio Mini is on the World Heritage List.*

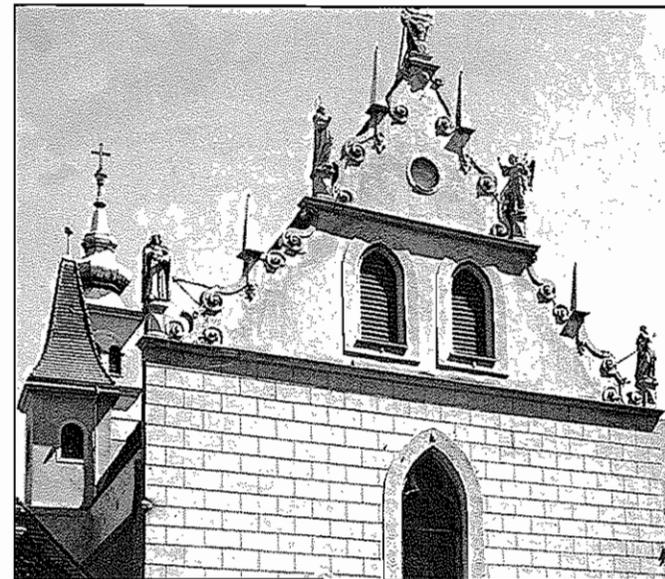


**BELVEDERE GARDENS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

1700 – 21

MAP SITE NO. 3

THE MOST IMPORTANT EXAMPLE OF FRENCH baroque landscaping in Austria, Vienna's Belvedere Gardens are a popular tourist destination. Consisting of buildings, squares, grand staircases, fountains, and plantings of great richness and beauty, with a view overlooking historic downtown Vienna, the complex was built for Prince Eugene of Savoy by Dominique Girard, with sculptures by Giovanni Stanetti. Despite the garden's fame, its impressive fountains and water displays are in urgent need of repair. Leaking pipes mean that the fountains can be used only rarely. Pollution and vandalism threaten the survival of the marble sculptures. Urgent work includes reconstruction of the western staircase, replacement of the water system, and restoration of the extant sculptures. It is hoped that media attention focused on this site will arouse interest from the private sector for rescue of this urban masterpiece.



**FRANCISCAN CHURCH
VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

1603 – 1742

MAP SITE NO. 4

IN 1589, ARCHDUKE ERNST GAVE THE Franciscan Order a Gothic church, St. Jerome in Vienna. The Franciscans adapted an existing structure, and a new church, in the Southern German Renaissance style (with pronounced Gothic elements) was consecrated in 1611. A baroque porch was added in 1742; the high altar was designed by Andrea Pozzo. The Franciscan Church is among the foremost religious monuments in Austria. War damage led to an unsatisfactory restoration, leaving the facade, the roof and its metal cladding, and the supporting structure in need of an overhaul. The interior of the church, including its paintings and frescoes and wooden furnishings, is gradually being damaged by dampness. Emergency repairs are needed to the roof, windows, gutters, and electrical system, followed by a comprehensive long-term conservation plan. Lack of funds prevents repair and conservation work from proceeding.

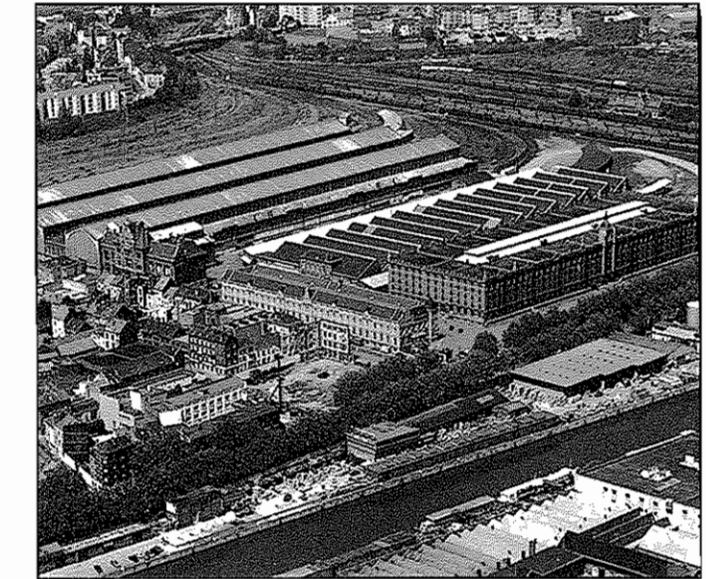


**MORGAN LEWIS SUGAR MILL
ST. ANDREW, BARBADOS**

18TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 5

THE LARGEST SURVIVING WIND-POWERED SUGAR-cane crushing mill in the Caribbean, with all its original working parts intact, testifies to the importance of the industry that arose in the seventeenth century. Since the sugar-producing economies created huge fortunes and prospered due to slave labor, the preservation and interpretation of the mill offers an opportunity for profound historical and cultural reflection. The mill occupies a commanding location overlooking some of the most magnificent scenery on the island's east coast, which is part of the proposed National Park of Barbados. Accelerating deterioration of the fabric of the mill, caused by a confluence of agents—rain, wind-blown salt water, infiltration of ground water, vegetation encroachment, and termites—could bring about its disappearance in the absence of large-scale repair and restoration. Barbados at present has no internationally listed historic sites. Recognition now will optimize the efforts undertaken to date by the Barbados National Trust, which has already launched appeals to the business community, the public, and the government for increased support.

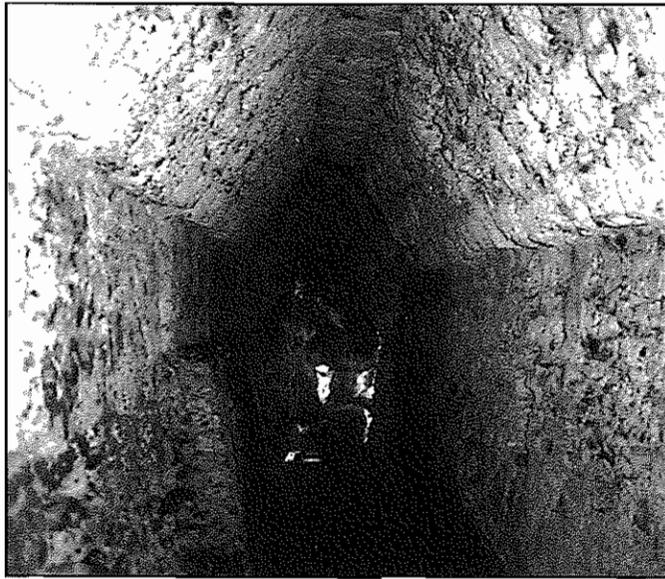


**TOUR AND TAXIS (TRANSPORT HUB)
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

1897 – 1907

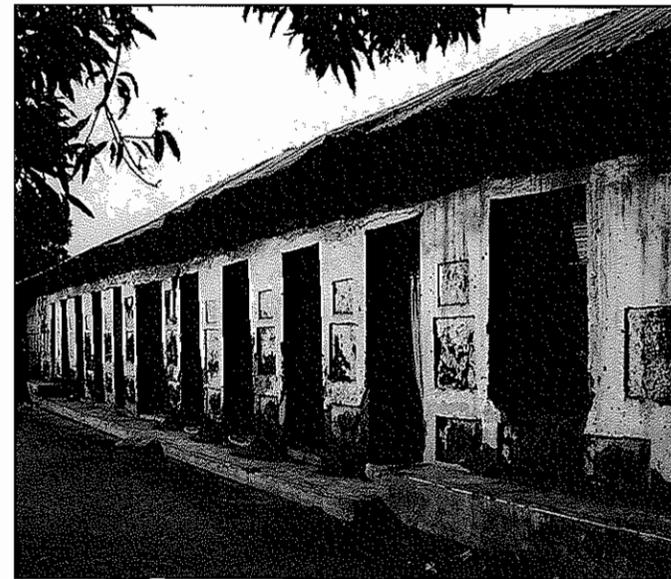
MAP SITE NO. 6

TOUR AND TAXIS IS THE WORLD'S MOST unusual example of a multifunctional transportation network. Built as a railroad, customs, and maritime hub, it once played a vital role in boosting the urban and rural economy of the country. Constructed according to rationalist design theories, the site's buildings exploited cast iron, reinforced concrete, and glass to their fullest potential. Following the establishment of the European Community, changes in customs practices and in the treatment of immobilized stock brought about the decline of industry in the areas surrounding Tour and Taxis. Although the site remains intact, the absence of an overall plan for reuse will lead to deterioration, vulnerability to inappropriate real-estate development, or eventual demolition. Implementation of a viable adaptive-use plan would provide a valuable example of reuse on a large scale.



**EL PILAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESERVE
BELIZE RIVER AREA, BELIZE**

5TH C. B.C. – 10TH C. A.D. MAP SITE NO. 7

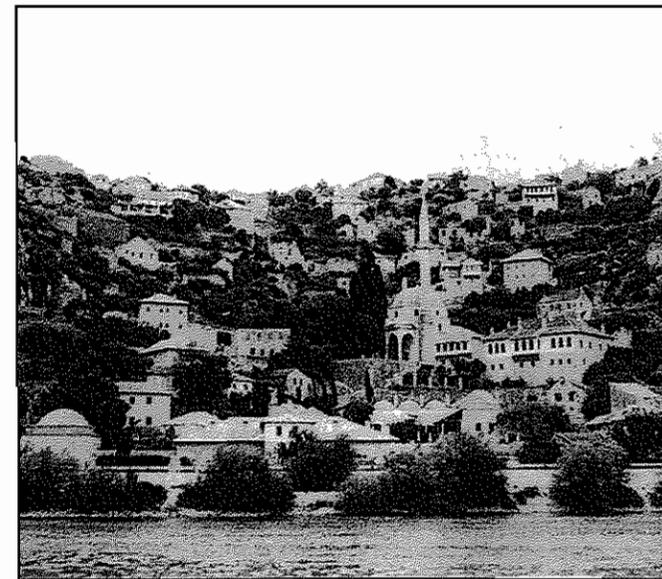


**ROYAL PALACES OF BENIN
ABOMEY AND PORTO-NOVO, BENIN**

1645 – 1906 MAP SITE NO. 8

WEATHER, PLANT ENCROACHMENT, AND looting of antiquities threaten El Pilar, the largest ancient Maya city in the Belize River area. Recent excavations have revealed some twenty-five plazas, intricate palaces, and temples rising as high as the forest cover. Rare examples of corbel vaults, excavated intact in 1993, were assessed as being in partial ruin after only two years. Trenches made by looters have exposed plastered masonry rooms, lofty vaults, and monumental stairways. El Pilar straddles the border between Belize and Guatemala, and a bilateral peace park has been proposed. A multinational program to preserve and interpret the site, aimed at illustrating ancient Maya life and its relationship to nature, will be a valuable demonstration project and resource for the economies of local villages on both sides of the border. Funding cutbacks, however, threaten not only to halt documentation and conservation work but to leave areas of the site unguarded and prey to looters.

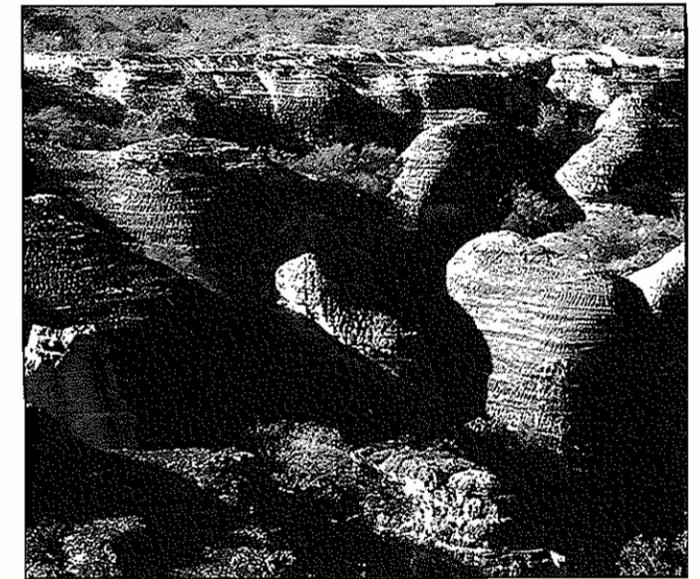
AFRICAN KINGS IN THE COUNTRY KNOWN today as Benin maintained elaborate royal complexes from the seventeenth century until the end of colonial rule in the early twentieth century. The Abomey palace remains as an important testament to traditional African life, while the Gbèkon palace documents the transition to modern Africa. Many of the nearly two hundred structures at Abomey, richly decorated with bas-reliefs, mural paintings, and sculptural scenes, are on the verge of collapse. Most of the complex is abandoned, except for buildings used as the national museum and a wing occupied by royal widow queens and princesses. Temporary metal roofs have been installed as emergency measures. The palace of Gbèkon was built by Toffa, the last sovereign of Porto Novo. It, too, is abandoned, and modern buildings are beginning to intrude on its site. Outside support, both professional and financial, is needed to spur a major conservation campaign. *The Royal Palace of Abomey is on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.*



**VILLAGE OF POČITELJ
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

1444 – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 9

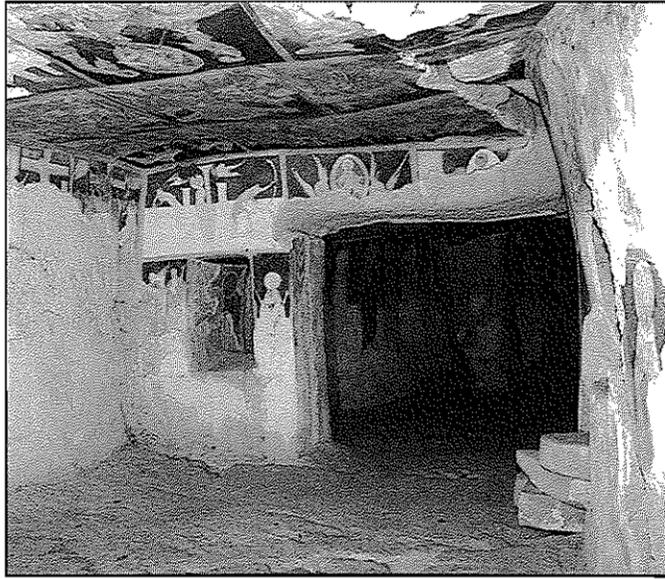
AN ARCHITECTURALLY RICH TRADITIONAL Herzegovinian hilltop town, Počitelj is emblematic of the situation facing communities throughout the region in the aftermath of the Balkan war. Losses sustained by the town encompass both its ethnically diverse community and its architectural fabric. Situated some twenty-five kilometers from Mostar, Počitelj existed in 1444 as a fortress supported by Hungary; Turks took it over in 1471 and it became an important part of the Ottoman Empire. Its characteristic buildings are in the Ottoman style. A seventeenth-century enclosing wall marks the height of the town's growth. With the Austrian conquest, it lost its strategic importance and declined. Only in the 1960s did it begin to grow again, as a tourist center. Today it lies in shambles, its population displaced. A plan to restore the town and make it habitable again for its people might serve as a prototype for many communities that have suffered a similar fate.



**SERRA DA CAPIVARA NATIONAL PARK
SÃO RAIMUNDO NONATO, PIAUI, BRAZIL**

STONE AGE MAP SITE NO. 10

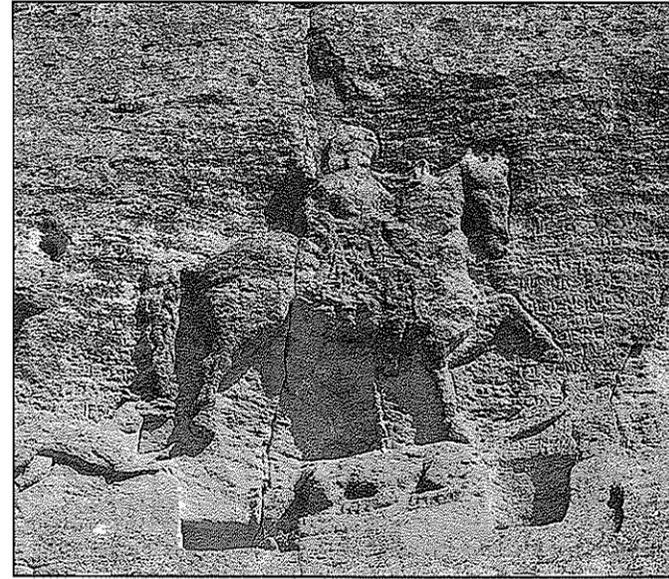
NATURAL AND HUMAN FACTORS HAVE caused prehistoric Stone Age paintings, which survive in more than 360 archaeological areas of the national park, to deteriorate and have brought some to the brink of destruction. Expanding insect populations have built nests on the walls; a layer of lime, caused by climatic factors, covers the paintings; minimal park staff is assigned to protecting the archaeological sites; and hunters light fires, particularly at night. To save the site requires a three-pronged approach involving a computerized inventory of the paintings; conservation and preservation; and the education of the local community about the importance of the cultural heritage. The area has been inhabited continuously for over fifty thousand years. The narrative paintings are particularly interesting because they represent scenes from daily life and from ancient ceremonies. *The Serra da Capivara National Park is on the World Heritage List.*



**IVANOVO ROCK CHAPELS
ROUSSE REGION, BULGARIA**

13TH – 14TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 11

EXCEPTIONAL WALL PAINTINGS FROM THE thirteenth to the fourteenth century survive in the rock-hewn churches at the Ivanovo monastic complex. Their compositional sophistication and color suggest the best artists of the time, working in the Eastern Orthodox tradition. The complex of churches, chapels, and monastic cells stretches for more than five kilometers along the cliffs of the river Rousenski Lom. The paintings have been restored, but monitoring has documented an increasing rate of deterioration in recent years from moisture infiltration, seismic activity, and wind-blown sand. Polluted air and water from the nearby industrial town of Rouse introduce contaminants that have a destructive effect on the rock structures and the paintings. Drainage and stabilization measures would alleviate the decay, but funds are unavailable at present for these undertakings. *The Ivanovo Rock Chapels are a World Heritage Site.*



**MADARA HORSEMAN
KASPICHAN, BULGARIA**

8TH – 9TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 12

MEDIEVAL CARAVAN ROUTES ACROSS central Europe were emblazoned with carvings in rock outcrops and cliffs along the way. The Madara Plateau in northeastern Bulgaria is bounded by a massif, with a sheer, one-hundred-meter-high vertical rock face. Carved in relief on this natural wall some twenty-five meters above the road is a life-size horseman followed by a dog, with a speared lion beneath the horse's hooves. The inscriptions in Greek describe events in the early history of the Bulgarian state, which was established in 681. The legibility of both the relief sculpture and the inscriptions is being compromised by exposure to the elements, biological attack, and pollution from industry nearby. In addition, the massif is riddled with large cracks from seismic activity which is causing slabs as much as thirty meters thick to split away from the rock walls. The Madara carvings need to be cleaned and stabilized, and a strategy devised to shield the site from exposure. *The Madara Horseman is on the World Heritage List.*



**ANGKOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA**

9TH – 13TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 13

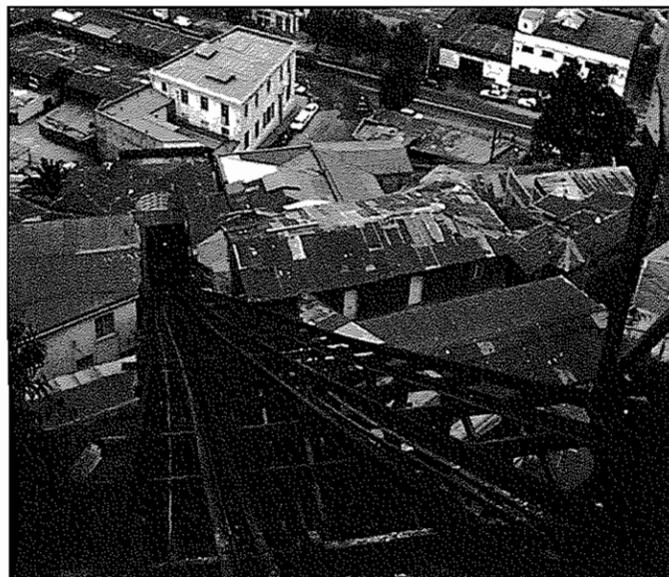
SOCIAL TURMOIL FOR THE PAST THREE decades has left the archaeological ruins of Angkor in peril. An international campaign to save Angkor has gained momentum in the past three years, though additional conservation work is needed urgently. Dating from the ninth to the thirteenth century, the ruins of Angkor consist of temples, walls, gateways, causeways, and the remains of a vast hydrologic control system. Angkor comprises over seventy significant structures spread over 160 square kilometers. Five international teams are at work conserving the ruins while others are conducting related research. Collapse, theft, and unstructured tourism nevertheless remain threats. The most critical needs are a survey of endangered building elements, including sculpture, and conservation proposals for each that is determined to be imperiled. With a comprehensive analysis of architectural challenges in hand, priorities can be set and emergency treatment can be carried out. *Angkor is on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.*



**CHURCHES OF CHILOÉ
CHILOÉ ARCHIPELAGO, CHILE**

17TH – 20TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 14

SAILORS USED, AND CONTINUE TO USE, the church towers on the archipelago of Chiloe in navigating the coast. The seventy churches still extant are the most important ensemble of wooden religious buildings in Latin America. Eight are national monuments and represent, with other churches not yet nominated, the original architectural style that dates from the arrival in the mid-eighteenth century of Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries. This style fused local building-craft traditions with a Spanish architectural vocabulary. Features include the large horizontal Spanish basilica plan, in most cases including barrel-vaulted central naves, and the central placement of single towers above the porticos. Building in the style continued through the early twentieth century. High rainfall and humidity, fire, insect damage, and earthquakes pose constant threats. Communities are abandoning the surviving churches at a rate of approximately two per year. Recognition will encourage the modest investment in preservation required to stem the incremental loss of this cultural resource.



**ELEVATORS OF VALPARAÍSO
VALPARAÍSO, CHILE**

1883 – 1915 MAP SITE NO. 15

ANATIONAL GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO REVIVE the port city through new investments in infrastructure threatens the twenty-four elevators (funiculars) that constitute the defining characteristic of the city as well as one of Chile's most important industrial-heritage sites. Nowhere else in the world do public conveyance elevators of this type exist in such concentration or with as broad a cultural and historical significance. The elevators symbolize Valparaíso's pre-eminence as a maritime center, a position it lost after the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. Because they are still used to facilitate pedestrian traffic, they foster social interaction among the inhabitants. Many elevators could be lost forever due to their advanced state of deterioration. The absence of a plan unifying community, municipal, and private entities in the effort to appreciate, conserve, and protect the elevators threatens their survival.



**ORONGO
EASTER ISLAND, CHILE**

15TH – 18TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 16

THE ORONGO CEREMONIAL VILLAGE ON Easter Island traditionally observed the annual celebration of the Birdman ritual, a grueling athletic competition held upon the return of migratory birds. Orongo occupies one of the most spectacular sites on Rapa Nui—a narrow tongue of rock overlooking the Rano Kau volcano on one side and cliffs descending three hundred meters to the sea on the other. The village is composed of stone houses built into the hillside. Mata Ngaru, an area at the southern end, features seven small houses arranged around a courtyard, the rocks of which are richly carved with petroglyphs. Soil erosion is rapidly undermining these precious stone carvings and causing increasing instability. Erosion has already occurred underneath the stone platform on which the petroglyphs and the houses stand. This process is due in part to foot traffic from visitors, but also to geological defects. If untreated, the entire area of Mata Ngaru will soon slide into the sea. *Rapa Nui National Park is on the World Heritage List.*



**LIAO DYNASTY SITE, CHI FENG CITY
INNER MONGOLIA, CHINA**

916 – 1125 MAP SITE NO. 17

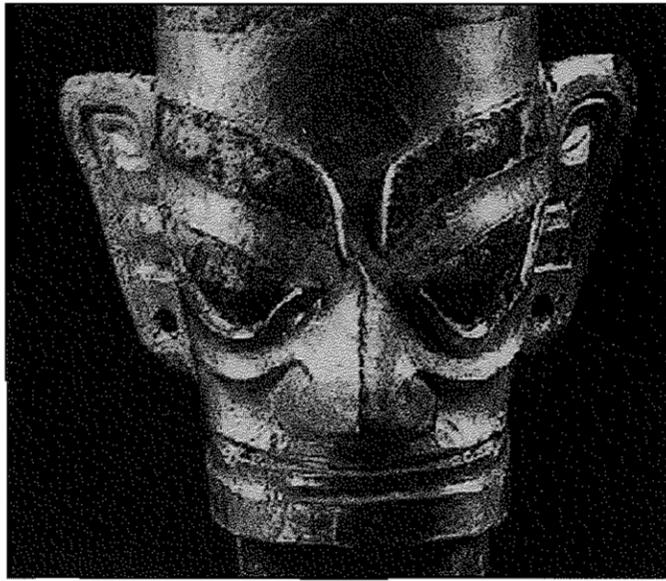
SINCE 1989, IMPORTANT FINDS HAVE BEEN made in the southeastern area of Inner Mongolia, once home to the Hong Shan—a Bronze Age prairie culture, and later the first site of the Liao culture. Liao Dynasty tomb sites have been excavated and found to contain extensive human and material remains, elaborately crafted metal and pottery artifacts, and elements of Liao tomb and graveyard architecture. One section of these newly discovered graveyards was destroyed in June 1991 by seasonal floods, calling attention to the need to protect the area. The ancient city wall has also been destroyed by flooding. A ten-kilometer dike has been constructed to address the situation, and a plan has been prepared and approved that calls for the construction of two additional dikes and the conservation of the site's architectural features. Any delays in the implementation of this plan will result in further destruction of the site.



**NAMSELING MANOR
DRACHI, TIBET, CHINA**

14TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 18

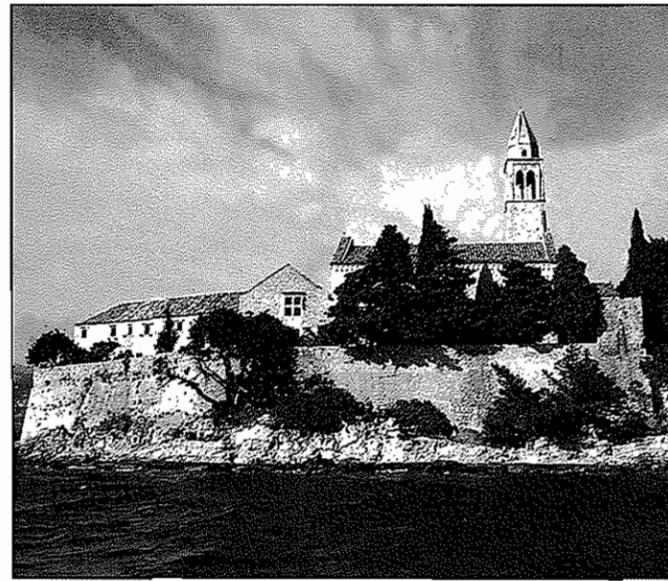
AS RECENTLY AS 1959, NAMSELING MANOR, an estate of rare historical importance, was in use by the Namseling family. Founded in the fourteenth century, the seven-story building retains many of the original features. The surrounding lands include intact the village, gardens, orchards, farmland, and stables. There are no modern buildings to intrude on its feeling of timelessness. Namseling is especially important because the noble estates of Tibet have been all but forgotten. In 1991, heavy rains brought down the already weakened roof. Extreme winters extended the destruction to the three top stories. Large cracks in the east wing may be due to earth tremors. Appeals to save the site have gone unheeded because, as a former noble fief, it does not come under the protection of the religious community. However, the Paris-based Shalu Association, in cooperation with a local agency, is preparing plans to rebuild the internal structure and roof. Only modest funding is needed to carry out this project.



**SAN XING DUI SITE, GUANG HAN CITY
SICHUAN PROVINCE, CHINA**

5TH – 3RD MILLENNIUM B.C. MAP SITE NO. 19

THE SURVIVAL OF A RARE EARLY SHANG CITY is at risk in this increasingly populated, industrialized area, and pollution and topographical risks will no doubt escalate in the near future. San Xing Dui (Three Stars Mound) is one of the most famous primitive tribal ruins in Guang Han, which is located at the northeastern corner of the Sichuan plain. Excavations in 1976 revealed a significant early Shang Dynasty city, circa 5000 to 3000 B.C. Beautiful gilded lion masks and sculpted representations of foreign people, as well as metal vessels and pottery, were found. River flooding destroyed large sections of the ancient city wall. Pollution and lack of conservation efforts contribute to further degradation of the cultural relics found in the many layers of the site. Actions to save the site would develop in three phases—site stabilization, construction of a dike and two roads, and finally, conservation of excavated artifacts.



**LOPUD FRANCISCAN MONASTERY
DUBROVNIK-NERETVA COUNTY, CROATIA**

1400 – 30 MAP SITE NO. 20

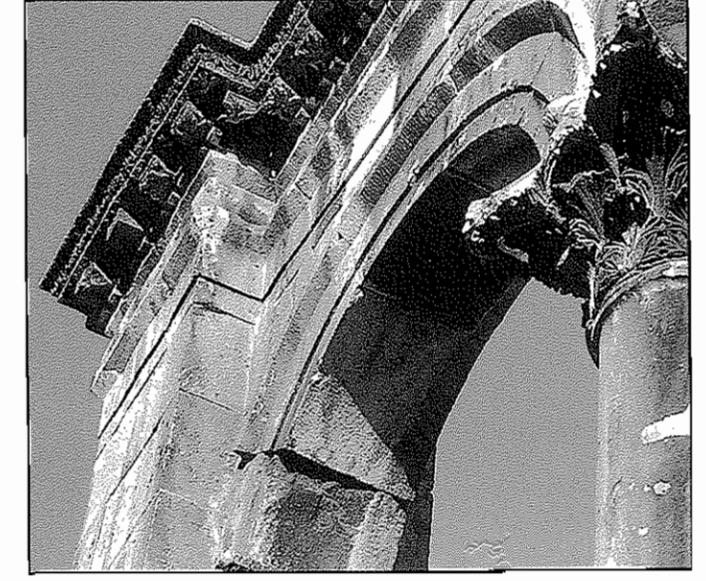
THE ISLANDS DOTTING THE DALMATIAN shoreline form one of the most beautiful scenic areas of the Adriatic coast. Inhabited since Roman times, this picturesque region is now largely abandoned. With Croatia's economy in shambles, these islands hold an immediate potential for economic growth. Lopud Monastery is an example of the many fine structures throughout the area that could be reused as tourist destinations. The Republic of Dubrovnik purchased Lopud in the eleventh century. The monastery still has a functioning church amidst ruined buildings, former gardens, an unused fortress and vacant land. Because of the island's prominent strategic siting, it became a seat for the republic's governor in 1459, and many noble families built summer estates there. Earthquakes, fire, and abandonment—plus the recent war—have undermined the site's survival. Conservation and adaptive reuse would provide a valuable demonstration project.



**OLD CITY HARBOR
DUBROVNIK, CROATIA**

13TH – 19TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 21

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND MISSILES STRUCK Dubrovnik during the siege in 1991 and 1992. The Old City Harbor, part of the fifteenth-century fortress wall that protected the city from military attacks over the centuries, sustained numerous direct hits. Even before this, the wall's stability had been weakened by earthquakes in 1979 and 1995. Any delay in attention to the state of the harbor may result in the collapse of these walls into the sea, placing the foundations of the surrounding historic buildings in jeopardy. While the government allocated funds to support reconstruction after the 1979 earthquake, only twenty-five percent of the work had been finished when war erupted. Today, available funding falls short of what is needed to preserve the city fabric properly. Sponsorship of a conservation plan for the harbor, including a detailed conditions assessment, is a high priority for international assistance. *The Old City of Dubrovnik is on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.*



**SPLIT HISTORIC CENTER
SPLIT, CROATIA**

A.D. 295 – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 22

DIOCLETIAN'S SPLENDID PALACE AT SPLIT stood alone until the seventh century, when refugees fleeing the destruction of nearby Salona, the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia, transformed it into a town. Some twelve centuries of continuous urban life have created a rich and multilayered architectural identity. The historic center of Split is today the cultural heart of the modern city, as well as the link to a past extending back to Roman times. Yet from the moment the town exceeded the palace boundaries the historic nucleus began to decay, as new buildings were built adjacent to older structures. Poor maintenance has brought the structures to the point of collapse. Endangered buildings comprise some twenty thousand square meters. In 1994 the Municipality of Split assumed responsibility for conserving the historic core, to maintain the function of the historic center with its characteristic multifunctional aspects. Yet the municipality lacks the funding required for the decade-long program that is needed. *The historical complex of Split is on the World Heritage List.*



**VILLAGE OF TVRDA
OSIJEK, CROATIA**

1730 – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 23

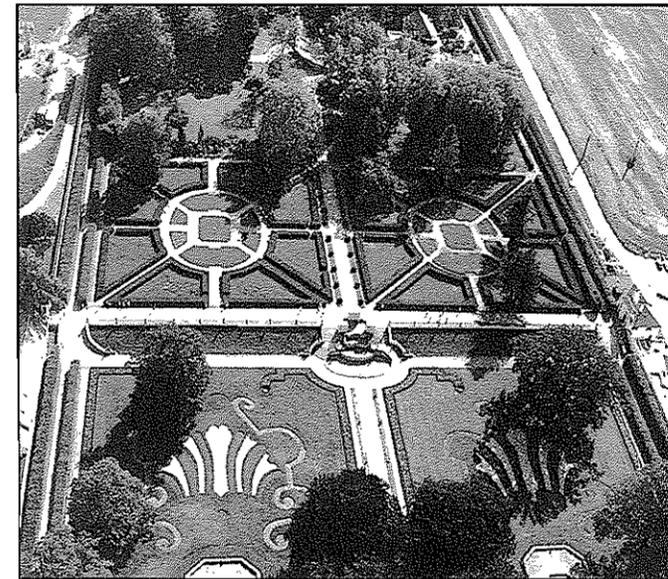
OVER NINETY PERCENT OF THE BUILDINGS in Tvrda were damaged in the Yugoslav war. The historic center of the town of Osijek, Tvrda contains traces of a medieval town conquered and destroyed by the Turks in 152, as well as the Turkish town built on its location. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Austrian Empire constructed at Osijek—which it had taken over in 1687—the largest fortress on the border of the Ottoman Empire. Tvrda has survived as a unique example of an eighteenth-century baroque military, administrative, and commercial urban center. The recent war brought about structural damage from collapsing roofs, walls, and floors. These, in turn, threaten the plaster, sculpture, and murals that lack proper protection and are subject to continuing decay. With an assessment of the destruction already in hand, funding is needed to begin a reconstruction program. *The Croatian government is in the process of proposing Tvrda to the World Heritage List.*



**CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA OF ASSISI
HAVANA, CUBA**

1638 – 44 MAP SITE NO. 24

THE WHOLE OF HISTORIC HAVANA IS IN DIRE need of conservation. Restoration and reuse of the abandoned third cloister of Santa Clara of Assisi, the city's first convent, will be instrumental in catalyzing an effort to conserve the old city. The cloister is in a near ruinous state due to structural failure, infiltration of water through the roof and up from the ground, and insect attack. Because the Centro Nacional de Conservación occupies the other two cloisters, which have already been restored, this demonstration project will add to the resources already established at the convent for conservation of the Cuban heritage. Except for a brief interval as a hospital during the British occupation in 1762, the building served as a convent through 1921. The government bought the buildings in 1923, and since then, they have housed government offices and storage facilities. *Old Havana is on the World Heritage List.*



**ČESKÝ KRUMLOV GARDEN
ČESKÝ KRUMLOV, CZECH REPUBLIC**

1550 – 75 MAP SITE NO. 25

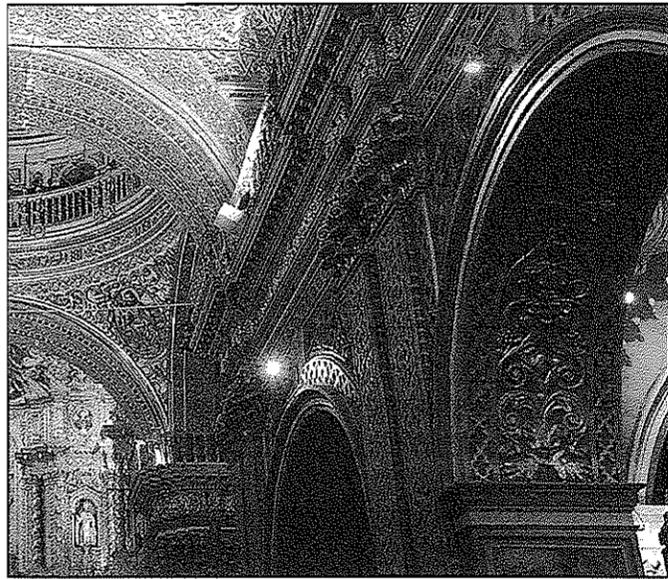
UNKNOWN TO MOST OF THE WORLD DURING the Communist era, the town of Český Krumlov, home of the Schwarzenberg princes, is today one of the popular tourist destinations of Central Europe. Its terraced garden provides an essential counterpoint to the castle, one of Central Europe's most important architectural monuments. It connects the castle visually and physically to the town below through its elaborate architecture—a cascade fountain, staircases, and balustrades. The style of the garden is eclectic—French-style plantings, Italianate rococo and neoclassical terraces, and architectural forms influenced by Hapsburg Vienna. After decades of neglect, the garden is structurally unstable and will suffer irreversible damage without immediate attention. The water-distribution system must be rebuilt, which requires dismantling and reassembling the fountain itself. Due to intractable air pollution, the sculpture should be moved indoors and replaced with replicas. *The historic center of Český Krumlov is on the World Heritage List.*



**KLADRUBY BENEDICTINE MONASTERY
TACHOV DISTRICT, CZECH REPUBLIC**

1115 – 1775 MAP SITE NO. 26

J. B. SANTINI-AICHL WAS ONE OF THE greatest architects of baroque Europe. But his name is little known outside Central Europe. From 1712 to 1726 Santini rebuilt the church of the Benedictine monastery at Kladruby—one of Central Europe's largest Romanesque basilicas—as a baroque edifice with Gothic highlights. Another important architect of the era, K. I. Dientzenhofer, contributed to the extensive baroque rebuilding. After monastic function ceased in 1785, subsequent incompatible uses led to steady deterioration. The cloister church and parts of the new convent have been open to the public since 1978. Following completion of a major highway from Germany to the Czech Republic, the monument's public profile and number of visitors are expected to increase. But the magnitude of the deterioration and a lack of sufficient government funds delay emergency repair and prolong public inaccessibility to the other structures at the site. Kladruby is only one of the many enormous and important baroque structures that the Czech government currently lists as endangered.

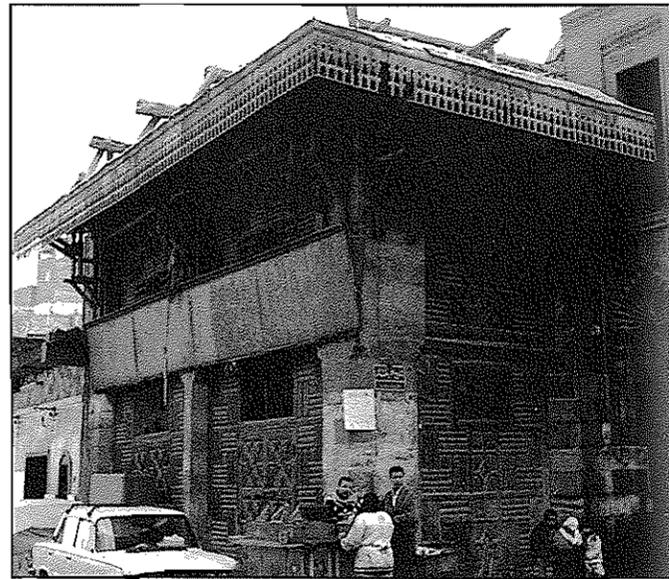


CHURCH OF THE COMPAÑIA
QUITO, ECUADOR

1605 – 1765

MAP SITE NO. 27

THE JESUIT CHURCH IN QUITO IS ONE OF the most significant baroque structures of South America. Portions of the church were destroyed by fire during conservation work in early 1996. The disaster calls attention to the potential risks posed by the restoration process itself. Features of the church include a magnificent golden dome, an altarpiece of carved wood, and a collection of precious objects of bronze, gold, and silver. Even before the fire, there were serious threats to the building—its location in an active seismic zone, atmospheric pollution, ground-water infiltration, past over-cleaning of metal objects and surfaces, and wood deterioration all posed problems. Part of a religious complex built by the Jesuits, the church sits within the educational, cultural, and spiritual center of Quito. *The city of Quito is on the World Heritage List.*



QA'ITBĀY SEBIL (FOUNTAIN HOUSE)
CAIRO, EGYPT

1477 – 78

MAP SITE NO. 28

A RARE VERNACULAR SURVIVOR OF THE fifteenth-century sultanate stands near the Azhar mosque in historic Cairo. The polychromed ashlar-stone building housed the source of water for the area. The interior contained stone troughs, water channels, and spouts. Despite its utilitarian function, the structure was richly decorated with an ornate stone ceiling, wooden beams with floral patterns and sultan's emblems, metal-lattice windows, and an overhanging, raking roof supported by wooden corbels. The structure is one of the many Islamic structures of old Cairo that is in trouble. Rented to a commercial tenant and used as a store-room, the structure has also suffered the ravages of time—pollution damage to the stone, salt formation, biological growth on the wooden roof, and dirt accumulation on the wall and ceiling finishes. To reclaim this small architectural gem, the Cairo preservation movement needs to act quickly. *Islamic Cairo is on the World Heritage List.*



CHATEAU AQUEDUCT
CASTELNAU-PÉGAYROLLES, FRANCE

11TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 29

THE AQUEDUCT SYSTEM IS A RARE EXAMPLE of medieval water architecture, which survived through the 1960s in essentially working order. Consisting of an aqueduct, cistern, irrigation system, and four rare hydraulic water mills (which produced flour and oil for the community), the system was central to chateau life, serving various military, civil, agricultural, and industrial uses. For the past thirty years, the castle and aqueduct have been restored and maintained as a historical and cultural site. But water infiltration has severely compromised the outer layer of one of the castle walls, causing some large rocks to fall into the aqueduct. There is now a three-meter gap at the base, endangering both the structure of the wall and the integrity of the aqueduct. The weakened wall, which forms part of the entrance path to the castle, is subjected to continuous stress and poses a hazard to visitors. In 1995, water infiltration caused another wall on the opposite side of the castle to collapse. Help is needed to stabilize this rapidly deteriorating situation.



SAINT-EMILION MONOLITHIC CHURCH
SAINT-EMILION, FRANCE

11TH – 15TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 30

THE SUBTERRANEAN CHURCH OF SAINT-Emilion, more commonly known as the "Monolith," is divided into three naves dug into a steep rocky slope. Its bell tower, some fifty-three meters in height, dominates the town. A hermit living in the eighth century, the future Saint Emilion, is credited with the Christian occupation of the area. At the end of the eleventh century, a small monastic community united around Saint Emilion's tomb. The archbishop of Bordeaux reformed it in 1110, and the church was dug at this time. The tower's three-thousand-ton weight is off center from the pillars of the church below. The unbalanced transfer of weight threatens the stability of the bell tower. Water infiltration has aggravated the situation. *The town of Saint-Emilion is being considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.*



PITARETI MONASTIC COMPLEX
TETRITSKARO DISTRICT, GEORGIA

1216 – 22

MAP SITE NO. 31

THE TWELFTH-CENTURY KING GEORGE LED his namesake country into a golden age of political unification and artistic flowering. The Pitareti Church of the Holy Virgin is a foremost example of Georgian domed ecclesiastical architecture at the height of his reign. A preeminent monastery through the early eighteenth century, it was closed permanently in 1731 after numerous invasions. The building then fell into gradual decay. Earthquakes and the uneven subsidence of the foundations have caused destruction of masonry and of important fifteenth-century murals, which are vulnerable to leaks. A devastating earthquake in 1988 damaged the dome, the monolithic roof construction, and the roof's stone plaques. Political upheaval in the 1990s forced the abandonment of the village and the loss of a continuous human presence. Now, the Georgian government hopes to resettle Pitareti. The World Monuments Watch spotlight on the church is meant to reinforce this process and ensure that the resettlement program respects the essential qualities of the site.



FESTSPIELHAUS HELLERAU
DRESDEN HELLERAU, GERMANY

1911

MAP SITE NO. 32

THE FESTSPIELHAUS HELLERAU IS ONE OF the birthplaces of modernism as well as an important artifact of European architectural and cultural history. Designed by Heinrich Tessenow to house the Rhythmic Dance School of Jacques Dalcroze and the innovative stage designs of Adolphe Appia, the Festspielhaus introduced new concepts regarding the unity of the arts—architecture, music, dance, and theater. The institute rapidly gained worldwide attention until Dalcroze's departure from Germany during World War I. In 1938 it became a police academy and then an SS barracks. Under Communism the Soviet Army occupied the Festspielhaus, which deteriorated due to neglect. Germans were forbidden to enter and only occasional maintenance took place. Liberated in 1990, the building can now be returned to appropriate use and its rich history preserved. Recognition by the international community is key to ensuring the survival of the Festspielhaus as a dynamic center for culture in Europe.



ETZ HAYIM SYNAGOGUE
HANIA, CRETE, GREECE

15TH – 19TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 33

THIS SYNAGOGUE IS THE ONLY SURVIVING Jewish monument on the island of Crete. It was originally constructed as a church in the fifteenth century, during Venetian rule. In the late seventeenth century it was converted to Jewish use, and numerous inscriptions document its subsequent history. Jews played a vital role in the Cretan community, particularly during the period of Ottoman rule beginning in 1669. The Ottomans formally left in 1896, and Greece annexed Crete in 1913. During this time Jews emigrated steadily, and by 1941 there were only 376 remaining. The Germans deported them in 1944 and they died after their transport ship was bombed and sunk by the Allies. Only recently have efforts been made to reclaim and restore the structure, which was damaged by a bomb in 1941. The building is prominent within the fabric of the historic old Venetian port, and will be lost within ten years in the absence of treatment. A full building survey and preservation plan must be prepared, followed by repair and conservation.

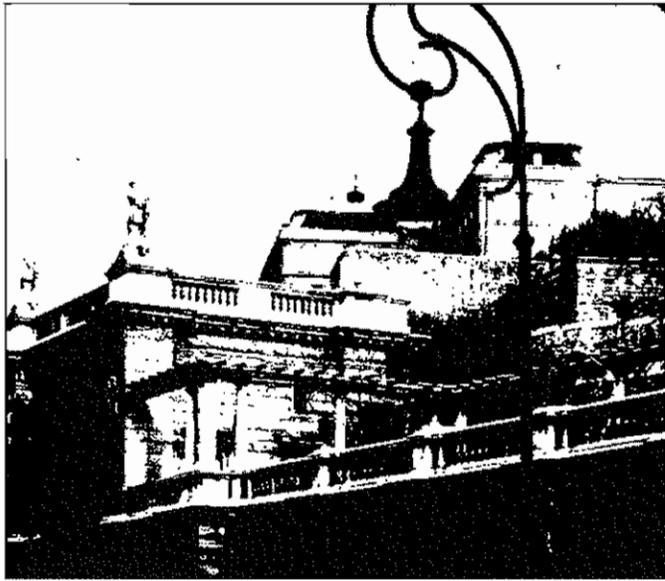


MORUKA-WAINI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
WARAO SETTLEMENTS, GUYANA

5TH MILLENNIUM B.C.

MAP SITE NO. 34

FOREST EXPLOITATION IS DAMAGING THE ancient heartland of the Warao, one of the oldest cultures of the region. The Warao have occupied the various shell mounds between the Orinoco Delta and the mouth of the Amazon dating back about 7000 years. These coastal shell mounds represent a system of reciprocal exchange that led to the development of the dugout canoe and consequent colonization of the Antilles. Excavation of the prehistoric Warao settlements has helped scientists to understand coastal evolution and to identify episodes of climatic change. It also presents a unique opportunity to educate surviving Warao groups about their heritage. Approximately half of the known mounds have been excavated, and key aspects of Warao cultural history have been reconstructed. Now, with increasing development pressures in the region, international recognition is needed to catalyze an effort to develop a tourism- and conservation-management program. Interpretive exhibits installed in kiosks will help raise awareness of the area and the need to conserve it.

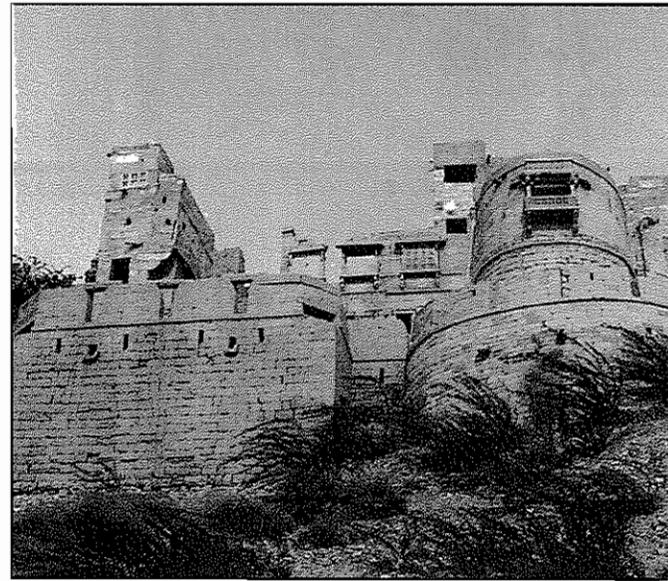


ROYAL GARDEN PAVILIONS
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

1875 – 82

MAP SITE NO. 35

THE BELLE EPOQUE ARCHITECTURE OF Budapest evokes a feeling of prosperity and élan in this great European capital. Miklós Ybl's Royal Garden Pavilions, lying along the Danube riverfront, are an exemplary landmark of this period. The pavilions were constructed after the unification of Buda, Obuda, and Pest as one city—Budapest. Visually, they unify Buda's Castle Hill and the Danube banks as a single tableau. The neglected gardens are in a state of decay. There is not sufficient protection from vandalism, automobile pollution, and traffic vibration—all of which are eroding the architectural elements, the sculpture, and the mosaics. The pavilions' survival is in danger. Collapse could occur within three to five years. In spite of the immense size of the structure, a modest pilot project would serve as a catalyst to encourage authorities to assume the legal and financial responsibility needed to ensure the site's proper protection. *Budapest—including the banks of the Danube with the district of the Buda Castle—is on the World Heritage List.*

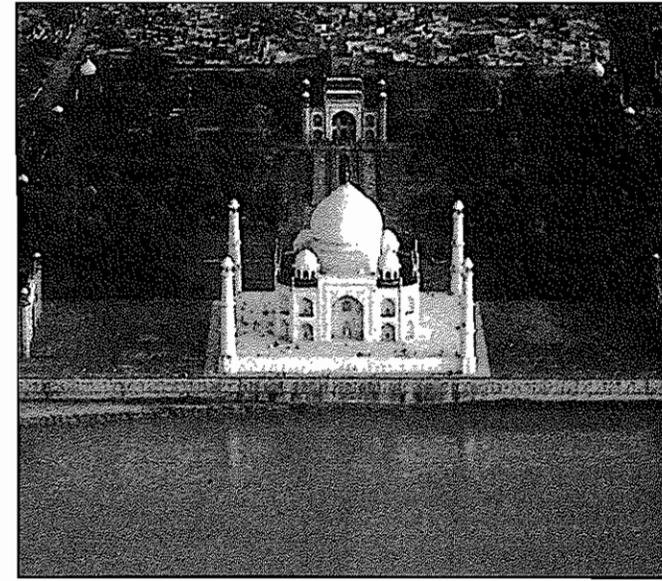


JAISALMER FORT
JAISALMER, RAJASTHAN, INDIA

12TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 36

JAISALMER IS A WALLED COMPLEX OF palaces, temples, and houses located in the Thar desert in West Rajasthan. The city of Jaisalmer was founded in A.D. 1156 by Rao Jaisalji as a military fort on the east-west caravan route. Jaisalmer is built of golden-colored sandstone, adorned with exquisite carvings. Today, Jaisalmer is the only fortress in India that continues to function as a living and working community. Until about twenty years ago, it remained relatively untouched by tourism. Over the past few years it has become a major tourist destination. Jaisalmer faces serious pressures from its population and from tourists. Demands for increased water supply have not been matched with drainage facilities. Sewage dumped in the streets is seeping below the buildings and disrupting the foundations. Of the 469 historic buildings, 87 have collapsed and many more are in poor condition. A formal conservation plan and program is needed for the city of Jaisalmer. Efforts to raise funds in India need to be supplemented with funding from outside the country.



TAJ MAHAL
AGRA, INDIA

1632 – 43

MAP SITE NO. 37

THE TAJ MAHAL, MARBLE TOMB FOR Mumtaz Mahal, wife of emperor Shah Jahan, is considered the epitome of Mughal monumental domed tombs set in a garden. The environment of Agra is today beset with problems relating to the inadequacy of its urban infrastructure for transportation, water, and electricity. The densest pollution near the Taj Mahal is caused by residential fuel combustion, diesel trains and buses, and back-up generators. Construction of the proposed Agra Ring Road and Bypass that would divert the estimated daily 650,000 tons of trans-India truck traffic awaits financing. Strict controls on industrial pollution established in 1982 are being intensively enforced following a 1993 Supreme Court order. The Asian Development Bank's proposed \$300 million loan to the Indian government to finance infrastructure improvements would provide the opportunity to solve the chronic problems. *Agra contains three World Heritage Sites, including the Taj Mahal.*

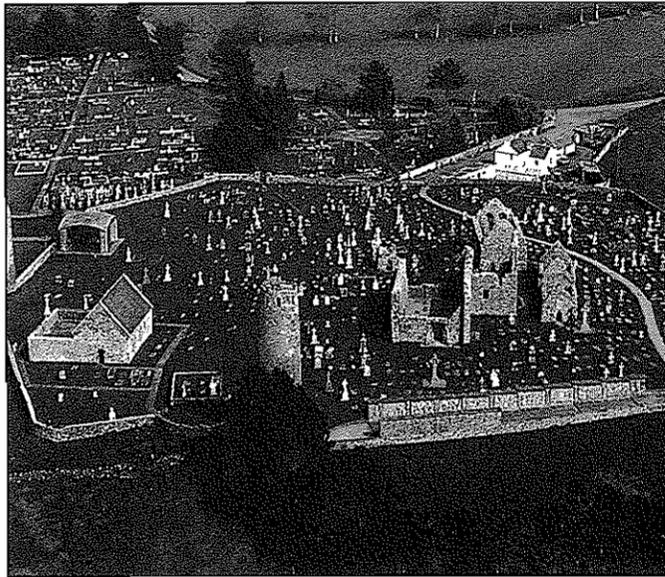


BOROBUDUR
CENTRAL JAVA, INDONESIA

9TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 38

THE POPULARITY OF A RELIGIOUS SITE CAN threaten both its spiritual quality and its physical fabric. Unless ways can be identified to provide for an improved presentation of Borobudur, serious compromise of the visitor experience and deterioration of the monument will continue. For centuries, pilgrims have traveled from throughout the region to experience the majestic expression of the serene Mahayana Buddhist world view, expressed in the temple's "stairway to enlightenment" layout and illustrated in the carved panels that encircle it. Tourism- and site-management plans, which are the last phase of the UNESCO restoration launched in 1972, have not yet been fully realized, but efforts continue to address the questions of uncontrolled spread of vendors on site and the growth of visitor facilities. A site-management strategy that addresses both short-term and long-term preservation and economic concerns, proposed in January 1995, is desperately needed. *The Borobudur Temple Compounds are on the World Heritage List.*

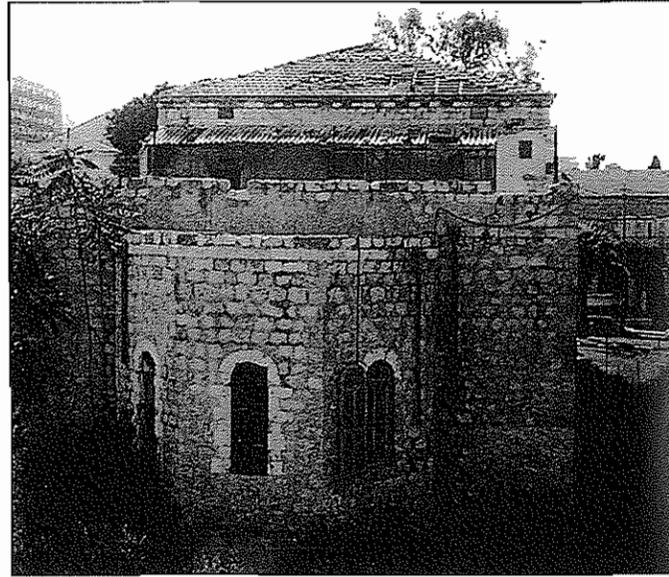


**CLONMACNOISE NEW GRAVEYARD
COUNTY OFFALY, IRELAND**

6TH – 13TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 39

CLONMACNOISE IS A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEX OF ruins—churches, towers, a castle, three high crosses, and hundreds of Early Christian cross slabs. Until recently no one knew the breadth of the archaeological wealth within the grounds adjacent to the sixth-century monastery. This is one of the most intact and scenic early monastic sites in Ireland. The monastery flourished for seven centuries and withstood numerous incidents of fire and plunder. In 1214, Norman conquerors built a castle at the site. Gaelic control resumed later in the century, but the monastery never regained its importance. Shortly after attack and devastation in 1552 by the English, the diocese was absorbed by its larger neighbor, Meath. Since the 1950s, the grounds adjacent to the monastery walls have served as a graveyard. Its planned expansion will threaten newly discovered ancient remains that lie below it. Use of the adjacent fields should be stopped to preserve the integrity of the site.



**GEMEINDEHAUS, GERMAN COLONY
HAIFA, ISRAEL**

1869

MAP SITE NO. 40

IN 1868 A SMALL BAND OF SCHISMATIC German Lutherans—called the Templars—established a colony in Haifa. Characteristically German architecture bespeaks the immigrants’ abiding nationalism in their new home and gives their former neighborhood in Haifa a distinctly European flavor. The Gemeindefhaus was built to accommodate the Templar community school and a house of prayer. At the beginning of World War II, the British authorities in Palestine expelled the Templars, and they were repatriated. Today the Gemeindefhaus stands abandoned; the loss of its roof to vandalism and fire leaves it exposed to the elements, hastening deterioration. Lack of funds prevents the undertaking of repairs and conservation. Only if a new use is found for the Gemeindefhaus will its continued existence be assured.



**THE WHITE CITY
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL**

1930 – 39

MAP SITE NO. 41

THE WHITE CITY PROVIDES A CAPSULE history of international modern architecture. Influenced by the Bauhaus, Le Corbusier, and Erich Mendelsohn, architects who fled Europe in the 1930s created an architectural idiom to address climatic, regional, and traditional building issues. The construction boom that they led shaped the identity of the emerging city of Tel Aviv. Although one thousand buildings in the historic center have been designated for preservation, neglect and lack of knowledge of appropriate restoration techniques have prevented appropriate maintenance. Plans for the revitalization of the city would allow stories to be added to the buildings, including those designated for preservation. The result would be disastrous—an alteration of scale through the destruction of the architects’ minimalist language. World Monuments Watch listing supports the efforts of preservationists to document key examples of twentieth-century architecture such as the White City and raise public awareness regarding their very urgent conservation needs.



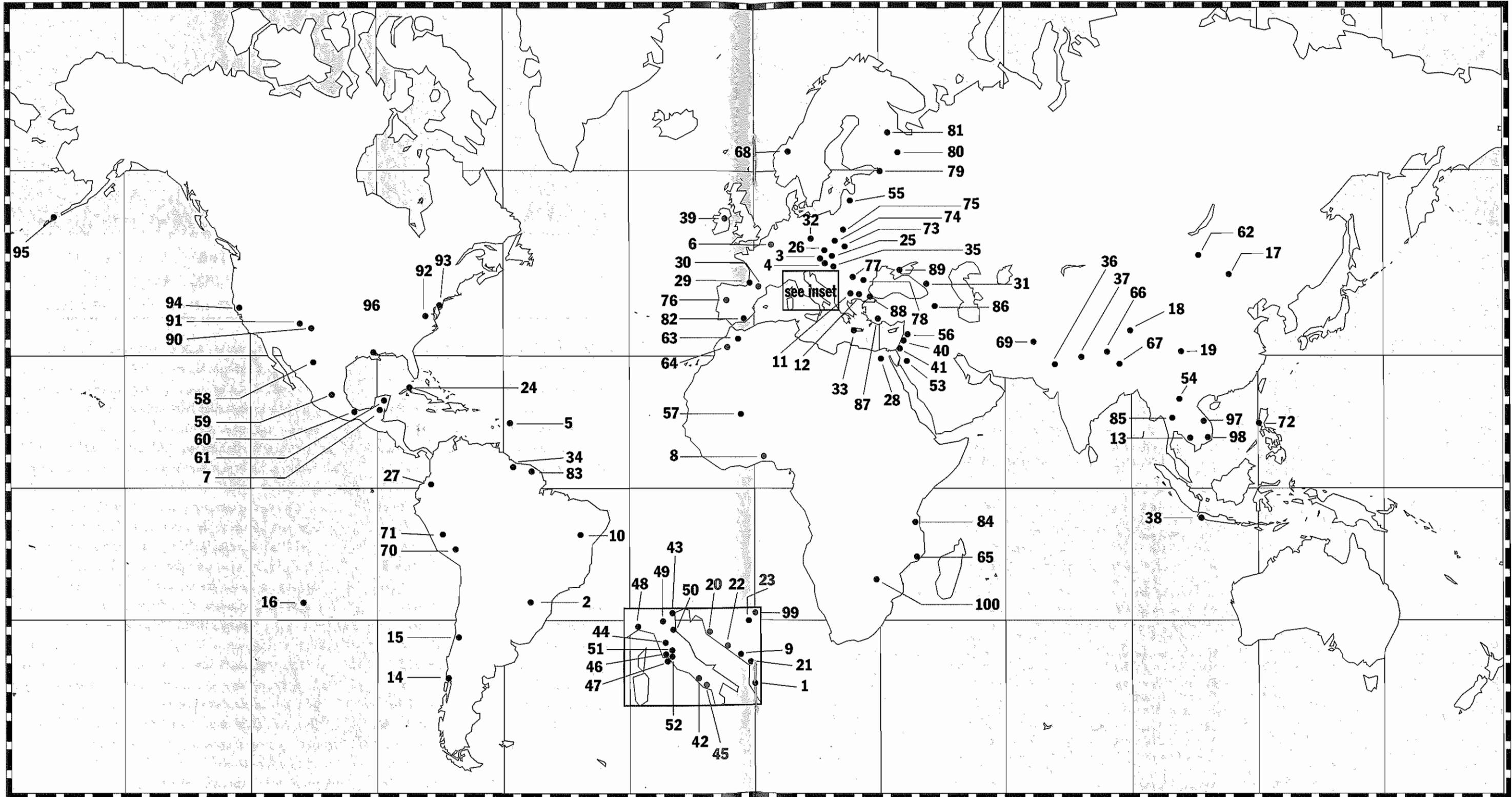
**ANCIENT POMPEII
POMPEII (NAPLES), ITALY**

1ST C. B.C. – 1ST C. A.D.

MAP SITE NO. 42

POMPEII, BURIED BY THE ERUPTION OF Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79, is one of the world’s most important archaeological inheritances. Covering approximately sixty-six hectares (163 acres), Pompeii is an open-air museum of fifteen hundred buildings, comprising one million square meters of walls adorned with twenty thousand square meters of frescoes. Pompeii desperately needs repair. Not only is the area unstable geologically, but the ruins have been exposed to the weather for nearly 250 years. Like living cities, ancient Pompeii requires continuing public works and surveillance. Excavated since 1748, it has never had a concerted conservation effort commensurate with its scale. A general plan of restoration and interpretation of ancient Pompeii needs to begin in earnest. As a start, the World Monuments Watch has been asked to sponsor the emergency conservation of the tomb of Vestorio Prisco, whose frescoes celebrate the generosity of this young magistrate who died only a few years before the city’s tragic end.

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES • 1996



SITE NAME, CITY, COUNTRY

- 1 Butrint Archaeological Site, Sarande, Albania
- 2 San Ignacio Mini, San Ignacio, Argentina
- 3 Belvedere Gardens, Vienna, Austria
- 4 Franciscan Church, Vienna, Austria
- 5 Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill, St. Andrew, Barbados
- 6 Tour and Taxis (transport hub), Brussels, Belgium
- 7 El Pilar Archaeological Reserve, Belize River Area, Belize
- 8 Royal Palaces of Benin, Abomey and Porto-Novo, Benin
- 9 Village of Počitelj, Počitelj, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 10 Serra da Capivara National Park, São Raimundo Nonato, Piaui, Brazil
- 11 Ivanovo Rock Chapels, Rousse Region, Bulgaria
- 12 Madara Horseman, Kaspichan, Bulgaria
- 13 Angkor Archaeological District, Siem Reap, Cambodia
- 14 Churches of Chiloé, Chiloé Archipelago, Chile
- 15 Elevators of Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile
- 16 Orongo, Easter Island, Chile
- 17 Liao Dynasty Site, Chi Feng City, Inner Mongolia, China
- 18 Namseling Manor, Drachi, Tibet, China
- 19 San Xing Dui Site, Sichuan Province, China
- 20 Lopud Franciscan Monastery, Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia
- 21 Old City Harbor, Dubrovnik, Croatia
- 22 Split Historic Center, Split, Croatia
- 23 Village of Tvrda, Osijek, Croatia
- 24 Convent of Santa Clara of Assisi, Havana, Cuba
- 25 Český Krumlov Garden, Český Krumlov, Czech Republic
- 26 Kladruby Benedictine Monastery, Kladruby, Tachov District, Czech Republic
- 27 Church of the Compañía, Quito, Ecuador
- 28 Qa'itbāy Sebil (Fountain House), Cairo, Egypt
- 29 Chateau Aqueduct, Castelnau-Pégayrolles, France
- 30 Saint-Emilion Monolithic Church, Saint-Emilion, France
- 31 Pitareti Monastic Complex, Tetrtskaro District, Georgia
- 32 Festspielhaus Hellerau, Dresden Hellerau, Germany
- 33 Etz Hayim Synagogue, Hania, Crete, Greece
- 34 Moruka-Waini Cultural Landscape, Warao Settlements, Guyana
- 35 Royal Garden Pavilions, Budapest, Hungary
- 36 Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India
- 37 Taj Mahal, Agra, India
- 38 Borobudur, Central Java, Indonesia
- 39 Clonmacnoise New Graveyard, County Offaly, Ireland
- 40 Gemeindehaus, German Colony, Haifa, Israel
- 41 The White City, Tel Aviv, Israel
- 42 Ancient Pompeii, Pompeii (Naples), Italy

- 43 Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument, Venice, Italy
- 44 Garden of Villa Medici at Castello, Florence, Italy
- 45 Grottos of San Michele, Salerno, Italy
- 46 Neopitagorica Basilica at Porta Maggiore, Rome, Italy
- 47 Nero's Palace — Domus Aurea, Rome, Italy
- 48 Ruins on the River Centa, Albenga (Savona), Italy
- 49 San Giacomo Maggiore Portico, Bologna, Italy
- 50 Santa Maria in Stelle, Verona, Italy
- 51 Sts. Ambrogio and Carlo al Corso, Rome, Italy
- 52 Temple of Hercules, Forum Boarium, Rome, Italy
- 53 Southern Temple, Wadi Mousa, Petra, Jordan
- 54 Vat Sisaket, Vientiane, Laos
- 55 Abava Valley Cultural Landscape, Kurzeme District, Latvia
- 56 Ancient Tyre, Tyre, Lebanon
- 57 Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site, Djenné, Mali
- 58 Church of Jesús Nazareno, Atotonilco, Guanajuato, Mexico
- 59 Modern Mural Paintings, Various buildings, Mexico
- 60 San Juan de Ulúa Fort, Veracruz, Mexico
- 61 Yucatán Indian Chapels, Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico
- 62 Bogd Khaan Palace Museum, Ulaanbaatar Town, Mongolia
- 63 Medieval Sijilmassa, Rissani, Morocco
- 64 Rabbi Shlomo Ibn Danan and Mansano Synagogues, Fez, Morocco

- 65 Mozambique Island, Nampula Province, Mozambique
- 66 Gombas of Upper Mustang, Lo Manthang, Upper Mustang, Nepal
- 67 Teku Thapatali Monument Zone, Bagmati River, Kathmandu, Nepal
- 68 Vågå Old Church, Vågåmo, Oppland County, Norway
- 69 Tamba Wari, Indus River Delta, Sindh, Pakistan
- 70 Historic Center of Cusco, Cusco, Peru
- 71 Murals of the Allauca Church, Rapaz, Peru
- 72 Angono Petroglyphs, Rizal, Philippines
- 73 Debnó Parish Church, Nowy Targ, Poland
- 74 Our Lady's Assumption Basilica, Cracow, Poland
- 75 Prózna Street, Warsaw, Poland
- 76 Côa Valley Petroglyphs, Vila Nova de Foz Côa, Portugal
- 77 Brancusi's *Endless Column*, Târgu-Jiu, Romania
- 78 Romano Catholic Church, Ghelinta, Romania
- 79 Alexander Palace, Tsarskoje Selo, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 80 Kizhi Pogost, Kizhi Island, Lake Onega, Russia
- 81 Paanajärvi Village, Kemi Province, Russia
- 82 Moorish Houses of Granada, Granada, Spain
- 83 Jodensavanne, Jodensavanne, Suriname
- 84 Kilwa Kisiwani Portuguese Fort, Lindi Region, Tanzania

- 85 Ayuttaya & Other Flooded Sites along Chao Praya River, Thailand
- 86 Ani Archaeological Site, Ocarli Köyü, Kars, Turkey
- 87 Çatal Hüyük, Küçükköy, Turkey
- 88 Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey
- 89 Ancient Chersonesos, Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
- 90 Adobe Missions, New Mexico, United States of America
- 91 Chaco Culture National Historic Park, McKinley County, New Mexico, United States of America
- 92 Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
- 93 Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York, New York, United States of America
- 94 Golden Gate Park Conservatory, San Francisco, California, United States of America
- 95 Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church, Unalaska, Alaska, United States of America
- 96 Lafayette Cemetery No.1, New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America
- 97 Minh Mang Tomb, Hue City, Vietnam
- 98 My Son Temple District, Duy Xuyen District, Vietnam
- 99 Subotica Synagogue, Subotica, Yugoslavia
- 100 Khami National Monument, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

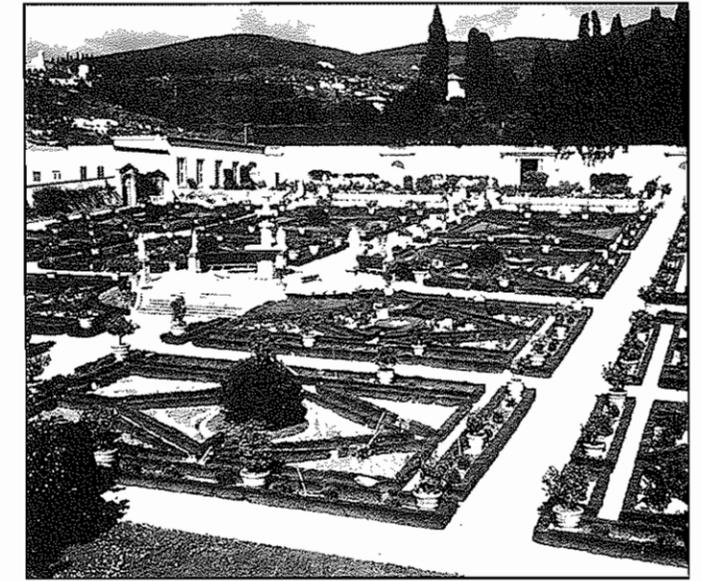


BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI MONUMENT
VENICE, ITALY

1488 – 96

MAP SITE NO. 43

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF BARTOLOMEO Colleoni, sculpted by Andrea del Verrocchio and cast by Alessandro Leopardi, is one of the great colossal bronzes of the fifteenth century, which began an Italian revival of the Roman tradition of equestrian monuments. Riding high above the Campo San Giovanni e Paolo, General Colleoni and his horse form one of Venice's most striking urban compositions. The statue was last restored in 1919. Exposed to the elements, it has fallen prey to the aggressive environment of the Veneto region, where salt from the lagoon and pollutants mix with the humid air. Active corrosion is eroding the surface of the sculpture and, if left unchecked, may weaken the iron armature. Conservation will begin with a diagnostic survey of the state of decay. The problems of the Colleoni statue are emblematic of those facing bronze sculptures in urban environments. *Venice is on the World Heritage List.*

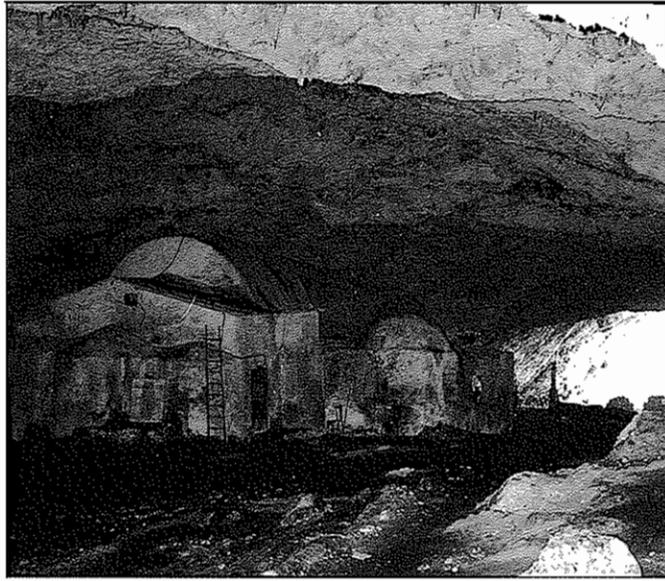


GARDEN OF VILLA MEDICI AT CASTELLO
FLORENCE, ITALY

1500 – 1799

MAP SITE NO. 44

THE GARDEN OF THE VILLA MEDICI AT Castello is the prototype for sixteenth-century Italian gardens. Nicolò Tribolo developed an iconographic program honoring the illustrious dominion of Tuscany under the new government of Cosimo I de Medici. Highlights include the great fountain of Hercules and Antaeus (by Tribolo and Pierino da Vinci, surmounted by the bronze statue group by Ammannati) and Ammannati's grotto which was once animated by spectacular waterworks. Today the garden provides the area with recreational space. Air pollution has caused the stonework and sculptures to deteriorate. Attention is needed to return this great site to a condition of optimum protection and maintenance. A master plan is being developed to replicate endangered sculpture and display the originals indoors. Restoration of a niche and replication of its sculpture have been proposed as a demonstration project to raise public awareness and encourage further support.



**GROTTOS OF SAN MICHELE
SALERNO, ITALY**

8TH – 9TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 45

ORIENTAL INFLUENCES FROM THE monastic communities that settled along the southern Italian coast can be found in these large and complex decorated grottos, which comprise seven chapels in an extensive natural cavern. The site retains traces of settlements dating from the neolithic period. The chapels are of rustic construction. The largest is decorated with a fresco cycle from the eighth and ninth centuries, an epoch otherwise poorly documented in this part of Italy. Their decoration is comparable with the better-known examples at San Vincenzo in Volturno. High humidity has caused ongoing deterioration of the frescoes, and the poor construction materials of the chapels require extensive maintenance. The works are vulnerable to vandalism and theft. To be saved, these isolated works of archaeological importance must be thoroughly monitored, and visitor access strictly controlled.



**NEOPITAGORICA BASILICA AT
PORTA MAGGIORE, ROME, ITALY**

1ST CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 46

ROMAN ARISTOCRATS IN THE FIRST CENTURY A.D. who were dedicated to the doctrines of Neo-Pythagoreanism commissioned this basilica, a structure whose layout of three naves and a central apse provides a critical link to traditional Christian churches. The stucco decorations and wall paintings are perhaps the most extensive and best-preserved cycle to survive from this period. The basilica lies twenty meters below a nearby railroad and suffers from constant vibrations. Water permeates the basilica and the plaster surfaces are peeling. The Italian government and the State Railways Corporation have funded an action plan that calls for draining, waterproofing and ventilating the structure; funds are still needed to conserve the decorative plaster work and the frescoes, the key attributes of this remarkable monument. *The historic center of Rome is on the World Heritage List.*

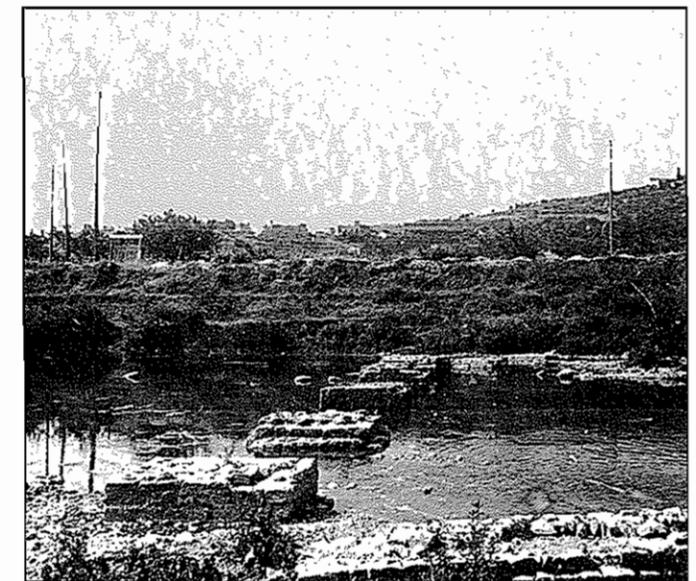


**NERO'S PALACE — DOMUS AUREA
ROME, ITALY**

A.D. 64

MAP SITE NO. 47

DISCOVERED ABOUT 1480, THE DOMUS Aurea, Nero's Golden Palace, was the major source of information about ancient Roman painting and decoration for Renaissance artists. Although much has been lost, the rooms occupied by the emperor himself, covering approximately ten thousand square meters, remain largely intact, serving as the substructure of the Baths of Trajan. Salt crystallization, calcium deposits, pollutant crusts, and biological growth obscure the beauty of the decorations and threaten their survival. Lack of knowledge regarding the degree of deterioration increases the real risk of their loss. A detailed analytical study of the frescoes and stuccoes in all the rooms in the palace is urgently needed in order to elaborate an appropriate conservation strategy. *The historic center of Rome is on the World Heritage List.*



**RUINS ON THE RIVER CENTA
ALBENGA (SAVONA), ITALY**

1ST C. B.C. – 1ST C. A.D.

MAP SITE NO. 48

ALBINGAUNUM, THE WEALTHY ROMAN CITY along the River Centa, was important both strategically and commercially because of its position as a gateway to the fertile plains of Northern Italy and Gaul, and as a major port with access to the Mediterranean Sea. Today the Ligurian region, including the modern town of Albenga, is plagued by chronic flooding. To relieve this problem, widening the riverbed has been proposed. In the dredging process, though, significant and as-yet-unexcavated ancient Roman ruins would be destroyed, including an aqueduct, a bath complex, a burial ground, and stretches of the ancient city walls. A court order blocking the project is under appeal and may be overturned. A timely evaluation, jointly conducted by engineers and archaeologists, of the impacts and alternatives is needed to forestall the proposed dredging. An expression of concern from outside the region will bolster local preservation efforts. Focusing broader attention on the importance of studying alternative solutions is the purpose of this listing.



SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE PORTICO
BOLOGNA, ITALY

1477 – 81

MAP SITE NO. 49

SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE BOASTS AN elegant portico—the only one of Renaissance style in Bologna—along its northern side. The portico connects the church to the smaller church of Santa Cecilia, providing both structures with a unifying architectural element of exceptional merit. Its ornate frieze of polychromed terra-cotta grotesques—coated to look like marble—is an early example of the use of one material to imitate another. Neglect has undermined the structure. Decaying stone threatens the stability of the thirty-six columns supporting the arcade, and some sections of the crowning frieze have in fact collapsed. Air pollution and leaking roofs are not the only problems; students from the nearby university are responsible for acts of ongoing vandalism. Public advocacy and private support are needed to spur a conservation project that includes consolidation of areas threatened with unrecoverable loss, cleaning of the surfaces, and restoration of deteriorated elements and flaking surfaces.

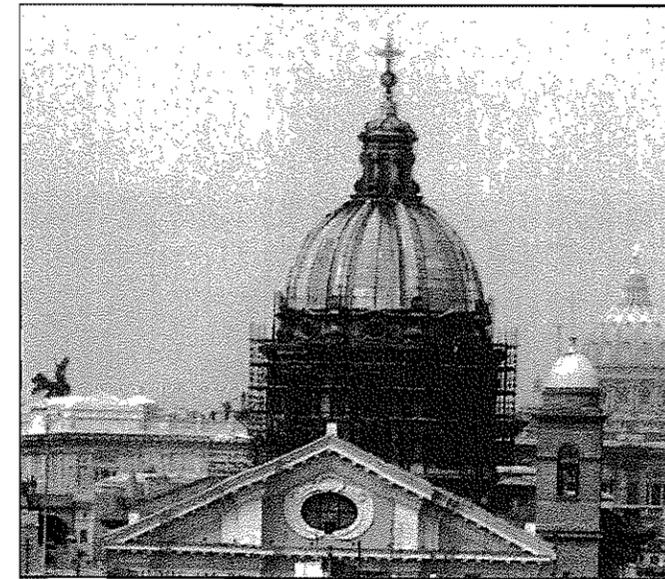


SANTA MARIA IN STELLE
VERONA, ITALY

2ND – 5TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 50

SANTA MARIA IN STELLE, A GROTTA CUT into a hillside along a stream near Verona, dates from the second century A.D. Originally used as a site for the worship of woodland nymphs, it was converted in the fifth century to a church and decorated with Christian frescoes and mosaic floors, which are among the earliest examples of their type to survive today. Moisture problems from precipitation and an adjacent stream have resulted in the weakening of wall structures and finishes. Large sections of the wall frescoes are peeling away, and discoloration from staining and calcium carbonate deposits reduces the legibility of these rare Early Christian paintings. Humidity levels must be controlled at the site in order to save the surviving frescoes and mosaics. A preliminary study to understand the causes of the deterioration and to develop a method to stem the damage is the first step toward planning the safest way to permit public access.

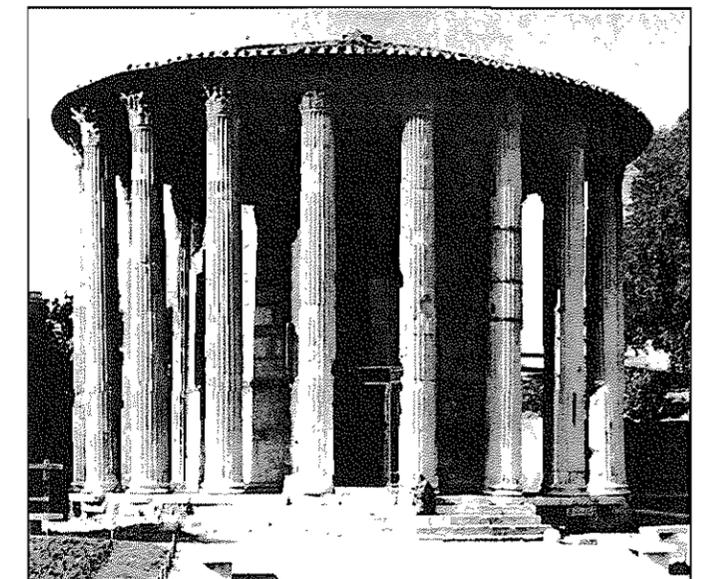


STS. AMBROGIO AND CARLO AL CORSO
ROME, ITALY

1612 – 1685

MAP SITE NO. 51

THE BASILICA IS A HIGHLIGHT OF THE LATE baroque in Rome. In 1471 Pope Sixtus IV granted the Lombard Archconfraternity a small medieval church. The old church was demolished and reconstructed in 1513. In 1610 a new and larger church was conceived to honor St. Carlo Borromeo's canonization. While many architects were involved in the design of the ornate interior, Onorio and Martino Longhi and Pietro da Cortona were its primary authors. Cortona is renowned for his dome, one of the most striking of the city skyline. Damaged lead on the six side cupolas exposes them to the elements. Water entering through the roof is damaging the building's wooden frame. Marble slabs lining the walls have loosened; pollution and dirt now threaten the plaster. Frescoes, stuccoes, rich decorative work, and the crypt are in a serious state of decay. Although significant funding is required to restore the church, its listing will focus attention on completing the effort to save a significant baroque monument. *The historic center of Rome is on the World Heritage List.*



TEMPLE OF HERCULES, FORUM BOARIUM
ROME, ITALY

179 – 142 B.C.

MAP SITE NO. 52

THE TEMPLE OF HERCULES, ONE OF ROME'S most famous ancient monuments, is crumbling. For nearly twenty-two hundred years the circular temple, which is also known as the Temple of Vesta, has stood near the Tiber River in the Forum Boarium. Today, the foundation is seriously eroded, its finely carved Pentellic marble columns lean out of plumb, and rusting iron clamps inserted in an 1810 restoration have caused the marble to splinter with great frequency. A minor earthquake could topple the fragile structure. Conservation will involve strengthening the structure through a noninvasive treatment that will not alter the ancient marbles. Conservation plans also call for preserving the early twelfth century Christian frescoes on the interior, completing necessary excavations, and restoring the original ground level around the temple's repaired foundation. *The historic center of Rome is on the World Heritage List.*



SOUTHERN TEMPLE, WADI MOUSA
PETRA, JORDAN

1ST – 6TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 53



VAT SISAKET
VIENTIANE, LAOS

1819 – 25

MAP SITE NO. 54



ABAVA VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
KURZEME DISTRICT, LATVIA

13TH – 19TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 55



ANCIENT TYRE
TYRE, LEBANON

3RD MILLENNIUM B.C. – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 56

THE DECAY OF PETRA IS ALMOST AS FAMED AS its delicate beauty. Petra is constantly threatened by flash floods and earthquakes. In January 1996 the Petra area suffered two substantial earthquakes; the extent of damage is uncertain. Petra is in large part cut into the red sandstone hillside. Located in the center of Petra, the massive Southern Temple, more than twenty meters high, was once white-stuccoed, which must have produced a dramatic effect when set against its rose red backdrop. After millennia of erosion, water intrusion, and seismic vibrations, Petra's freestanding wall constructions and cliff structures are very fragile. Pot hunters are an additional problem. A holistic study of Petra's conservation needs is proposed by the Jordanian government. A, permanent, well-equipped on-site conservation laboratory and an artifact storage facility are needed, including equipment, such as trucks and front loaders. Scaffolding and consolidation materials are needed to carry out archaeological first aid. *Petra is on the World Heritage List.*

VAT SISAKET IS THE ONLY REMNANT OF Buddhist architecture of its time. Built shortly before the Siamese invasion of 1828, it is the only monastery that they spared. That the complex survived might be explained by the Siamese stylistic influences that can be traced back to its founder, King Chao Anou, who was raised and educated in Siam. The future king of Laos drew inspiration from the monasteries that surrounded him in his childhood, which included interpretations of the ceilings of seventeenth-century Loire chateaux. Threats include deteriorating roof tiles, rafters, and lintels; termite attack; and sculptural degradation due to lack of protection and maintenance. The monuments must be protected from water penetration. One stupa is in a critical state of deterioration; the absence of a proper coating has left the masonry unprotected from the elements and has caused severe water damage. Eventually, restoration of exposed woodwork will also be necessary.

RAPID PRIVATIZATION THREATENS A TYPICAL rural landscape complete with historic towns, wildlife preserves, and the world's northernmost medieval vineyards. Since 1991 an area near Pedvale has been an open-air art museum for works made there by Latvian and foreign artists. The region developed in the Middle Ages along the road to Germany that followed the course of the Abava River. Natural features include rapids and waterfalls, caves and ledges, and over eight hundred species of plants and animals. The architectural heritage includes the medieval center of Kandava, Sabile's abandoned vineyards, the country estate of Pedvale, and many other eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings. Insensitive development, in the face of the pressures of rapid privatization, may lead to the subdivision of lots and to construction that would irreversibly change the historic rural landscape. International recognition will catalyze the effort to establish a conservation area and to implement a legal framework for development.

KNOWN FOR ITS BEAUTY AND ITS STRATEGIC position on the Mediterranean, the ancient Phoenician city of Tyre possesses a rich, long history. Tyre's achievements include the founding of its eventual rival, Carthage; major contribution to the building of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem; and invention of the famous purple pigment. The Babylonians laid siege to Tyre in the sixth century B.C.; Alexander the Great conquered the city in 332 B.C. and joined the island of Tyre to the mainland, creating the present landscape. In A.D. 636 the Roman city fell and remained under Arab domination until taken by the Crusaders in 1124. The Mamelukes nearly destroyed Tyre in the thirteenth century. Today, development—urban, industrial, and commercial—threatens the monumental ruins. A master plan is needed to prevent the catastrophic loss of extant portions of ancient Tyre by ensuring that contemporary growth provides for the survival of the ancient city. *Tyre is on the World Heritage List and its preservation is foreseen as a UNESCO International Safeguarding Campaign.*



**DJENNÉ-DJENO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
DJENNÉ, MALI**

3RD C. B.C. – 13TH C. A.D.

MAP SITE NO. 57

DEALERS SEARCHING FOR THE EVOCATIVE ancient terra-cotta figurines that have made Djenné famous are undermining the equally important architectural fabric of what is considered the most beautiful ancient city of sub-Saharan Africa. Djenné is the oldest site of its kind, having flourished as a commercial city between 250 B.C. and A.D. 500. It was occupied until the thirteenth century, when inhabitants moved three kilometers to the north to the modern Djenné. In the mid-1980s strict laws were enacted to stem the loss of artifacts from looting and illicit trade. Erosion and unstable topography also pose threats to the region. To stabilize the situation, the site needs to be replanted, and barriers and windbreaks need to be constructed to slow soil erosion. An on-site museum would improve visitor understanding and discourage villagers from participating in the pilage of antiquities. Without reforestation and other measures, the site will collapse. *Djenné is on the World Heritage List.*

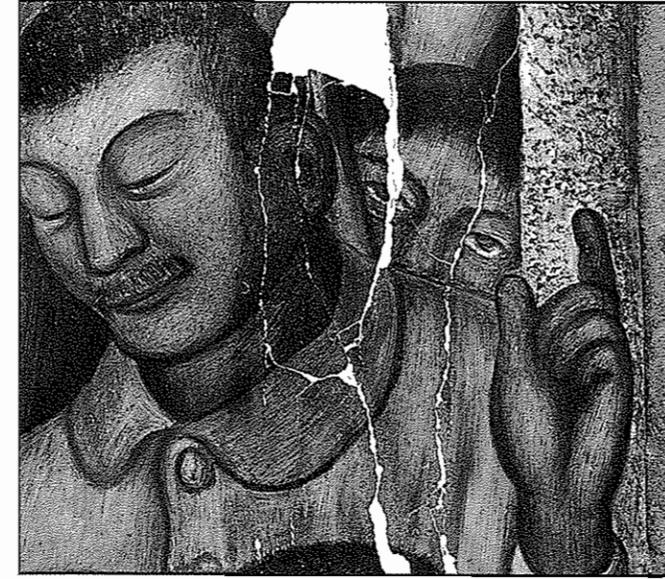


**CHURCH OF JESÚS NAZARENO
ATOTONILCO, GUANAJUATO, MEXICO**

1740 – 76

MAP SITE NO. 58

FOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED YEARS Atotonilco has been the destination for religious pilgrimages that annually bring tens of thousands of people to worship at the richly decorated altars of Jesús Nazareno. Constructed between 1740 and 1776, the Church of Jesús Nazareno of Atotonilco is famous for its murals, which embody a syncretic iconography mixing traditional Biblical imagery with representations of native religious beliefs. Just outside the prosperous tourist center of San Miguel de Allende, the village of Atotonilco is also an important historical site and lacks an adequate infrastructure to handle its many visitors. Time and neglect have caused the deterioration of the church, where rainwater infiltration, extremes of temperature, and smoke from votive candles over many years have threatened the rich collection of murals. A private Mexican conservation group, Adopte una Obra de Arte, has chosen Atotonilco for a long-term preservation campaign, but it needs assistance from San Miguel de Allende's many international visitors.

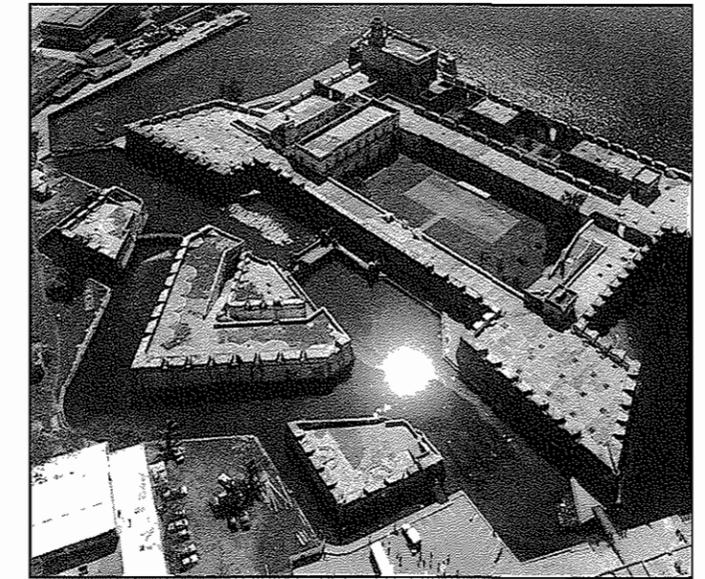


**MODERN MURAL PAINTINGS
VARIOUS CITIES, MEXICO**

1920 – 50

MAP SITE NO. 59

EARLY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THE post-revolutionary government of Mexico commissioned artists to portray the new social and political ideas of the era. Combining European and indigenous techniques, artists such as Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros left a wealth of eloquent and historically significant murals that are still on display in public buildings throughout Mexico. Due to Mexico's position along an active fault, though, these buildings are continually subjected to earthquakes. Tremors and settling cause cracks, damaging the murals and allowing water penetration, leading to further destruction. To preserve the murals for the future, massive foundation reinforcements are needed, at very significant cost. This work has not been carried out, in part because of the division of responsibilities for the structures among different Mexican national and local authorities. In the absence of overall coordination for conservation and adequate funds to support the work, these key cultural assets remain at risk.

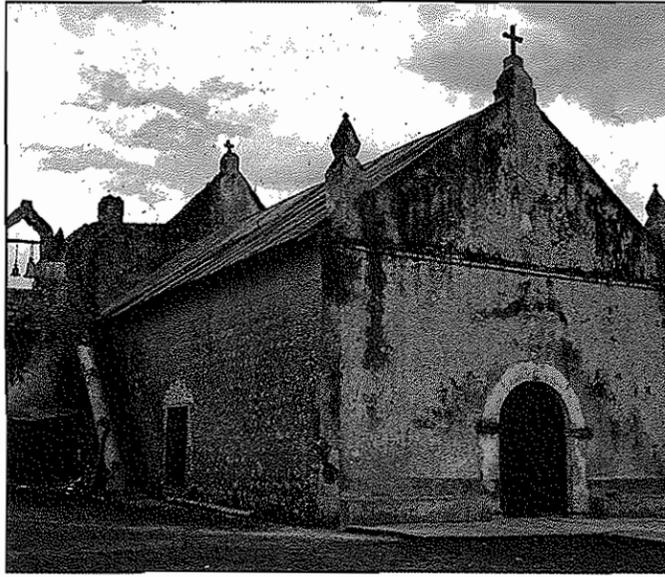


**SAN JUAN DE ULÚA FORT
VERACRUZ, MEXICO**

1535–1786

MAP SITE NO. 60

SAN JUAN DE ULÚA MARKS THE SITE OF THE beginning and end of Spanish domination in Mexico. The island was discovered in 1518 by the adventurer Juan de Grijalva, and construction of the fort began in 1535. It was the first port in America and served both as the entrance point for missionaries and as an important link in the coastal defense system. In the eighteenth century, the fort contained the greatest concentration of riches in the Americas and was at the vanguard of military engineering and design. Its capture in 1825 by Sainz de Baranda marked the end of Spanish rule. Almost three-quarters of the surviving structure has deteriorated. Because it was built on sand, settling has led to fractures and crumbling of the architectural elements. Capillary action within the walls makes repair problematic. Located in the heart of the city's port, the fort is exposed to humidity and air and water pollution, and access is difficult. Despite these problems, San Juan de Ulúa offers an extraordinary opportunity to present the history of one of Europe's first encounters with the Americas.

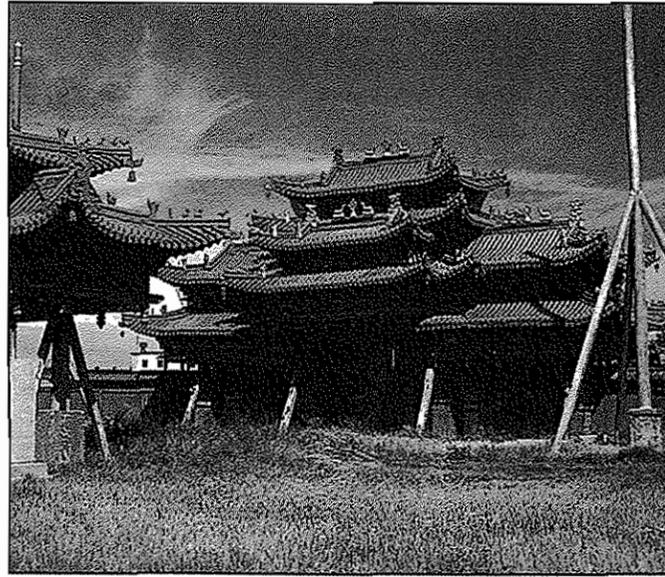


YUCATÁN INDIAN CHAPELS
YUCATÁN PENINSULA, MEXICO

16TH – 18TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 61

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE MISMATCH between modern materials and traditional construction techniques is resulting in the complete destruction or severe scarring of over one hundred ecclesiastical buildings—formerly known as “Indian chapels” (*capillas de indios*)—scattered throughout the Yucatán Peninsula. The chapels arose as early as the sixteenth century to provide sacred spaces for congregations lacking resident priests. These chapels—vaulted sanctuaries with bell towers, parapets, and other elements—were generally decorated with murals painted by Maya artists under the supervision of Spanish missionaries. Some of the chapels are still in use, often as the community’s spiritual and cultural center. Inappropriate alterations using incompatible materials are occurring throughout the peninsula. At least two of the chapels should be properly restored as models to follow, and the clergy and parishioners need to be informed about affordable, appropriate rebuilding methods. The University of Yucatán is prepared to oversee such a program.



BOGD KHAAN PALACE MUSEUM
ULAANBAATAR TOWN, MONGOLIA

1893 – 1903

MAP SITE NO. 62

EACH BOGD KHAAN (HEAD OF THE STATE and religion) had his own temple-palace in which he lived and prayed. This site was built for the last Khaan VIII Bogd of Mongolia. The temple, constructed of wood without the use of nails and with notched joinery, is colorfully decorated, and now serves as a museum housing cultural artifacts. Sacred to Mongolians, the Bogd Khaan Palace Museum is unique and irreplaceable. It is one of the only cultural buildings to survive the Soviet regime in Mongolia. The wood buildings have survived but have deteriorated over time due to the harsh environment. The main building suffers from subsidence of the foundations. International funds are needed to finance the restoration and protection of this complex under the supervision of outside technical advisors.

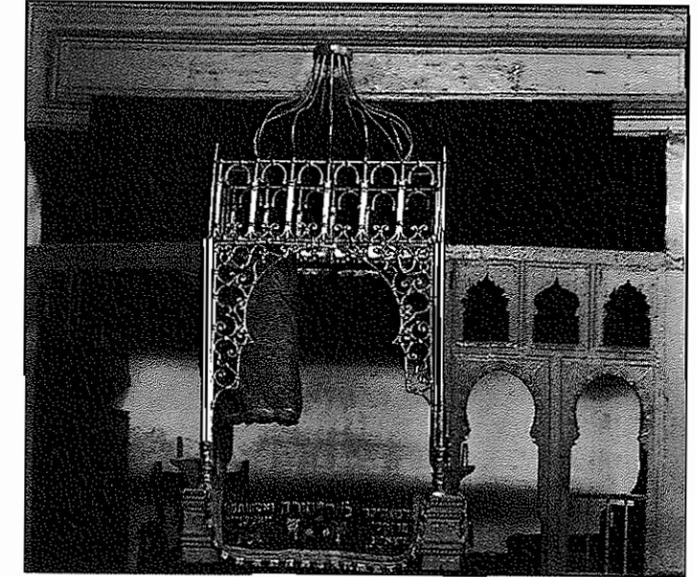


MEDIEVAL SIJILMASSA
RISSANI, MOROCCO

757 – 1393

MAP SITE NO. 63

RISING ON THE BANKS OF THE OVED ZIZ River, Sijilmassa grew wealthy as a gold-trade-route city in the Middle Ages. The entire city is constructed of mud brick, which requires constant maintenance and renewal in order to survive. Although the great mosque is intact and was last rebuilt in 1796, many of the other structures are in decline. The outlines of the city have been determined through archaeological excavations begun in 1988. With the completion of these excavations in 1996, the long-term conservation of the site must be addressed. This program would necessarily involve the local population, providing jobs and an impetus for people to remain in the area, helping to enliven and conserve the town. Without such a program, the opportunity to understand and interpret Sijilmassa’s ancient remains will be lost within a decade.

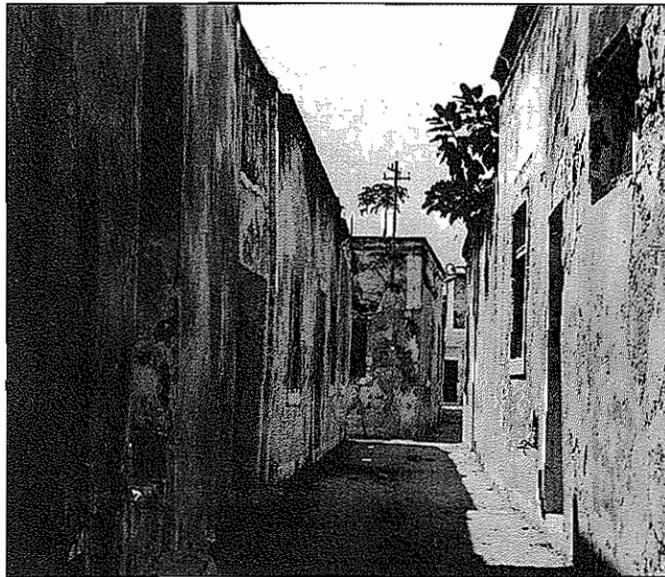


RABBI SHLOMO IBN DANAN AND MANSANO SYNAGOGUES, FEZ, MOROCCO

17TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 64

THE MEDINA OF FEZ HAS TRADITIONALLY supported a diverse culture, including a substantial Jewish population. In the last fifty years, Jews have abandoned Morocco and the other Arab countries of North Africa, leaving behind a rich legacy of buildings that are increasingly falling into decline as the Jewish community diminishes. The synagogues of Fez are located in the heart of the commercial center. Their noble proportions and rich interiors make them worthy of preservation and public use. The Ibn Danan synagogue, still privately owned, contains perhaps the only complete set of Moroccan synagogue fittings in existence, including the reader’s platform and the ark for the Torah, benches, chairs, and embroidered hangings. The Mansano synagogue, in an advanced state of deterioration, still boasts a genuine decor. The Jewish communities of Fez and Casablanca are struggling to preserve these buildings as an essential part of the heritage. *The Medina of Fez is on the World Heritage List and is the site of a UNESCO Campaign.*



MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND
NAMPULA PROVINCE, MOZAMBIQUE

16TH CENTURY – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 65

TYPHOON NADIA IN 1994 AND AN INFLUX of refugees escaping civil war on the mainland have strained the already stressed architectural environment of Mozambique Island, a coral-reef barrier island in the Indian Ocean off the African coast. Collectively known as the City of Straw, village societies around the island linked by small boat transport retain the traditional way of life, including building techniques. In the sixteenth century, the Portuguese built a trading center in the European style at the north end of the island, the City of Stone. Today Mozambique is the world's poorest country, and its architectural fabric has suffered decline. Eighty percent of the island's housing stock and public buildings needs major repair and reconstruction. In parallel, a comprehensive social program that allows the local population to enhance the island's economic base is needed. With a peace agreement now in place and a new government sympathetic to revitalization, there is hope that this can begin.

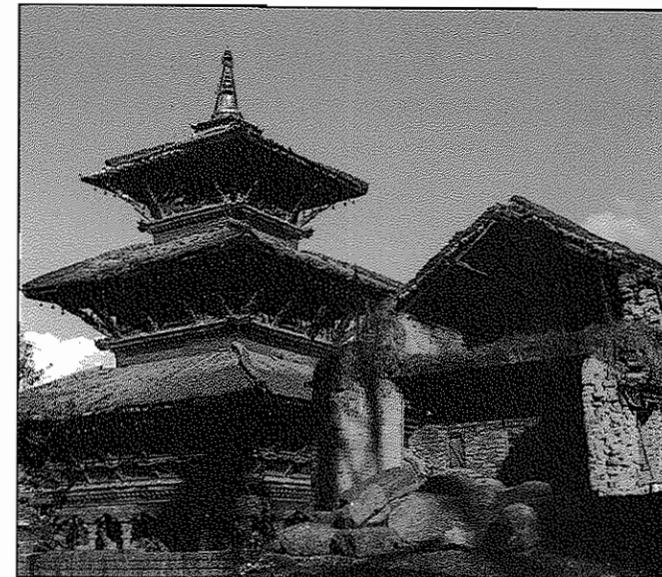
Mozambique Island is on the World Heritage List.



GOMBAS OF UPPER MUSTANG
LO MANTHANG, MUSTANG, NEPAL

15TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 66

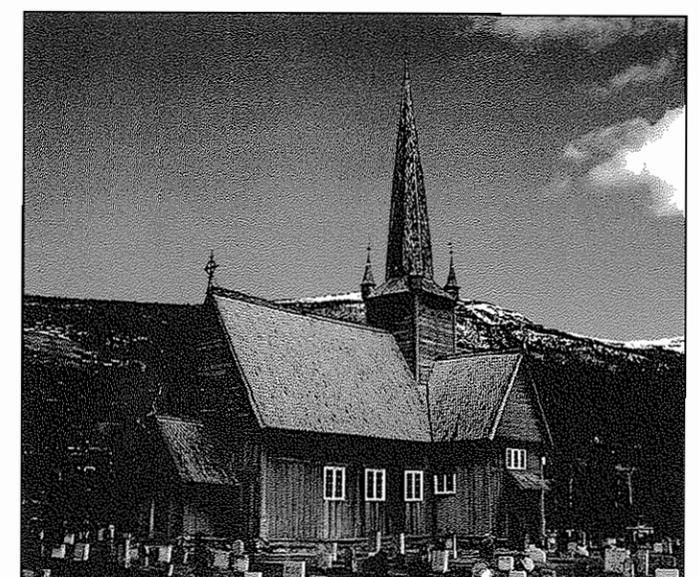
THE GOMBAS OF UPPER MUSTANG ARE extraordinary examples of classical Tibetan monastic architecture. The two surviving gombas are imposing earthen structures decorated with ornamental and iconographic wall paintings considered to be the finest Buddhist murals in Nepal. Jamba Gomba houses a collection of nearly 1,500 mandalas, the only Tibetan temple to be entirely painted with mandalas. Both gombas are in an extremely precarious state and unsafe for use. Snowmelt, strong winds, and age have caused deterioration of the walls; cracks are visible at spots where structural failure is imminent. An international program is being planned to develop sound, practical conservation strategies. Of equal importance is the need to record traditional building materials and technology to ensure continuity in the replacement and repair of missing elements. Preservation will permit continued use by local inhabitants, thus helping to preserve traditions that would otherwise perish.



TEKU THAPATALI MONUMENT ZONE
BAGMATI RIVER, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

18TH – 19TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 67

FOR CENTURIES, THE BAGMATI RIVER HAS been a sacred lifeline through the Kathmandu Valley. The Teku Thapatali ghats and temples built along the river's edge have been important for Hindu and Buddhist funeral rites. The sick were regularly brought to be near the curative powers of the Bagmati River. Kathmandu has undergone dramatic change over the past several decades. Population growth has soared. The river has been tapped for increased irrigation, and sand has been removed from it for building purposes. These activities have reduced its flow and shifted its course away from the river banks and temples. Families have abandoned the sacred riverbanks, and the temples have fallen into disrepair. Temple areas are mostly vacant except for itinerant inhabitants. Recent monsoons caused the neglected roofs to collapse. Emergency repairs are urgently needed if the temples are to survive another monsoon. While the government and the local community are keenly interested in preserving the area, delay may dilute their enthusiasm. *The Kathmandu Valley is on the World Heritage List.*



VÅGÅ OLD CHURCH
VÅGÅMO, OPPLAND COUNTY, NORWAY

12TH CENTURY, 1625–30 MAP SITE NO. 68

ARSON HAS CLAIMED TWENTY OF THE historic wooden churches of Norway in the last three years alone. This fact casts a spotlight on the Vågå church, a foremost example of Norwegian wooden architecture. Situated along a main highway, it is particularly vulnerable. The Vågå church was rebuilt in 1625–30 by Werner Olssen, who incorporated the historic fabric of the medieval church that it replaced, which is believed to have been the second oldest such structure in Norway. Threats to the church are on the increase. It has no adequate systems for security or for detecting and extinguishing fires. The recent severe reduction of financial support from the government has left the local parish discouraged and divided about the ongoing care of the church. Timely international recognition will encourage local efforts for proper conservation treatment, site protection, and the installation of fire and security systems.

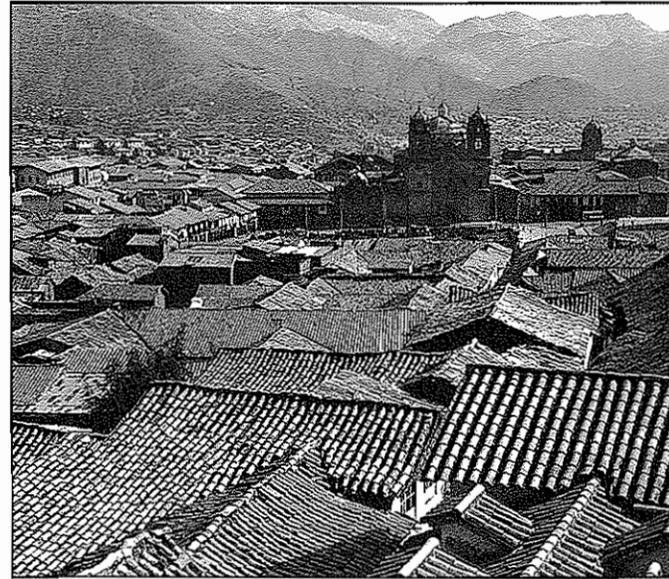


**TAMBA WARI, INDUS RIVER DELTA
SINDH, PAKISTAN**

11TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 69

THE MEANDERING COURSE OF THE INDUS River in Pakistan brought an end to the life of a richly populated area that centuries ago thrived on maritime trade. The remains of the mosque of Tamba Wari in Sindh lie approximately fifty kilometers southeast of Karachi. The mosque is one of the earliest and best examples of a synthesis of Islamic and Hindu art. The remaining stone foundations, walls, columns, and decorative details stand in a salty flood plain. Frequent flooding undermines the foundations' stability and causes additional decay of fallen stone building elements. In addition, neglect has encouraged vandalism, including unauthorized excavation. The French Archaeological Mission in Sindh, in cooperation with various local organizations, proposes to carefully document each stone of Tamba Wari and relocate the remains. In this instance, the controversial approach of moving a historic structure is considered to be the only viable means of saving the ruins.



**HISTORIC CENTER OF CUSCO
CUSCO, PERU**

13TH - 17TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 70

ONCE THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE INCA empire, Cusco became in 1534 a major bastion of Spanish colonial power. A thriving economy sustained by mining and agriculture afforded the city great luxury and noble grandeur. Palaces, churches, cloisters, and private homes were built atop the ancient stone walls of the Inca epoch, creating the historic center of one of the most ancient and original cities in the Americas. Of note is the baroque architecture, which flourished in the reconstruction of the city after the 1650 earthquake. Tourism and the pressures of a constantly growing population now endanger Cusco's historic fabric. Private real-estate interests and the hotel industry are able to circumvent protective regulations that are currently insufficient to protect the city. A master plan for the protection of the historic center of Cusco should be developed and implemented as a first step to ensure its survival. *The city of Cusco is on the World Heritage List.*

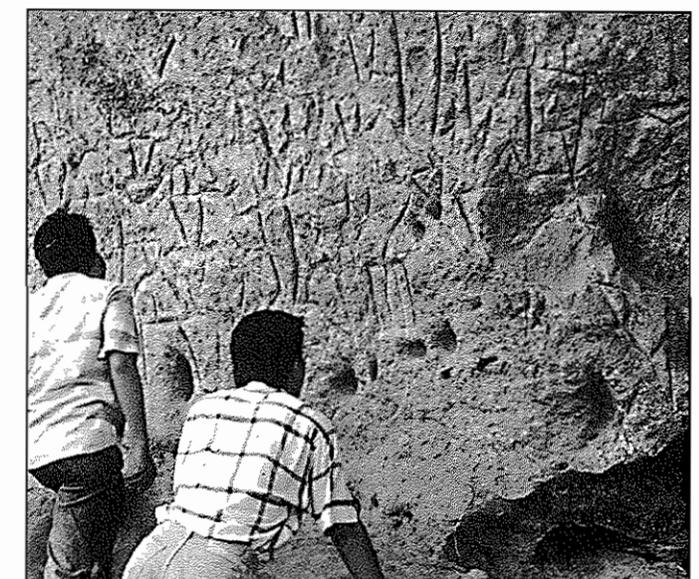


**MURALS OF THE ALLAUCA CHURCH
RAPAZ, PERU**

17TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 71

THE VILLAGE OF RAPAZ, HIGH IN THE ANDES of eastern Peru, was a center of communications, commerce, and cultural exchange before and after colonization in 1600. Its prosperity continued under Spanish rule, and its churches were richly decorated with fabric, furniture, and—notably—elaborate murals. The eventual decline of Rapaz resulted in the neglect of its legacy; today the Allauca church is one of the last survivors of Rapaz's rich past. The murals that dominate the walls and ceiling of the Allauca church—enchanting, exuberant testimony to cultural cross-pollination—are deteriorating and, without intervention, will be lost forever. Threats include moisture and biological growth, while recent layers of painting conceal some of the murals' original iconography. A modest conservation effort, including structural assessment and a mural-conservation plan, will ensure the survival of this unique cultural site.



**ANGONO PETROGLYPHS
RIZAL, PHILIPPINES**

3RD MILLENNIUM B.C.

MAP SITE NO. 72

THE ANGONO PETROGLYPHS, THE OLDEST known artworks in the Philippines, constitute 127 carvings in the form of animated figures, generally circular heads on top of "v"-shaped bodies, engraved on the back wall of a shallow cave on a volcanic tuff layer above an original floor of fine-grained volcanic ash. The site was discovered in 1965 by the late muralist Carlos Botong Francisco and listed in 1985 in the World Inventory of Rock Art. The site is located near Manila, three kilometers southeast of the town of Angono. Destruction of rock carvings is occurring due to intense sunlight, rainwater, and weathering of the rock caused by environmental factors. Vandalism has damaged the original carvings and visitor traffic has eroded the cave floor. The deterioration and loss of the petroglyphs can be averted through careful cleaning, construction of a shelter, and creation of a viewing platform to accommodate visitors without permitting the delicate works to be touched.

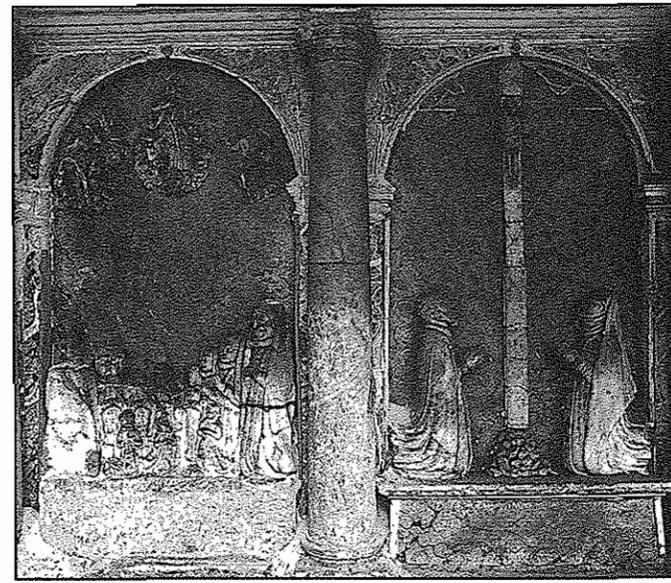


DEBNO PARISH CHURCH
NOWY TARG, POLAND

15TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 73

CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE RESERVOIR IN southern Poland's Podhale region will cause the water table to rise. This change will endanger the structural and artistic integrity of the pristinely preserved historic church of Debno, which still supports an active community life. The village church is one of the five oldest wooden churches of the Podhale region. On the exterior, the original late-medieval structure remains visible; inside, Gothic wall paintings exhibit Oriental influences, reflecting the location of the church on the cultural and trade routes. A panel painting dating from the late thirteenth century is believed to be the oldest in Poland. Measures can be taken to insulate the base of the church from water penetration; for that to occur, an engineering study is urgently required. Recognition of the international importance of this landmark is essential to help the local church administration convince national authorities to protect the church as part of the regional development program.

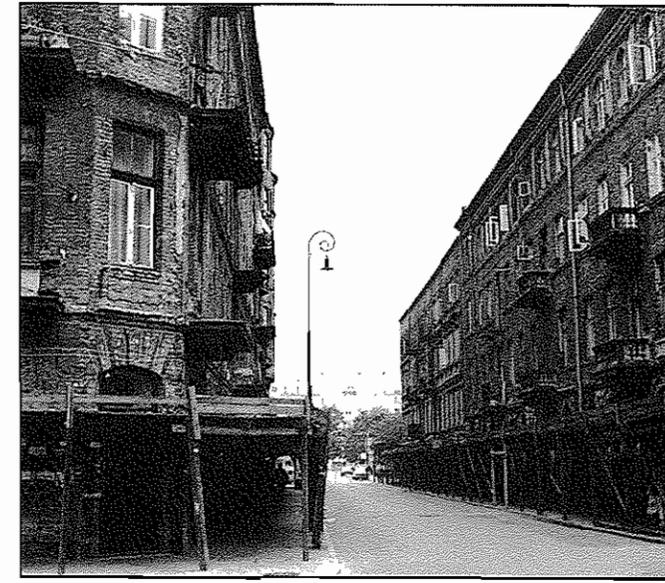


OUR LADY'S ASSUMPTION BASILICA
CRACOW, POLAND

13TH - 14TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 74

THE POPULARITY OF THIS HIGH GOTHIC church is one of the sources of its peril. Dominating the city's skyline and standing on the corner of the midtown Market Place, the church receives several hundred visitors a day. These visits, plus the city's massive industrial-, air-, and water-pollution problems and the neglect of the church's infrastructure, have resulted in a situation of constant decline. Although a restoration effort was begun in 1987 and continued through the next several years, it is stalled today for lack of funds. The areas of immediate concern are the sixteenth-century Franckowicz and Lodwig sepulchral chapel in the presbytery and the west-facade, where the main portal and eighteenth-century vestibule are used by visitors. An outside stimulus is needed to bring the project to completion and thus preserve a religious community resource and popular tourist attraction. *The historic center of Cracow is on the World Heritage List.*

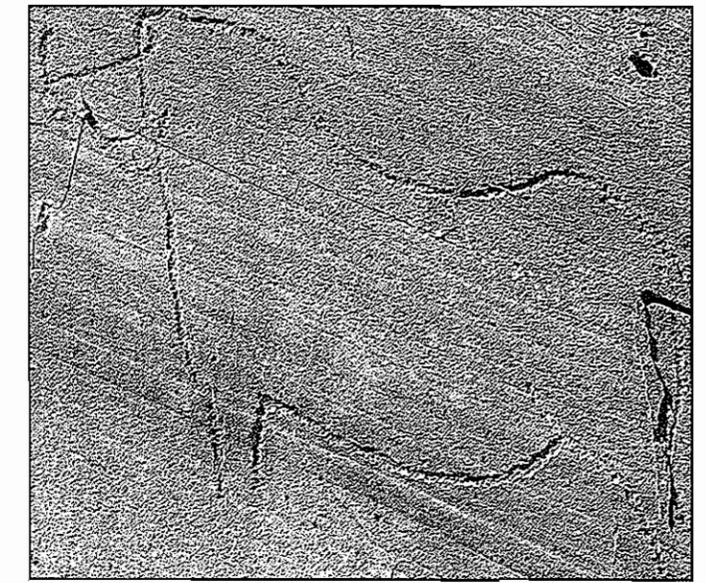


PRÓZNA STREET
WARSAW, POLAND

1881 - 1912

MAP SITE NO. 75

THE BEST-PRESERVED REMNANT OF WARSAW'S once densely populated Jewish district consists of four large tenement buildings near Grzybowski Square. Once these buildings housed shops with proprietors' residences upstairs. Under Nazi occupation, the area was part of the ghetto. After World War II the buildings became city property. As the city of Warsaw rebuilt, those buildings not demolished to make way for ambitious Communist-sponsored urban-renewal projects were left to deteriorate as architectural evidence of the so-called decadent, capitalist way of life. Lack of maintenance has rendered the buildings structurally unsound, and the government erected scaffolding around them in 1985 to protect pedestrians. Looting of the interior fittings poses a constant threat. But the buildings, and the essential quality of the area, can still be saved. Complete surveys are the first step in determining the extent of work required to ensure the viability of the buildings. A preservation plan may then be formulated for the entire street.

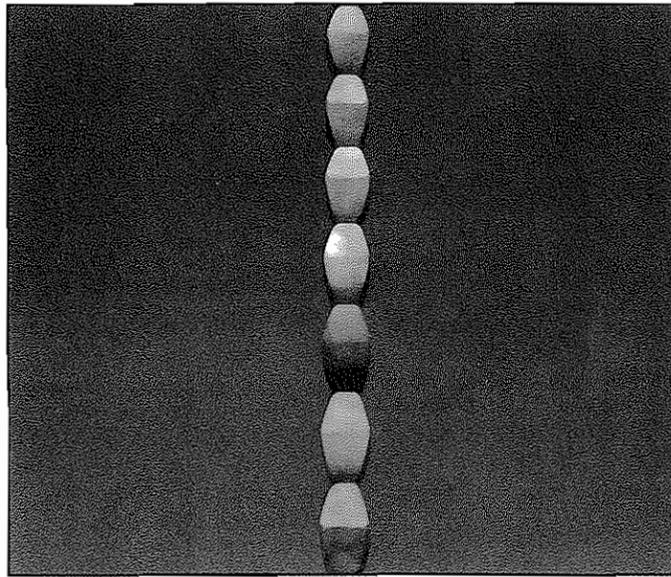


CÔA VALLEY PETROGLYPHS
VILLA NOVA DE FOZ CÔA, PORTUGAL

STONE AGE

MAP SITE NO. 76

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN PREPARATION for construction of a dam on the Côa River revealed a surprising discovery—Paleolithic rock art on outcroppings along some seventeen kilometers on both sides of the valley. The unprecedented find was recognized internationally and received significant media attention. As a result, the dam project was canceled. Now an effort is in progress to conserve the artwork in a national park, which, properly managed, will benefit the local economy. The greatest threats to the survival of the site are erosion due to atmospheric conditions and vandalism—the by-product of publicity about the find. Delay will lead to further deterioration and destruction of the rock, as well as to a weakening of the informal coalition of local and national governments and private businesses supporting the establishment of the park.

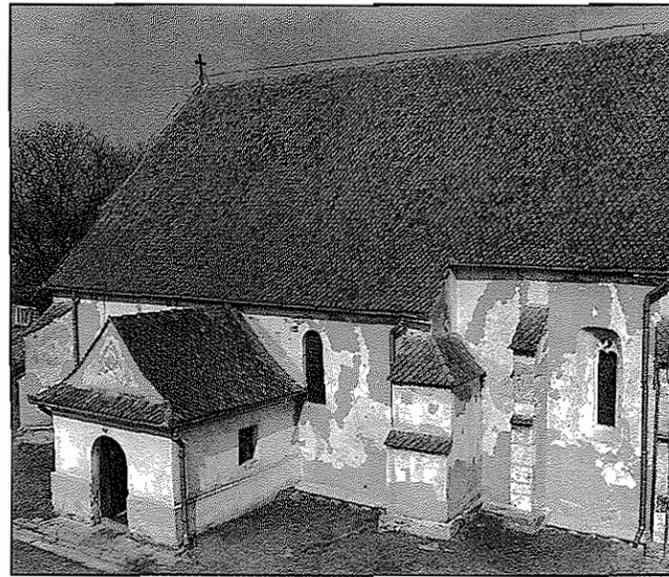


BRANCUSI'S *ENDLESS COLUMN*
TÂRGU-JIU, ROMANIA

1937 – 8

MAP SITE NO. 77

BRANCUSI'S AMBITIOUS OUTDOOR WORK, *Endless Column*, was conceived as a tribute to young Romanians who died in World War I defending Târgu-Jiu. It virtually forms an ensemble with two other works, *Table of Silence* and *Gate of the Kiss*. Urban development and the construction of a road later disrupted this grouping. A valuable cultural artifact for the Romanian people, the column has managed to withstand vandalism, pollution, inclement weather, and an overt effort by the Communist government during the 1950s to pull it down. Although the column survived, it tilted and the metal cracked, exposing the interior to water. Accelerating corrosion and an unstable foundation now threaten the monument's survival. Without immediate disassembly, cleaning, and repair, the column that Brancusi created to "support the vault of heaven" may topple. In this 1996 International Brancusi Year, World Monuments Watch listing is intended to further the restoration effort already planned by The Constantin Brancusi International Foundation.

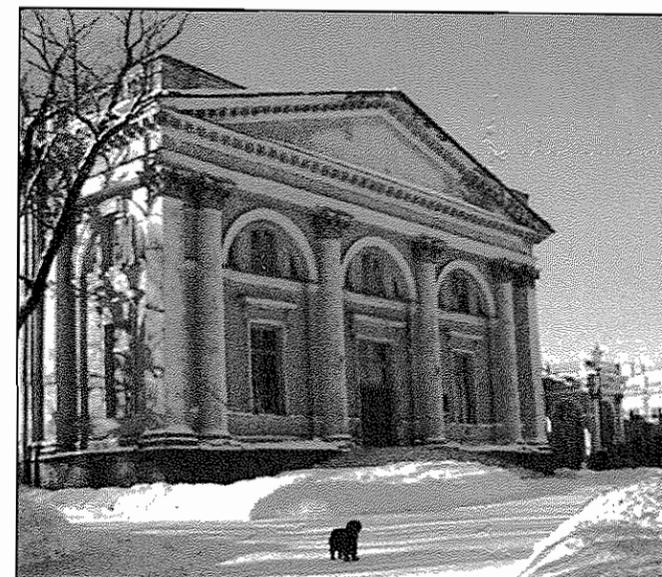


ROMANO CATHOLIC CHURCH
GHELINTA, ROMANIA

13TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 78

DESPITE THE FRAGILE CONDITION OF THE building, the village Catholic community still uses this extraordinary church, which retains its original thirteenth-century stone nave, Gothic mural paintings from c. 1300, and a wooden ceiling with 104 panels featuring Renaissance floral and heraldic motifs. Frequent violent earthquake activity, however, has taken a toll on the structure. A damaged roof allows snow and rain to enter, while a faulty drainage system is weakening the building's foundations. Moisture imperils both the building and the paintings. There is no comprehensive conservation plan. A project drafted in 1994 considered only emergency work and outlined the complex issues at the site. Limited funding has permitted only partial repairs of inconsistent quality. The ceiling has been dismantled for protection until the structure can be stabilized. Cracks opening in the walls and the vaults threaten the building with imminent collapse.

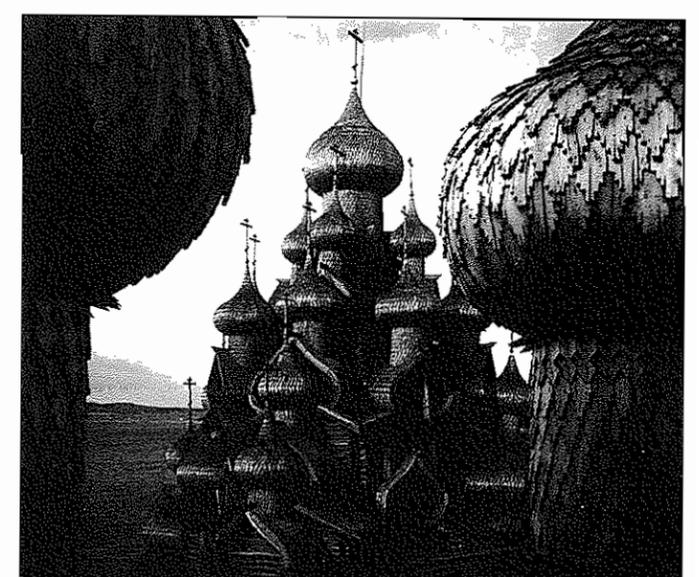


ALEXANDER PALACE, TSARSKOJE SELO
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

1792 – 6

MAP SITE NO. 79

THE RECENT OPENING OF RUSSIA PRESENTS an exciting opportunity to restore the palace of Russia's last imperial family as a national museum for display of the family's rich collections. Despite severe damage from wartime bombing and years of weathering, the masterpiece of Italian the neoclassical architect Giacomo Quarenghi has lost little of its majesty. Commissioned by Catherine the Great for her grandson Alexander I, it was remodeled at the end of the nineteenth century to serve as the residence of Tsar Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra, and their children. The family spent its last years before the Bolshevik coup of 1917 here, surrounded by acres of formal gardens and a vast collection of artworks, many created for the family by Carl Fabergé and other European masters. The naval institute that has occupied the Alexander Palace for forty-five years has recently indicated a willingness to vacate the complex. The original interior furnishings survive largely intact—stored along with other royal possessions at Tsarskoje Selo and awaiting return.

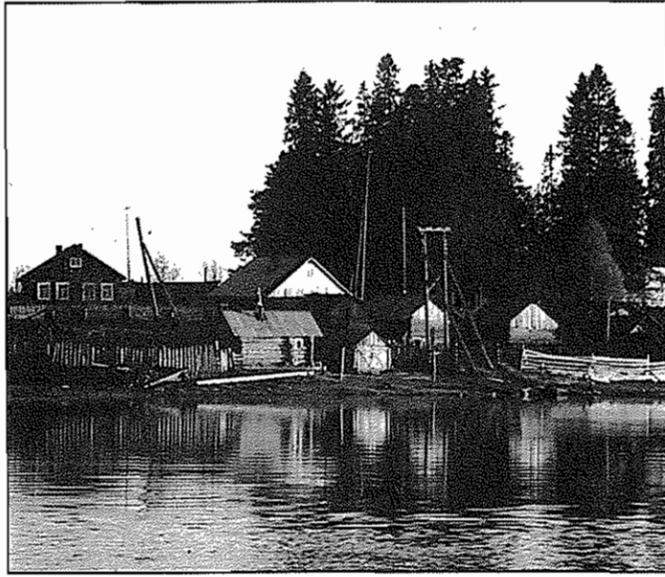


KIZHI POGOST, KIZHI ISLAND
LAKE ONEGA, RUSSIA

18TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 80

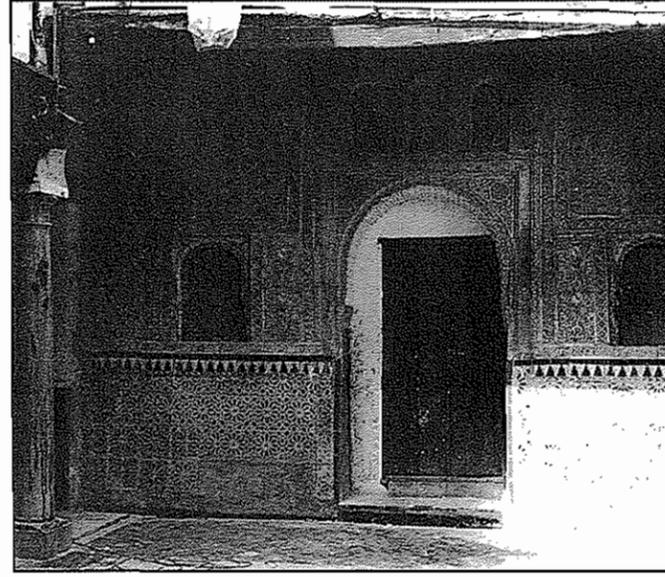
OF THE MANY MULTIDOMED WOODEN churches built during the reign of Peter the Great, only the Church of the Transfiguration (1713-14) survives. Together with the Church of the Intercession (1764) and a nineteenth-century bell tower, it is located on remote Kizhi Island. Wooden churches have occupied the *pogost* (country churchyard) there since the thirteenth century. More vulnerable to deterioration than masonry structures, they require constant care. Today, political turmoil within Russia, growing tourism—actively promoted by the local museum administration—and increased development in the area threaten the site. The effects of past maintenance are aggravating the decay. The problems in the older church are especially vexing. At present, it is supported from within by structural scaffolding. Without appropriate treatment, the structures—including the precious iconostasis and decorated altar elements inside the churches—will be lost within ten to fifteen years. Lack of funds is the primary obstacle to managing public access and conserving the churches of Kizhi. *Kizhi Pogost is on the World Heritage List.*



**PAANAJÄRVI VILLAGE
KEMI PROVINCE, RUSSIA**

14TH CENTURY – PRESENT MAP SITE NO. 81

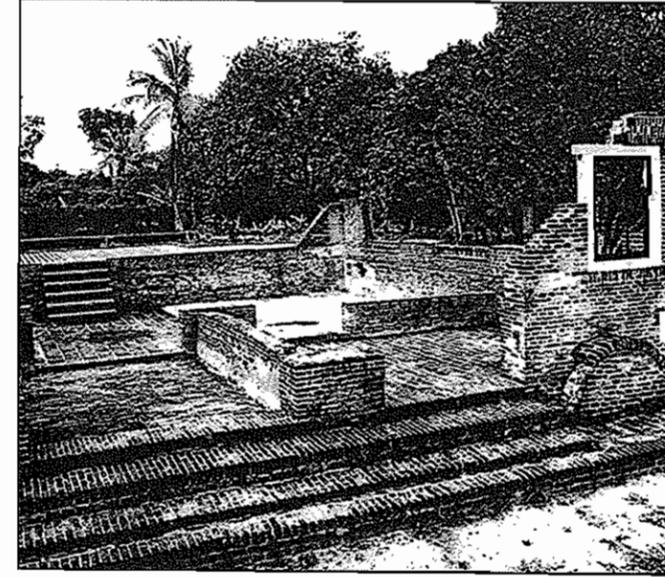
THE LAST SURVIVING INTACT WOODEN village in the Viena Karelia district was established in the fourteenth century as a trading post between the Vikings and the Byzantine Empire. Paanajärvi offers a living link to the tradition that created the Kalevala, the Karelian-Finnish epic of oral folk tradition. In the 1960s the Soviets cleared many of the region's other villages to make way for industrial agriculture. No ethnologists, scientists, or visitors were permitted to enter Viena Karelia. Scholars were only allowed access in 1991. Now, construction of a hydroelectric dam threatens to completely submerge the village. International concern is needed in order to promote a consensus between the Russian government and the Karelian Republic to support the preservation of the village and the abandonment of the dam project. Finland has already expressed its willingness to contribute financial support. *The site has been proposed for the World Heritage List.*



**MOORISH HOUSES OF GRANADA
GRANADA, SPAIN**

14TH – 16TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 82

AN ENSEMBLE OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS survives as evidence of daily life in Granada during the medieval period, when the city flourished as one of the great capitals of the world. All are in a severe state of disrepair today. Granada was settled in the eleventh century by Ziri Berbers, who built their seat on old Roman-Visigoth foundations. In 1238 Muhammad Ibn al-Ahmar established the Nasrid kingdom there, building the walled city of Alhambra as a new administrative center, initiating a glorious period that would last for over two centuries. In 1492 the city was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella, and during an interval of about sixty years, the Morisco population maintained its culture and way of life under Christian rule. The buildings, most of which date to this time, evidence the symbiosis of Occidental and Andalusian cultures in medieval Spain. Fifteen of these buildings remain—unrestored, some of them abandoned, and all desperately in need of assistance. *The Alhambra and the historic district of the Albayzín are on the World Heritage List.*



**JODENSAVANNE
JODENSAVANNE, SURINAME**

1652 – 1832 MAP SITE NO. 83

SETTLED IN 1652 BY DUTCH AND ITALIAN Jewish immigrants, Jodensavanne became a prosperous community. Its brick synagogue—the oldest in the Americas—was built in 1685 and destroyed by fire in 1832, after which it was abandoned for over a century. The site, which includes a cemetery, was used as an internment camp in the 1940s for members of the Dutch pro-Nazi party. Excavation and preservation campaigns were carried out on the ruins of the synagogue in the 1960s by the Dutch and in the 1980s by the state of Suriname. Today's economic crisis in Suriname prevents the funding of heritage conservation. The ruins of Jodensavanne are in danger of disappearance through neglect, vandalism, and encroaching vegetation.



**KILWA KISIWANI PORTUGUESE FORT
LINDI REGION, TANZANIA**

13TH – 15TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 84

FOR ALMOST A THOUSAND YEARS, FROM THE ninth through the eighteenth centuries, the Portuguese controlled the eastern coast of Africa through a series of fortresses, of which Kilwa Kisiwani was the key. In this century the coastline has retreated, undercutting the foundations of the massive masonry fort. The eastern towers and walls have collapsed into the Indian Ocean and sand fills the remaining ruins. Vandalism and uncontrolled plant growth are further undermining the once-powerful site. The situation needs to be investigated in detail, in order to evaluate the possibility of saving this monument. Without technical assistance soon, its loss is imminent. *Kilwa Kisiwani is on the World Heritage List.*



**AYUTTAYA AND OTHER FLOODED SITES
ALONG CHAO PRAYA RIVER, THAILAND**

14TH – 18TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 85

AYUTTAYA, THE CAPITAL OF THAILAND FROM 1350 to 1767, is located in the rich central agricultural flatlands of the valley of the rivers Chao Praya and Pa Sak. Thirty-three kings of Siam reigned in Ayuttaya until it was conquered by the Burmese. During its heyday it was a magnet for commerce, attracting merchants from as far as Europe, China, and Japan. In November 1995 the Chao Praya River rose more than two meters, inundating most of the historic sites in the region. The city of Ayuttaya was under water for two months. The 1995 instance of high water is the latest example of increased flooding resulting from over-cutting of forests to the north and from lack of either adequate planning or flood control. The buildings most urgently in need of help include the Sala Tha Vasugree, Wat Mai Chai Vichit, and Wat Plubplachai. Plans for both disaster-preparedness and repair of the 1995 flood damage are desperately needed. *Ayuttaya is on the World Heritage List.*

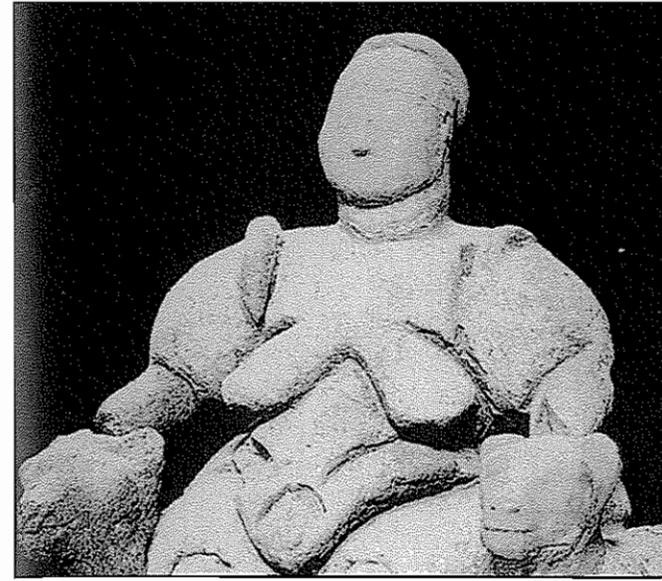


**ANI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
OCARLI KÖYÜ, KARS, TURKEY**

3RD – 14TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 86

ANI, LOCATED IN NORTHEASTERN TURKEY, was a medieval capital of economic, cultural, and architectural importance on the Silk Route. Continuous changes in rule from the seventh century enriched the architecture of Ani with churches, palaces, crenelated defensive walls, bridges, and the ancient equivalent of hotels. The most turbulent era began in 1020 when a Byzantine attack destroyed many buildings. The city's population dwindled between 1239 and 1336 under Mongol rule. Afterwards, the city was never inhabited again. Construction features at Ani, in particular the Gothic-style column clusters and ribbed vaulting, seem to predate by some 125 years the appearance of such details in Western Europe. Located along the former Iron Curtain, near the Armenian border, Ani has been essentially closed to outsiders for over fifty years. Nearly all the standing structures need immediate stabilization, especially against possible seismic damage. The primary obstacle to conservation is the lack of both funding and site-preservation plans.



**ÇATAL HÜYÜK
KÜÇÜKKÖY, TURKEY**

7TH – 6TH MILLENNIUM B.C.

MAP SITE NO. 87

ÇATAL HÜYÜK DOCUMENTS THE ORIGINS OF agriculture and settled urban life. Dating from circa 9000 years ago, Çatal Hüyük has yielded examples of the earliest known pottery, metal, textiles, and wooden artifacts. Surviving wall murals at Çatal Hüyük mark the beginning of frescoes as an art form. Archaeological evidence also reveals that women had a leadership role in society. In the 1960s the Turkish government halted a concession to a foreign team of archaeologists working at the site due to looting and poor conservation methods, and the site was left to erode. In 1993 a permit was granted to the Çatal Hüyük Research Trust to begin a twenty-five-year program to conserve and display parts of the site. This would include excavations and reconstruction, a conservation facility, a museum, and a visitor center. A priority conservation item which the Trust seeks to address immediately is the imminent collapse of sections of a hundred-meter wall which contains bas-reliefs and paintings.



**HAGIA SOPHIA
ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

A.D. 532 – 563

MAP SITE NO. 88

HAGIA SOPHIA, ERECTED IN A.D. 532, is the centerpiece of the Roman and Byzantine structures in Istanbul. A milestone in the history of domed buildings, Hagia Sophia was the most eminent ecclesiastical building in the city. Fire and earthquakes have damaged the building throughout its long history. By order of Emperor Justinian, the monumental dome was restored in A.D. 563. The building's most acute problems today are water penetration and tourist wear. The copper roof is cracked, and roofing members have been weakened. Roof leaks are increasingly damaging the extensive Byzantine frescoes and mosaics in the interior. Structural cracks are being monitored; however, sub-soil movements need to be further investigated. Another menacing threat is rising dampness due to drainage problems. Finally, new construction that respects neither the scale nor the traditional materials of the historic zone is encroaching upon the site. *The historic area of Istanbul is on the World Heritage List.*



**ANCIENT CHERSONESOS
SEVASTOPOL, CRIMEA, UKRAINE**

5TH C. B.C. – 15TH C. A.D. MAP SITE NO. 89

EXCAVATIONS OF ANCIENT CHERSONESOS IN the late nineteenth century revealed treasures of Greek sculpture as well as Byzantine ceramics, ivory, and bronzes. For a century and a half the museum, housed in buildings of a former Orthodox monastery built over the site, has enhanced academic and cultural life. Despite budgetary constraints, research continues, and the museum maintains its scientific facilities. During the Cold War the area was restricted as a center of naval operations. Today the rapid growth of the city of Sevastopol threatens to engulf the last intact ancient Greek colonial settlement under museum control. Lack of consensus among politicians, the military, and the Church still prevents the museum from obtaining protected legal status, implementing proper conservation measures, and modernizing visitor facilities. The site has great potential for tourism and archaeology, which would generate recognition and revenue that would ensure its long-term maintenance.



**ADOBE MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO
NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.**

17TH – 20TH CENTURY MAP SITE NO. 90

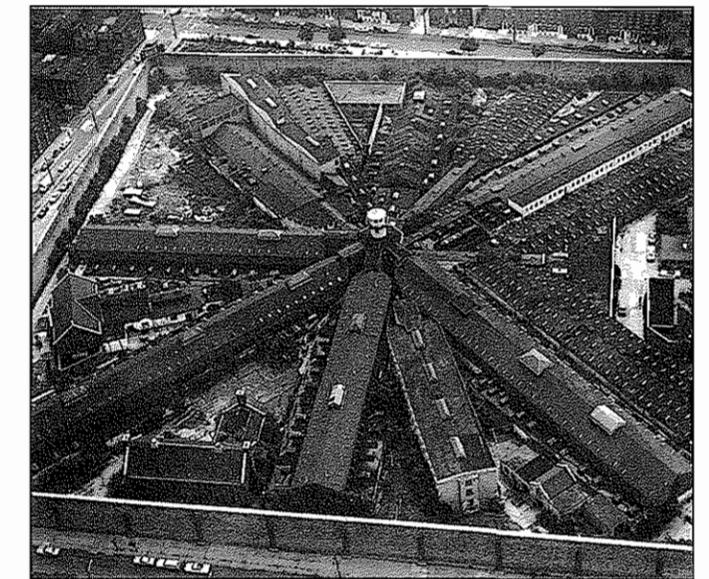
FEW TRADITIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS require as frequent maintenance as mud-brick construction, known in the New World as adobe. The adobe churches and missions of New Mexico embody the way of life of the people there and represent the most diverse assemblage of historic adobe buildings in the U.S. Dating from the earliest Spanish colonization of New Mexico in the mid-seventeenth century, some are still central to communities continuously occupied since that time. Well-intentioned maintenance efforts have compromised the stability of over 125 of these churches. Cement and concrete applied to adobe walls cause moisture to be retained, accelerating deterioration. Only recently have efforts been made to reverse unfortunate repairs. The World Monuments Watch listing highlights the efforts of the locally based group Cornerstones Community Partnerships, which is systematically documenting the adobe buildings while encouraging the use of traditional repair techniques by the local congregations and communities.



**CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.**

900 – 1150 MAP SITE NO. 91

THE CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC Park contains the greatest concentration of prehistoric ruins in the United States. The Anasazi, who inhabited much of the southwest from A.D. 300 – 1500, had their center at Chaco. The Chacoan system collapsed in the twelfth century, probably because a fifty-year drought created an environment hostile to an agrarian economy. Today Chaco Canyon faces both natural and man-made threats. Runoff from the region's frequent thunderstorms and from snowfall erodes the ruins. The accumulation of sand in masonry walls encourages the growth of small plants, the roots of which break apart masonry joints. Increased visitation also contributes to the deterioration of Chaco, and the development of better roads will only exacerbate this threat. A large part of the problem faced by Chaco Canyon and the outlying sites is the absence of a comprehensive strategic plan for presentation and protection and a lack of full cooperation among those organizations having jurisdiction. *Chaco Culture National Historic Park is on the World Heritage List.*



**EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.**

1822 – 36 MAP SITE NO. 92

THE SHEER SIZE OF A BUILDING CAN BE an impediment to its reuse, despite architectural and historical significance. Eastern State Penitentiary, which institutionalized the concept of solitary confinement, has influenced prison design throughout the world. Designed by John Haviland, Eastern State consists of seven cell blocks symmetrically radiating from a single control point. This feature, plus individual cells and exercise yards, came to symbolize a new age of social reform. Solitary confinement throughout a prisoner's sentence aimed to provide an atmosphere for reflection and penitence. Eastern State has been abandoned since it was last used as a state penitentiary in 1970. Local citizens lobbied to preserve the prison which, since 1988, has drawn thousands of visitors when occasionally opened to the public. Conservation of the site requires waterproofing and the timely removal of plants and saplings growing throughout the complex. Help is sought to implement emergency roof repairs among other stabilization measures. The major threat to Eastern State is lack of municipal funding maintenance

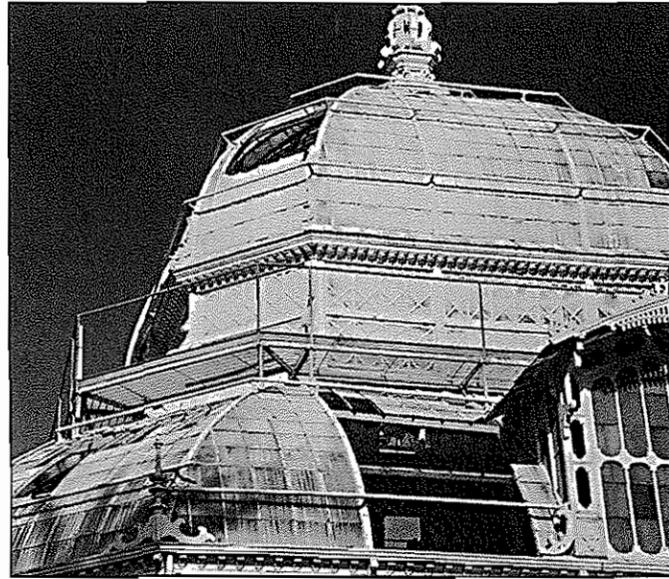


ELLIS ISLAND — SOUTH END
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

1892 – 1954

MAP SITE NO. 93

ELLIS ISLAND IN NEW YORK HARBOR WAS the principal immigration station in the United States from 1892 to 1954. The main building for immigration inspection was opened in 1900. Over the next half-century the island was enlarged to 27.5 acres, and thirty-three structures were erected. The U.S. National Park Service today maintains the island as part of Statue of Liberty National Monument. Most of the island's northern half has been restored over the past fifteen years. Due to the lack of a reuse plan and funding, no buildings on the southern half have been restored. The twenty-eight interconnected buildings that comprised the hospital and isolation wards have stood abandoned for over forty years. Unheated and exposed to the harsh elements, they are now in fair-to-poor condition, and each year their situation worsens. The most urgent problems relate to protecting building exteriors. The U.S. National Park Service seeks to implement an emergency plan to protect the unrestored buildings—at least the key structures—until viable new uses are determined.



GOLDEN GATE PARK CONSERVATORY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

1876 – 8

MAP SITE NO. 94

GLASS CONSERVATORY BUILDINGS ARE AMONG the most fragile of all building types, and their preservation is all the more important because of the rare plant collections they may contain. The Conservatory of Flowers was prefabricated in New York and transported to California around Cape Horn. Opened in 1879, the conservatory is the park's oldest building. Its Victorian design epitomizes the architectural style for which San Francisco is known. Earthquakes and normal weathering have weakened the structure. A severe storm in December 1995 damaged large sections of glass, and the plant collection has been closed to the public since. The temporary protective covering can last for about two years. The Rose House has already been razed, and another section is slated for demolition for safety reasons. Soon the central structure will be beyond practical repair. Listing is intended to encourage repair rather than replacement of the original fabric of the conservatory, using methods that might serve as a model for other glass structures.



HOLY ASCENSION CHURCH
UNALASKA, ALASKA, U.S.A.

1826 – 96

MAP SITE NO. 95

SOMETIMES THE MOST WELL-INTENTIONED efforts to conserve artistic patrimony can prove hazardous. The Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church houses a collection of almost eight hundred liturgical artifacts collected by the Aleut people, including 252 Orthodox icons dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. While a majority of the icons are oil on canvas, many are high-quality tempera on wood. When the Aleutian Islands were evacuated by the U.S. military during World War II, parishioners crated the icons and stored them in an unheated warehouse. For three years regular coatings of oil were used to retard mold, and since 1945 shellac has been applied to stabilize flaking surfaces. Most of the icons today are suffering from discoloration, cracking, erosion of gesso background, and abrasion. The collection can be saved by having each icon properly conserved and by upgrading the climate-control system in the church.

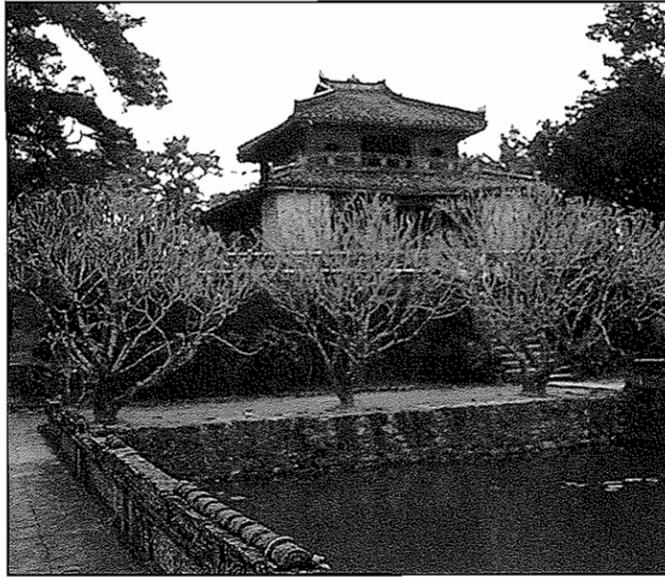


LAFAYETTE CEMETERY NO. 1
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

1833 – PRESENT

MAP SITE NO. 96

MAINTENANCE OF CEMETERIES, ESPECIALLY the older ones, is almost a universal problem. Established in 1833, Lafayette No. 1 is often referred to as the first planned cemetery in New Orleans. Designed by a former engineer for Napoleon, it is a prime example of the city's above ground interment tradition. The cemeteries of the period are known as "Cities of the Dead" because of their axial access routes and secondary paths lined with tombs, mirroring then-popular styles of New Orleans city planning and architecture. Insufficient maintenance, vandalism, and uncontrolled tourism are the three major threats to Lafayette No. 1. A lack of security allows scavengers to raid the structures for souvenirs. The cemetery is also plagued by vegetation damage and the tropical coastal climate. A local group seeks assistance for a conservation plan and a public-education program related to restoring and maintaining the site.

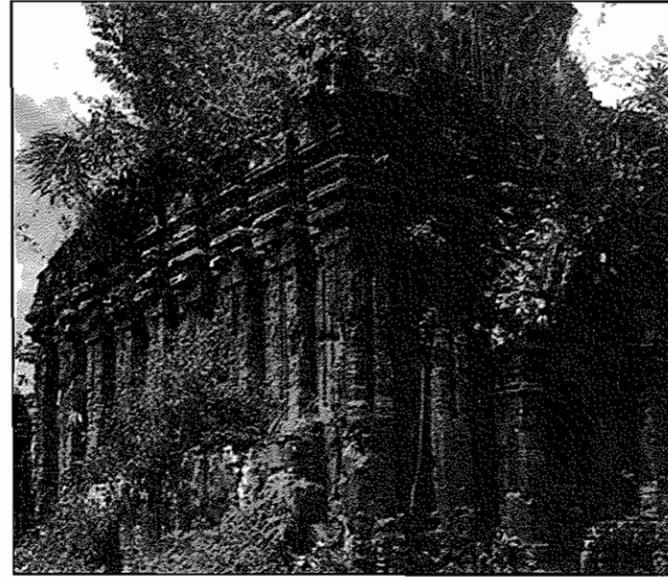


MINH MANG TOMB
HUE CITY, VIETNAM

1840

MAP SITE NO. 97

THREE DECADES OF WAR LEFT THE CITY OF Hue heavily damaged. The 1968 Tet Offensive of the Vietnam War was particularly destructive. Among the structures in an extreme state of deterioration as a result is the tomb of King Minh Mang, visited each year by 100,000 Vietnamese and 40,000 international tourists. Minh Mang was the second king of the Nguyen Dynasty, reigning from 1820 to 1840. He was the most successful leader in unifying the Vietnamese people during this feudal period. His tomb, constructed also as a national park, comprises forty architectural structures of brick and tile. Because of a lack of funding for nearly fifty years, the tomb has undergone no restoration. The foundation is subsiding, the supporting wood frame is rotting, and a leaky roof has left the artistic works heavily damaged. A pilot project to focus attention on the need to conserve the forty-building tomb complex might begin with the restoration of one building, Minh Lau, as a prototype. *The complex of Hue monuments is on the World Heritage List.*

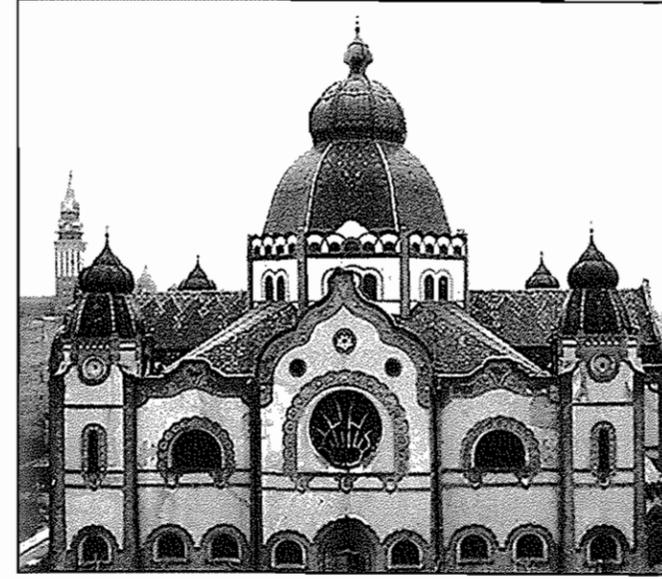


MY SON TEMPLE DISTRICT
DUY XUYEN DISTRICT, VIETNAM

3RD – 12TH CENTURY

MAP SITE NO. 98

ABOMBING RAID IN AUGUST 1969 DESTROYED the towers of My Son, the holy capital of the ancient kingdom of Champa in central Vietnam. My Son contains the oldest and largest surviving collection of Champa architecture. This heritage has undergone many hardships. Conquest in 982 greatly damaged My Son, which was reconstructed between 1074 and 1234. The site was permanently abandoned towards the end of the thirteenth century. Today My Son attracts foreign tourists, who find it in ruins. Sculpture is scattered about, completely unprotected. Heavy rains and runoff from the surrounding mountains, as well as the resulting landslides, destroy tower foundations, causing them to topple. The site is overgrown with large trees and jungle vegetation. Preservation would begin with the isolation of the site from runoff, the clearance of vegetation, and a survey of the state of the various structures.



SUBOTICA SYNAGOGUE
SUBOTICA, YUGOSLAVIA

1902

MAP SITE NO. 99

THE LARGE, HANDSOME SYNAGOGUE IN THE town of Subotica near the Hungarian border in fractured Yugoslavia is among the finest early-twentieth-century buildings in the Balkans. It is an exceptional example of the eclectic Viennese Secession style—the Central European expression of the Art Nouveau style, which flowered briefly before World War I. Designed by the Hungarian Jewish architects Komor and Jakab, the building presents Byzantine-Turkish architectural massing and Hungarian folk motifs. The synagogue also shows some of the earliest use of concrete-and-steel construction, which did not become widespread until later in the century. Restoration began in the 1980s, but Yugoslavia's economic collapse, fragmentation, and war eliminated funding resources. The structure and its interior fittings remain vulnerable.



KHAMI NATIONAL MONUMENT
BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

MID-15TH C. – MID-17TH C.

MAP SITE NO. 100

Great Zimbabwe flourished as a center of trade at the time of the Italian Renaissance. Remains, including Spanish silver and Chinese and Portuguese porcelain, attest to the city's extensive international trade contacts. The ancient city of Great Zimbabwe, whose ruins cover thirty-five-hectares, is the most important city of the fifty known sites between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers. The inhabitants lived in huts of cob work surrounded by granite walls. Portions of many structures remain, but they are threatened by a nearby dam. The terrain is unstable, and the walls have cracked, bulged, and in some cases collapsed. Burrowing animals and trespassers foraging for firewood and building stone are further destabilizing the site. A strategic conservation plan is needed, but at present there is no expectation of financial or technical assistance to address this critical situation. *Khami Ruins National Monument is on the World Heritage List.*

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WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

1996 GRANTS

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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|---|---|---|--|---|
| Argentina, San Ignacio. San Ignacio Mini. Conservation planning for ruins of 17th-century mission complex. \$20,000 | Hungary, Budapest. Royal Garden Pavilions. Strategic planning and fundraising campaign for threatened belle-epoque landmark along the Danube riverfront. \$50,000 | Mali, Djenné. Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site. Protection of archaeological zone against looting and environmental deterioration. \$40,000 | Poland, Warsaw. Prózna Street. Toward survey and project planning at only remnant of the Warsaw Ghetto that survived World War II and post-war rebuilding intact. \$50,000 | Turkey, Küçükköy. Çatal Hüyük. Toward conservation of collapsing wall with bas-reliefs and paintings at prehistoric site. \$25,000 |
| Barbados, St. Andrew. Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill. Emergency repair of last surviving wind-powered sugar cane mill in the Caribbean. \$20,000 | India, Jaisalmer. Jaisalmer Fort. Toward the restoration of the sandstone fort and documentation of the condition of the 12th-century walled city. \$100,000 | Mexico, Atotonilco. Church of Jesús Nazareno. Initiation of conservation of one chapel of deteriorated 18th-century church. \$20,000 | Russia, Tsarskoje Selo. Alexander Palace. Emergency roof repair as part of a proposed project to restore the 18th-century palace for use as a museum. \$100,000 | United States, San Francisco, CA. Golden Gate Park Conservatory of Flowers. Strategic plan and inauguration of conservation following storm damage to the park's oldest building. \$100,000 |
| Chile, Valparaíso. Elevators (funiculers) of Valparaíso. Strategic plan and pilot project for disused industrial heritage site. \$40,000 | Italy, Pompeii (Naples). Ancient Pompeii. Conservation of Vestorio Prisco's tomb and pilot plan for conservation of one quadrant of the ancient city. \$100,000 | Mexico, Yucatán Peninsula. Yucatán Indian Chapels. Demonstration project for restoration of Colonial vernacular structures, some of which are still in use. \$20,000 | Spain, Granada. Moorish Houses. Demonstration project to restore ten surviving houses from the period of the Alhambra. \$50,000 | United States, New Orleans, LA. Lafayette Cemetery No. 1. Conservation plan to save earliest example of the city's above ground interment tradition from vegetation damage, climatic effects, and vandalism. \$20,000 |
| China, Sichuan Province. San Xing Dui Archaeological Site. Conservation of rare and imperiled early Shang Dynasty city. \$30,000 | Italy, Rome. Temple of Hercules. Launch of conservation campaign for unstable Republican-period temple, also known as the Temple of Vesta. \$100,000 | Poland, Cracow. Our Lady's Assumption Basilica. Toward ongoing restoration program at High Gothic church, where a critical restoration effort has been stalled due to lack of funds. \$25,000 | Thailand, Ayuttaya. Ayuttaya and flooded sites on Chao Praya River. Emergency protection of central Thailand's temples against flooding caused by nearby deforestation. \$50,000 | |
| Egypt, Cairo. Qa'itbay Sebil. Preliminary conservation phase at rare vernacular survivor of the 15th-century sultanate. \$40,000 | | | | |

(Continued on reverse)

SAMUEL H. KRÉSS FOUNDATION

Albania, Sarande. Butrint Archaeological Site. Stabilization and signage at Greco-Roman-Byzantine site along an unspoiled strip of Adriatic coastline threatened by tourism development. \$40,000

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Počitelj. Village of Počitelj. Development of conservation plan for war-damaged historic town. \$25,000

Bulgaria, Rouse Region. Ivanovo Rock Chapels. Support for emergency conservation of 13th-14th century monastic complex and its painted chapels. \$20,000

Croatia, Dubrovnik-Neretva County. Lopud Monastery. Planning for tourism seminar in 1996, for which this 15th-century landmark will serve as one case study for alternative uses for disused cultural sites along the Dalmatian coast. \$25,000

Georgia, Tetrtskaro District. Pitareti Monastic Complex. Emergency stabilization of 12th-century church and the bell tower at a site that fell into disuse in the early 18th century. \$20,000

Greece, Hania (Crete). Etz Hayim Synagogue. Towards overall stabilization of 18th-century synagogue—built as a church in the 15th century—and reuse as a Jewish Museum. \$40,000

Jordan, Petra. Southern Temple. Conservation planning and treatment for a site emblematic of the overall needs of the ancient city, the decay of which is almost as famed as its haunting beauty. \$10,000

Lebanon, Tyre. Ancient Tyre. Planning for protection of the monumental ruins in the archaeological zone, today threatened by commercial, industrial, and urban development. \$25,000

Norway, Vågåmo. Vågå Church. Conservation and fire and vandalism prevention to encourage local efforts for proper conservation treatment and site protection for historic wooden churches threatened by arson. \$15,000

Russia, Kizhi Island. Kizhi Pogost. Conservation and fire prevention for vulnerable wooden ecclesiastical structures surviving from the reign of Peter the Great. \$35,000

Turkey, Ocarli Köyü, Kars. Ani Archaeological Site. 1996 planning mission to develop conservation program at medieval Silk Route destination, abandoned after the Mongol conquest in the 14th century. \$15,000

Ukraine, Savastopol. Ancient Chersonesos. Travel costs for international consultant expert to develop a plan to preserve Greek archaeological site threatened by urban growth. \$6,000

THE RONALD S. LAUDER FOUNDATION

Poland, Warsaw. Prózna Street. Towards conservation planning. \$25,000

LOEWS HOTELS

United States, New York, NY. Ellis Island—South End. Support for emergency protection of the primary hospital buildings on the unrestored south half of the island. \$25,000

SOMERVILLE EASTER ISLAND BEQUEST

Chile, Easter Island. Orongo. Design of a terrace to support ceremonial village and petroglyphs threatened by geological instability and foot traffic. \$30,000

THE STARR FOUNDATION

Cambodia, Siem Reap. Angkor Archaeological District. Support for WMF student training, to be applied to the survey of Angkor sites to identify emergency conditions. \$50,000

H. PETER STERN

Romania, Târgu-Jiu. Brancusi's *Endless Column*. Seed funding to help initiate the project to stabilize this pivotal work. \$15,000

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