

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH



100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 1998 - 1999

LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES

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FOR A LISTING OF THE 1998-99
100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES,
please see page 42.

A World Monuments Fund program. Founding sponsor, American Express Company.®



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. To date WMF has orchestrated over 165 major projects in 51 countries. Today, with affiliates 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. WMF is currently involved with 62 projects in 46 countries. 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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CONTENTS

- 4 Acknowledgments
- 5 From the Chairman
Dr. Marilyn Perry, Chairman, World Monuments Fund
- 6 Why Preservation Matters to Us
Harvey Golub, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, American Express Company
- 7 Foreword
Bonnie Burnham, President, World Monuments Fund
- 9 1997 Selection Panel and Major Donors to the World Monuments Watch Program
- 10 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1998-99
(listed alphabetically by country)
- 40 Site Map
- 42 Key to Site Map
- 43 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1998-99
(continued)
- 71 Progress Report: List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1996-97
- 76 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1996-97
- 77 World Monuments Fund Staff Directory
- 78 European Offices and Affiliates
- 79 World Monuments Watch Program Guidelines and Schedule
- 80 Photo Credits

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American Express as a whole has embraced the World Monuments Watch program. Our thanks to Chairman and CEO Harvey Golub and Vice Chairman Jon Linen, a WMF board member; to Vice Chairman Chuck Farr and to Don Daly, for their innovative contributions through special programs directed at the travel industry; to members of the American Express grants panel; to Tom Ryder, President of Travel Related Services International, and American Express managers worldwide for their support of individual World Monuments Watch projects; to Beth Salerno, Connie Higginson, Anne Wiekham, and Marian Hansen of the Philanthropic Program and Nancy Muller and Richard D'Ambrosio of American Express Public Affairs. Special thanks are owed to Ed Kelly, Publisher, and Pat Girty and Denise Fulco of *Travel and Leisure* magazine.

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Gratitude is expressed to the World Monuments Watch selection panel (listed on page 9). In addition, many experts enhanced the selection process by commenting on the nominations to the endangered list: Akhtar Badshah, Badshah Consulting, New Jersey; Richard Brilliant, Columbia University; William C. Brumfield, Tulane University; William Chapman, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Miguel Angel Corzo, The Getty Conservation Institute; Ricardo J. Elia, Department of Archaeology, Boston University; Christine Ferinde, New York Landmarks Conservancy; James Marston Fitch, Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners, New York; Raúl Garcia, URBANA Consultants, Ltd, Miami; Oleg Grabar, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton University; Dino Milinovic, UNESCO Secretary General, Croatia; Mary Miller, Yale University; Dorothy Miner, Columbia University; Jan Hird Pokorny, Jan Hird Pokorny Architects & Planners, New York; Theodore H. M. Prudon, Conservation Architect, New York; Nasser Rabbat, History, Theory, and Criticism of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas Reese, The Getty Research Institute for the History of Art and the Humanities; Thomas Roby, American Academy in Rome; Katherine Stevenson, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service; Herman Van Hooff, Programme Specialist for the Americas, UNESCO World Heritage Centre; Augusto Fabella Villalon, A. Villalon Associates Architects, Manila; James Wiseman, Department of Archaeology, Boston University; Ann Webster Smith, Chairman, US/ICOMOS; Phyllis Madeline Wright, Scholar, Ancient Roman Cryptology.

WMF thanks Sylvio Mutal and Elizabeth Childs Johnson, who have spent many hours in discussions about shaping programs in South America, Africa, and China.

David Masello researched and wrote the catalogue texts for the 1998-99 list and the progress report for the 1996-97 list, which form the core of this publication. Mario Mercado helped to bring publication production to a smooth close as copy editor.

An indispensable cadre of interns, translators, and volunteers participated in the development of program materials and the transfer of site nominations to the World Monuments Watch database: Simon Clark, Cynthia Jill Coleman, Sarah Ganz, Bronwen B. Hamrah, Hansel Hernandez, Diana Hernandez, Michael Kelleher, Maureen A. Marino, Frank Garcia Montes, Sarah Diaz Negrón, Anne-Sophie Roure, Julie Sumsion, Helen Tsui and Geraldine Casey in the WMF Paris office, and Elizabeth Llewellyn in the London office. Michael Kelleher, a graduate student in historic preservation at the University of Pennsylvania, deserves special recognition for his ongoing role in developing an evaluation of the World Monuments Watch in its first two years.

The World Monuments Watch is a staff-wide, worldwide activity; every employee of the organization is involved, and many have worked extra hours to coordinate this effort and contribute to its quality, especially Rebecca Anderson, Jon Calame, Stephen Eddy, Martha Flach, Felicia Mayro, Katherine Rodway, and Kirstin Sechler. To them and to representatives of the scores of preservation organizations throughout the world who have freely given their advice and counsel, special thanks.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

FEW OCCASIONS IN THE THIRTY-TWO YEAR HISTORY of the World Monuments Fund have been as celebratory as the evening in May 1996 when we announced the first round of grants for the World Monuments Watch. In a room high above Manhattan (auspiciously named Windows on the World), an invited group of WMF trustees and supporters, World Monuments Watch donors, diplomats, project sponsors, and preservationists inaugurated a comprehensive private sector initiative for the survival of great architecture.

It was a memorable event. The initial *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* was impressive for the breadth of the World Monuments Watch approach and the quality of the sites in peril. Above all, there was a sense of promise that a mechanism had been created to fill a widespread, recognized need.

Demonstrating this promise, the first World Monuments Watch grantees—36 sites in 27 countries—were as various as human life on this planet, and as vulnerable. Flooded temples in Thailand, an abandoned synagogue on Crete, a storm-damaged conservatory in San Francisco, a looted archaeological zone in Mali, a derelict Islamic fountain house in Cairo, eroding sub-structures on Easter Island, an ill-used imperial palace in St. Petersburg, unprotected monasteries on the coast of Croatia—by definition, a roster of the forlorn state of much of our historic patrimony in the late-twentieth century. But far from a litany of despair, the first World Monuments Watch awards, sponsored by the American Express Foundation, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, and several other donors, were a beacon of international interest, practical attention, and new hope.


It is in these terms that the purposes and the preliminary effects of the World Monuments Watch are best understood. For the greater public, the 100 Most Endangered Sites—the only worldwide listing of heritage in peril—provides a means of comprehending the universal nature of the cause. Through case after case, it illustrates an astonishing spectrum of unique human creations afflicted by the ravages of time, nature, neglect, abuse, and harmful policies. As a compendium of immediate need and a bellweather of potential loss, the World

Monuments Watch register is a commentary on our stewardship and a touchstone for our values. In the best circumstances, it is also a stimulus to action.

For the listed sites, the World Monuments Watch is a spotlight in the dark. An international panel of experts has judged the work to be endangered, to be capable of rescue, and to be important in its context—in other words, to be worth saving. Local champions seize this as a new and powerful defense, and sometimes the listing alone has favorably influenced public policy on behalf of a site. For most, however, the greatest help is financial. Even modest outside support can leaven new pride, new energy, new local partnerships, new funding sources, and new attention from established authorities. The site may still require much work, but it is no longer in imminent peril. It moves off the World Monuments Watch list.

For WMF, the establishment of the World Monuments Watch program has significantly increased both our presence in the field and our capacity to respond. Indeed, so impressive were the results generated by the first round of grants that their progress almost overshadowed the presentation of the 1997 awards. And most promising of all, a significant number of the original 100 Most Endangered Sites have been removed from the new list, as now out of immediate peril.

In all respects, the World Monuments Watch has proven its value. For dozens of monuments in trouble, it has pinpointed need, attracted attention, and provided a means to move forward. As an international mechanism, the program has also demonstrated the essential advantages of private sector leadership—the capacity to identify problems, to activate concern, and to facilitate solutions. WMF must now enlarge its effectiveness by increasing its visibility, its recognition, and its funding. We look forward to celebrating its significance far into the future.



Marilyn Perry
Chairman

WHY PRESERVATION MATTERS TO US

ONE OF THE KEY ELEMENTS THAT DEFINES American Express Company in the eyes of our customers is our relationship to travel and tourism. What are tourism's greatest assets? Well-trained people, historic sites, traditions, and cultural heritage. 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.

No industry has a greater stake than ours in the preservation of the world's great endangered sites. Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world as well as the major employer. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council, our industry now generates about 10.7 percent of global gross domestic product and employs 262 million people worldwide. We can look ahead to an even more productive future. But if we want to achieve and sustain our growth, 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.

American Express has chosen 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 sake of our own industry.

That is why, two years ago, we made a major investment in the World Monuments Watch, an ambitious new program of the World Monuments Fund. Designed to address an enormous problem of direct interest to our industry, this initiative offered an unprecedented opportunity to reach many other potential contributors who would understand the magnitude of the global challenge and respond accordingly.

American Express has a long history of involvement in historic preservation, during which time the World Monuments Fund has often been a partner of choice. Our experience with them in the past led us to believe that this new, much larger investment would be money well spent, and our confidence has been rewarded.

The World Monuments Watch has made it possible to raise the company's involvement in historic preservation to a higher level, both by supporting the development of

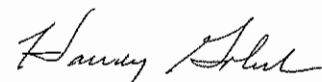
the biennial *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*, and by offering emergency grants to help save a number of them.

We firmly believe that the selection panels for the two lists have done their job wisely. All of the listed sites are important and urgently in need of help. We were pleased to assist 31 of the sites on the first list with grants.

We have tried to support projects in different parts of the world, to emphasize that this is a global initiative. Some of the sites chosen for American Express grants have had a high profile, some have 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.

In the course of my own travel I have visited several of these sites, an experience which I heartily recommend. There is nothing like seeing with your own eyes sites such as San Ignacio Mini in Argentina or Our Lady's Assumption Basilica in Cracow, to appreciate the devastating threats that they face and the extraordinary role that even a modest contribution can play in helping to save these vital links between the present and the past.

Now more than ever our industry faces the challenge of safeguarding its major assets—people and places. The track record of the World Monuments Watch in its first two years has renewed our confidence in the ability of timely intervention to help preserve endangered sites. We are proud to be at the forefront of this effort and gratified that so many others, including our colleagues in the travel and tourism industry, have begun to rally behind this cause and to offer financial support to individual sites and to the World Monuments Watch program as a whole.



Harvey Golub
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
American Express Company

FOREWORD

THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH, A GLOBAL program to call attention to cultural sites throughout the world that are in urgent peril, was pioneered in 1996 by the World Monuments Fund and American Express. It is, first and foremost, a call to action—to challenge government authorities responsible for important cultural resources to identify sites immediately at risk, and to stimulate public awareness of the tremendous need to preserve and create sustainable uses for significant heritage made by man. The first biennial phase of the program has been a time of momentous progress, and it is with pride and confidence in the process and its results that we now jointly announce the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* for 1998–99.

This list is chosen from amongst hundreds of nominations received from public authorities, local preservation groups, and qualified individuals. Every site nominated was endorsed by an institutional sponsor, adding credibility to the nomination and institutional support to the project. All nominations are reviewed by a panel of experts in the field of cultural heritage and its conservation. This panel selects the list of 100 sites, which will become the focus of the World Monuments Watch promotion and fundraising efforts for the next two years.

The criteria for listing sites as endangered are both straightforward and broad—the site's overall *significance*, the *urgency* of its situation, and the *viability* of action plans to save it. Over the last year, we have refined what we mean by these terms, and identified some of the common issues that affect many of the sites that are nominated. In light of this, the selection panel in 1997 added to the list an additional criterion of *sustainability*—evidence that the site, if restored, could be maintained properly in the future by a local constituency with the means to do so.

When the panel met to select the present list of endangered sites, it was with the mission to choose sites that satisfy these criteria and also represent the best opportunities to address the great challenges facing the preservation field. In its selection, the panel also weighed the nominators' ability to take advantage of

the public platform offered by the World Monuments Watch listing to initiate local action that would result in positive change.

Every site listed in 1996 was reviewed for inclusion in the present list. Following this review, 25 sites were retained, vacating 75 places on the 1998 list for new selections. In a few cases, sites were removed because a dramatic turnaround has occurred since the original listing in 1996 and we can say with certainty that the site's future is secure. For the Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill in Barbados, the Etz Hayim Synagogue in Crete, and the Temple of Hercules in Rome, the mission of the World Monuments Watch listing has been accomplished. The monument is well on its way to being saved.

Many sites were removed from the 1998 list because significant progress had been made toward a healthy state of conservation; these sites will be monitored and reviewed again for inclusion in the list at the time of the selection for the year 2000. Finally, a few sites were removed from the World Monuments Watch list because there had been no progress or no communication with the nominator, suggesting that listing had no impact. The panel removed these sites from the list to make room on the list for others that might benefit more from the World Monuments Watch process. The Progress Report section of the present catalogue summarizes the status of each site on the 1996 list that was excluded from the present listing. Overall, it shows an impressive record of momentum building behind the solution of problems that until very recently seemed insurmountable.

The second step in the World Monuments Watch process is the awarding of grants, including \$1 million per year from American Express, with additional support provided by several other WMF donors and new partners. Nearly half the sites on the 1996 list have received financial support from the World Monuments Watch. A total of \$3 million in grants has been approved for World Monuments Watch sites, and the search for funds continues. But direct support is only part of the story. We have learned from many nominators that, as a direct result of listing, governments have

1998 - 99 SELECTION PANEL

made significant funds available for World Monuments Watch sites, in cases where these funds were not forthcoming prior to the listing. Funds allocated by government agencies and local donors are at least equal to the support contributed by WMF. This tremendous leverage is perhaps the program's greatest strength, and one that we will learn to maximize as more successful case histories are gathered from the field.

Finally, we turn to the new listing—what does it contain and why? As in the last round, several of the *grandes dames* of the world's monuments and sites are listed—Pompeii, the Metropolitan Cathedral in Mexico City, Hagia Sophia, Mesa Verde. These great sites are in need of new strategies and significantly increased funds to ensure their continued role amongst the world's greatest cultural treasures.

The list contains sites affected by catastrophe, especially the recent conflicts that have left ancient cultural resources on the brink of destruction. The Islamic city of Herat in Afghanistan, the Roman ruins at Butrint in Albania, and the great Franciscan Monastery in Dubrovnik, Croatia need international help now to prevent irretrievable losses in the difficult postwar times that these countries face.

Historic urban areas, where rapid change has placed the traditional historic fabric at risk, were the theme of many nominations to this year's list. Several of the world's most picturesque cities—including Prague, Tbilisi in Georgia, Ahmedabad in central India, and the high-rise, mud-brick city of Shibam in Yemen—are listed to reflect concern of nominators that new urban design, abandonment of traditional building materials, and the new scale of modern cities will obliterate the fabric of the past. With city populations expected to escalate in coming decades, this is one of the key problems facing conservationists today.

The legacy of the nineteenth century and the modern era—elaborate soaring churches and massive industrial and utilitarian structures—poses special problems and this year's listing contains a sprinkling of examples, including the Radio and Television Building in

Brussels; the Alameda Railway Station in Santiago, Chile; and the fabricated steel-frame San Sebastián Church in the Philippines, to remind us that the architectural products of engineering and large-scale enterprise are now amongst the meaningful landmarks that many communities cherish.

U. S. sites listed this year are all victims of an inadequate vision to recognize and properly manage primary cultural resources. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, besieged by mall shoppers; the South Pass Cultural Landscape in Wyoming potentially opened to oil pipelines; and the deserted mining town at Bodie State Park in California, left to its own destruction, all suffer from commonly misguided public policies for their management.

This year's endangered list contains many jewels whose names are not yet familiar yet they are at risk of disappearing. The marvelous Bogd Khaan Palace in Mongolia; the Russakov Club in Moscow, a stellar modern landmark; and the recently discovered Río Lauca Prehistoric Burial Towers in Bolivia are sites that deserve and will receive more recognition through the World Monuments Watch.

These and the other sites on the endangered list have two things in common: they are seriously imperiled, but they can still be saved. To read the endangered list is an instructive and enjoyable process of discovery—both of the places and of their current challenges. Please realize that your engagement in learning about these places by reading the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* is part of the process of saving them, and in itself, a way to help. Therefore, enjoy.



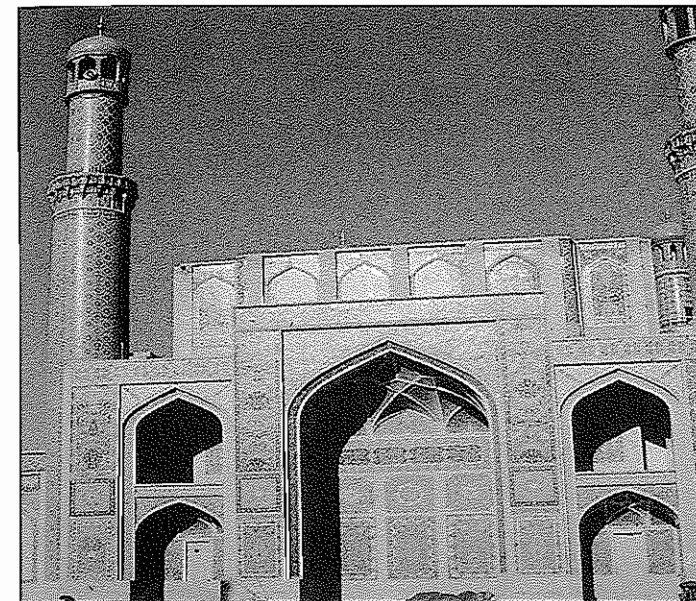
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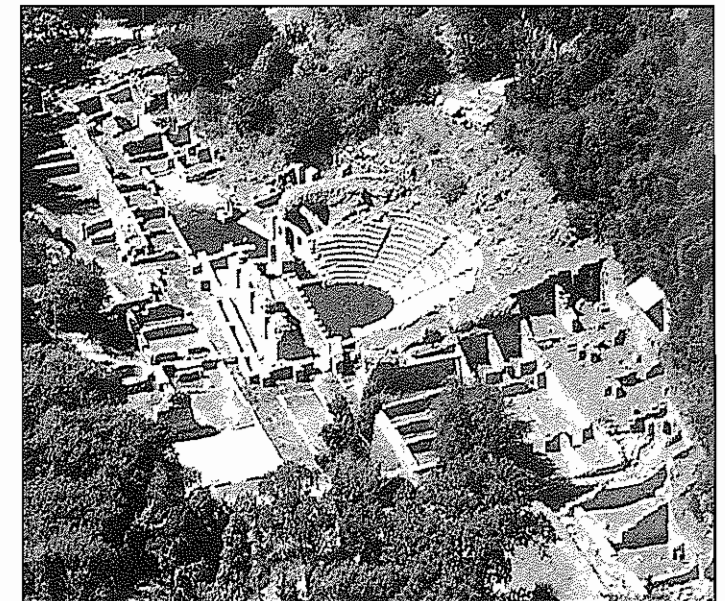


HERAT OLD CITY
HERAT, AFGHANISTAN

1100-1899

SITE NO. 1

THE REGION'S ONGOING CONFLICT, WITH ITS subsequent population displacement and concomitant looting of artifacts, has seriously threatened the viability of Herat. Brilliantly colored minarets, teeming markets, and vast vaulted spaces have marked the city since at least the fifteenth century when it served as the capital of Central Asia's Timurid empire. Herat's architecture reflects its many successive conquerors—Greek, Persian, Arab, and Indian among them. As it grew, Herat's medieval structures became the heart of what is one of the premier examples of a traditional and vital Islamic urban center. Up until 1978, much of the city center remained intact but war damage has been brutal, resulting in the destruction of entire quarters of the old city as well as part of its citadel. Furthermore, many of the structures are of mud brick, a material especially vulnerable to earthquakes and chronic ground water problems. A plan to reconstruct Herat, which uses local expertise and indigenous materials, could serve as an important example of how conservation can contribute not only to the preservation of cultural identity but also to economic recovery.



BUTRINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
SARANDE, ALBANIA

8TH CENTURY B.C.—5TH CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 2

96
LIST
OF 100

CORFIOT TRADERS IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY B.C. conducting business along the Adriatic coast needed a base between Epirus and the colonies in southern Italy and so they founded Butrint. Over the centuries the city gained importance as a stop along the merchant trade routes and successive waves of Romans, Goths, Byzantines, Venetians, and Turks came to control it. By the fourteenth century, the site had long vanished. But in the 1920s, Italian archaeologists rediscovered it, unearthing the Greek polygonal wall around the acropolis, a fourth-century amphitheater, and keenly articulated statues. Since its uncovering, a site management program has yet to be developed, made more difficult by Albania's recent political turmoil. Because of wholly inadequate drainage systems, flooding of the ruins remains a constant threat and dense vegetation continues to inflict damage. The most insidious threat of all, though, is the plan for large-scale tourist facilities along the coast nearby. While Butrint already receives more visitors than it can accommodate, insensitive development would destroy its context. *Butrint is on the World Heritage List.*

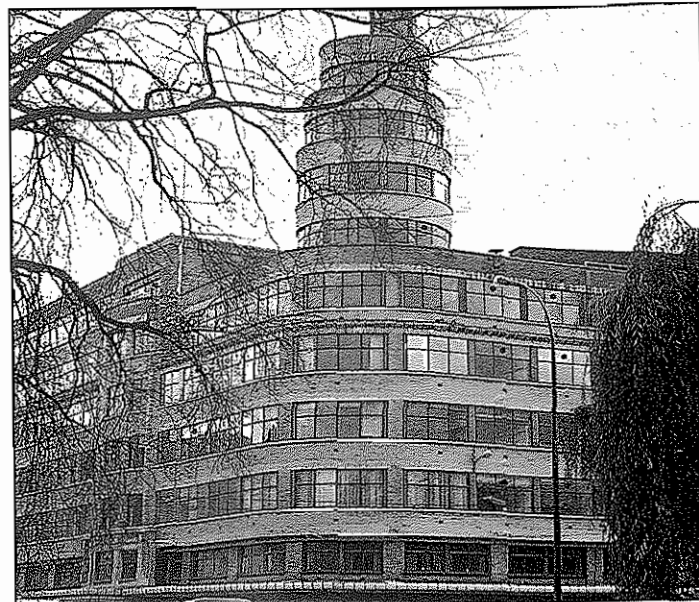


USHUAIA PRISON USHUAIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO, ARGENTINA

1902–1912

SITE NO. 3

ALTHOUGH THE 600 CONVICTS THAT OCCUPIED the 380 cells in the Ushuaia prison up until its closure in 1947 were not exactly town citizens, their work was integral to the daily life of the city beyond the formidable walls. Public works projects and houses were often built by prison labor, which also supplied the southern Argentine town with such staples as firewood, bread, and electrical power; prisoners and citizens relied on each other. Given the prison's prominent site in town, its restoration would be the key impetus for overall local development. The presidio is defined by a central ward from which radiate five cellblock spokes. One of the wings has housed a maritime museum, but the plan is for the prison to become a revenue-generating cultural center, a goal that remains distant unless emergency maintenance is done. Windows need to be reglazed and portions of the corrugated metal roof replaced to make the building watertight. Once these repairs are addressed the prison's transformation into a cultural center can proceed.

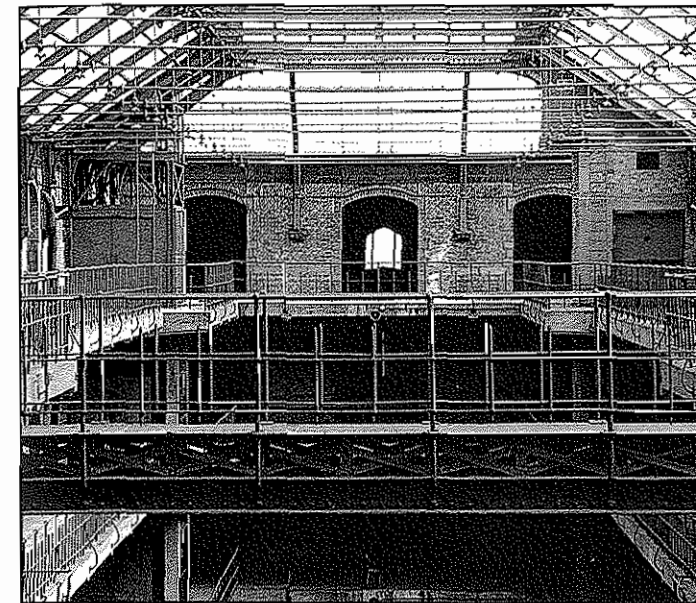


PREVIOUS RADIO AND TELEVISION BUILDING BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

1935

SITE NO. 4

BRUSSELS IS ONE OF THOSE EVER-CHANGING cities that has been known to sacrifice much of its early noteworthy architectural stock for generic speculative development. But as difficult as it is to save truly old buildings in city centers, it is often even more challenging to save newer structures, especially those built for highly-specialized functions. The Radio and Television Building, with its dramatic telescoping tower, each floor of which is wrapped with a band of glass, is an exemplar of the vulnerability of important buildings of this century. Until 1995, the 10 acoustically renowned recording studios and 400-seat auditorium were in use. When its owners, the national radio and television, left for quarters elsewhere, a significant work by architect Joseph Diongre was left behind, including much of his furniture. Upon discovering recently that a costly asbestos removal was needed, the owners have decided to sell the property rather than maintain it. Unless a new use is found for this marvel of technology and modernist aesthetics, the building could be lost.



TOUR AND TAXIS BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

1897–1907

SITE NO. 5



THE DEMISE OF BRUSSELS'S TOUR AND TAXIS site would represent the loss of a significant aspect of the world's industrial heritage. When this facility arose at the turn of the century it was a model transportation hub—the meeting point within a city of railroad, customs, and maritime interests. Tour and Taxis was instrumental in the development of the economies of both city and nation. The complex's rationalist town planning, engineering, and architectural ideals—where the potentials of cast-iron, reinforced concrete, steel, and glass in a Flemish Renaissance vernacular style were realized—was revolutionary. With the establishment of the European Community, customs and storage practices have changed, rendering most of Tour and Taxis moot. Although the buildings remain in good shape, the threat comes from developers who want to demolish significant tracts, close down the few remaining customs and railway functions, and transform much of what would be left into an inappropriate entertainment extravaganza. A plan outlining sensitive, pragmatic adaptive reuses could serve as a definitive example for other such transportation centers.

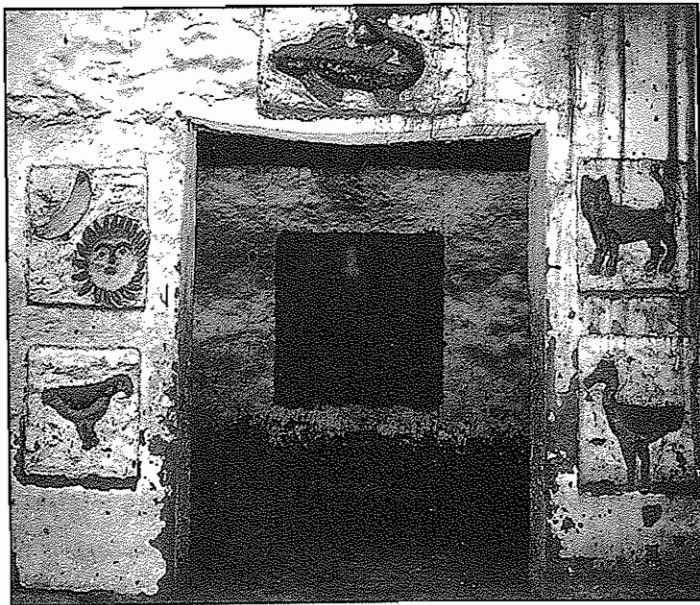


WORTEL COLONY ESTATE HOOGSTRATEN, BELGIUM

1822

SITE NO. 6

PRINCE FREDERIK'S IDEA IN 1822 WAS noble and seemingly sound: give destitute families a small house, an arable plot of land, two cows, a sheep, tools, and clothing—all of which would be paid for by income derived from selling one's own produce. But the novel social experiment failed by 1843 when it was realized that most of the occupants of the 524-hectare estate were from big towns and had little or no experience with farming. By the late-nineteenth century the estate, with its beckoning avenues, park land, and handsome structures became a shelter for the homeless. Ironically, now that Belgium has repealed a law that made vagrancy a crime, the estate's reason for being—its farm—no longer has a source of cheap labor. National, regional, and local authorities have agreed to keep the land and buildings intact but there is no official law to ensure that. A site survey and comprehensive reuse plan, perhaps one involving the resumption of its humanitarian functions, are necessary.



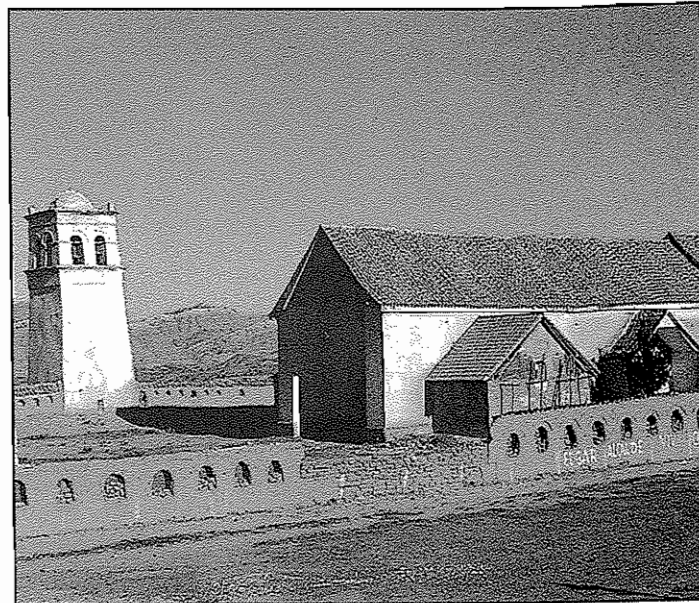
ROYAL PALACES OF ABOMEY ABOMEY, BENIN

1645–1906

SITE NO. 7



A SUCCESSION OF TWELVE KINGS RULED THE African kingdom of Abomey from the seventeenth century until the early-twentieth century and each of them built a lavish palace on the royal grounds. Over the centuries, the complex came to be filled with dwellings and attendant facilities (nearly 200) embellished with bas-reliefs, murals, and sculpture. Apart from the Glele and Guezo palaces which now house a historical museum, the site is one of abandonment. The most historically and aesthetically resonant palaces, including those of the Queen Mother, the royal tombs, and the residence of the priestesses are in danger of imminent collapse. Once roofs fall the earthen walls containing the bas-reliefs become vulnerable during the rainy season. Over the last two years, locals have become involved in preservation efforts and a site manager has been hired to oversee emergency repairs. However, until a workable maintenance plan is adopted, the majority of structures are at immediate risk. *The Royal Palaces are on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.*

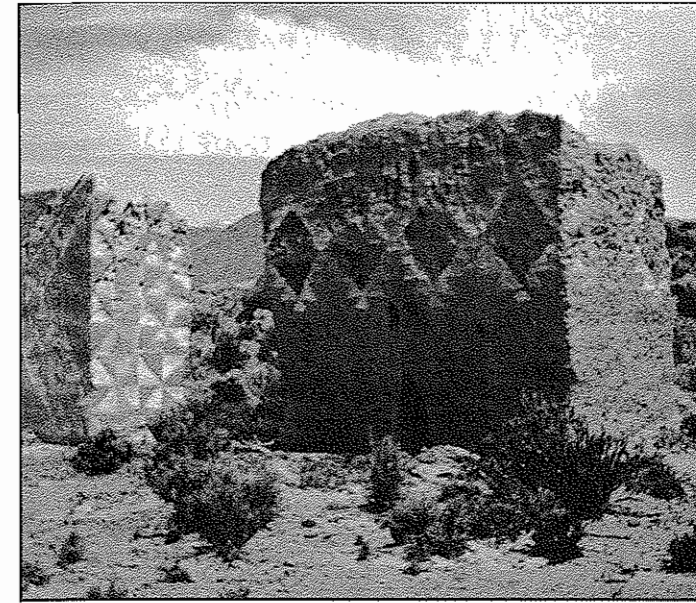


ARANI AND CALLAPA CHURCHES BOLIVIA

1560 AND 1745

SITE NO. 8

THE CHURCHES OF CALLAPA AND ARANI ARE but two examples of the scores of adobe churches in Bolivia that face extinction, despite designation as National Monuments. Callapa is the best preserved sixteenth-century church complex in Bolivia, with church and bell tower set within a spacious atrium with stone arcades and open chapels. Inside the church are the earliest surviving colonial frescoes in Bolivia, highly important painted canvases, and eighteenth-century mural paintings in the baptistry that are a masterpiece of the mestizo-baroque style. The church has been robbed twice, and the roof is unstable and could collapse any time. Such was the case at Arani, an exemplar of the incipient rococo in Andean baroque architecture. In 1993 the presbytery vault crumbled, destroying part of the magnificent high altar retable. Donations from local residents and pilgrims financed restoration of the vault and retable, but the entire structure remains in danger from unstable foundations and inadequate drainage.

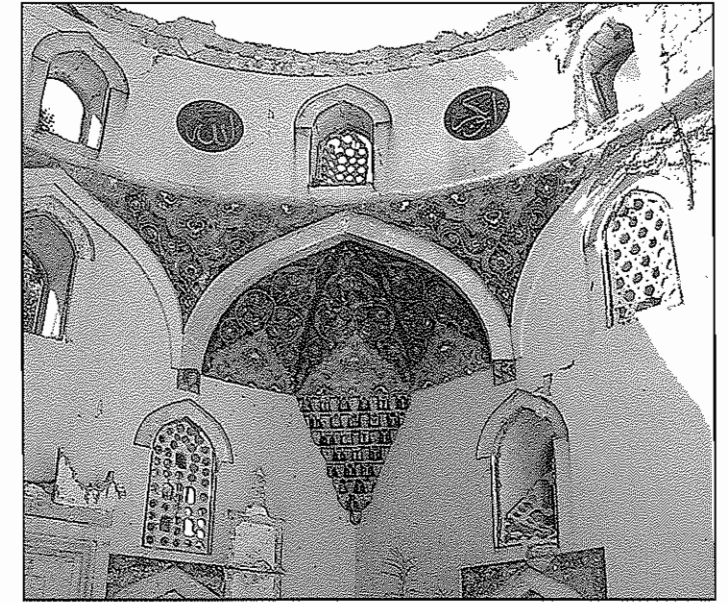


RÍO LAUCA PREHISTORIC BURIAL TOWERS DEPARTMENT OF ORURO, BOLIVIA

1200–1600

SITE NO. 9

FORTY-FIVE AYMARA FUNERARY TOWERS (*chullpares*) recently discovered in Western Bolivia have endured centuries of assault from the wind and sand erosion, persistent freezes, lichen infestation, and aggressive nesting birds typical of the altiplano. But the isolated adobe structures, with their unique polychrome decoration influenced by Inca designs, have been unable to withstand the damage imposed by humans. Since a highway was opened in 1996 that made accessible this starkly remote region of the Sajama National Park, tourists have threatened delicate ecosystems and vandalized three of the towers. The necropolis, which represents the most important monumental complex of the Aymara people, extends over a 20-kilometer range in a vast park that is staffed by only three full-time employees. Scarce human and financial resources have precluded adequate site supervision and maintenance and emergency stabilization of the monuments.



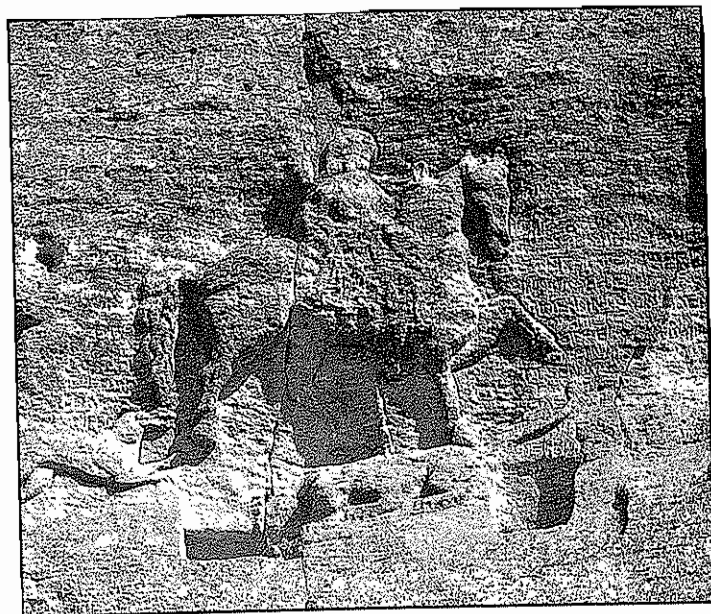
VILLAGE OF POČITELJ BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1444–PRESENT

SITE NO. 10



POČITELJ, WHICH PRESENTS ITSELF IN A spectacular natural amphitheater in the valley of the Neretva River near Mostar, has had a long acquaintance with conflict, though never before has its existence been so questioned. The settlement began in 1444 as a Hungarian fortress, but by 1471 it was conquered by the Turks and its layout and architectural stock reflect Ottoman rule. Under subsequent Austrian occupation in 1878 the town's strategic importance diminished and it was not until the 1960s that a renewal began in earnest. The political environment, looting, and willful destruction of buildings, including the mosque, during recent conflicts have led to wholesale abandonment by residents. A safeguarding of extant monuments, reconstruction, and a plan to encourage the return of its citizens are needed. Even though a condition survey has been completed, the issue remains of how to reinstitute a basic infrastructure so that Počitelj life can be renewed and its glory reestablished. Revitalization of the hilltop town would serve as a critically needed model in a region filled with towns equally laid to ruin by war.



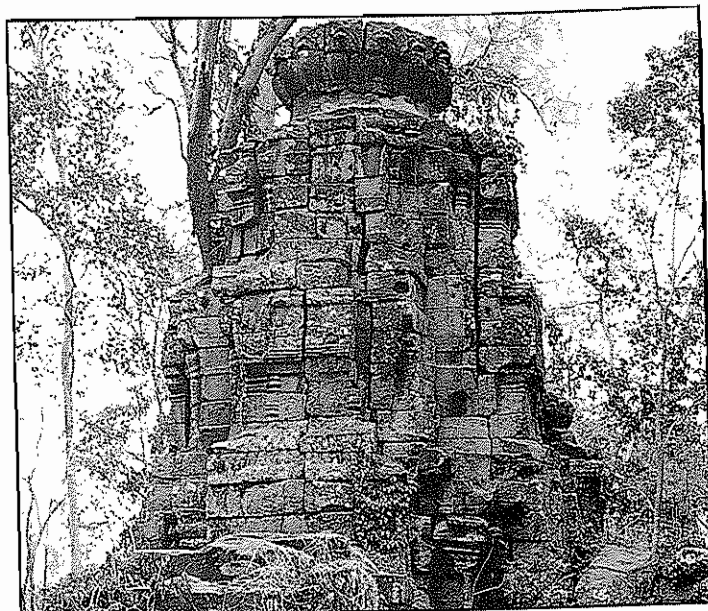
MADARA HORSEMAN
KASPICHAN, BULGARIA

8TH–9TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 11



IT IS THE DEFINITIVE ICON FOR BULGARIANS: a carved rock relief depicting the life-size forms of a horseman trailed by a running dog and a speared lion caught beneath the crushing hooves of the horse. Inscriptions in Greek on either side describe the early history of the Bulgarian state, founded in 681. The scene presents itself 25 meters up a 100-meter-high cliff in the Madara plateau in northeastern Bulgaria. But this enduring signature of Bulgarian culture flakes away with every season. Exposure to the elements—especially freeze-thaw cycles—microorganisms, pollution erosion, and cliff face shearing and earth tremors threaten the destruction of the scene. Its preservation presents a technical conundrum: the relief was meant to be of the open air but some Bulgarian experts have concluded that installing a permanent roof over it is the only solution—and as soon as possible so that stabilization of the carvings can begin. *The Madara Horseman is on the World Heritage List.*

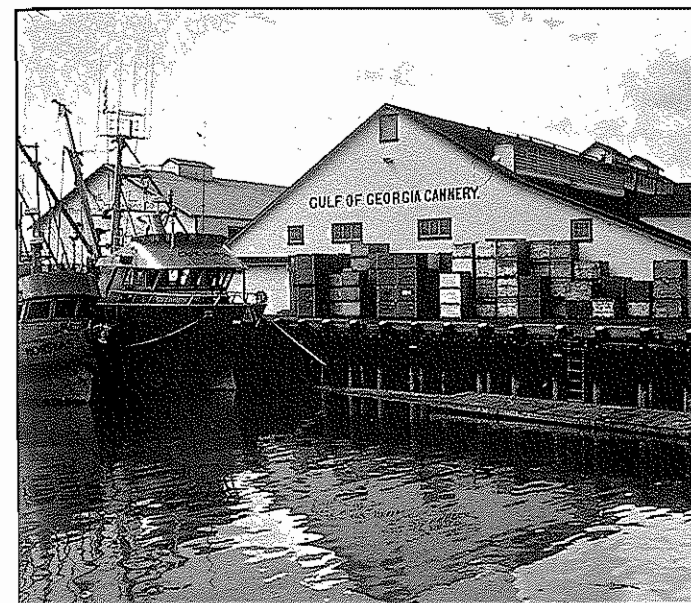


BANTEAY CHHMAR TEMPLE OF JAYAVARMAN VII
THMAR PUOK, CAMBODIA

1100–1199

SITE NO. 12

BENEATH THE STRANGLING VINES AND nearly impenetrable Cambodian jungle near the Thailand border lies a twelfth-century complex of temple ruins that are among the most important Khmer sites. King Jayavarman VII built his “Fine Citadel” in homage to five heroes who died in defense of their country, one of them his son. Bas-reliefs depict the war between the Khmer and Champa kingdoms and the accession of the Khmer king (similar scenes are repeated at Cambodia’s better known Bayon temple at Angkor). Also on the nine-square-kilometer site are eight temples. Ironically, peace has brought new threats. Although artifacts from the temple have been looted and nature has virtually subsumed the structures, Banteay Chhmar was largely left alone because of its remoteness, especially during the Khmer Rouge occupation in the 1970s. With pacification and easier road access, the ruins are increasingly open to exploitation. The site is in urgent need of being documented and cleared of destructive vegetation before its artifacts are either carried off or conquered by nature.



GULF OF GEORGIA CANNERY
RICHMOND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

1894–1964

SITE NO. 13

FOR GENERATIONS MANY WEST COAST Canadian towns depended on the local cannery. When the Gulf of Georgia Cannery opened in 1894 at the mouth of the salmon-rich Fraser River in Richmond, it was one of scores of active canneries that dotted the coastline; now it is one of the few remaining wooden structures of its kind. After a number of additions, the building grew to 50,000 square feet and rests on 600 wooden piles. Until it closed in 1979, the facility had served as a major fish processing depot and employed a multiethnic work force. In 1994 it opened to the public as an interpretive center for the fishing industry. A recent assessment of structural members has revealed severe insect infestation and dry rot. Replacement of affected substructure members needs to be done immediately followed by the installation of fire stops. The cannery’s presence in town serves as tangible documentation of a once-vital industry and its loss would create a cultural vacuum.



ALAMEDA RAILROAD STATION
SANTIAGO, CHILE

1900

SITE NO. 14

TRAINS STILL ARRIVE AND DEPART FROM Chile’s largest and grandest railroad station. The shed’s single-span metallic vault, supported by 16 arches, seems to stretch for an infinite distance from the waiting area. The French firm of Schneider & Cie designed the 7,500-square-meter terminal at the height of Santiago’s urban development. The station is framed by two earlier (1885) single-story Beaux Arts inspired buildings. A busy schedule of trains would seem to bode well for a railroad station except that here a massive redevelopment scheme for the deteriorating area around Alameda Station conspicuously includes no plan for its continued use. Despite its National Historic Monument designation, Alameda Station’s historical, cultural, and architectural significance in the city appears at risk. It is feared that the station will be shut down or, at minimum, its aesthetic integrity seriously compromised. Restoration plans for Alameda Station need to be implemented within the existing master plan since the station is still a vital ingredient in the life of Santiago.

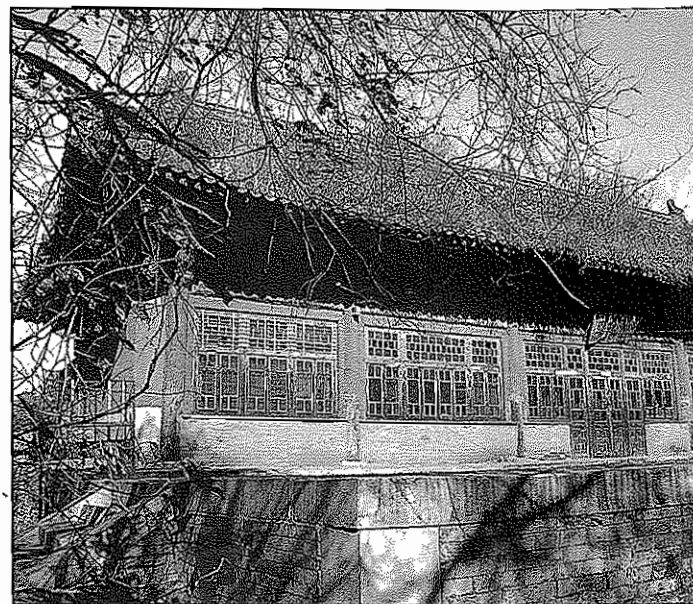


TULOR ALDEA SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA, CHILE

5TH CENTURY B.C.—2ND CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 15

THE PRE-HISPANIC ATACAMEÑA CULTURE built a dense series of dwellings grouped concentrically around a central one in northern Chile (south-central Andes) beginning in the fifth century B.C. Tumor's dwellings exemplify the earthen architecture of those early settlements. Mud walls were often fashioned into intriguing circular dwellings whose diameters measured between three and eight meters. To date, 22 designated sections (about 10 percent of the village of Tumor Aldea) have been unearthed in the 5,600-square-meter archaeological site but the ruins have been left open to the harsh elements. Powerful winds buffet the fragile walls, bringing with them eroding salts; the exposed walls are crumbling at an alarming rate. Conservation measures are urgently needed to preserve this significant village for future generations.



JUFU HALL, XIAN NONG TAN (THE TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE) BEIJING, CHINA

1420

SITE NO. 16

THE EMPERORS LITERALLY HAD NEW CLOTHES to put on in Jufu Hall. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, this structure inside Xiannongtan (the Temple of Agriculture), one of Beijing's extant imperial palaces, was where emperors changed into farming garb every spring in order to conduct ritual plowing to show respect for the discipline. But Jufu Hall is no mere changing room. Long windowed expanses, a sweeping roof fitted with glazed tiles, and support beams embellished with lacquered scenes of golden dragons (the symbolic figures for emperors) marked the imperial-style hall. Jufu Hall is the last of its kind in Beijing and it is in danger of collapse. Many of the wooden frames and beams have decayed and steps up to the building have given way. Architects have completed a detailed plan for restoration but funds are needed for building materials. Jufu Hall is located near the popular tourist site of the Temple of Heaven and its restoration would guarantee it a large and admiring audience.



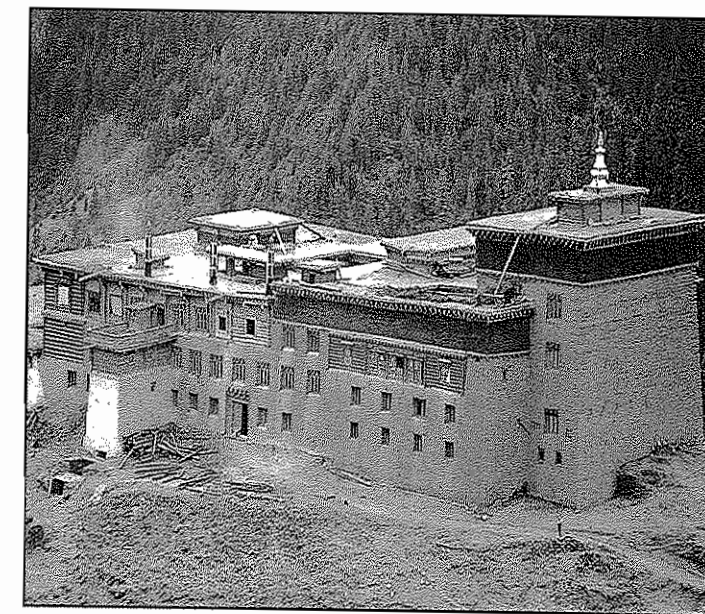
NAMSELING MANOR DRACHI, TIBET, CHINA

14TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 17



NAMSELING MANOR IS AMONG THE RAREST and most revealing examples of Tibetan vernacular architecture. Although the destruction of the Tibetan Buddhist heritage is well known, the demise of Tibet's great manor houses, palaces, fortresses, and noble estates—a phenomenon of equal import—has been ignored. Up until 1959, this seven-story country residence was occupied by members of the Namseling family who oversaw the surrounding gardens, orchards, farmland, and stables. One of only six extant Tibetan manor houses, Namseling is especially conspicuous because it stands alone in its landscape, with no modern buildings intruding on it. The Tibetan religious community has remained uninterested in preserving Namseling because it is a former fief. But since the building's plight was made known, largely because of World Monuments Watch listing, progress has been made, including structural stabilization, the rebuilding of a porch, and removal and recording of debris. In order for the goal to be met of making the house into a cultural center, funds are needed for documentation and technical assistance.

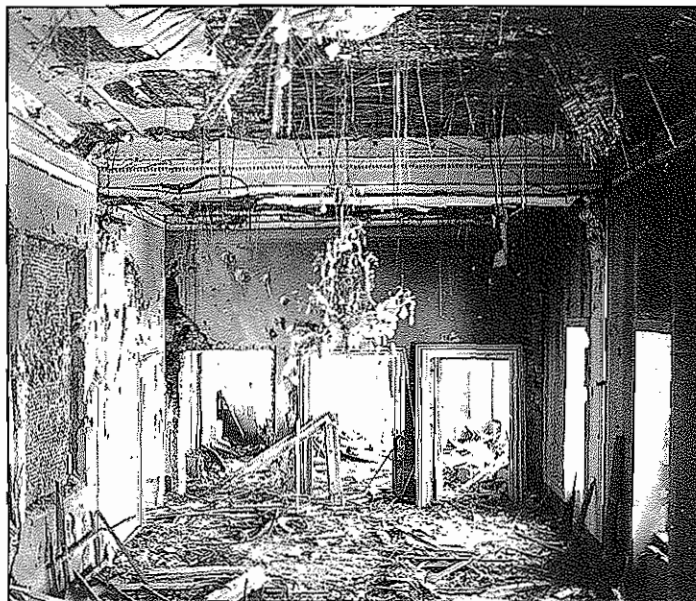


PALPUNG TIBETAN MONASTERY BABANG VILLAGE, SICHUAN, CHINA

1725

SITE NO. 18

THOUGH PALPUNG MONASTERY IS REACHABLE only by horseback (six hours from the nearest road), it remains highly active, complete with a college, printing house, monastic quarters, meditation retreat, and numerous stupas. The main assembly hall is the second largest traditional Tibetan building embodying the ethos of the Dege style: thick rammed earthen walls, portions of which are embellished and strengthened with inset logs; decorated window frames; carved wood motifs. Nine major earthquakes have rocked the region in this century and one in 1993 leveled a three-story wing of the monastery, itself now weakened. Driving rains have rotted away structural members and a buildup of clay on the roof from repairs has made them too weighty. The building's problems are beyond the capacity of local authorities; what cannot be fixed is often discarded, which usually means original carved interior decorations. A seismic survey, emergency repairs, and a restoration using traditional materials and local artisans would also serve as a model for preservation of other monasteries in the region.

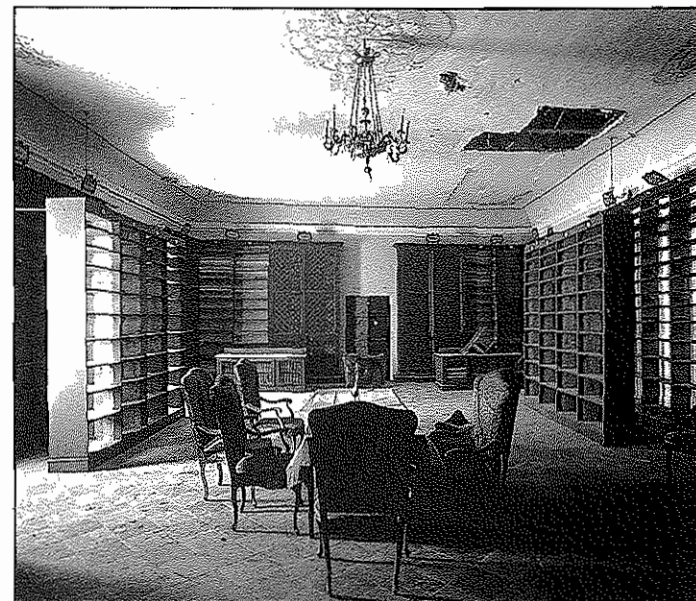


DUCAL PALACE
ZADAR, CROATIA

16TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 19

DESPITE THE LEVELING OF TWO-THIRDS OF Zadar during World War II, the town's ducal palace survived. Up until it was heavily shelled in 1991 and 1992, the palace had been serving as Zadar's cultural heart. The building contained the public library and the city's music school and concert hall. Like many Croatian towns, Zadar today is one of many historical layers and the palace exemplifies that timeline. Early records mention the palace as having been built around 1200 and at least two renovations—one in the sixteenth century and another in the nineteenth century—have given the building an intriguing profile. Some 50 percent of the first floor and 40 percent of the attic are damaged and a recent collapse of the roof has made the interior vulnerable. The municipality is well underway with a construction plan but it will become moot without emergency repairs. The ducal palace's restoration could serve as a singular example of how the architectural and social fabric of the region can be rewoven.



FRANCISCAN MONASTERY LIBRARY
DUBROVNIK, CROATIA

1667

SITE NO. 20

DUBROVNIK'S MIGHTY CITY WALLS PROVED insufficient protection against the missiles that rained down during the siege of the town in 1991–92. One of the many targets within was the Franciscan monastery—which had been in continual use since 1313—whose tally of direct shell hits was 51, enough to render the library unusable. Fortunately, the 70,000 manuscripts and books covering all fields of scientific study, thousands of musical compositions and choral volumes, early printed books, and medieval parchment pieces of inestimable value had been moved beforehand to temporary quarters off-site. For five years, though, the printed treasures have languished in a storage facility with poor ventilation and alarmingly high humidity. The damage caused by war and previous earthquakes to the building complex is daunting but start-up funding for site specific conservation could be the catalyst for the eventual reopening of one of the world's great centers of learning. *The Old City of Dubrovnik is on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.*



REINA CEMETERY
CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

1839

SITE NO. 21

MUCH WAS LEFT FOR THE LIVING TO SEE IN this neoclassical cemetery, a poignant example of Cuba's many endangered sites that are far removed from Havana. Reina is novel in that burial niches are aligned vertically in three-story groupings. In addition to these edifices, there is a noteworthy chapel and offices, as well as elaborately wrought vaults and tombstones. Many headstones feature cast iron, marble, and/or slate bas-reliefs. Ornamental cast iron work that surround vaults reveal a high level of local artisanship. Great winged marble sculptures create a skyline within the grounds. Reina was rendered obsolete in 1926 when a newer cemetery opened nearby and today it is used only by families who own plots. Because the grounds are near the shore line, flooding is a regular occurrence; several inches of water is always present in most vaults. The cemetery and its sculpture are being lost to water damage and a general deferral of maintenance. Flood control and reconstruction would once again make this cemetery a better place for the living and the dead.

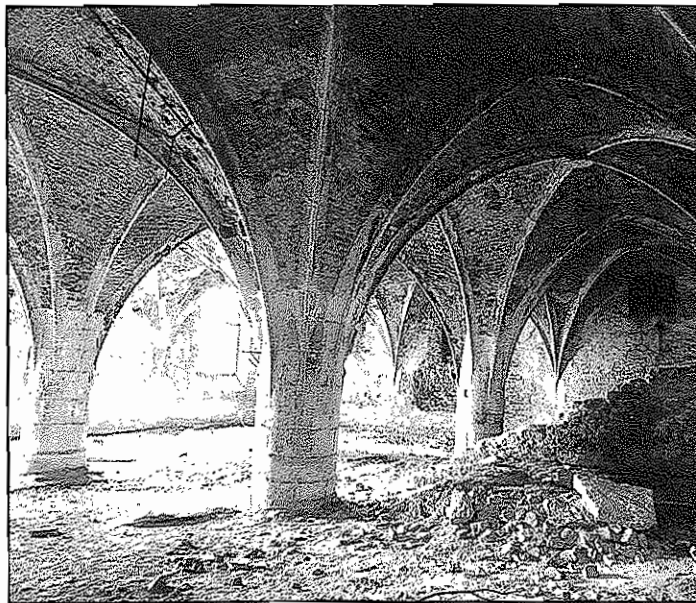


FOLLIES AND CONSERVATORY IN LEDNICE PARK, LEDNICE AND VALTICE VILLAGES, CZECH REPUBLIC

1797–1848

SITE NO. 22

WITHIN THE SOUTHERN MORAVIAN LANDSCAPE are a Turkish-inspired Minaret, a classical building with a semicircular arcade, a Roman triumphal arch, and a colonnade of Corinthian arches and niches containing Greek vases. Apart from its natural beauty, the defining feature of Lednice-Valtice Park, one of Europe's largest man-made landscapes, is its two castles with their attendant "period" follies. Lednice, established in the early thirteenth century, has been transformed over time into a superb neo-Gothic structure. Architectural follies were added to the landscape in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, 15 of which survive—though in precarious condition. The Lednice flower conservatory is rusting away; the Minaret's foundation is cracking; and other buildings share roof, vandalism, and water damage problems. These problems are due to the lack of financial resources for maintenance. Restoration of the monuments would reinstate the park's natural and built integrity and establish it as an important ecotourism site. *The Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape is on the World Heritage List.*



HEAVENLY FATHER CHAPEL KUTNÁ HORA, CZECH REPUBLIC

14TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 23

IN ITS EARLIEST DAYS, THE HEAVENLY FATHER Chapel had a dual purpose: its lower level was a depository for human bones while the upper level was a chapel where one could celebrate the requiem mass. When the Jesuits arrived in 1626 they converted the Gothic building into a single chapel with baroque influences. Following the dissolution of the Jesuit Order in 1777, the site's religious affiliation was tenuous as it became a factory for church organs. While under private ownership much of the building's beauty and integrity were lost. Its open lower spaces are now full of dirt and vegetation. The chapel is roofless and much of its interior has been destroyed. Despite its grave condition, the building has many surviving Gothic features and forms part of the important architectural complex with Kutná Hora's Cathedral of St. Barbara. Local officials wish to convert the chapel into a center interpreting the city's history. This could be an ideal training project for local architects and preservationists. *The Historic Center of Kutná Hora with the Church of St. Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlác is on the World Heritage List.*



NEBÍLOVÝ MANSION NEBÍLOVY, PLZEN DISTRICT, CZECH REPUBLIC

1706–1715

SITE NO. 24

THE UNUSED COUNTRY HOUSE IS A REGULAR sight throughout the Czech Republic. With many in grave states of disrepair, finding new uses for these palaces and mansions is a preservation challenge. Nebílový Mansion, designed by J. B. Hildebrandt, one of the Hapsburg Empire's most distinguished architects, exemplifies the pure Baroque. It is a two-winged symmetrical structure with curvaceous roofs, bold massing of forms, an interplay of solids and voids, a bulbous cupola; the interiors have painted scenes by A. Tuvora in the style of Louis XVI. On the grounds is a decorative High Baroque garden whose containing wall includes niches and pavilions; elsewhere is a Renaissance fermenting house, later adapted into a granary. Unoccupied, left to the elements, the mansion continues to deteriorate. A four-year restoration plan has been drawn up and some repairs made, but structural stabilization, roof repairs of the rear wing, and restoration of the interior artwork have been suspended. Like many great houses throughout the Czech countryside, Nebílový deserves to be reinfused with life and purpose.



PRAGUE'S HISTORIC CENTER PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

9TH CENTURY B.C.–PRESENT

SITE NO. 25

PRAQUE'S MEDIEVAL CENTER survived World War II and decades of negligence under Communist rule, and so it is especially ironic that the current economic boom is doing more to destroy its authenticity than any overtly hostile act. What was the most pristine city left on the continent following the war is being so rapidly transformed that its historical integrity is disappearing. Although Prague has been the capital of Bohemia for 11 centuries, it has now been "discovered." Inappropriately scaled buildings are being erected; new building materials clash with original ones; infill sites are being occupied with commercially and contextually insensitive projects; old structures are being modified beyond recognition. Administrators are overwhelmed with applications for construction projects and approvals are made too quickly. Yet, burgeoning Prague is a model for other less prosperous Eastern European cities. The muting of Prague can be halted with an educational/media campaign showing appropriate ways for the city to move into the future. *The Historic Center of Prague is on the World Heritage List.*



MORTUARY TEMPLE OF KING AHMENHOTEP III GURNA, LUXOR, EGYPT

14TH CENTURY B.C.

SITE NO. 26

BEYOND THE TWO LOOMING COLOSSI OF Memnon on the west bank of the Nile are remains of what was once the largest and most richly equipped of all Theban temples. Partial excavations made decades ago uncovered fragments of statues and architectural remains that speak of high artistic achievements. Trial trenches hint at many more structural pieces and colossal statues. Ultimately, the temple was never fully uncovered and the site is overgrown with vegetation, the roots of which can break apart stone. Seasonal floods and vegetation fires are regular occurrences. The most pressing problem is encroachment. The temples are located en route to the Valley of the Kings. This is no longer an uninterrupted open expanse. Pressures for both urban growth and agricultural development are severe. The country counts so many ancient sites of great importance that it is very difficult for the authorities to supply each of them with specialized conservation teams. Emergency technical assistance is called for to eliminate threats to exposed remains, followed by a long-range plan for conservation.

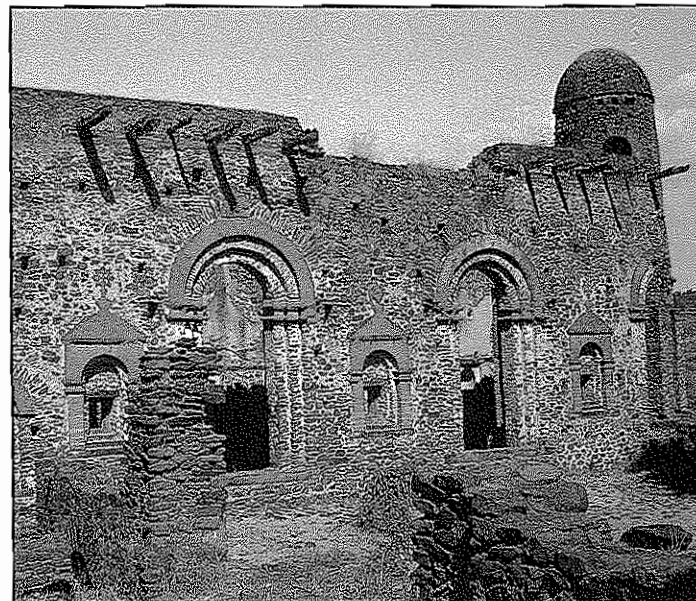


SUCHITOTO CITY
SUCHITOTO, CUSCATLÁN, EL SALVADOR

16TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 27

DURING EL SALVADOR'S RECENT CIVIL WAR, much of the population of historic Suchitoto City left—most never to return, even though the city suffered little damage. During the 12 years of conflict, the city did receive many refugees displaced from the country's northern region. Since the 1992 peace accord, wealthy Salvadorans from the capital and foreigners have started to buy up houses as weekend retreats. For the majority of its inhabitants, however, the standard of living in Suchitoto is precarious due to the lack of employment. The cohesive, mid-sixteenth-century settlement overlooks a reservoir whose source is the Lempa River. Buildings throughout the grided city have roof tiles made of clay, and entire square blocks are made up of single-story arcaded structures. At the city's core is a park, fronted by an outstanding nineteenth-century church. Although the city's renaissance is cause for celebration, there is concern that the lack of a master plan for conservation and development will lead to further destruction of the central core. In Suchitoto's streets, houses, and stores, life should come back as it was.

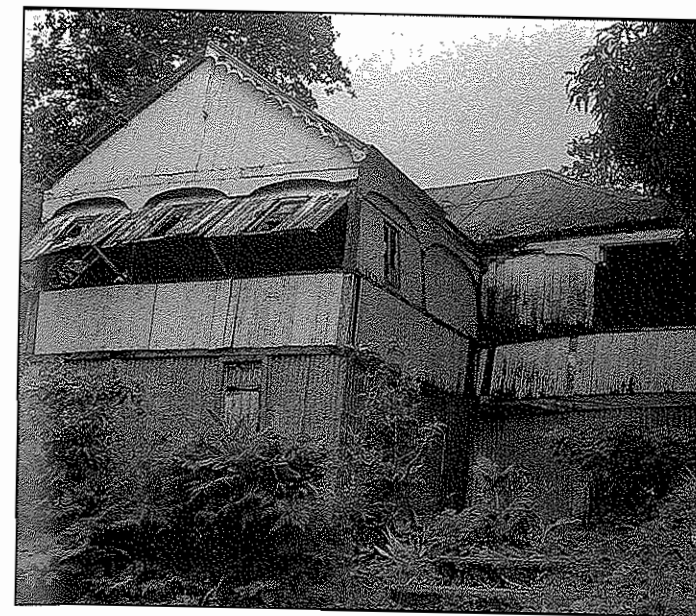


MENTEWAB-QWESQWAM PALACE
GONDAR, ETHIOPIA

18TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 28

THE POWERFUL COURT OF GONDAR WAS THE capital of Christian Ethiopia beginning in 1632 and one of its principal rulers was Queen Mentewab (1730–1799). The palace she had built for herself came to be the kingdom's finest example of "Gondarian style" architecture, embodying the best of Portuguese and Indian influences. Her two-story, 350-square-meter palace in the fortified compound of Qwesqwam was complemented by a church (reconstructed in 1953). This site in northwest Ethiopia is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and is open to the public, but the queen's palace is in ruins. The foundation has been invaded by choking plants, little of the roof remains, and humidity continues to compromise the walls. Even with minimal funds, admirable conservation work has been carried out by the Center for Research and Conversation of Cultural Heritage (CRCCH). Given continued support, it is hoped that a restored palace would become a nationwide training center—a new capital of sorts—for the conservation of Ethiopian cultural monuments.

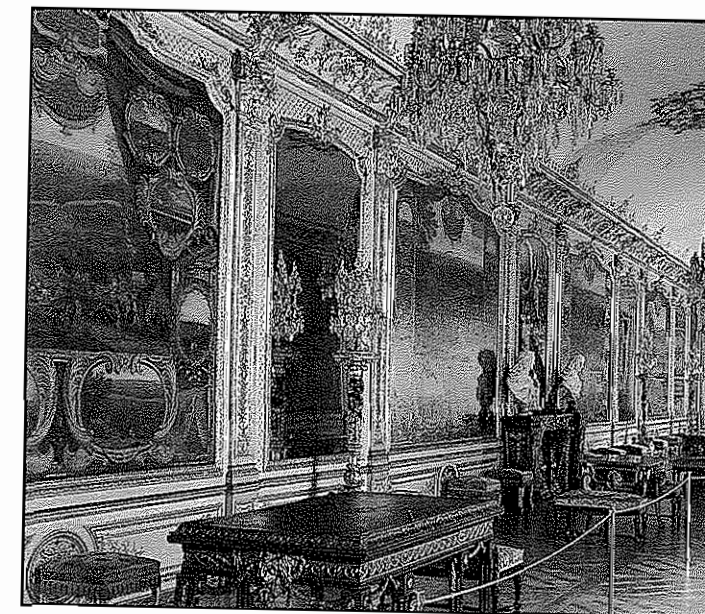


LEVUKA TOWNSHIP
LEVUKA TOWNSHIP, FIJI

1830–1925

SITE NO. 29

SOON AFTER BRITISH COLONIZATION, THE FIRST Fijian capital was established at Levuka in 1877. Although a settlement had been in place before that, capital designation brought about a major building of churches, social and civic institutions, humble bungalows, and a wide variety of Victorian, neo-Gothic, and even false-fronted commercial buildings. Within only three years, though, the Fijian capital was moved to the main island and Levuka became a kind of time capsule of vernacular and British colonial-style architecture. The town was left with a meager economic base and over the last century it has remained in a state of benign neglect. The ethnically diverse town of 2,500 has been feeling the effects, though, of that malaise—insufficient tourist facilities, government indifference, and deteriorating buildings. A rigorous review process for new buildings, maintenance guidelines, preservation apprenticeship programs, and other civic management issues need to be implemented. Levuka remains intact but without such measures the town will lose its strong sense of place. *The government of Fiji has nominated Levuka Township to the World Heritage List.*

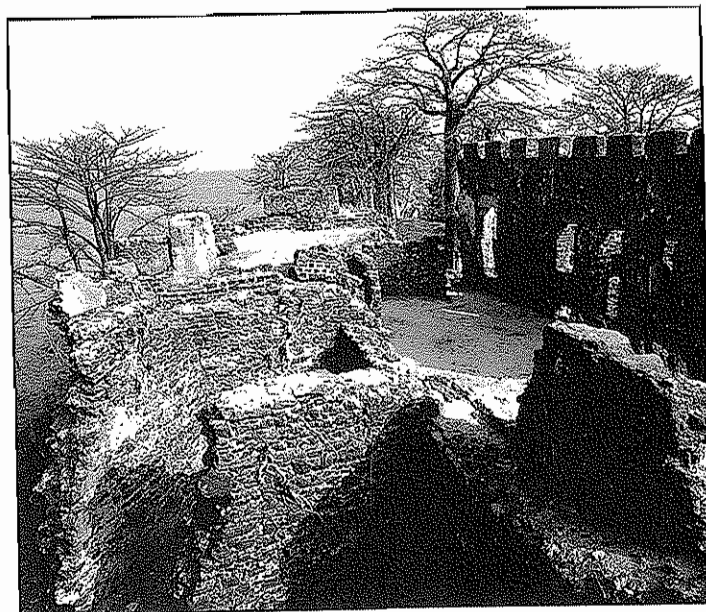


'GALERIE DES ACTIONS DE MONSIEUR LE PRINCE,' CHATEAU OF CHANTILLY, CHANTILLY, FRANCE

1560–1897

SITE NO. 30

FRANCE'S CASTLE MUSEUMS, SUCH AS Chantilly's Musée Condé, are the country's greatest repositories of art. This island chateau, built by Jean Bullant for the High Constable Anne de Montmorency, is best known today for its 11 paintings commemorating the great Condé victories of 1643–1674 and another later piece recalling the revolt against Louis XIV. The works fill the apartments of the Condé princes, now known as the "Galerie des Actions de Monsieur le Prince." Although the painter Sauveur Le Conte captured the spirit of the family's victories, the scenes on his canvases are falling prey to decades of dampness; rivulets of water have run over them, and the resulting effects of repeated drying and rehydrating are ruinous. Although the Domaine de Chantilly and other private and state agencies are addressing roof repairs and installing a heating system in the Petit Château, monies are needed to further restore the paintings themselves, some of which have had to be covered with conservation paper to stabilize them.

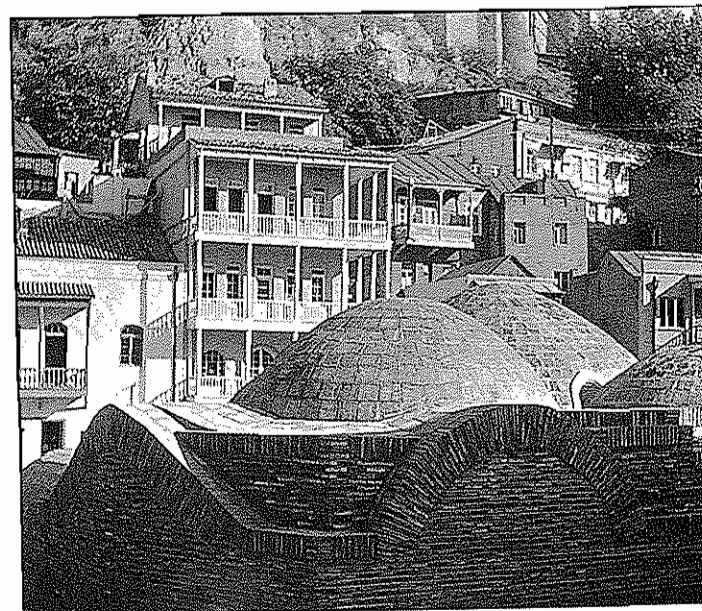


JAMES ISLAND JAMES ISLAND, GAMBIA

1460–1860

SITE NO. 31

THE MOST RESONANT EPISODE IN THE LONG history of the James Island fort is the fact that this was one of the many sites from which slaves embarked for America. Native Gambians near this settlement on the north bank of the Gambia River have long acknowledged the importance of the ruinous complex: with restoration it could become one of Africa's most charged tourist destinations. The island—and its associated settlements—was a major European trading point for 400 years, with Portuguese, German, British, and finally French occupiers (the latter blew up the fort in 1778). The landfill upon which the ruins rest is eroding, as are the remaining walls. Archaeological remains are inadvertently taken by locals who dig in the surrounding earth for the raw materials to make mud bricks; in so doing, they extract building fragments. An operational training program in situ would develop both a preservation plan and a willing cadre of local citizens who could further apply their new skills to other sites in the country.



TBILISI HISTORIC DISTRICT TBILISI, GEORGIA

6TH CENTURY–PRESENT

SITE NO. 32

TBILISI IS A EURASIAN CROSSROADS SETTLEMENT—a seamless melding of east and west. A highly distinctive vernacular architecture resulted. At the heart of the medieval core of this Georgian capital—a role it has held since the sixth century and again in 1991 following independence from Soviet control—are scores of dwellings whose street facades are defined by wide wooden balconies adorned with carved panels, cornices, and columns. Also figuring into the fabric of Old Tbilisi are glorious Orthodox and Catholic churches, synagogues, and mosques. Invasions by Arabs, Persians, Turks, and others over the centuries changed the city's built character, but it was during Soviet annexation that whole portions of the historic section were leveled for a modern infrastructure. The greatest threat now is the continued decay of the traditional dwellings, many of which have gone from state to private ownership; as a result, inappropriate alterations have been made. An international conservation conference would highlight the city's unique vernacularism and outline strategies for conservation.



SPA CENTER HISTORIC ENSEMBLE BALATONFÜRED, HUNGARY

1790–1880

SITE NO. 33

HUNGARIANS WANTING TO TAKE THE CURE in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries went to the baths at Balatonfüred to soak in restorative carbon-rich waters. When the beneficial properties of the springs near Lake Balaton were recognized, a fashionable spa resort arose. A complex of Swiss cottage style villas were built in town, as well as restaurants, a theater, and a sanatorium. In between bathing, guests could stroll the waterfront promenade or sail on the lake. Beginning in the 1960s, though, large resort facilities were being built on the shoreline, sapping the historic center of life. The final blow was the dissolution in the early 1990s of the organized holiday system upon which hotels had relied. Many of the old spa center buildings became abandoned and shops have relocated to more active parts of town. Since the newly adopted strategic plan of the municipality stresses conservation of historic heritage in the town, finding new uses for the structures and upgrading the quality of the area is urgent.

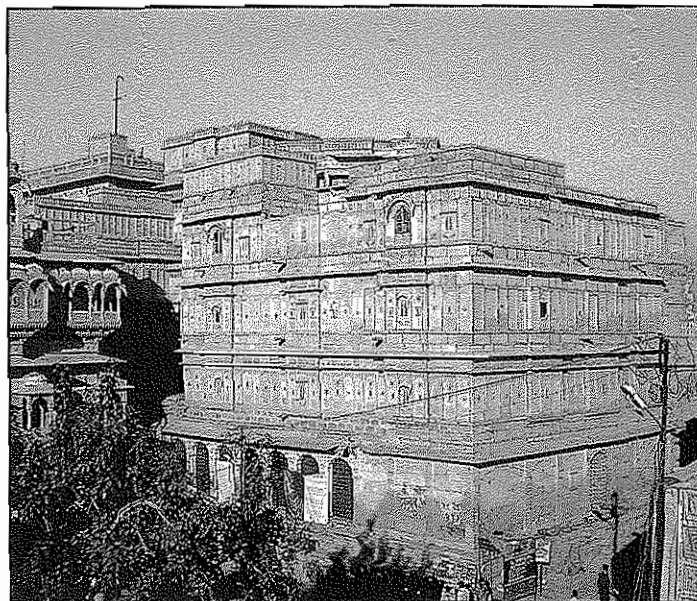


AHMEDABAD WALLED CITY AHMEDABAD, INDIA

1411–PRESENT

SITE NO. 34

AT FIRST GLANCE, THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL city of Ahmedabad seems healthy. There is a teeming commercial core—the Manek Chowk—and strongly defined residential pols or neighborhoods. But, in fact, the city's traditional mercantile economy is eroding, which is leading to a neglect of the pols. Courtyard houses with elaborate wood carvings that are a synthesis of Gujarat and Muslim cultures, as well as majestic gateways leading to the Jumma Masjid (Great Mosque) and palace, are decaying and being encroached upon by poorly planned development. Incongruous new elements have been tacked on to traditional dwellings. Since inception, Ahmedabad has been a prosperous metropolis of merchants, weavers, and craftsmen. In 1817 the city experienced a rush to industrialism, eventually earning it the moniker of Manchester of India. The demolition of the great city walls 60 years ago left Ahmedabad without boundaries and the resulting growth has been ad hoc. A strongly defined and enforced strategic plan for the region could reestablish the city's built and historic integrity.



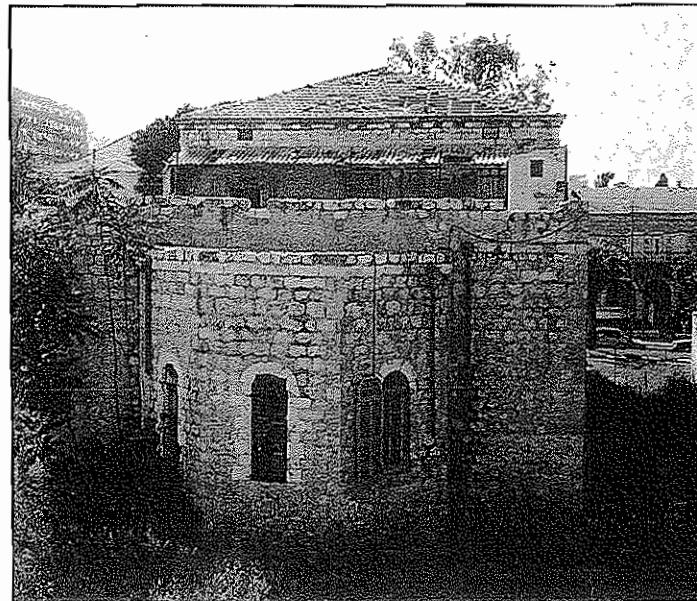
JAISALMER FORT
JAISALMER, RAJASTHAN, INDIA

12TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 35



THE GOLDEN CITY ON THE HILL MAY BE AN over-used phrase, but it is an apt description for Jaisalmer. Golden colored sandstone and limestone are the primary materials for this city on the plains of west Rajasthan in the Thar Desert. Although much fine architecture exists at the foot of the citadel, within the fortification there is a royal complex of palaces, squares, and temples. Jaisalmer's origins can be traced to 1156 when it was a military post on a major east-west caravan route. It continues to have great vitality, the only still-functioning fortress city in India. Threats to the finely carved architecture of Jaisalmer include inadequate drainage systems causing water logging, changing climatic conditions, and absence of a sustained maintenance program. Of 469 structures, 87 have collapsed—with more on the verge. A 1996 American Express grant, along with funding from state and international agencies, is addressing stabilization of the fort and restoration of a palace wing that will serve as a demonstration project for preservation.



GEMEINDEHAUS
HAIFA, ISRAEL

1869

SITE NO. 36



AN ANOMALY IN THE URBAN FABRIC OF Haifa is the German Colony, within which the two buildings of the Gemeindehaus complex are situated. The House of Prayer (Beit Ha Am) and community school were built in 1869 by a group of immigrant German Lutherans—known as Templars. The colony functioned as such until the beginning of World War II when British authorities in Palestine expelled the Templars, who returned to Germany. Subsequent abandonment has made the buildings inviting targets of vandals, who have set fires to the roofs. Consequently, rain water has continued to erode the interior walls, many of which have collapsed. A sizable earthquake in 1996 further weakened the already fragile foundations. Despite the efforts of a neighborhood conservation group, as well as designation by the National Council for Preservation of Sites and Buildings and by the city of Haifa as a site to be preserved, no funds have been secured from the local government for emergency restoration.

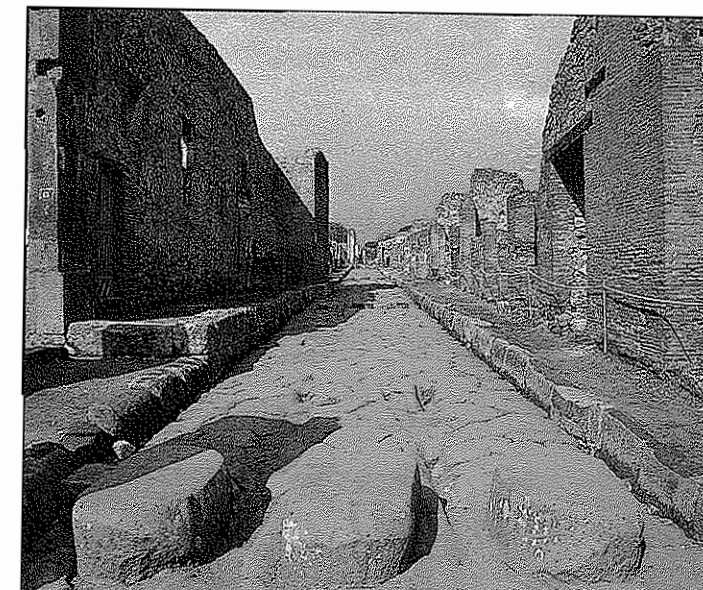


RAMLA WHITE MOSQUE
RAMLE MUNICIPALITY, ISRAEL

9TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 37

STANDING TALL AMONG THE RUINS OF THIS very early Muslim site is a five-story square minaret, its stone facades marked by recessed, arched windows. Beyond the tower is a complex of ruins that includes the mosque, subterranean vaults and cisterns, and the tomb of Nebi Salih, which is a regular pilgrimage site. Little has been done to protect the remnants of the structures since they were excavated between 1949 and 1956. In addition to erosion from blowing sand, vegetation that has taken root in cavities, and general structural decay from exposure, the site suffers from the lack of a management and conservation plan. Although the municipality is largely Muslim, the religious authorities have expressed little interest in preserving the ruins. Meanwhile, the Israel Antiquities Authority recognizes the need to carry out historical research and an architectural survey and master plan, followed by a long-term conservation project; but neither local nor state funds have been made available for any work.



ANCIENT POMPEII
POMPEII, ITALY

1ST CENTURY B.C.—A.D. 79

SITE NO. 38



EVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT VISITED Pompeii, the name summons up images of multihued frescoes on interior walls, casts of figures crouched at the moment of their death, the simple objects of daily life left behind—wine jugs, cooking pots, dinner plates. Since its excavation, which began in 1748, no other site has revealed as much about the everyday urban life in the ancient world; the Roman city buried by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius—its ominous profile visible above the ruins—is the source for most of our knowledge of ancient wall painting. The adequate maintenance and conservation of the 1,500 buildings on the 163-acre open-air site are ongoing challenges. Also, seismic activity, exposure, and vandalism remain threats. New and effective on-site leadership is in place. What is needed is a comprehensive site survey and the strengthening of the effective governing legal entity that directly supports repair and maintenance of the city—something Pompeii had nearly two millennia ago.

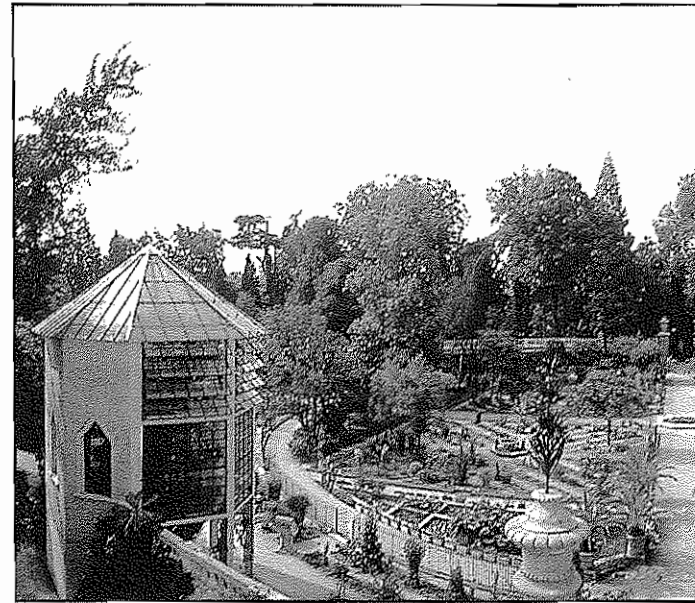


ARCH OF TRAJAN
ANCONA, ITALY

A.D. 115

SITE NO. 39

IN AN UNLIKELY SETTING OF TOWERING loading-dock cranes, piles of coal, and railroad tracks stands the Arch of Trajan, one of the most intact ancient Roman commemorative monuments. Its builder, Apollodorus of Damascus, the architect for Trajan's markets and column in Rome, set his creation on a podium (altered by an imposing staircase in the eighteenth century) near the Adriatic shoreline. The Corinthian-columned monument, with its many cornices, inscriptions, and statues of Neptune and others was commissioned by Emperor Trajan to symbolize the securing of the port for sailors. Today a coal distribution plant occupies much of that port area and the resulting corrosive dust, along with wind-borne salt, auto exhaust, and train vibrations have had their effects on the arch. However, much of the adjacent, blighting industry will be relocating and the railroad tracks dismantled. This is the right moment to proceed with proper restoration—including documentation, cleaning, consolidation, and environmental monitoring—that would enable the arch to reemerge in a new, improved context.

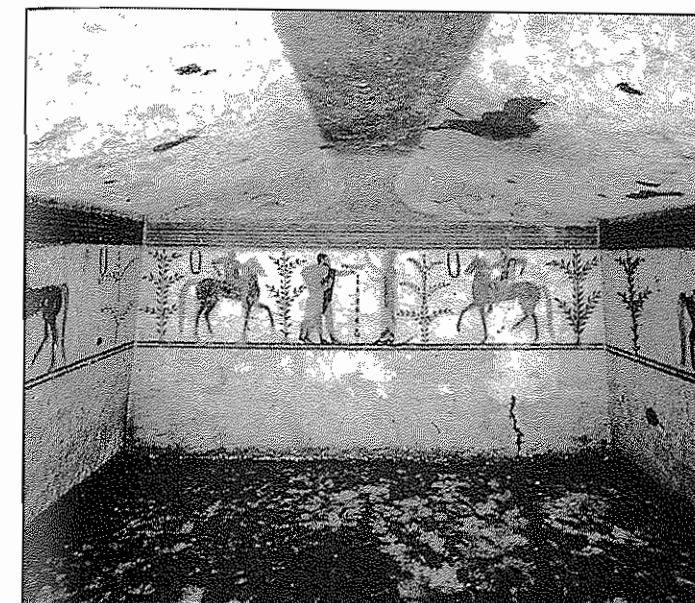


BOTANICAL GARDEN OF PADUA UNIVERSITY
PADUA, ITALY

1545

SITE NO. 40

JUST BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE world's oldest botanical garden, a large apartment building with an underground garage is being constructed. Since the garden's establishment by decree of the Venetian Republic in 1545, its inventory of specimens has been among the world's most extensive and rare, and today it has a seed exchange program with 693 botanical gardens. During the eighteenth century, the landscape was embellished with fountains, statuary, masonry greenhouses, and wrought-iron work. Nearly 6,000 plants are currently cultivated on the site. Even though some of the delicate plantings have endured for centuries in their original circular (*Hortus conclusus*) plan, their abilities to regenerate are threatened. Because of the adjacent construction, plants are showing evidence of stress from resulting changes in the water table, especially trees with superficial root systems. Subterranean pumps and changes to natural ground water levels are anticipated. The installation of a soil moisture monitoring system in the garden would resolve one of the major long-range threats to this historic garden.



ETRUSCAN PAINTED TOMBS OF TARQUINIA
TARQUINIA, ITALY

7TH CENTURY B.C.–2ND CENTURY B.C.

SITE NO. 41

BIRDS WHEELING ABOVE A FISHING BOAT, mounted horsemen, and competing athletes are among the painted scenes covering the walls and ceilings in some 200 Etruscan tombs. These tombs in Tarquinia represent the best evidence of the great pre-Roman painting tradition in the Mediterranean, and although their purpose was to accommodate death, the depictions within bring Etruscan civilization to life. Some of the chambers, all carved out of bedrock, were discovered during the Renaissance and it is thought that Michelangelo derived inspiration from visits to them. Of 50 accessible tombs, only 20 are now on state property and only nine of these can be visited. One key to restoration and improved interpretation is the public appropriation of the land in which all of the tombs were constructed. Concurrently, problems of humidity need to be addressed. Once frescoes are repaired, transparent barriers, low-heat lighting, and climatic monitoring systems need to be installed.



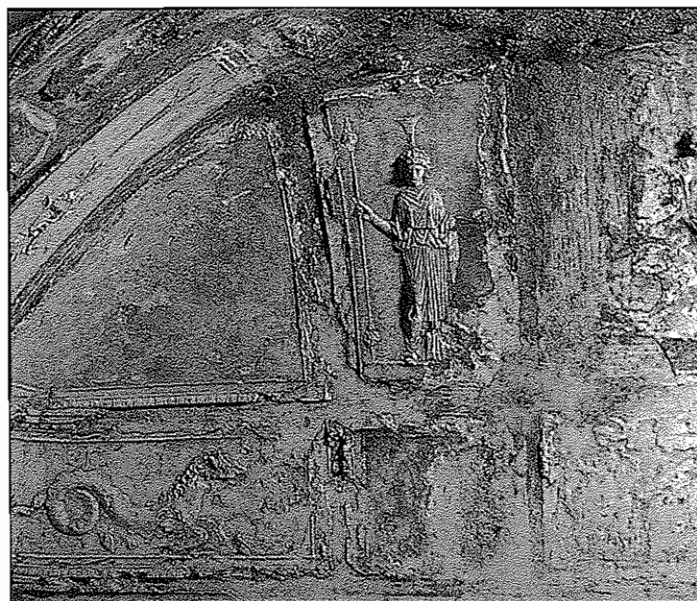
LIMONAIA AT BOBOLI GARDENS AND
GARDENS OF VILLA MEDICI AT CASTELLO
FLORENCE, ITALY

1777–1778 AND 1577

SITE NO. 42



THE MEDICI FAMILY'S COLLECTION OF POTTED citrus plants, established in the sixteenth century, has survived the centuries because the plants have been housed in the *limonaia* structures at the Boboli Gardens in the heart of Florence and at the Villa Medici at Castello. About 1,000 plants are now divided between the gardens. Zanobi del Rosso's Classical-style *limonaia* at Boboli is unique in that it still retains its original exterior stucco, a vibrant indicator of the polychromatic schemes that had once characterized the facades of most Florentine buildings. Although many of the leaded rose and green colored glass panes are intact, missing panes and warped frames have allowed cold air to enter during the winter months, which threatens the viability of the rare plants; re-leading and restoration of window frames is an urgent priority. Meanwhile, the *limonaia* at Villa Medici, included on the 1996–97 list, remains without an emergency heating system; a season's first frost could kill the plants. Also, its earthen floor needs to be recompacted, for dust that is raised settles on the plant leaves.



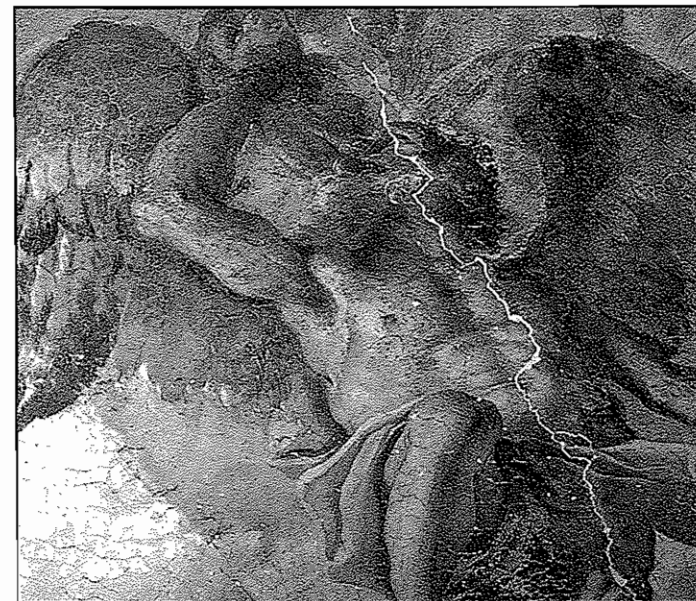
NEOPITAGORICA BASILICA
ROME, ITALY

1ST CENTURY

SITE NO. 43

96
LIST
OF 100

ARISTOCRATIC ROMANS WHO FOLLOWED THE doctrines of Neo-Pythagoreanism (a syncretistic philosophy/religion that sought to interpret the world in terms of harmonic arithmetical relationships) literally went underground to practice their beliefs. The subterranean basilica they built in the first century contains what may be the greatest extant interior stucco finishes in bas-relief of ancient Rome. With its three naves and central apse, the basilica's configuration prefigures that of later traditional Christian churches. Because of its position 20 meters beneath a major railroad line, many of the delicate plaster and stucco decorations have suffered from continual vibrations. Water permeates the site and an antiquated ventilation system (installed shortly after the basilica's discovery) has fostered bacterial growth on the polychromatic surfaces. Although initial restoration efforts have led to a better understanding of how to proceed with the project, the scale of work to be done has grown dramatically. *The historic center of Rome is on the World Heritage List.*



PALAZZO DORIA PAMPHILI
VALMOTONE, ITALY

MID-17TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 44

FIRE, AIR, WATER, EARTH—THE FOUR ANCIENT elements—are represented in a cycle of endangered frescoes in the Palazzo Doria Pamphili that are among the most important examples outside Rome of the stylistic shift from the high to the late Roman baroque. A team of painters that included Francesco Cozza, Giacomo Cortese, Giambattista Tassi, and Mattia Preti were commissioned in the late 1650s to decorate ceilings in Prince Camillo Pamphili's palace. Work on the *Allegory of Air* had been started by Pier Francesco Mola, but during a bitter disagreement between artist and patron the Prince destroyed the nearly completed frescoes (minor works by Mola elsewhere in the palace survive) and hired the new artists. Even before substantial Allied bombing of the palace during World War II, the frescoes had been deteriorating. Preti's frescoes representing air and Cozza's depicting fire have been preserved, though Cortese's water and Tassi's earth series are in precarious condition. Their plaster bases are unstable and subject to imminent collapse unless consolidation work begins immediately.

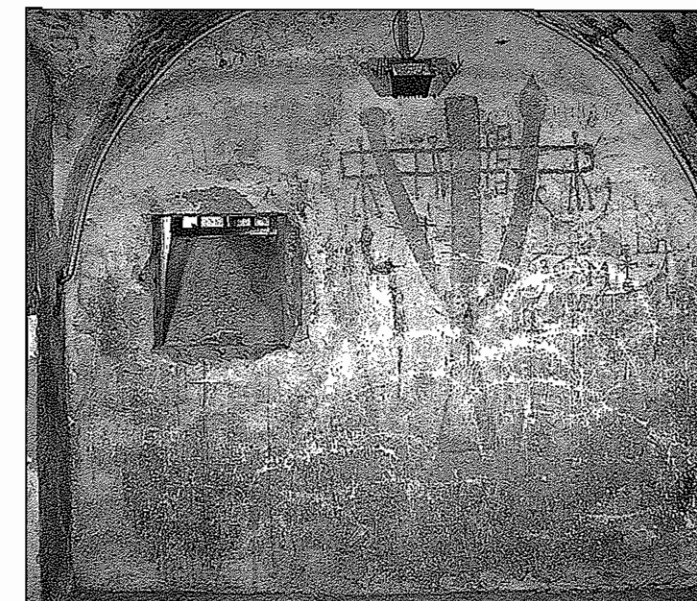


RUPESTRIAN CHURCHES OF PUGLIA AND
THE CITY OF MATERA, ITALY

1000–1753

SITE NO. 45

UNTIL RECENTLY, MATERA'S SAN PIETRO Barisano was one of 160 rupestrian (rock-hewn) churches in the town left abandoned when scandalous living conditions made public in the 1950s forced people to move. Now that locals have begun to reoccupy restored dwellings, all of which are carved out of soft volcanic rock, the seventeenth-century church finds itself in the reviving I Sassi neighborhood, and its viability as a place of worship depends on an extensive interior restoration. Although the town of Matera is the most dramatic example of Italian rupestrian settlements, the Puglia region has nearly 400 churches—some used by early Greek-Italian monastic orders (often taking over caverns first utilized by pagan cults), others isolated in the country, but most situated in towns. Many still feature their original Byzantine wall paintings, often inscribed with the artist's name. All of the region's rupestrian churches are subject to acts of vandalism and theft, as well as natural deterioration and earthquakes. In-depth conservation studies and active restorations are necessary. *I Sassi di Matera is on the World Heritage List.*

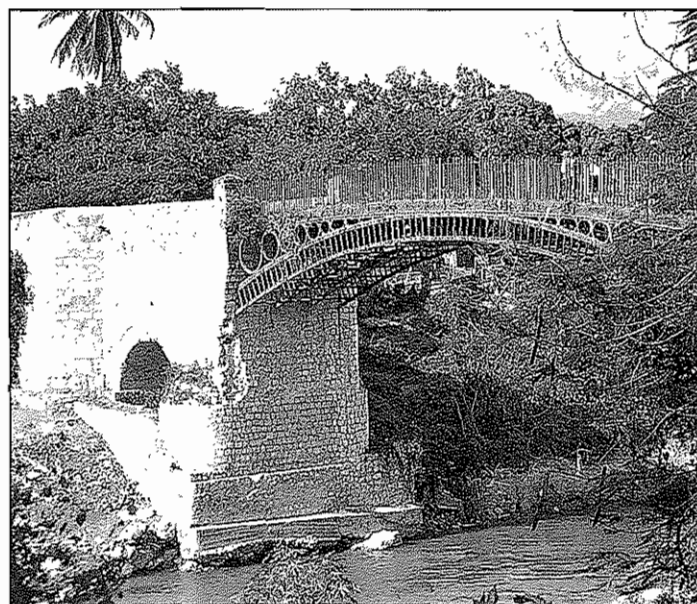


TERRA DEL SOLE PRISON CELLS
CASTROCARO TERME AND
TERRA DEL SOLE, ITALY

MID-16TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 46

PRISONERS CONFINED TO TERRA DEL SOLE'S nine cells passed time carving messages into the walls or rendering scenes of the city visible through their window bars. Prison officials added their own propaganda inscriptions. The resulting graffiti, dating from 1564, act as an informal and candid record of prison life in Renaissance Terra del Sole, a fortified ducal city that served as both war machine and administrative center on the frontier of Florentine Romagna. The efficiency of the city's commissioners, all of whom were appointed by the grand duke, is reflected in the archive they maintained of criminal and civic cases. More than 2,000 volumes document court cases that came before them between 1490 and the tribunal reforms of 1780. Continued restoration of the archive contents is needed, as well as measures to preserve the graffiti. Inscriptions have begun to erode from visitors brushing up against them, excessive carbon dioxide produced by visitors, hot lights, and modern graffiti.

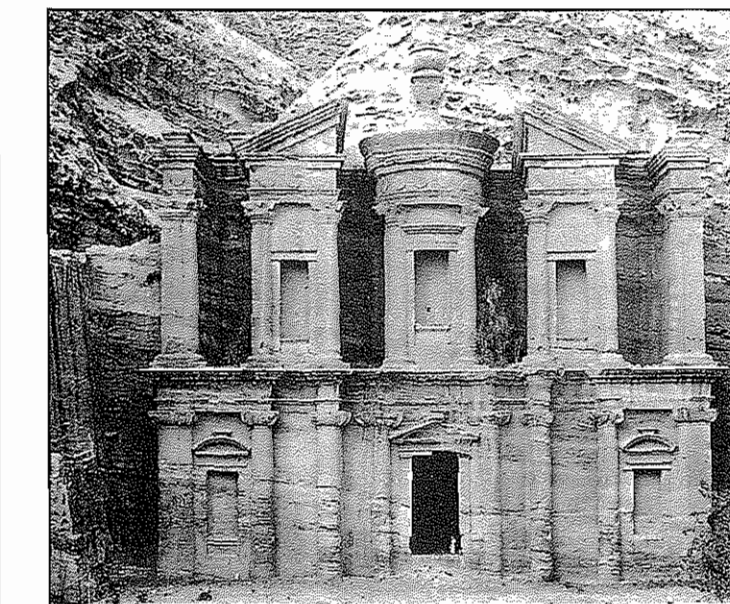


OLD IRON BRIDGE
SPANISH TOWN, ST. CATHERINE, JAMAICA

1800

SITE NO. 47

THE CROSSING OF A FOOTBRIDGE CAN BE such a regular daily occurrence for locals that its aesthetic merits may go unnoticed. Until its recent closure, this handsome cast-iron bridge from 1801, its parts prefabricated in England and assembled on-site, served a vital function as a link between Kingston and Spanish Town. Thought to be the first of its kind in the Americas, the bridge is composed of four arched ribs fitted with cast-iron frames similar to the voussoirs of masonry bridges. Its clear span of nearly 82 feet over the Rio Cobre is supported by massive stonework abutments. Despite its decidedly pragmatic engineering, the bridge is a melding of European and West Indian aesthetics and it is an integral component of the landscape. Its abutments have become unsound and rusting has weakened structural portions. Repairs would not only reopen the span but awaken the local population to the role it has had in their town for 200 years.



PETRA
PETRA, WADI MOUSA, JORDAN

1ST–6TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 48



DURING ONE OF THE SEVERAL EXCAVATIONS of Petra, the ancient capital of Edom in southwest Jordan noted for its Hellenistic structures carved in rock, it was postulated that a great temple existed somewhere in its plan. In 1993 researchers from Brown University discovered the remains of the Southern Temple, originally a 20-meter-high, multicolumned edifice with vast vaulted interior spaces. In its day, the structure was covered with white stucco—a brilliant contrast to its backdrop of rose-red cliffs. Excavations have revealed stairwells, a chamber with a Roman inscription, archways, and other portions. As work progresses, Petra's political, artistic, social and religious life becomes more defined. Although consolidation measures for many of the ruins have been dramatically successful, floods remain a constant issue. Further work is required, as well as a coordinating of the efforts of the many active preservation parties. *Petra is on the World Heritage List.*



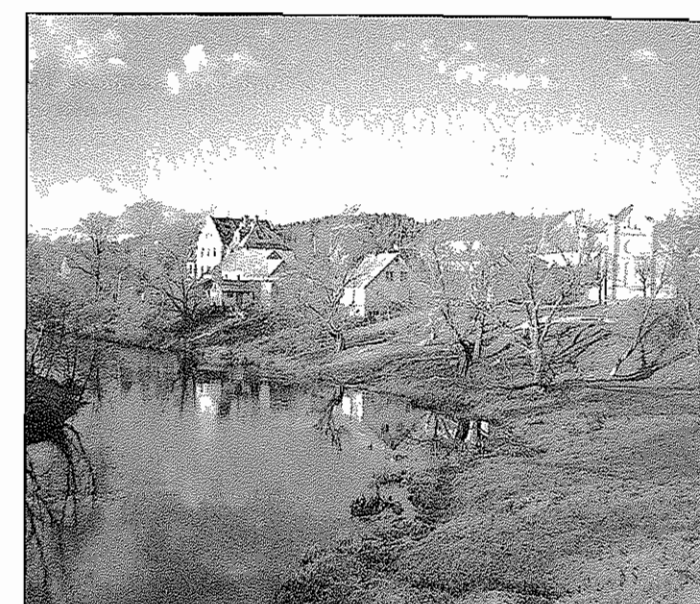
VAT SISAKET
VIENTIANE, LAOS

1819–25

SITE NO. 49



PARADOXICALLY, VAT SISAKET IS THE OLDEST and newest monastery in the Laotian capital. Monasteries were specific targets of invading Siamese forces in 1828 but Vat Sisaket was the only one spared, perhaps because it embodied Siamese stylistic influences. Its founder, King Chao Anou, had been raised and educated in Siam and during his years there he had been inspired by the many exotic monasteries around him, some of which even adopted ceiling flourishes typical of Loire Valley châteaux. The complex of Vat Sisaket, a melding of Laotian and Siamese styles, includes a sanctuary, cloister, three stupas, library, drum shelter, and three *koutis* (housing quarters for Buddhist priests). Unlike the typical traditional Laotian monastery, the sanctuary is situated at the center of the cloister, yet unlike any Siamese monastery the cloister is closed off to the exterior. The monastery's many woes require attention: deteriorating roof tiles and rafters, termites, water damage, the flaking away of gilded interiors, crumbling stupas, and the insensitive replacement of parts in concrete.



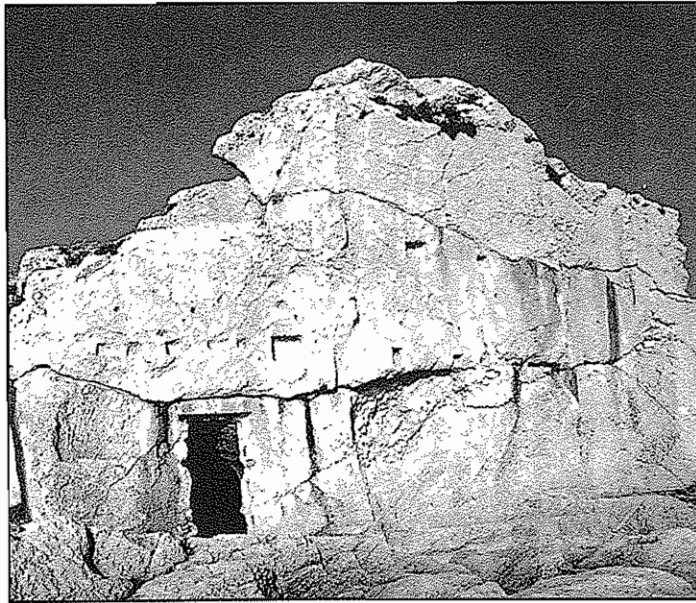
ABAVA VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
KURZEME DISTRICT, LATVIA

13TH–19TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 50



UNTIL ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE SOVIETS in 1991, the Abava River valley, a region that developed during the Middle Ages along the route to Germany, had remained immune to the modern age. Medieval towns such as Kandava, the vineyards of Sabile, the country estates of Pedvale, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century churches and dwellings, and significant wildlife and nature reserves were intact. The historic character of the landscape could soon be compromised unless a conservation area is established and protected by a legal framework for development. With independence, though, has come political decentralization and privatization of property, which has, in turn, spawned insensitive development. Lots are being subdivided and filled with the wearily common fixtures of contemporary life—gas stations, entertainment centers, parking lots. Since World Monuments Watch listing, heritage-awareness events have taken place and, most significantly, the government declared the area as a Specially Protected Cultural Territory. Implementation of a proper conservation plan is what should follow.



ENFEH
ENFEH (TRIPOLI), LEBANON

2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.–13TH CENTURY A.D. SITE NO. 51

MOST OF THE ANCIENT FABRIC OF THIS SITE lies buried. What has been unearthed on the rocky peninsula are remnants of two eras in the settlement's history—from its earliest origins in the second millennium B.C. and the seventh century B.C. (two medieval rupestrian chapels remained exposed). Discoveries include a Phoenician town wall, Roman wall, mosaic flooring, wine presses, millstones, and stairways. Despite its designation as a national historic site, Enfeh receives little respect. Houses encroach on the ruins, trash is left behind by visitors, and excavated archaeological remains lie open to the elements. The most serious threat is a proposed port project that will include jetties, a sea wall (some of the Roman wall has already been quarried for it), marinas, and a 100-meter pier that would be erected over part of the site. Both UNESCO and the Direction Générale des Antiquités have called for a suspension of the construction and a dismantling of the destructive elements already in place.



VILNIUS TOWN WALL
VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

1503–22 SITE NO. 52

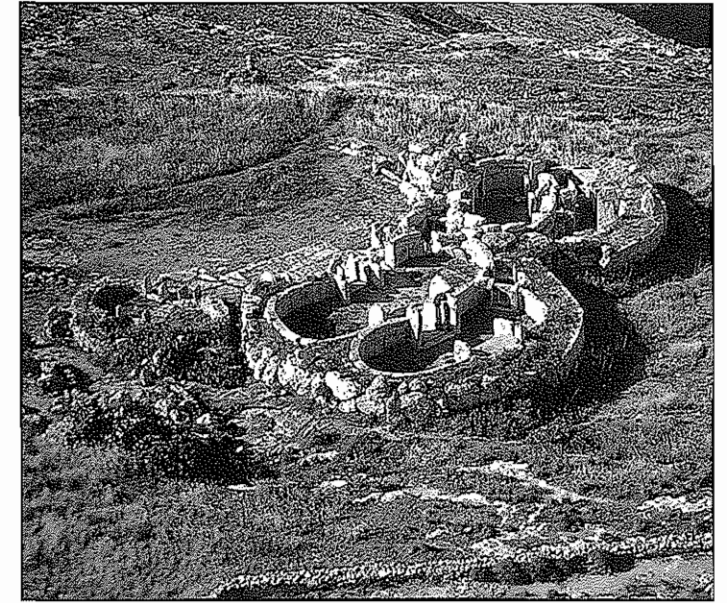
A STRUCTURE ERECTED FOR PURE FORTIFICATION has evolved into a valuable historic aesthetic element in Vilnius. Built as a defense against the hostile Tartars, the town wall when completed ran three kilometers and encircled a settlement of about 85 hectares. Fitted with 10 gates, the handsome brick and stone structure embodied Gothic and Renaissance features. Attacking forces were felled by troops stationed at regularly-spaced artillery openings and on the wooden shooting gallery at the top, a common element in fortifications of the time and region. By the early-nineteenth century, the wall had lost its defensive function and part of it was demolished. The extant section runs between the Subacius and Medininkai gates mostly without interruption. Rain, snow, and freeze-thaw cycles have weakened its bricks and mortar, which can be repaired once a temporary roof would be erected over the damaged section. Artillery openings would be restored and, given adequate funds, the wooden shooting gallery would be reconstructed. *The Historic Center of Vilnius is on the World Heritage List.*



KAMPONG CINA RIVER FRONTAGE
KUALA TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA

LATE 19TH CENTURY–EARLY 20TH CENTURY SITE NO. 53

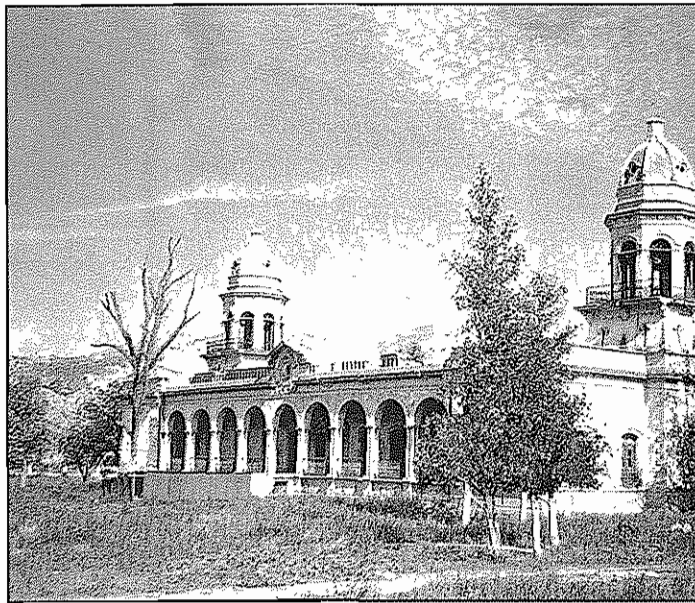
SKYSCRAPERS AND BOULEVARDS LINED WITH modern shopping emporia lie behind this riverfront of wooden shop houses. For generations, these traditional Malay structures were well-tempered living machines functioning as a synthesis of commerce and domestic life; now they are disappearing. Every stage of shop house development is represented along this semicircular street: single-story timber houses, others with ornate plaster work, and later streamlined Art Deco ones. They represent an entire vernacular tradition and way of life in Kuala Terengganu, which had been one of the major trading points between China and the West. Now that the city's economic traditions have changed, the local government wants to raze the whole village, deeming it a detriment to tourism. The shop houses remain occupied, albeit in various states of dilapidation—a situation not helped by illegal jetties that reduce water levels and collect rubbish. Studies need to be conducted to show how dwellings can be readapted and how the neighborhood's potential as both a thriving community and tourist destination can be realized.



MNAJDRA PREHISTORIC TEMPLES
MNAJDRA, MALTA

3600 B.C.–2500 B.C. SITE NO. 54

A THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE EGYPT'S GREAT pyramids were conceived, a series of temples were being built on the southern coast of Malta. Those at Mnajdra are thus considered the oldest surviving free-standing stone structures in the world. The ruins stand as groupings of buildings in intriguing figure-eight-like arrangements, and they may have first been rediscovered in medieval times; their real significance emerged through archaeological research in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Built of hard coralline and softer globigernina limestone, the Mnajdra temples, along with others in the immediate region, reveal much about the western world's earliest methods of construction. But without geophysical assessment and conservation these megaliths will collapse. Exposure to rain and salt air, combined with vibrations from nearby quarries, have weakened walls. Visitors and vandals alike have inflicted their own forms of damage. The Maltese government has made available only a portion of the resources necessary for conservation and protection. *The megalithic temples of Malta are on the World Heritage List.*

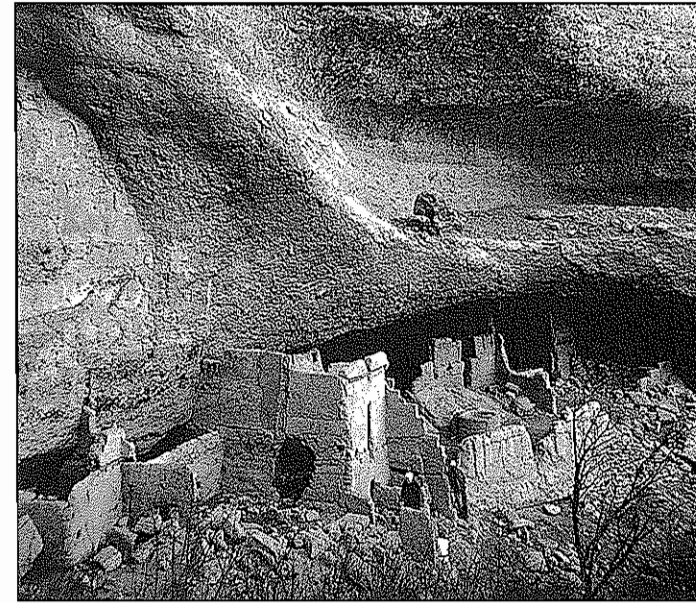


CAROLINA HACIENDA, MAIN HOUSE
CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

1896

SITE NO. 55

THE LAST GENERATION OF WEALTHY landowners to emerge in Mexico to build elaborate haciendas within huge land tracts arose during the dictatorship of Díaz, who became president in 1876 and ruled until 1911. Carolina Hacienda was the summer residence of General Luis Terrazas, Mexico's wealthiest landowner before the revolution. He built a French neoclassical-style house with a portico, domed watch towers, and a center cupola. Beyond a surrounding garden were a chapel, workers' houses, school, and stables, each strongly articulated but forming a cohesive estate aesthetic. The main house is in precarious condition. The roof is at risk of collapsing, walls are eroding, and decorative elements are crumbling. A strong local constituency is eager to integrate this hacienda into the life of the town before it is beyond repair. As has been the case with many haciendas throughout Mexico, it could then function again as the center of a local economy enhanced by its presence.

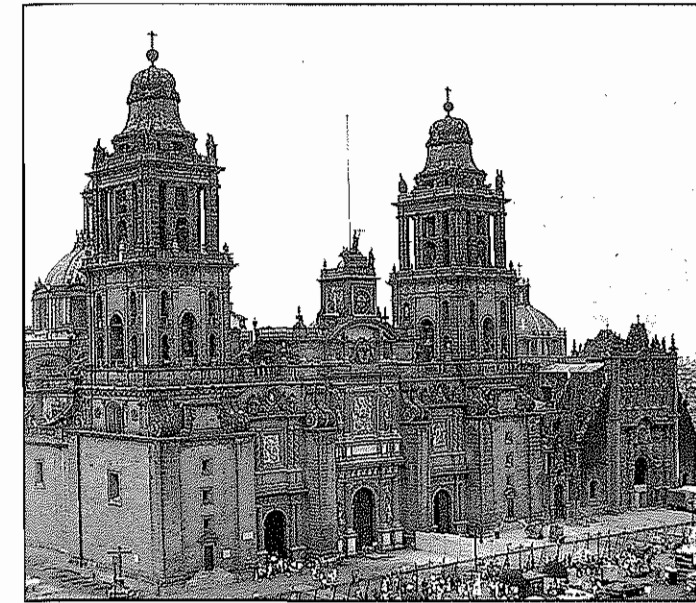


MADERA CAVE DWELLINGS
MADERA, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

6TH CENTURY–7TH CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 56

LIKE THEIR CONTEMPORARIES OF THE American southwest, the Paquime people of northern Mexico lived in remote communities built in adobe against sheer mountain cliffs. Of the indeterminate number of these pre-Hispanic sites, the settlement of Casa Grande is the largest and the first of many establishments along a commercial route that led to the Pacific. While similarly scaled cliff and cave dwellings are well documented in the United States, those south of the border have received little recognition. Out of hundreds of such sites in Mexico, only 30 have been registered on the official government inventory of cultural heritage, and even that designation is no guarantee of protection. Casa Grande is vulnerable to vandals and looters and local ranchers have used the ruins as shelter for their livestock. To save these disappearing remains, all of the Madera caves need to be registered, media attention needs to be secured, a team of professionals must be enlisted to guide research and conservation, and a cogent tourism master plan needs to be implemented.



METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

1573–1813

SITE NO. 57

EVER SINCE THE LAST BUILDING STONE WAS secured in 1813, the Metropolitan Cathedral has been sinking and leaning into its spongy foundation. The site chosen for Latin America's largest cathedral—this combination Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque icon—was a landfill over a lagoon and the foundations of Tenochtitlán, the capital city of the Aztec empire. Within its 14 chapels are five gilded altars with innumerable paintings, including a notable collection of altarpieces, statues, and portraits of archbishops. To remedy its unstable condition, heavy elements from the building have been removed to lighten the load and steel and concrete piers have been inserted in the foundations. But the constant pumping of subterranean wells for drinking water has exacerbated the cathedral's problems. A recently added forest of steel structural scaffolding installed within the building provides temporary stability but also adds more weight. The scope of work needed is daunting but the cathedral's role in the life of Mexico City is too great to ignore. *The Historic Center of Mexico City is on the World Heritage List.*



MONASTERIES OF SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
TETELA DEL VOLCÁN AND TLAYACAPAN,
MORELOS, MEXICO

16TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 58

FOR THE FIRST SEVERAL DECADES AFTER THE Spanish colonialists arrived in Mexico, a furious convent and church building campaign began with the arrival of Christian missionaries. Many of the structures hearkened to sober medieval European styles but were infused also with Renaissance flourishes and references to native mythology. Brother Juan de la Cruz from Spain was among the most prolific builders, and his convent at Tetela exemplifies his aesthetic ideals: a carved wooden sacristy, light-filled cloister walks, an overall symmetry. Like similar buildings of its type, the nearby San Juan Bautista Monastery in Tlayacapan (not by Brother Cruz) is the focus of a purely colonial town grid. The buildings share another similarity beyond aesthetic integrity: severe decay. They require considerable repair and reintegration of missing structural members. This stabilization is urgent because of the current activity at the nearby volcano, Popocatepetl. *The Historic Centers of Puebla and Morelos and the Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl are on the World Heritage List.*

SITE NAME, CITY, COUNTRY

- 1** Herat Old City, Herat, Afghanistan
- 2** Butrint Archaeological Site, Sarande, Albania
- 3** Ushuaia Prison, Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina
- 4** Previous Radio and Television Building, Brussels, Belgium
- 5** Tour and Taxis, Brussels, Belgium
- 6** Wortel Colony Estate, Hoogstraten, Belgium
- 7** Royal Palaces of Abomey, Abomey, Benin
- 8** Arani and Callapa Churches, Bolivia
- 9** Río Lauca Prehistoric Burial Towers, Department of Oruro, Bolivia
- 10** Village of Počitelj, Počitelj, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 11** Madara Horseman, Kaspichan, Bulgaria
- 12** Banteay Chhmar Temple of Jayavarman VII, Thmar Puok, Cambodia
- 13** Gulf of Georgia Cannery, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada
- 14** Alameda Railroad Station, Santiago, Chile
- 15** Tulum Aldea, San Pedro de Atacama, Chile
- 16** Jufu Hall, Xian Nong Tan, Beijing, China
- 17** Namseling Manor, Drachi, Tibet, China
- 18** Palung Monastery, Babang Village, Sichuan, China
- 19** Ducal Palace, Zadar, Croatia
- 20** Franciscan Monastery Library, Dubrovnik, Croatia
- 21** Reina Cemetery, Cienfuegos, Cuba
- 22** Follies and Conservatory in Lednice Park, Lednice and Valtice Villages, Czech Republic
- 23** Heavenly Father Chapel, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
- 24** Nebílový Mansion, Nebílový, Plzen District, Czech Republic
- 25** Prague's Historic Center, Prague, Czech Republic
- 26** Mortuary Temple of King Ahmenhotep III, Gurna, Luxor, Egypt
- 27** Suchitoto City, Suchitoto, Cuscatlán, El Salvador
- 28** Mentewab-Qwesqam Palace, Gondar, Ethiopia
- 29** Levuka Township, Levuka, Fiji
- 30** 'Galerie des Actions de Monsieur le Prince,' Chateau of Chantilly, Chantilly, France
- 31** James Island, James Island, Gambia
- 32** Tbilisi Historic District, Tbilisi, Georgia
- 33** Spa Center Historic Ensemble, Balatonfüred, Hungary
- 34** Ahmedabad Walled City, Ahmedabad, India
- 35** Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India
- 36** Gemeindehaus, Haifa, Israel
- 37** Ramla White Mosque, Ramle Municipality, Israel
- 38** Ancient Pompeii, Pompeii, Italy
- 39** Arch of Trajan, Ancona, Italy
- 40** Botanical Garden of Padua University, Padua, Italy
- 41** Etruscan Painted Tombs of Tarquinia, Tarquinia, Italy

- 42** Limonaia at Boboli Gardens in Florence and Gardens of Villa Medici at Castello, Florence, Italy
- 43** Neopitagorica Basilica, Rome, Italy
- 44** Palazzo Doria Pamphili, Valmontone, Italy
- 45** Rupestrian Churches of Puglia and the City of Matera, Italy
- 46** Terra del Sole Prison Cells, Castrocaro Terme and Terra del Sole, Italy
- 47** Old Iron Bridge, Spanish Town, St. Catherine, Jamaica
- 48** Petra, Wadi Mousa, Jordan
- 49** Vat Sisaket, Vientiane, Laos
- 50** Abava Valley Cultural Landscape, Kurzeme District, Latvia
- 51** Enfeh, Enfeh (Tripoli), Lebanon
- 52** Vilnius Town Wall, Vilnius, Lithuania
- 53** Kampong Cina River Frontage, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
- 54** Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples, Mnajdra, Malta
- 55** Carolina Hacienda (Main House), Chihuahua, Mexico
- 56** Madera Cave Dwellings, Chihuahua, Mexico
- 57** Metropolitan Cathedral, Mexico City, Mexico
- 58** Monasteries of San Juan Bautista, Tetela del Volcán and Tlayacapan, Morelos, Mexico
- 59** Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, Mexico
- 60** Teotihuacán Archaeological Site, San Juan Teotihuacán, Mexico
- 61** Vega de la Peña Archaeological Site, Filo-Bobos, Veracruz, Mexico
- 62** Bogd Khaan Palace Museum, Ulaanbaatar Town, Mongolia
- 63** Gombas of Upper Mustang, Mustang, Nepal
- 64** Wooden Architecture of Trondheim, Trondheim, Norway
- 65** Uch Monument Complex, Punjab Province, Pakistan
- 66** San Lorenzo Castle - Colón and San Gerónimo Fort - Portobelo, Panama
- 67** Apurlec Archaeological Site, Lambayeque, Peru
- 68** La Quinta Heeren, Lima, Peru
- 69** "Ransom Room," Cajamarca, Peru
- 70** Kabayan Mummy Caves, Kabayan, Benguet, Philippines
- 71** San Sebastián Basilica, Manila, Philippines
- 72** Debno Parish Church, Nowy Targ, Poland
- 73** Vistulamouth Fortress, Gdańsk, Poland
- 74** Brancusi's *Endless Column*, Târgu-Jiu, Romania
- 75** Romano Catholic Church, Ghelinta, Romania
- 76** Agate Pavilion of the Catherine Palace, Tsarskoe Selo, (St. Petersburg), Russia
- 77** Alexander Palace, Tsarskoe Selo, (St. Petersburg), Russia
- 78** Irkoutsk Historic Center, Irkoutsk, Russia
- 79** Paanajärvi Village, Kemi Province, Russia
- 80** Russakov Club, Moscow, Russia

- 81** Yelagin Island Palace/Park Ensemble, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 82** Hell House, Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia
- 83** Wind Mills of Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain
- 84** Ani Archaeological Site, Ocarli Köyü, Kars, Turkey
- 85** Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey
- 86** Patara, Kas, Patara, Turkey
- 87** Masaka Cathedral, Kitovu Village, Uganda
- 88** Ancient Chersonesos, Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
- 89** Hadlow Tower, Tonbridge, England, United Kingdom
- 90** Mussenden Temple, Castlerock, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom
- 91** St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery, Manchester, England, United Kingdom
- 92** The St. Vincent Street Church, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 93** Bodie State Historic Park, California, U.S.A.
- 94** Fort Apache, Arizona, U.S.A.
- 95** Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- 96** Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, U.S.A.
- 97** South Pass Cultural Landscape, Wyoming, U.S.A.
- 98** San Francisco Church, Coro, Falcón, Venezuela
- 99** My Son Temple District, Duy Xuyen District, Vietnam
- 100** Shibam Historic City, Shibam, Yemen

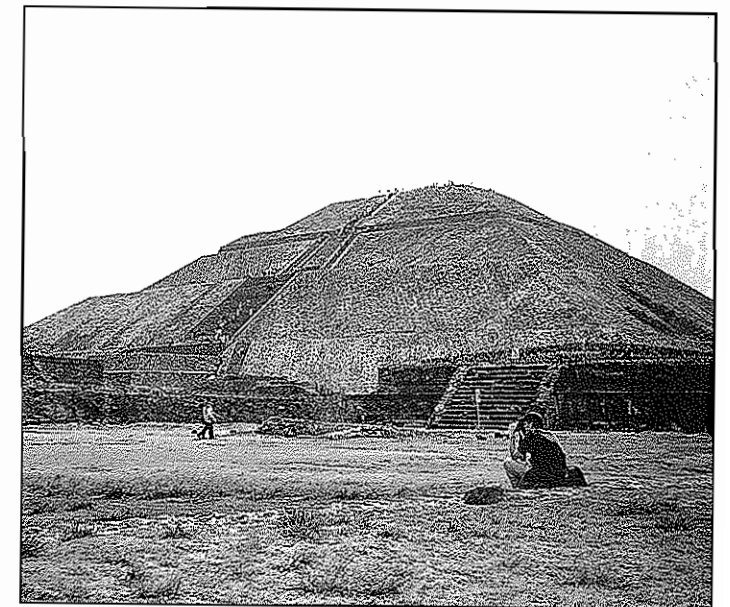


**PALACE OF FINE ARTS
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO**

1904-1934

SITE NO. 59

OF THE MANY PUBLIC BUILDINGS BEGUN during the Porfirio period, the Palace of Fine Arts is Mexico City's grandest and most conspicuous. The Italian architect Adamo Boari was commissioned in 1904 to build an opera house in the popular Art Nouveau style. Construction halted during the Revolution and so by the time the marble edifice was completed in 1934 under architect Federico Mariscal its interior and domes were decidedly Art Deco. The National Institute of Fine Arts has occupied the great domed building since 1947. Its collection includes paintings by Rufino Tamayo and Mexico's most famous trio of muralists—Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros—and its theater is a central venue for national and visiting arts companies. Many of the gallery spaces are illuminated naturally from skylights, and the cupolas are prone to leaking, especially during heavy seasonal rains. Murals and walls have been damaged and will deteriorate until the cupolas are restored. *The Historic Center of Mexico City is on the World Heritage List.*

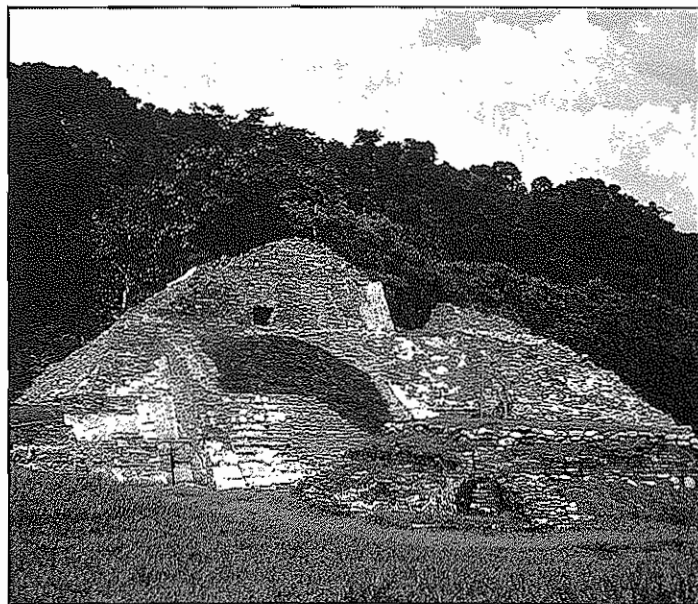


**TEOTIHUACÁN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN, MEXICO**

100 B.C.-A.D. 750

SITE NO. 60

DURING THE CLASSICAL PERIOD IN Mesoamerica, Teotihuacán was the region's cultural, religious, political, economic, and social center. The settlement in the interior of Mexico grew to be one of the largest cities in the world. Teotihuacán flourished until about A.D. 750 when it was abandoned and set afire; eventually, its pyramids of the Sun and Moon, citadel, temples, palaces, plazas, and paved streets became buried. When the Aztecs arrived at the site in the fourteenth century, the city's legacy was well known. They renamed the complex of ruins "Teotihuacán," which identified it as the place where gods are born. The most visited archaeological site in Mexico, it is also among the world's most researched and excavated archaeological sites—"loved to death" some say. Even though it is a national icon and a major center of tourism, government support has been ambivalent and commercial exploitation of Teotihuacán has been ongoing. A permanent conservation program and tourist management plan are needed. *The Pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacán is on the World Heritage List.*

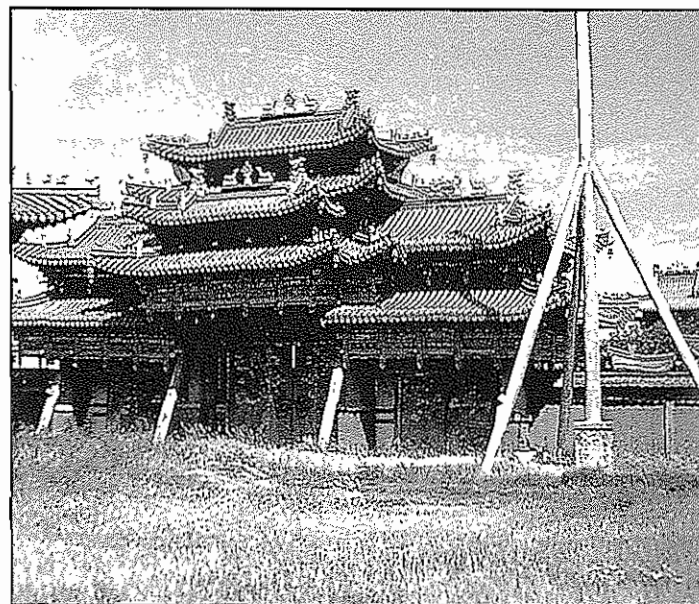


VEGA DE LA PEÑA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
FILO-BOBOS, VERACRUZ, MEXICO

BEFORE 1400

SITE NO. 61

EVIDENCE OF A SIGNIFICANT ANCIENT URBAN settlement at Vega de la Peña was first revealed by archaeologists in 1926, though little remained known about the site until the early 1990s. When the Bobos River changed course in 1995, though, it damaged the structures and carried away with it most of the decorative elements on the “Building of the Dentils,” the site’s large, freestanding, pyramidal edifice. What remains of the city, besides the Dentils, is a ball court with sculpted impressions of quetzal wings, central plaza, palace, and other structures of unknown function. The National Institute of Anthropology and History envisions an innovative plan to integrate the cultural and natural attributes of the site. The remains of Vega de la Peña would be preserved, further archaeological investigation would take place, and a protected ecological reserve around the site would be created. The first tasks in realizing these goals are to stabilize the buildings and protect them from the elements and vandals, and to register all excavated remains and surrounding flora.



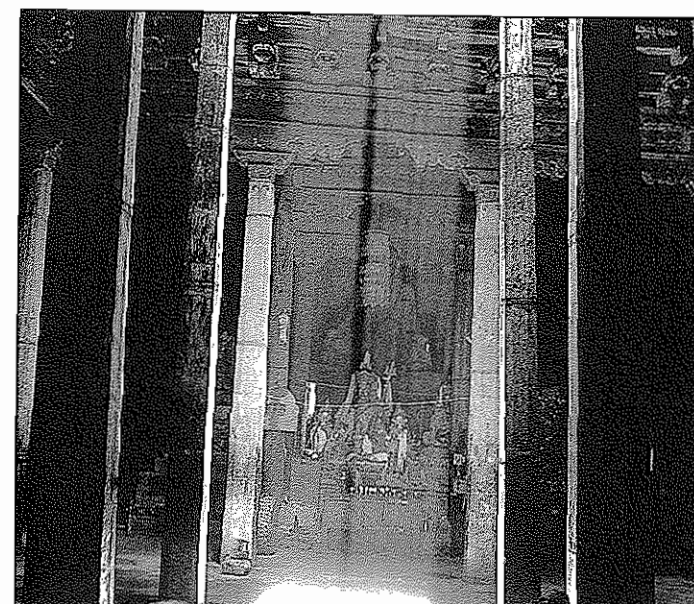
BOGD KHAAN PALACE MUSEUM
ULAANBAATAR TOWN, MONGOLIA

1893–1903

SITE NO. 62



UNTIL 1936 THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF Buddhist monuments in Mongolia. By the end of the next year, following a Stalinist cleansing of the past, all but five of the sites had been destroyed. Among the survivors was this temple-palace of Khanna VIII Bogd of Mongolia, the last of the Mongolian emperors. The highly ornate wooden temple, built without nails, is a sacred monument for Mongolians and continues to have an active function as a museum of cultural artifacts. Both the palace and the Nagoon Labrin (Green Residence) are rapidly deteriorating in the windy, wet climate of the steppes. Many of the decorated ceramic tiles on the roofs have broken and rainwater has penetrated interiors, virtually washing away paintings and finishes. Wooden columns and window frames are rotting and there is a pronounced settling of the buildings into their muddy foundations. Funds from the state and income from the museum have allowed some restoration work to go forward, but at a pace too slow to ensure the temple’s survival.



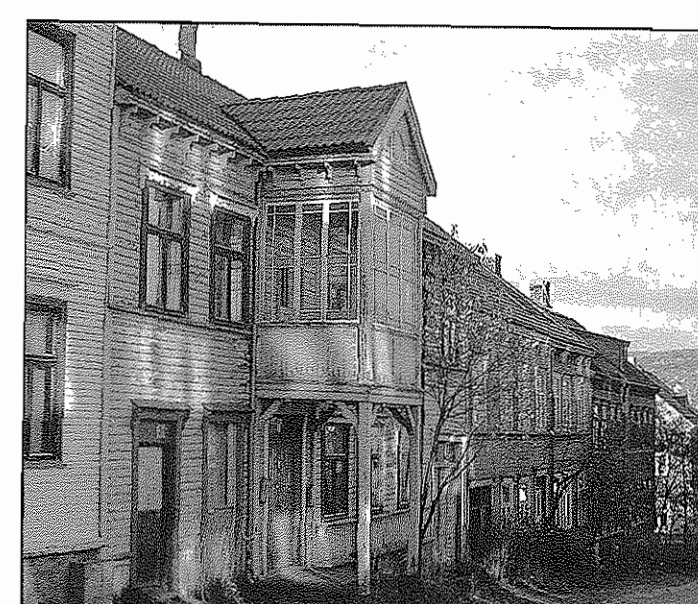
GOMBAS OF UPPER MUSTANG
LO MANTHANG, MUSTANG, NEPAL

15TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 63



AS A RESULT OF THEIR REMOTENESS, THE gombas (temple/monasteries) of the Upper Mustang have remained unchanged by modern life. The two earthen gombas of Thubchen and Jamba are still used daily by local inhabitants who adhere to traditional Tibetan cultural beliefs, but their structural viability is in question; the buildings may no longer be safe to use. These sites are among the best surviving examples of classical Tibetan monastic architecture of the Sakya-pa, one of the most distinguished artistic periods in Tibetan history. Ornamental and iconographic wall paintings considered to be among the finest Buddhist murals in Nepal or Tibet fill the interiors. Jamba Gomba contains 1,500 mandalas (diagrams of the spiritual cosmos)—the only Tibetan temple painted entirely with them. Both gombas are in advanced states of disrepair—falling roofs, leakage, sagging floor joists, cracking exterior walls. A progressive conservation strategy is required, as well as a recording of traditional building materials and techniques.

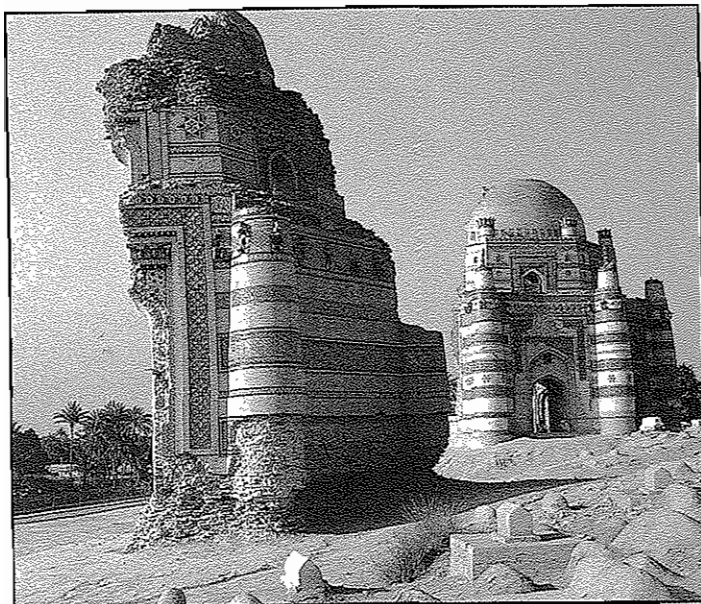


WOODEN ARCHITECTURE OF TRONDHEIM
TRONDHEIM, NORWAY

1850–1890

SITE NO. 64

FEW OF NORWAY’S ORIGINAL WOODEN TOWNS exist. Fires, urban renewal, indifferent owners have reduced many to dereliction. In Trondheim, though, considerable parts of the historic town center are filled with log buildings covered with wood panels. Korsgata (Cross Street), for instance, is a typical residential street lined with such buildings, most of which have remained unchanged since their erection. Part of the millennial celebration for Trondheim in 1997 will focus on the preservation of these wooden structures because they are at risk of being compromised with inappropriate new materials and additions. In 1969, the University of Trondheim bought the site of Korsgata and began demolishing its buildings; public demonstrations halted the destruction. But since then, the properties have been rented to low-income tenants and maintenance has been neglected. The university is now selling the properties and it is feared that the rehabilitations undertaken by new owners may wholly transform the houses. Guidelines for the sensitive restoration of this enclave of buildings need to be established, which, in turn, could be applied to Norway’s other wooden towns.



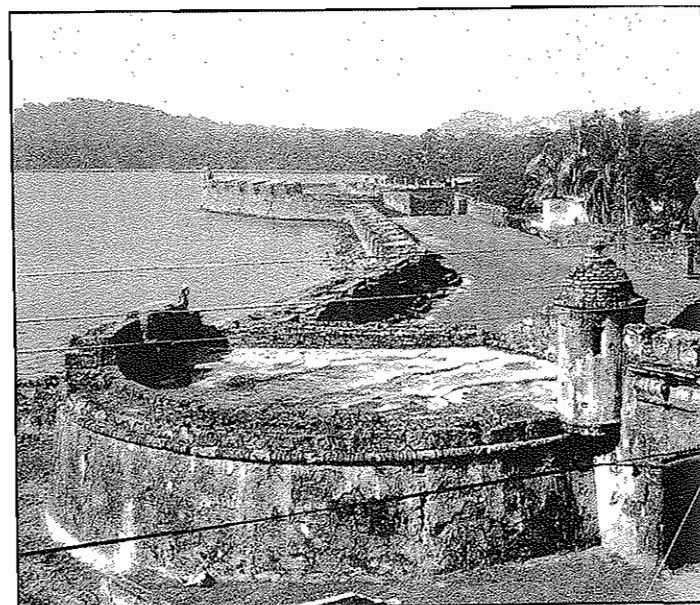
UCH MONUMENT COMPLEX, BAHAWALPUR DISTRICT, PUNJAB PROVINCE, PAKISTAN

CA. 2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.–

MID-16TH CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 65

MANY OF THE SIXTEEN SUFI ISLAM SHRINES AND sanctuaries, cemeteries, and mausoleums in Uch, including the Bibi Jawandi tomb, gleam against their earth-colored surroundings. They represent several aspects of Indus Valley architecture and incorporate colorful glazed tile and brick revetment, lime plaster panels, miniature terra-cotta architectural elements, baked or unbaked brick structural walls laid in earth mortars and ingenious corner tower buttresses. Uch was a capital during the early Delhi sultanate and an independent seat of power just before the thirteenth-century Mongol invasions. Now, however, the city is stagnating and there is little concern for its decaying monuments. In addition to ad hoc repairs made with cement, the monuments are endangered by rain water penetration, rising damp, wind and sand erosion, and salt crystallization. A holistic conservation program for the site needs to be established to address the improvement of urban amenities, promote sustainable economic development, raise citizen awareness of strengthening local institutions, and train local craftsmen and students.



SAN LORENZO CASTLE – COLÓN AND SAN GERÓNIMO FORT – PORTOBELLO, PANAMA

1595–1779; 1653–1760

SITE NO. 66

SAN LORENZO CASTLE AND SAN GERÓNIMO Fort are among the many fortifications that once lined Panama's Caribbean coastline. Beginning in the early-sixteenth century, the Spanish and British began an intense rivalry for control of colonies in the Caribbean basin. Many of the resulting shoreline forts reveal evidence of progressive European influences. San Gerónimo began as a seventeenth-century, Italian-style polygonal fortress to which was added in the mid-eighteenth century a long, low battery favored by French builders. When the Spanish established San Lorenzo in 1595, they chose a rocky site above the mouth of the Chagres River. Its ruins include the castle fortress, a military lunette, and high battery, all built over a 200-year period. Even though both fortresses have been declared National Patrimony, little maintenance is performed on them. Vegetation, water erosion, and exposure have threatened significant portions. The forts are defenseless unless aggressive structural stabilization plans are implemented. *The Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo are on the World Heritage List.*



APURLEC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MOTUPE, LAMBAYEQUE, PERU

7TH CENTURY–14TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 67

ADOBE PYRAMIDS, CIVIC SQUARES, residential blocks, ceremonial fora, and planting fields were left behind in Apurlec, one of the largest pre-Columbian settlements in the Americas. The city was developed over a 500-square-kilometer range by the Lambayeque and Chimu cultures and their monuments and tombs speak of a culture that had a grasp of art and technology unknown elsewhere in the world. A vast and complicated irrigation system (still visible) enabled the inhabitants to turn fallow desert terrain into fertile agricultural land. Since 1981, the Bruning Museum has worked diligently to document and protect the site and raise public awareness. But because of Apurlec's remoteness, government agencies in charge of looking after national monuments have largely ignored it. The site is neglected, being encroached upon and looted of artifacts (a problem with archaeological sites throughout Peru). Preservation depends on conducting a general site survey, creating a greater awareness of Apurlec, and initiating legal action against unscrupulous land dealers.



LA QUINTA HEEREN LIMA, PERU

1888–1930

SITE NO. 68

LA QUINTA WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST versions of an in-town suburban neighborhood. Its builder, German businessman and diplomat Oscar Heeren, conceived it as a romantic retreat from the rigorous grid of nearby downtown Lima. It was to be an upscale, picturesque neighborhood of narrow lanes of residences with ample backyards, public gardens, and a main square. By the early 1930s, Lima's elite began to abandon the urban center for areas farther out, and for houses with updated electrical and plumbing systems. Once the original owners fled La Quinta, the once-bucolic area never recovered. Partial abandonment, deterioration of houses and public areas, and crime have made La Quinta one more example of inner-city woes. As urban leaders' attention in Lima turns to restoring the fabric of the historic center, a preservation plan needs to be formed for La Quinta that strikes a delicate balance between conservation and development, social diversity and the upgrading of living conditions. *The Historic Center of Lima is on the World Heritage List.*

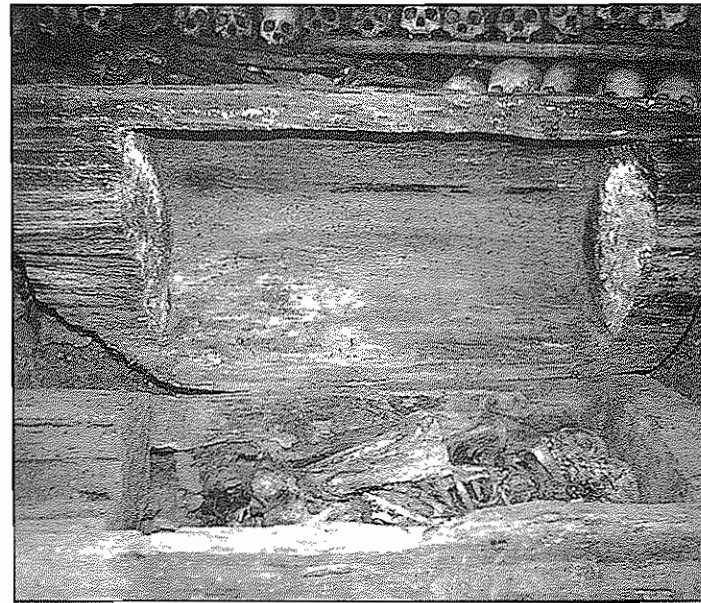


“RANSOM ROOM” CAJAMARCA, PERU

1430–1460

SITE NO. 69

WHEN THE SPANISH CONQUISTADOR PIZARRO began his pillaging of Peru in 1533, he seized the Inca emperor Atahualpa and held him prisoner in what has come to be known as the Ransom Room. In exchange for his freedom, Atahualpa offered to fill the twelve-by-eight-meter room with gold—up to the height of the emperor’s outstretched arm. Upon securing the gold, Pizarro had Atahualpa executed anyway. The building, once part of a larger complex, is typical of structures built during the height of the Inca Empire: a rectangular dwelling consisting of polygonal blocks articulated with trapezoidal niches and a single door. Most of the volcanic stone is spalling, a condition aggravated by pollution and weather fluctuations. The building has become so absorbed in a dense urban center that the building is hardly noticeable. Drainage from adjacent buildings must be diverted so the foundations are not threatened. Unbecoming additions—inappropriate roof, signage, raised floors and steps, exposed electrical conduits—also need to be removed so that the site can attain a level of dignity worthy of its historical significance.

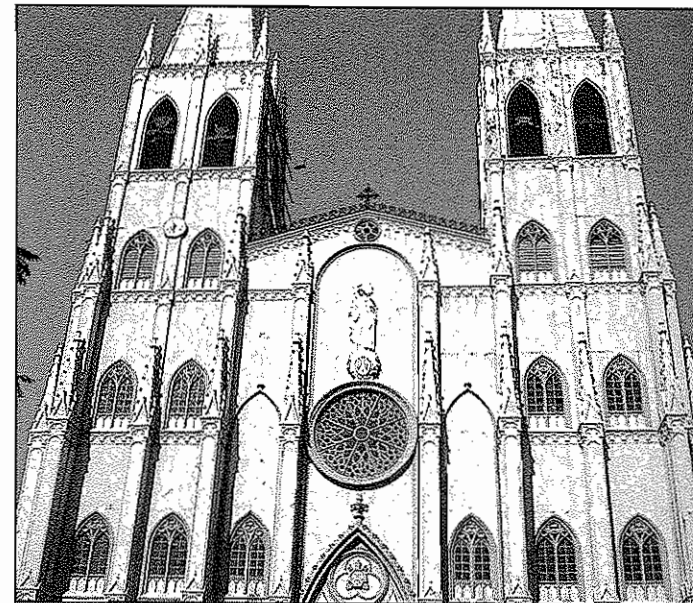


KABAYAN MUMMY CAVES KABAYAN, BENGUET, PHILIPPINES

2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.–2ND CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 70

AS WAS DONE IN EGYPT DURING THE TWENTY-first dynasty, and by other ancient societies, the Ibaloi tribe of the Kabayan hinterlands in the Philippines mummified their dead. They laid the mummified bodies in wooden coffins with etched anthropomorphic and geometric designs and placed them in mountainside caves. These sacred sites remained hidden until recently, when logging operations began in the area. To date, five caves have been found containing deteriorated mummies and hundreds of skulls and coffins. Not surprisingly, though, their discovery has brought tourists and vandals, who mark their visits with graffiti and carvings on the cave walls and coffins. The site’s designation as a National Cultural Treasure has not meant that the relics have been safeguarded. Some caves have been protected with fencing but a comprehensive survey and documentation of each cave needs to be done. Site management measures need to address also the building of a new access road for visitors, removal of vegetation, and the instituting of a public awareness campaign.



SAN SEBASTIÁN BASILICA MANILA, PHILIPPINES

1886–1891

SITE NO. 71

THE BASILICA OF SAN SEBASTIÁN IS A STUDY in perseverance. The first church of the Augustinian Recollect Order in Manila was dedicated in 1621 but was burned down in 1651 during an uprising. The Recollect fathers reconstructed the church only to have it felled by an earthquake in 1859. Subsequent reconstructions were likewise destroyed by earthquakes in 1863 and 1880. Finally, in 1886 the Recollects commissioned an engineer to design an all-steel church. A Belgian company was hired to fabricate the parts in their Brussels shop and ship them to Manila where they would be assembled. The resulting Gothic Revival church—the only steel church in Asia—remains standing. But in a tropical country like the Philippines, steel rusts easily, a condition that is not only unsightly but structurally compromising. Air pollution has added to the condition. The Recollect fathers are poised again to save their structure. The National Historical Institute has prepared a conservation work plan, but funds are lacking as well as expertise about how to prevent further rusting.



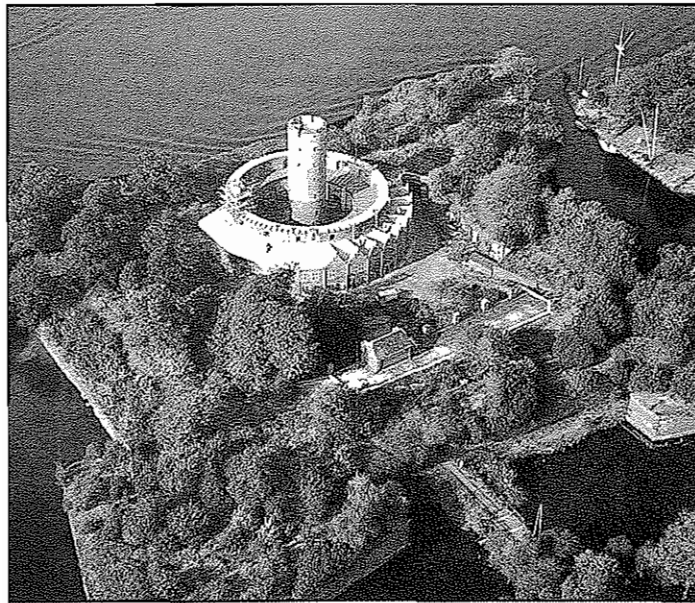
DEBNO PARISH CHURCH NOWY TARG, POLAND

15TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 72



ONCE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE reservoir is completed in Poland’s Podhale district, the area’s water table will rise sufficiently to threaten the foundation and painted surfaces of this wooden framed structure, one of the five oldest wooden churches in the region. Other medieval wooden churches in and around Debno are equally at risk (an entire village has been relocated) and, like Debno’s Church of the Archangel Michael, they have considerable spiritual, social, and aesthetic significance. The brooding late-medieval character of Debno’s church is evident from the exterior; the interior contains notable Gothic wall paintings. The survival of 10 historic churches in the region is so tenuous that a collective listing is being considered by the Polish Ministry of Culture for submission to UNESCO for World Heritage listing. Civil engineers should be able to address Debno’s threat and the Polish Ministry of Culture has acknowledged the need to protect the structure but the national authorities need to act on that judgment.

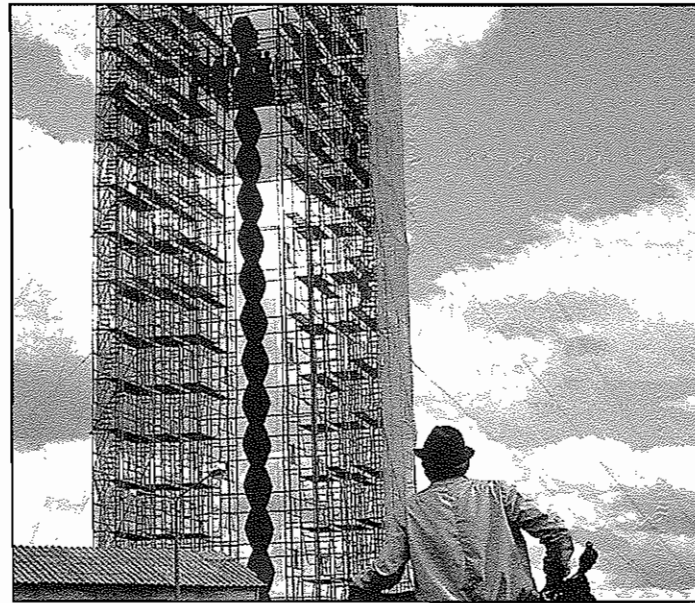


VISTULAMOUTH FORTRESS
GDAŃSK, POLAND

1482–1800

SITE NO. 73

FOR CENTURIES, THE MIGHTY VISTULAMOUTH Fortress has withheld assaults from military forces, but today aggressive sulphur oxide deposits from an adjacent chemical plant and pounding waves from the port canal test its defensive qualities. It is one of the few remaining forts of the several that once lined the Vistula River. The fortress probably dates from the early Middle Ages but after the reunification of Gdarisk Pomerania with the Commonwealth of Poland a brick light-house was built on the site in 1482. Over time, a three-story gun tower was erected, which in turn was surrounded by a palisade, water ditch, and blockhouses. Flemish architect Anthony van Obberghen added four bastions and by 1675 the fort had taken on its still discernible semi-star plan. In preparation for Napoleon, the Prussian government strengthened the compound. By 1919 the compound had lost its military significance. To assume a semblance of its old role as a symbol of the might of the region, the fort's foundations need to be strengthened and its buildings restored.



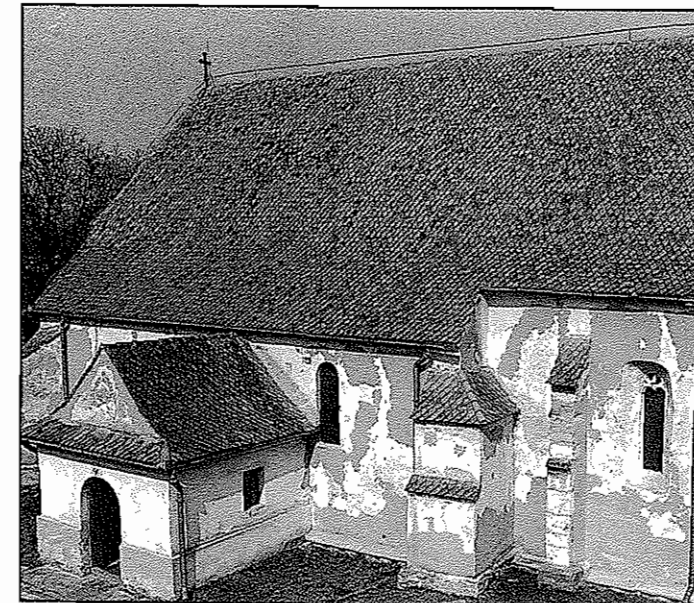
BRANCUSI'S *ENDLESS COLUMN*
TÂRGU-JIU, ROMANIA

1937–8

SITE NO. 74



ACCORDING TO ITS SCULPTOR, CONSTANTIN Brancusi, the purpose of the nearly 30-meter-tall *Endless Column* was “to support the vault of heaven.” Constructed as the terminus of a large-scale axial plan with two other works, *Gate of the Kiss* and *Table of Silence*, the *Endless Column* was erected in the sculptor's hometown as a tribute to Romanian youths who died defending the village during World War I. When first built, the 16 polished modular elements of copper-coated iron rose from an open setting; today, roadways, railroad tracks, and buildings intrude on the complex, yet it remains an emblem of national pride. Previous World Monuments Watch listing called attention to serious corrosion of the modules and its overall structural soundness. Helped by sizable grant monies and continuous support from the Constantin Brancusi International Foundation, the column has been disassembled and its parts are being restored. A new stainless steel spine remains to be constructed and it is vital that the work be completed since the column is in a delicate state of disassembly.



ROMANO CATHOLIC CHURCH
GHELINTA, ROMANIA

13TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 75



CONTINUOUSLY SINCE IT WAS CONSTRUCTED in about 1300, Hungarian Catholics in this region of Romania have used the Romano Catholic Church, which still contains its original nave and wooden ceiling with 104 square panels painted with Renaissance floral and heraldic motifs. Despite its solid form and two-meter-thick support walls, the church is riddled with ominous cracks and seepage threatens the Gothic murals illustrating the legend of King St. László. Frequent earthquakes continue to undermine the building; two tremors in 1996 deepened already sizable cracks in the triumphal arch and exterior walls and an inadequate gutter system allows moisture to penetrate the interior. Since previous World Monuments Watch listing, though, the roof has been reinforced and clad in new tiles. Also, the panels of the painted wooden ceiling have been taken down and each is being restored. But unless the structural and drainage issues are fully remedied, the church may be lost.

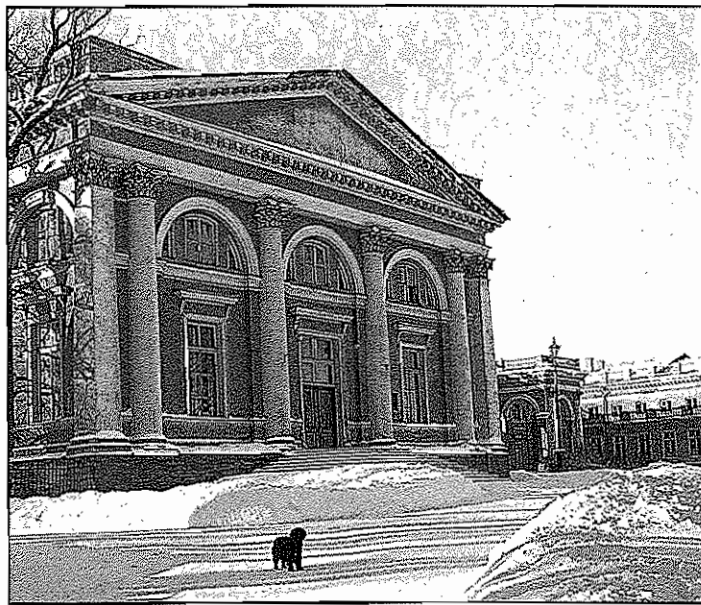


AGATE PAVILION OF THE CATHERINE PALACE
TSARSKOE SELO, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

1780–1787

SITE NO. 76

IT WAS ALL THE RAGE IN EUROPE IN THE LATE eighteenth century to recreate ancient Rome. Among the best examples of that neoclassicism was the Agate Pavilion, designed for Catherine II by Charles Cameron. The building, one of the finest creations of Imperial Russia, includes Roman-style *thermae* and relaxation rooms, all decorated by leading artisans of the time—Charlemagne, Hofert, Rudolf, and de Pedro. Although valuable interior flourishes were pillaged during World War II, many of the rooms are still embellished with paintings, stucco work, bronze bas-relief moldings and ornaments, multihued parquet floors, and colored marbles; walls are faced with faux marble and jasper. The pavilion has remained accessible to the public but the top floor has become too dangerous to keep open and severe water infiltration over the decades has damaged paintings and stucco work and nearly ruined the floors. After 50 years of neglect, substantial resources, skilled craftsmen, and rare materials are required to restore the valuable site. *The Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments* are on the World Heritage List.



ALEXANDER PALACE
TSARSKOE SELO, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

1792–6

SITE NO. 77



IRKOUTSK HISTORIC CENTER
IRKOUTSK, RUSSIA

1770–1799

SITE NO. 78

96
LIST
OF 100

CATHERINE THE GREAT COMMISSIONED THE neoclassical Italian architect Giacomo Quarenghi to design a palace for her grandson, later Emperor Alexander I. The result was a splendid U-shaped building with a double-Corinthian colonnade at the center of its front facade. At the end of the nineteenth century, its interior was partly remodeled by Tsar Nicholas II and it was here that the royal family was kept under house arrest before being moved to Ekaterinburg and their execution. Even though the palace has long been occupied by a naval division, many interior details have remained intact, while most original furnishings have been stored elsewhere. The intention has been to convert it to a museum about Russia's imperial family. Previous World Monuments Watch listing resulted in funds for emergency roof repairs. Now that the naval branch has offered to move, it is crucial to complete remaining roof and other repairs so that the palace can assume its new international role. *The Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments are on the World Heritage List.*



PAANAJÄRVI VILLAGE
KEMI PROVINCE, RUSSIA

14TH CENTURY –PRESNET

SITE NO. 79

96
LIST
OF 100

IF A PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC DAM IS BUILT downriver from Paanajärvi, the village will be submerged. What will be lost is not only the last surviving complete wooden village in the Viena Karelia district but a priceless repository of oral folk traditions that have been passed down since the Vikings. Paanajärvi was established in the fourteenth century as a trading post between the Vikings and the Byzantine Empire and it is one of the villages from which material for the Karelian-Finnish epic Kalevala was gathered in the early 1800s. During an aggressive agricultural expansion in the 1960s, the Soviets cleared many of the region's villages but spared Paanajärvi, in part because plans were already set for a dam across the Viena Kemi River. Since prior World Monuments Watch listing, the Russian Energy Ministry insists that the project will be completed by 2004. Before the waters drown out the voices of Paanajärvi and its precious buildings, international attention needs to rally in support of the site and the concerted efforts by the Karelia Republic and Finland to save it. *Paanajärvi Village has been nominated to the World Heritage List.*



RUSSAKOV CLUB
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

1929

SITE NO. 80

KONSTANTIN MELNIKOV'S RUSSAKOV CLUB is one of the premier examples of late Constructivist architecture and its presence in central Moscow is still startling. Three massive, angled planes protrude high above the street and at ground level the building presents itself as a rigorously geometric amalgam of forms. It was built as a theater for workers in the nearby factories and has recently been granted a 25-year lease for use as a venue for the stage productions of director Roman Viktiuk. But the revolutionary engineering techniques employed by its architect have aged to the point where the building has become structurally unsafe. The long, flat roof has weakened, as have the foundations; the columns in the fan-shaped auditorium need to be reinforced or rebuilt and brick walls are cracking. If the lights are to go back on in the Russakov Club a conservation assessment plan needs to be created and acted upon.



YELAGIN ISLAND PALACE AND PARK ENSEMBLE
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

1780–1826

SITE NO. 81

YELAGIN ISLAND, JUST NORTH OF CENTRAL St. Petersburg, was one of the Romanov's suburban retreats, functioning as a contained world of residences, pavilions, servants quarters, park land, and guardhouses. The ensemble of buildings by Carlo Rossi that occupy the 237-acre island work together as one of the city's most beautiful assemblages. The centerpiece is the Yelagin Palace, built in the 1780s by the island's previous owners, but redone by Rossi in the Russian Empire style. The other two important structures include the Wharf Pavilion, which defines the island's eastern promontory, and the Guardhouse Pavilion, which housed regiments of the Imperial Guard. The foundations and bearing walls of the palace and Wharf Pavilion are collapsing and a fire in the Guardhouse left only its stone bearing walls. The three buildings work as a unified whole and need to be restored as such. With proper conservation, the island and its royal structures could become a useful—and meaningful—retreat for the citizens of St. Petersburg.



HELL HOUSE
BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA, SLOVAKIA

1500–1850

SITE NO. 82

UNTIL ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO, THE historic center of Banská Štiavnica was a thriving mining town with 3,000 residents. Since then, the population has dropped to about 800 and along its lifeless streets are precious Gothic/Renaissance buildings for which there is seemingly little use. One of the most evocative structures in the historic center is Hell House, which served for centuries as an inn, stagecoach stop, and mail center. Unoccupied and not maintained for decades now, Hell House continues to deteriorate: its two main vaulted ceilings have collapsed, structural problems abound, and it is subject frequently to vandalism. Finding a party willing to restore a seriously damaged building having no modern conveniences in a stagnating town is not easy. Although the mayor welcomes proposals for the reuse of Hell House and other empty buildings in town, his goal is for them to be reoccupied by everyday residents—to see town life return. The restoration of Hell House could well be the catalyst for an overall town regeneration. *Banská Štiavnica is on the World Heritage List.*

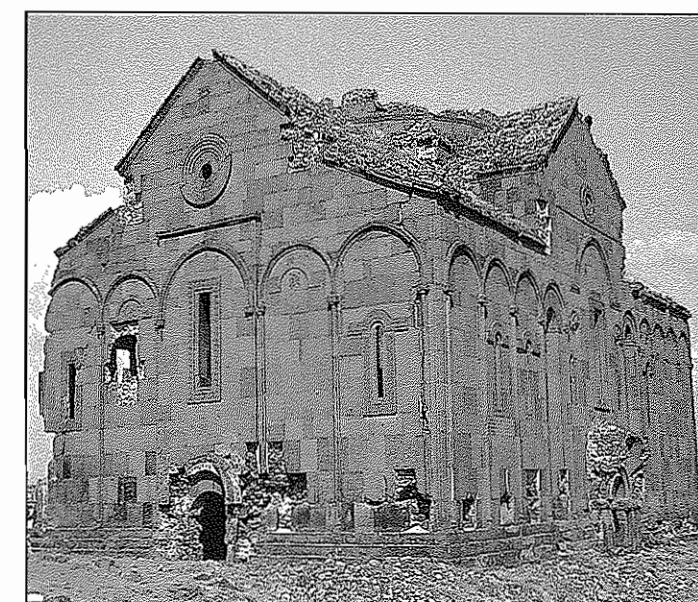


WIND MILLS OF MALLORCA
BALEARIC ISLANDS, SPAIN

16TH CENTURY–19TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 83

SOMETIMES THE SIMPLEST VERNACULAR buildings speak most strongly of place. It is the hundreds of flour wind mills that are the signature elements in the Balearic Islands of Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza, and Formentera. They appear as readily in the country as in towns. Some still feature conical towers and giant soil supports, while others are ruinous truncated stone cylinders. At one time, 894 of them dotted the islands; some 200 have been lost. The fact, though, that so many still survive says something about their symbolic importance to the island inhabitants. Weather is the biggest threat to the mills, the effects of which are exacerbated by lack of maintenance. Over the last year, the local government, Insular Council of Mallorca, and the Association of Friends of the Mills of Mallorca have seen to the restoration of 31 mills but because most of the structures are privately owned it is difficult to address them as an entity. Efforts to convince owners to make repairs need to be stepped up and funds made available to them.



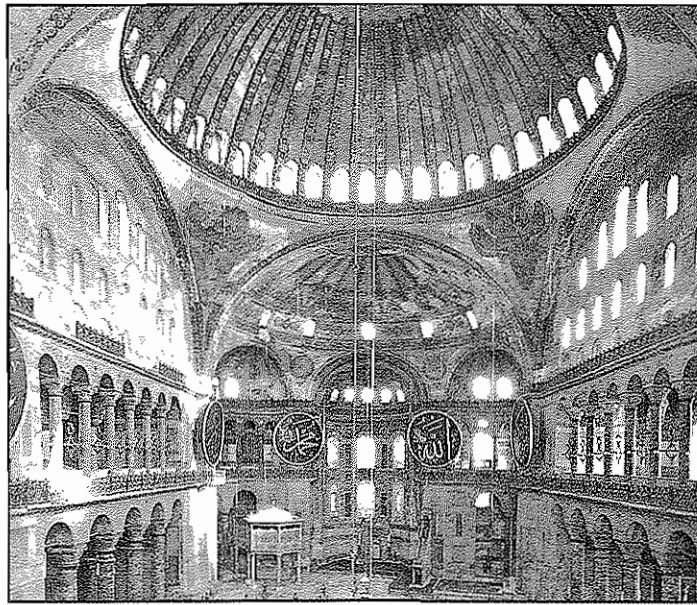
ANI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
OCARLI KÖYÜ, KARS, TURKEY

3RD–14TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 84

96
LIST
OF 100

WHEN ANI'S MOSTLY ARMENIAN citizens were forced to leave in 1336 during Mongol rule of Asia Minor, the city was never inhabited again. Left behind were proto-Gothic-style churches (perhaps Europe's earliest realizations of the form), palaces, crenelated defensive walls, an impressive bridge, even hotels. Before that, the city in northeastern Turkey had been a medieval capital of political, economic, cultural, and architectural importance and a principal destination on the Silk Route. Continuous changes in rule began in the seventh century—Islamic Muslims, Byzantines, Mongols, among the occupying forces. Through a recent grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, an on-site assessment conducted by an international team of experts was completed. But the surviving structures at Ani remain at various stages of collapse; emergency interventions are needed, especially before further seismic activity. Expert masons and conservators are needed to repair buildings to save this. Eastern beacon of Christian architecture.



HAGIA SOPHIA ISTANBUL, TURKEY

A.D. 532–563

SITE NO. 85

96
LIST
OF 100

OF HAGIA SOPHIA'S 107-FOOT-DIAMETER dome ringed with 40 arched windows, a contemporary at the time of completion said it looked "as if suspended by a chain from heaven." Emperor Justinian commissioned the architects Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus to build the Byzantine cathedral, whose interior is defined by its shallow dome and play of hemicycles (half domes) and pendentives (triangular sections of vaulting). After the first dome collapsed, it was replaced in 562. Hagia Sophia (Greek for "Divine Wisdom") remained the most important ecclesiastical building of the Eastern Roman and late Byzantine capital. The Ottomans later converted it to a mosque and eventually it became a museum. Despite its universal recognition and ongoing support, including a grant from American Express, water penetration, tourist control, and uncertain structural conditions remain threats. Areas of the lead roof have cracked, roofing members have weakened, and leaks are damaging frescoes and mosaics. *Historic Areas of Istanbul are on the World Heritage List.*

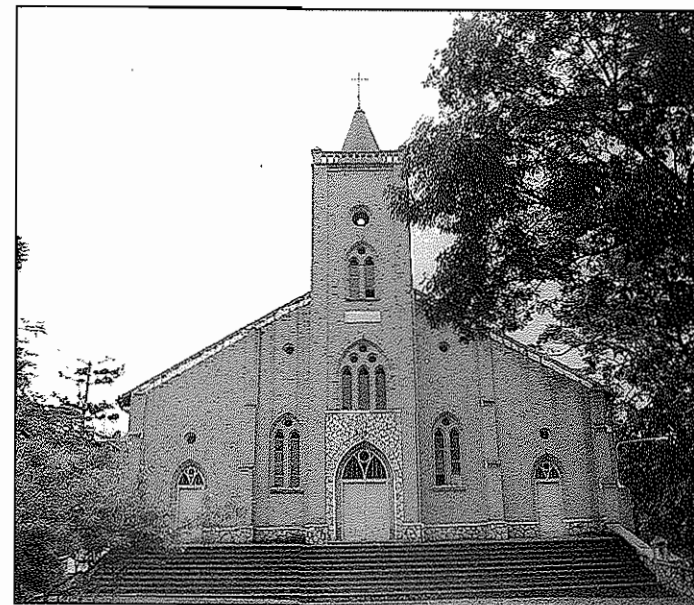


PATARA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE KAS, TURKEY

3RD MILLENNIUM B.C.–A.D. 1200

SITE NO. 86

WIDE, PROTECTIVE SANDY BEACHES AND A deep Mediterranean bay helped make Patara the wealthy capital of the Lycian-Pamphylian province. Those same attributes have attracted developers who today are eager to exploit this portion of the southern Turkish coast. Patara itself has so far resisted tourist development but hotels have been built on its periphery; a plan to protect the site needs to be established. Most of Patara remains unexcavated though many monuments are visible, including a bouleuterion (public assembly building), Roman baths, granarium, theater, stone itinerary listing distances and directions to other cities, and Corinthian temple. Ironically, it is the unearthing of these monuments that has fostered their decay—from windblown sand, ground water infiltration, as well as tourist pressures and earthquakes. The stability of the Corinthian temple is especially tenuous; the architrave of the cella (inner room) is broken and its collapse could take with it the entire facade.



MASAKA CATHEDRAL MASAKA, KITOVU VILLAGE, UGANDA

1927

SITE NO. 87

THE MASAKA DIOCESAN CATHEDRAL IS WHERE Dr. Joseph Kiwanuka, the first Catholic African Bishop from sub-Saharan Africa, was installed in 1939. During his tenure, which lasted until 1961, he organized many educational programs and development projects and because of his appointment, Masaka Cathedral became the first autonomous African church within the Catholic community. Seventy percent of the Masaka population is Catholic and the cathedral is still used as their daily worshiping center. When Brother Flera Martin designed the church in 1927, he used only simple local materials in its construction—bricks, timber, iron sheets. Harsh weather conditions, earthquakes, defective materials, and poor construction have brought the church to a critical point. The most acute problems are the sagging roof, which needs to be redesigned and replaced, structural cracks in the brick walls, and the lack of supporting arches in the sanctuary. As the damages worsen with time, the faithful local community has been working diligently to find support.



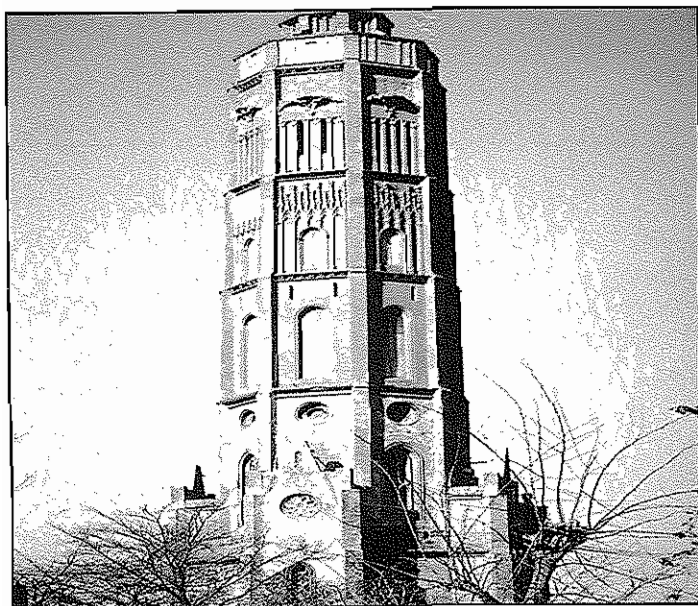
ANCIENT CHERSONESOS SEVASTOPOL, CRIMEA, UKRAINE

5TH CENTURY B.C.–15TH CENTURY A.D.

SITE NO. 88

96
LIST
OF 100

WITHIN SIGHT OF ANCIENT CHERSONESOS'S Corinthian columns and its remains of Greek and Byzantine buildings are the high-rise apartment blocks of Sevastopol, a city whose rapid expansion threatens to engulf the site. This ancient Greek colonial settlement on the shores of the Black Sea was first excavated in the late-nineteenth century. Greek sculpture and paintings and Byzantine ceramics, ivory, and bronzes have been housed in buildings of a former Orthodox monastery built on part the site. For many years, this museum complex has hosted archaeological expeditions and functioned as a center for ongoing research. Chersonesos is the only national preserve in Ukraine. However, the Orthodox church and local politicians now want to appropriate the site, thus preventing the museum from implementing conservation measures and creating an archaeological park. A Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant supported a pilot restoration project. The activities of more expert restorers would help ensure the survival of Chersonesos and perhaps keep the metropolis at a safe distance.

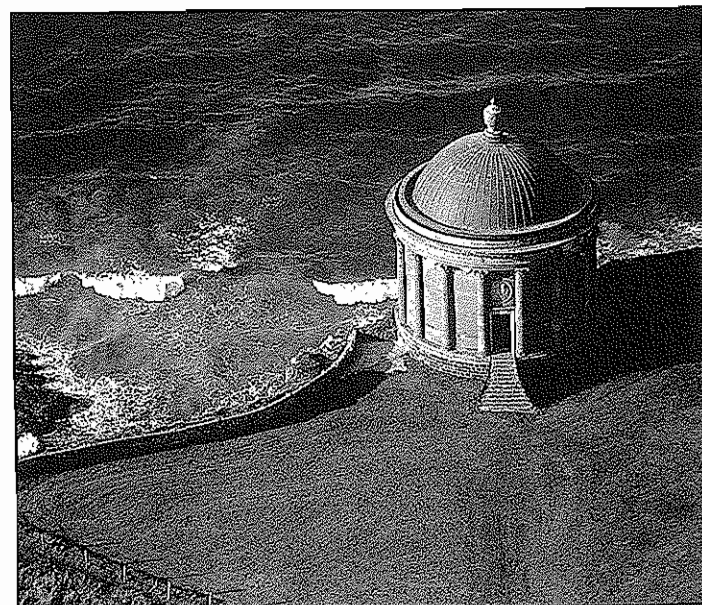


**HADLOW TOWER, TONBRIDGE,
ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM**

1838–1840

SITE NO. 89

FROM A DISTANCE, THE 170-FOOT-TALL Hadlow Tower appears as a slender skyscraper rising from the flat Kent landscape. But within the center of Tonbridge, it presents itself as a dramatic example of the Gothic Revival that was so popular in the first half of the nineteenth century. Inspired by William Beckford's Fonthill Abbey, the octagonal tower by George Leadwell Taylor has gable projections on the four main sides. By the early 1990s, the fabric had deteriorated to the point at which all decoration and the magnificent pinnacled lantern crowning the tower had to be removed. The tower is a regional landmark and epitomizes the bravado of neo-Gothic architects. Structurally, the tower is strong, though stucco wall surfaces require extensive conservation and repair. Hadlow Tower is a private house but the owner cannot afford to make necessary repairs and so its future depends on its being taken over by a public body or preservation trust.

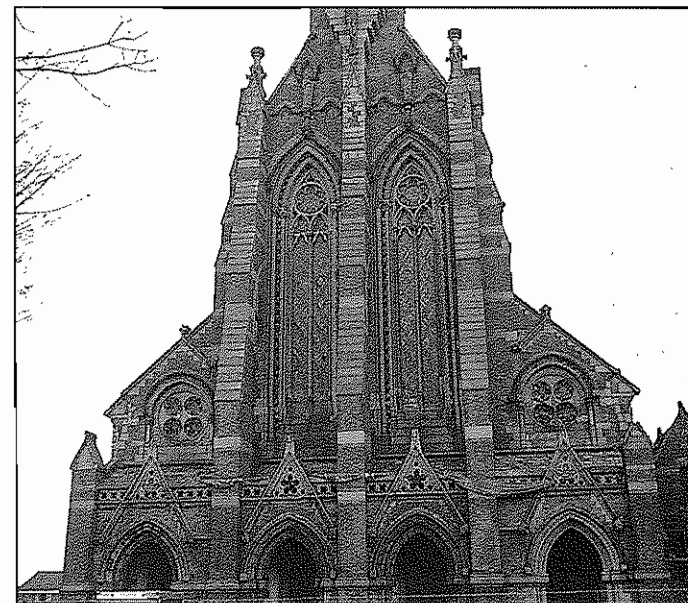


**MUSSENDEN TEMPLE
CASTLEROCK, NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNITED KINGDOM**

1760–1799

SITE NO. 90

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE NEOCLASSICAL period, buildings and monuments were erected throughout Britain that were meant to create an impressive vista. That Mussenden Temple accomplishes. The elegant rotunda perches on a basalt cliff 50 meters above roiling surf. Frederick Hervey, Bishop of Derry and Earl of Bristol, built the temple as a library on the Downhill estate, near Castlerock. Since construction, the cliff has eroded approximately three meters and unless action is taken soon, the temple-folly is sure to fall. Of course, in a dramatic way, that is part of its appeal, since its builder must have known that at some point in the future the building would succumb to forces of nature. Today we have the technology to support and save it. One answer would be to move the temple inland by 20 meters, but that would greatly compromise its intended effect. The preferred solution is to stabilize the cliff using a range of geo-technical procedures.

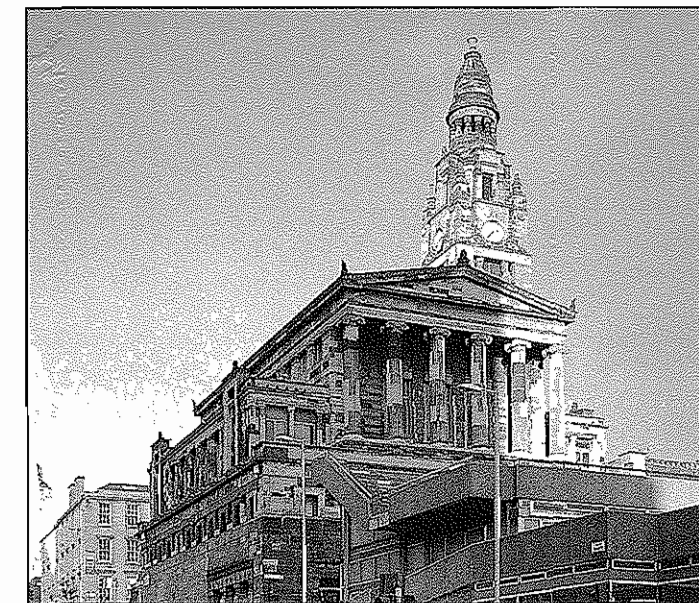


**ST. FRANCIS CHURCH AND MONASTERY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM**

1863–1872

SITE NO. 91

MANCHESTER'S ST. FRANCIS CHURCH AND Monastery was built at the height of the Industrial Revolution when the city's population was growing dramatically. The red brick, neo-Gothic/High Victorian church was designed by Edward Welby Pugin and it became the focal point for many Catholics as well as a central city landmark. Elaborate altars were fashioned out of alabaster and marble and stained glass windows flooded the sanctuary with light. A variety of stones were used for columns and ornamental work. But as has happened elsewhere in major European inner cities, the congregation has declined. The last mass was held in 1989 and the monks left the monastery soon afterwards. Following a failed attempt to convert the church into apartments, the building has remained vacant. Most of its sculpture has been auctioned. Despite perimeter fencing, vandals have looted and damaged the interior while rainwater and pigeons have caused further deterioration. The city council, English Heritage and other concerned groups concur that emergency weather proofing is needed as plans are finalized to convert the buildings into an interfaith community facility.

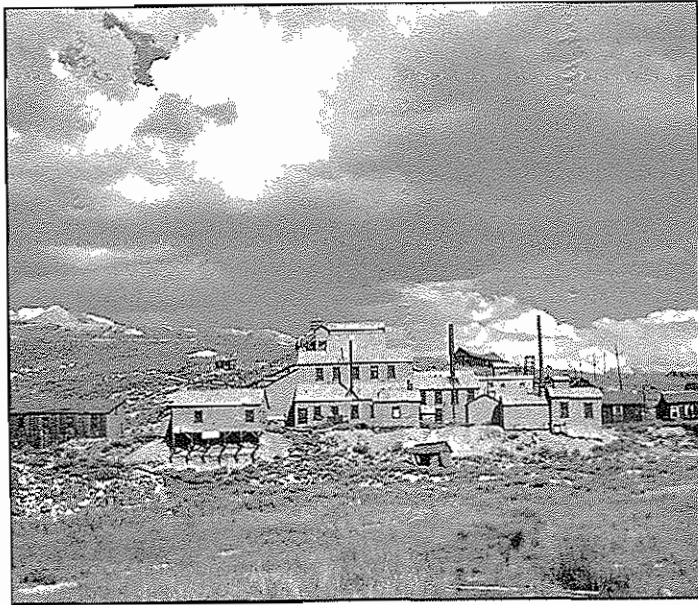


**THE ST. VINCENT STREET CHURCH
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, UNITED KINGDOM**

1857–1859

SITE NO. 92

ALEXANDER THOMSON'S NICKNAME, 'GREEK' Thomson, was well-earned. Of the three Greek Revival-inspired churches that he designed, the St. Vincent Street Church is the perhaps finest surviving and the only to remain intact. It is a great Glasgow landmark on Blythswood Hill: an Ionic temple on a massive plinth with a tall, multitiered, un-Grecian tower which culminates in an exotic dome. Some of this, though, is a prop of sorts; the church itself occupies the giant plinth upon which the temple/tower assemblage sits. Yet, uncannily, this lower space is filled with light, as if all of it were elevated rather than partially sunken. Although the St. Vincent Street Church one of the most important nineteenth-century monuments in Scotland, it has long been neglected. Exterior stonework is deteriorating and stabilization is required. The Alexander Thomson Society, a charitable trust, has been formed to take over the church, rehabilitate it, and provide for its future maintenance.



BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

1859–1896

SITE NO. 93

BODIE IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE unrestored ghost town remaining in the American West. The gold mining settlement was established 8,200 feet above sea level in the eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains. In 1882 Bodie's population of 12,000 people made it one of the largest and roughest gold rush towns. The 495-acre site has 114 buildings with thousands of artifacts, horse-drawn vehicles, machinery, and domestic accessories. The Bodie Archives, salvaged from the site and secured off-premises, documents in exhaustive detail the inhospitable living and working conditions in the town's early days. Wind-driven dust, sand, rain, and snow continually attack the mostly board-and-batten-pine buildings. Ghosts and memories are all that linger. Preservation of this evocative place depends on acquiring 500 acres of land currently in private hands; this would reduce the threat of destructive mining exploration. The buildings' restoration and creation of a visitor center would follow.



FORT APACHE, WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBAL LAND, ARIZONA, U.S.A.

1870–1922

SITE NO. 94

ALTHOUGH ESTABLISHED IN 1870 WITH THE initial cooperation of Apache leaders, Fort Apache quickly became the locus for the repression of the tribe. The fort served as the base of operations from which the U.S. cavalry carried out assaults against Geronimo and other Apaches who resisted the policy of Manifest Destiny. Fort Apache was decommissioned in 1922, making it the last "non-mechanized" Army post in the United States. The facility was immediately transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and was reopened in 1930 as the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School, but its mission, too, was insidious for its programs sought to eliminate the oral and cultural traditions of the Apaches. Eventually, the maintenance of Fort Apache's remarkable frontier military facilities, red sandstone dormitories, log cabin, and cavalry stables virtually ceased. The White Mountain Apache Tribe has prepared a master plan for the adaptive reuse of the fort as a cultural and educational tourist center. What remains to be done is an assessment of the site's 29 buildings, followed by restoration of each.

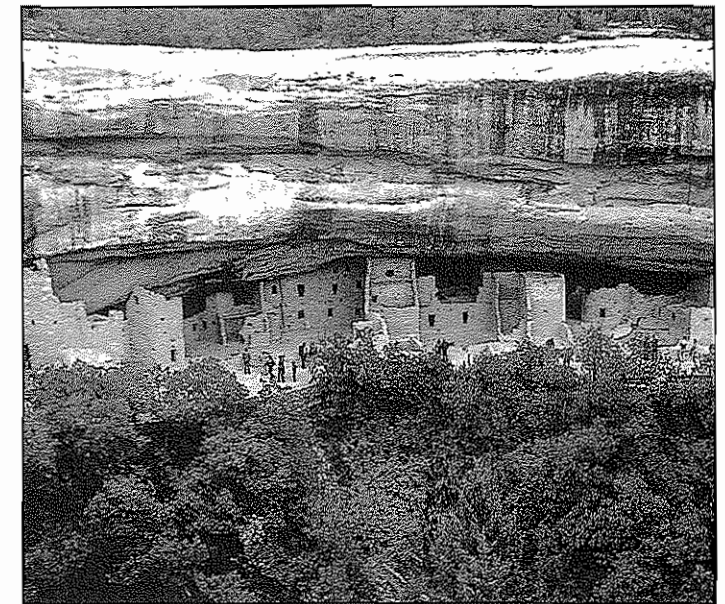


LANCASTER COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

1710–1945

SITE NO. 95

LANCASTER COUNTY IS THE EMBODIMENT OF William Penn's seventeenth-century vision of religious tolerance. The fertile land in the southeastern portion of the state became a haven for German, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh immigrants. Most notable among them were the Amish, Mennonite, and other Anabaptist faiths—the so-called "Plain People"—who have become synonymous with the county. Their small family farms are interspersed with cohesive towns and a central eponymous city. Lancaster County is among America's most strongly defined, and intact, cultural landscapes, but it has reached a crossroads. Rapid suburbanization and all its predictable incarnations threatens to negate Lancaster County's sense of place. Despite public and private farmland preservation programs that serve as national models, the integrity of Lancaster continues to be eroded by the loss of pristine agricultural land and the subsequent affects on the plain sect communities. The region's equilibrium remains at risk and further diligent efforts to preserve it must continue.



MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK COLORADO, U.S.A.

13TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 96

BEGINNING IN ABOUT 1200, MEMBERS OF THE Northern San Juan Anasazi culture began constructing multistory apartments in natural alcoves above the canyons in what is now the Four Corners. In a complex of 600 cliff dwellings in Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park, a representative sample of this type of architecture is preserved. Some dwellings are, in fact, quite large, one of which—Cliff Palace—has over 150 rooms, but also towers, courtyards and ceremonial spaces. Since Mesa Verde became a national park in 1906, the cliff dwellings have undergone continuous excavation and attempts at preservation. As a result of that attention, it has become clear that the unique plain and decorated earthen plasters and mortars are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Excavation has made some buildings unstable, and waterlines introduced into the park for public convenience have aggravated an already serious moisture problem in some alcoves. Researchers from the University of Pennsylvania recently carried out a successful pilot conservation program that should now be implemented throughout the park. *Mesa Verde National Park is on the World Heritage List.*

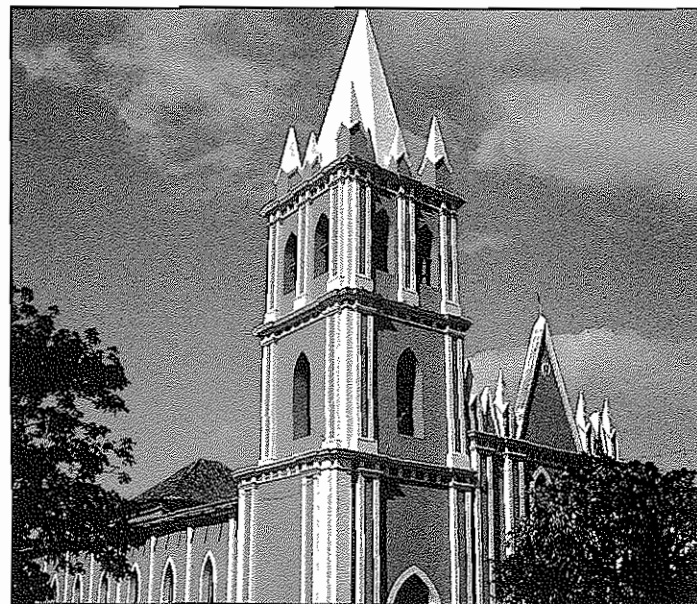


SOUTH PASS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE WYOMING, U.S.A.

MID-19TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 97

SOUTH PASS IS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE opening up of the American West. Hundreds of thousands of pioneers traveling by wagon along the Oregon Trail passed through this region. They left little behind, except wagon wheel ruts, primitive roads, abandoned mines, and remnants of the short-lived South Pass City, which in 1867 became notable as the first place in the United States where women could vote. Because the South Pass landscape has escaped change and development, its vastness is a testament to what American pioneers encountered in the journey west. Multinational conglomerates want to resume mining in South Pass as well as build a massive pipeline through it. Pro-development attitudes in the region have strengthened their position. The federal government needs to stop issuing construction permits. Formal designation of South Pass as a National Historic Landscape and listing it on the National Register of Historic Places are crucial to the strategy of preservation.



SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH CORO, FALCÓN, VENEZUELA

1720-1887

SITE NO. 98

WHEN THE FRANCISCAN ORDER ESTABLISHED the Convent of Salceda in Coro in 1613 they erected San Francisco Church, making it one of their first in Venezuela. After a number of enlargements and reconstructions, Coro's only neo-Gothic-inspired structure was in place by 1887. But the church also manages to embody vernacular treatments, such as iron decorative work in front of decidedly neo-Gothic windows and a polychromed wood coffered ceiling. San Francisco, situated within a UNESCO World Heritage site, remains an active place of worship, but that could change. Inefficient conservation measures carried out by state agencies years ago caused considerable damage. Part of that misguided restoration project involved removing the church's roof; the interior was left wholly unprotected for two years. The subsoil became saturated, the clay within it expanded, and monstrous interior and exterior cracks resulted. Funding for repairs have come only intermittently from the state, making restoration work inconsistent. *Coro and its Port is on the World Heritage List.*



MY SON TEMPLE DISTRICT DUY XUYEN DISTRICT, VIETNAM

3RD-12TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 99



MY SON, THE HOLY CAPITAL OF THE ancient kingdom of Champa in central Vietnam, contains the oldest and largest surviving collection of Champa architecture. Even though the sanctuary was sited amid a ring of ostensibly protective mountains, it has been invaded repeatedly. In 982, conquest by Le-Hoan caused great damage to the sacred complex but beginning in 1074, King Haravarman rebuilt My Son; final restorations were carried out in 1234 by King Mesvarman. By the end of the thirteenth century the site had been abandoned and lay largely undisturbed until a bombing raid during the 1970s destroyed many temples. Since then, visitors to the site have found mostly ruins, pieces of inscriptions, and sculpture scattered about. Since previous World Monuments Watch listing, the sculpture has been better safeguarded—an important development given the increasing numbers of tourists. Protection from the environment is the issue now. Heavy rains, runoff from the mountains, mud slides, and dense vegetation inflict damage sufficient to erase what has remained of My Son.



SHIBAM HISTORIC CITY SHIBAM, YEMEN

5TH CENTURY

SITE NO. 100

SHIBAM PRESENTS ITSELF AS A CITY OF MUD brick skyscrapers. The agglomeration of 1,600-year-old structures, some eight stories, was a familiar site for travelers on the frankincense caravan route. Shibam's 500 contiguous buildings are contained within a rectangular city wall; verticality offered further protection. All of the houses are set on stone foundations and exteriors are plastered with a combination of mud and chopped straw. Increasingly, though, locals have been coming down from these heights to live in modern houses along the highway. Many use cars now, which the narrow lanes of the Old City cannot accommodate. It is understandably difficult to convince people to stay in disintegrating dwellings without modern amenities and that are arduous to reach. The key to reestablishing people in the tower houses is to adapt them for modern life. Baswaidan House, a medium-sized dwelling with six levels, would make for an ideal pilot project to demonstrate how something so ancient can be made practical and enjoyable to occupy. *The Old Walled City of Shibam is on the World Heritage List.*

PROGRESS REPORT: LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 1996-1997

Deciding which sites from the 1996-97 World Monuments Watch list would be retained for the 1998-99 *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* presented a new challenge for selection panel members. While the threats affecting many previously listed properties intensified, hundreds of new nominations competed for recognition.

Two steps were taken by the WMF staff to aid this evaluation. First, all nominators to the 1996-97 list were asked to provide updates on the status of their sites. Seventy sites were renominated. Second, WMF established focused criteria to guide the removal of sites from the list, emphasizing: the scope and nature of interventions listing; mitigation of primary threats; scale of continuing deterioration; and relative significance, urgency, and viability in comparison to every other nomination.

Many nominators reported progress towards the goals outlined in their original 1996 World Monuments Watch nominations; projects with the combined support of the property owner, local government and area residents met most consistently with success. Using World Monuments Watch listing as a platform for other fund raising and publicity efforts, 22 sites leveraged financial support without funding from the World Monuments Fund. Forty-eight grants totaling \$3 million were awarded during this program's first cycle. The majority of projects receiving support were part of a larger, carefully organized, long-term conservation plan. Seventeen succeeded in obtaining additional grants or loans from other sources.

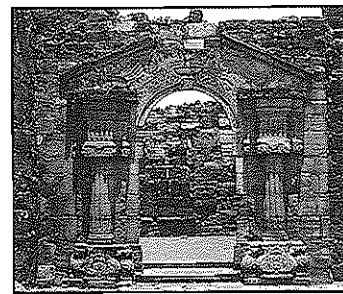
Case-by-case review resulted in the removal of 75 sites from the first endangered list. Where positive momentum towards protection was evident, sites were generally removed from the list, with the recommendation that they be monitored during the next listing cycle. Those sites that have been retained face problems of extreme urgency that the best efforts of the nominator failed to countermand; in these cases, the panel recognized the existence of viable solutions that need more time or funding to

reach fruition. Conversely, where discussions with nominators indicated that World Monuments Watch listing proved to be an ineffective stimulus for positive change, those sites were dropped from further consideration.

Nearly three-quarters of all listed sites were owned by government agencies. In some cases, sound recommendations foundered due to complacency, neglect by the public sector, or the absence of influential high-level support. Elsewhere, governments immediately responded to listed sites within their jurisdiction, providing a majority of the secondary funding leveraged through initial World Monuments Watch grants.

The summary updates that follow provide an overview of those 75 sites removed from the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*, with mention of the grants awarded to date through the World Monuments Watch program. Detailed information about the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*, grants awarded under the World Monuments Watch program, and the most recent progress reports available may be accessed through the World Monuments Fund Web Site at <http://www.worldmonuments.org> or may be requested in writing from WMF's headquarters in New York.

**SAN IGNACIO MINÍ
SAN IGNACIO, ARGENTINA**



WORLD MONUMENTS
Watch grants totaling \$50,000 from American Express were awarded to support a conservation plan for San Ignacio Miní, the seventeenth-century Spanish baroque mission complex and the restoration of the portal. Significant headway is being made in reopening the site to tourists as part of a program funded by the Inter American Development Bank.

**BELVEDERE GARDENS
VIENNA, AUSTRIA**



THANKS TO A GRANT OF \$20,000 from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, a steering committee has been created, and a strategic plan is being developed for the restoration of this French baroque garden and its structures. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

**FRANCISCAN CHURCH
VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

FRANCISCAN FRIARS HAVE secured funds and loans of nearly \$1 million, in addition to garnering sizable local volunteer support. As a result, restoration work on the church facade and roof stabilization was completed. Currently, work is beginning on the restoration of the monastery facade.



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



JUST BEFORE THE 1996 hurricane season, the last surviving wind-driven sugar mill in the Caribbean was dismantled—and damaged parts replicated—with an American Express Award of \$20,000. To date, \$50,000 has been raised for the mill's continued restoration and American Express awarded a second grant of \$30,000 to help complete the work.

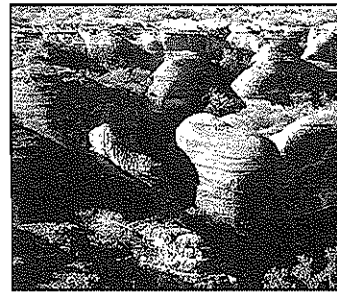
**EL PILAR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESERVE
BELIZE RIVER AREA,
BELIZE**

THE CONTIGUOUS BIOSPHERE reserve of El Pilar, bisected by the border between Belize and Guatemala, is in the process of being officially leg-



islated in both countries. WMF participated in a 1997 conference that forged a concrete agreement for joint research, conservation, and presentation of the ancient Maya cultural center. The project is on its way to rescuing the site and is breaking new ground in archaeological conservation.

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



NATURAL AND HUMAN threats to the Stone Age paintings have largely been removed. The Inter American Development Bank has allocated funds to build roads to the site, a UNESCO-sponsored technical mission is being sent, and specialists from the International Council of Museums and Seikei University of Japan have detailed conservation measures.

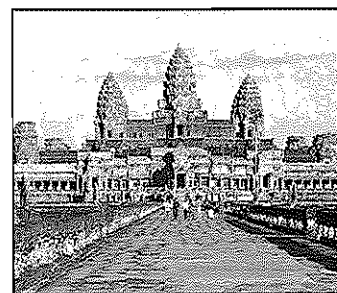
**IVANOVO ROCK
CHAPELS
ROUSSE REGION,
BULGARIA**

IN RESPONSE TO THE NEED to halt further deterioration



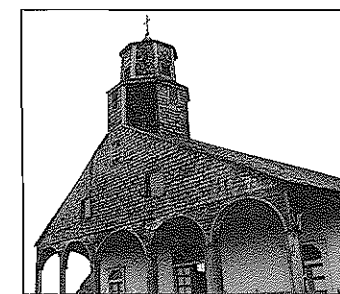
of the monastic complex's thirteenth- and fourteenth-century wall paintings, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation provided a grant of \$20,000. The funds are supporting emergency work to prevent water infiltration and site monitoring.

**ANGKOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISTRICT
SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA**



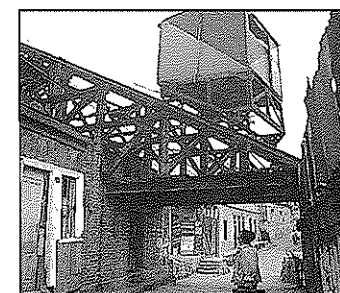
ALTHOUGH VANDALISM and looting have largely been stemmed, increasing tourism poses a new threat to the site's integrity. WMF has a major ongoing role in addressing Angkor's conservation challenges through its project at the Preah Khan temple. With this and many on-site projects now underway, Angkor is progressing slowly toward the goal of having an adequate conservation management infrastructure to address its unrelenting needs.

**CHURCHES OF CHILOÉ
CHILOÉ ARCHIPELAGO,
CHILE**



FUNDING PROVIDED BY the European Community, the Andes Foundation, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, Esso Chile, and local parishes, along with the labor of local preservationists and the University of Chile are increasing the chances for survival of these 70 important wooden churches.

**ELEVATORS OF
VALPARAÍSO
VALPARAÍSO, CHILE**



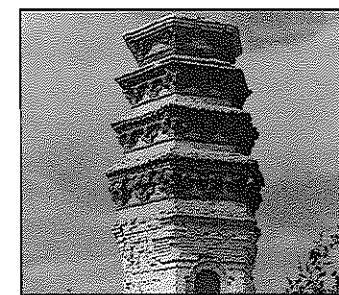
WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing generated enormous publicity and a \$40,000 grant from American Express supported conservation planning for the 24 original elevators, a rare surviving example of a pedestrian funicular system. The selection panel considered the project to have sufficient momentum for implementing the conservation plan.

**ORONGO
EASTER ISLAND, CHILE**



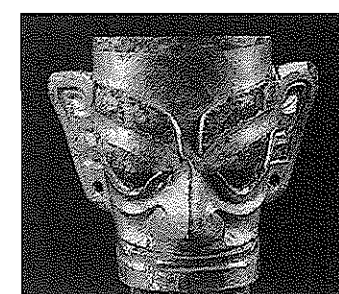
SURFACE EROSION AND cliff face detachment have been threatening the richly carved petroglyphs high on the dramatic cliffs of the southwest tip of the island. A \$30,000 commitment from WMF through its Somerville Easter Island Bequest will provide for studies of the geological setting and how it can be strengthened. But before these studies can proceed, a means must be found to bring in drilling equipment to this very remote locale.

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



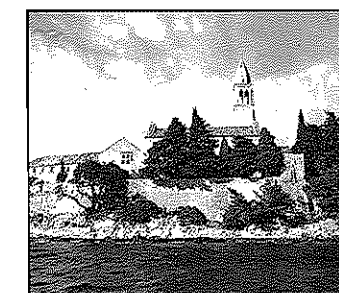
PLANS HAD BEEN APPROVED to build dikes to prevent further devastating floods of the excavated tombs, and there has been neither a progress report nor request from the nominator, the State Bureau of Cultural Relics of China, to retain the site on the list.

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



SINCE THE WORLD Monuments Watch listing, a dike has been built to protect this extraordinary recent archaeological discovery from flooding, and a site museum has been built to present the extraordinary artifacts of a little known ancient culture to the public. A \$30,000 American Express grant will support site interpretation, artifact conservation, and an English-language guidebook to the museum.

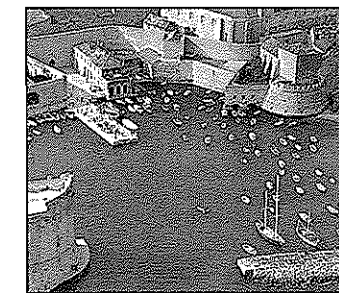
**LOPUD FRANCISCAN
MONASTERY
DUBROVNIK-NERETVA
COUNTY, CROATIA**



A \$25,000 GRANT FROM the Samuel H. Kress Foundation enabled the Save Dalmatia Foundation to organize a conference highlighting the plight of Lopud and other islands on the southern Dalmatian coast. As a result of the conference dignitaries, including the Prince of Wales and Croatia's prime minister,

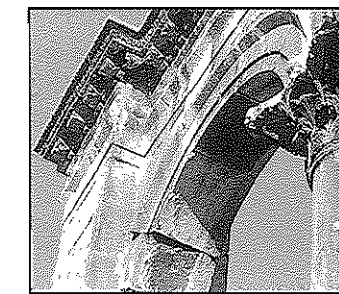
attention has been focused on the sensitive development of the historic buildings of the area. Slow but sure progress is being made at several sites, including Lopud.

**OLD CITY HARBOR
DUBROVNIK, CROATIA**



EVEN BEFORE 2,000 MISSILES fell on the city in the early 1990s, Dubrovnik's harbor walls had been compromised by earthquakes. Fortunately, the sense of urgency has passed. Two state agencies are addressing the issue of their repair, but World Monuments Watch will continue to monitor the site.

**SPLIT HISTORIC CENTER
SPLIT, CROATIA**



PEACE GREATLY FAVORS THE return of tourism to the Dalmatian coast, and has allowed Croatia's monuments conservation infrastructure to rebuilt itself. New archaeological research underway on Diocletian's palace, the centerpiece of this ancient Roman city, further indicates that progress is being made to integrate Split's rich history

within its modern needs. The selection panel feels that listing has highlighted the city's need to maintain its important monuments.

VILLAGE OF TVRDA OSIJEK, CROATIA



THE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch has learned that reconstruction plans for this baroque fortified city, which sustained bombardment from Yugoslavian army forces, have been developed. Although the integrity of its medieval character is unquestioned, this is a site of essentially national significance. Other, more urgent projects in this war-torn region merit immediate attention.

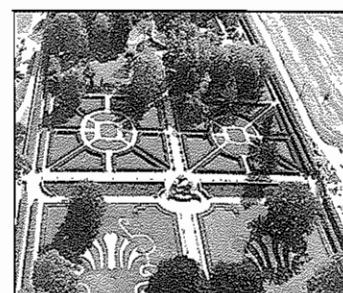
CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA OF ASSISI HAVANA, CUBA



CUBA'S NATIONAL COUNCIL of Cultural Patrimony, which occupies part of this convent, Havana's first, has reported that the recent allocation of funding in the range of \$40,000-\$50,000 will support the site's stabilization and roof repair. The selection

panel will reevaluate progress at the site again in two years.

ČESKÝ KRUMLOV GARDEN ČESKÝ KRUMLOV, CZECH REPUBLIC



ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE Architectural qualities of this garden were irreversibly lost during the Communist period, preserving the remaining elements is the focus of new energy. The government's restoration work is addressing the terraced baroque fountain, which requires extensive structural foundation work and restoration of the fountains sculptural pieces. American Express has joined the project with a \$50,000 World Monuments Watch grant.

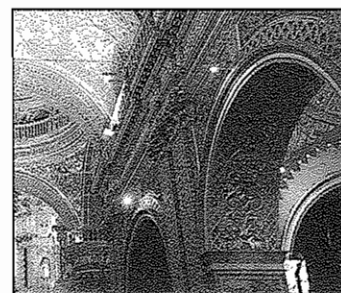
KLADRUBY BENEDICTINE MONASTERY TACHOV DISTRICT, CZECH REPUBLIC



FUNDS FROM THE CZECH state budget and Commission of the European Communities have restored the roof and rafters of the monastery's Assumption of the Virgin

Mary Church. The selection panel is confident that other sources will continue to provide resources for the preservation of the complete baroque complex.

CHURCH OF THE COMPAÑIA QUITO, ECUADOR



FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING fire last year during conservation work, emergency funds were received from the government, Pichicha Bank, and UNESCO. Before the fire there were serious threats to the building—its location in an active seismic zone, atmospheric pollution, ground-water infiltration, past overcleaning of metal objects and surfaces, and wood deterioration. Although the immediate crisis has passed and seven retablos have been restored, funds are still needed.

QA'ITBĀY SEBIL (FOUNTAIN HOUSE) CAIRO, EGYPT



WHEN LISTED LAST YEAR, this deteriorating fifteenth-century watering

trough needed a plan of action. American Express provided a \$40,000 grant, which other sources matched. The project is moving forward.

CHATEAU AQUEDUCT CASTELNAU- PÉGAYROLLES, FRANCE



BECAUSE OF WORLD Monuments Watch listing, this eleventh-century aqueduct system was made a nationally registered historic monument in France. Resulting public and private funds were sufficient to repair collapsed walls and address some of the water infiltration problems. Heightened awareness of the site will be instrumental to its continued preservation.

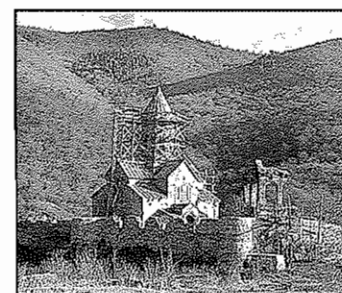
SAINT-ÉMILION MONOLITHIC CHURCH SAINT-ÉMILION, FRANCE



WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT this subterranean church is that the 3,000-ton bell tower above it is increasingly off center from its supporting pillars. What's not known is how to remedy the problem—although a forest of

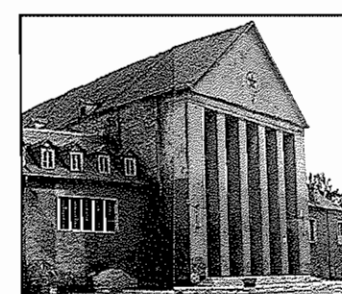
concrete columns is in place now. A \$50,000 grant from American Express will help determine the proper strategy for the stabilization and preservation of the church.

PITARETI MONASTIC COMPLEX TETRITSKARO DISTRICT, GEORGIA



A \$20,000 GRANT FROM the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for this site was the first international funding for cultural heritage in Georgia. Emergency stabilization measures were taken on the thirteenth-century church. Substantial publicity was generated by the World Monuments Watch listing, including the making of a Georgian television documentary about the complex.

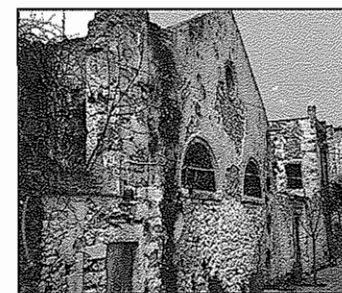
FESTSPIELHAUS HELLERAU DRESDEN HELLERAU, GERMANY



FOLLOWING WORLD Monuments Watch listing, international attention focused on this historic cultural arena, a birthplace of modernism—

exemplified both by its architecture and by the original performances that took place within. Damaged roofs were repaired using government monies and funds from the Getty Grant Program. Work on the site is progressing.

ETZ HAYIM SYNAGOGUE HANIA, CRETE, GREECE



SINCE ITS BOMBING IN World War II, this last surviving Jewish monument on Crete has been disintegrating. A \$40,000 World Monuments Watch grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation in 1996 spurred up to \$76,000 from other sources. A building survey and restoration plan has been completed. The structural repairs and construction of a new roof has commenced. Conservation of the synagogue is an ongoing project of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.

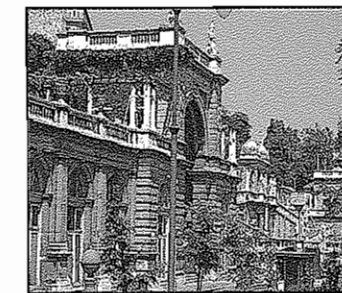
MORUKA-WAINI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE WARAO SETTLEMENTS, GUYANA



THIS ANCIENT SITE OF shell mounds faces severe

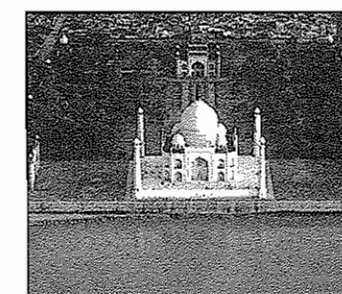
development pressures. World Monuments Watch listing highlighted those threats and helped catalyze efforts to develop a tourism and conservation program. The viability of the resulting proposed plan is questionable, but the selection panel will reevaluate the site again in two years.

ROYAL GARDEN PAVILIONS BUDAPEST, HUNGARY



AN AMERICAN EXPRESS Award of \$50,000 has resulted in consolidating government efforts to stabilize, conserve, and reuse the pavilions in this late nineteenth-century garden complex—in time for the 125th anniversary of Budapest in the year 2000. WMF staff participated in an international on-site planning conference in the fall of 1996.

TAJ MAHAL AGRA, INDIA



SINCE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing, construction has begun on the Agra Ring Road and Bypass that will divert 650,000 tons of truck

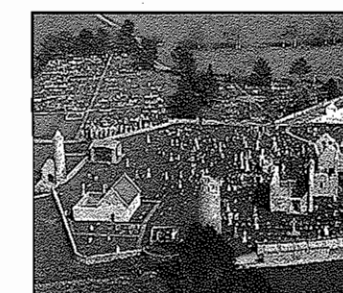
traffic from the monument. That project, combined with other in-town anti-pollution efforts, are all part of a 25-year plan to ensure the preservation of the Taj Mahal, which is now in motion.

BOROBUDUR CENTRAL JAVA, INDONESIA



IT WAS THOUGHT THAT Borobudur's chief threat was degradation by the introduction of inappropriate tourist attractions—a sound and light show, more vendors, among them. But a visit by WMF staff last year revealed that the ninth-century Buddhist site remains in good condition; while it would benefit from better tourist management and interpretation, the physical integrity of Borobudur is largely uncompromised.

CLONMACNOISE NEW GRAVEYARD COUNTY OFFALY, IRELAND



WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing focused public attention on the nega-

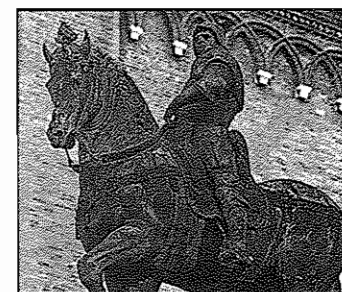
tive impact of extending a new graveyard adjacent to this ancient site. Funds provided by the National Monuments Service led to further archaeological investigation and a ground-penetrating radar survey. The site is now a registered National Monument which protects it from further encroachment.

THE WHITE CITY TEL AVIV, ISRAEL



IN THE YEAR SINCE WORLD Monuments Watch listing, 50 buildings in this city within a city have been restored faithfully to their appropriate modernist idiom. The municipality has also made progress in instituting a computer archive of information on each of the 1,000 buildings and is beginning to compile standards of appropriate preservation techniques.

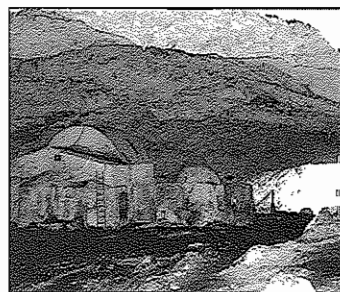
BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI MONUMENT VENICE, ITALY



THE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch selection panel listed this bronze monument because environmental

agents posed a serious threat to the sculpture's surface. The requested \$15,000 has been raised to complete the preliminary analytic campaign necessary to establish the extent and procedures of a final restoration.

GROTTO OF SAN MICHELE SALERNO, ITALY



AS A RESULT OF WORLD Monuments Watch listing, the local municipality of Olevano sul Tusciano continued to finance emergency conservation in the grotto; a regional conference about this extraordinary monument was organized and a fund raising campaign launched to secure support from the European Community. Particularly high humidity levels continue to threaten the frescoes decorating the chapels constructed within the cavern's extensive interior.

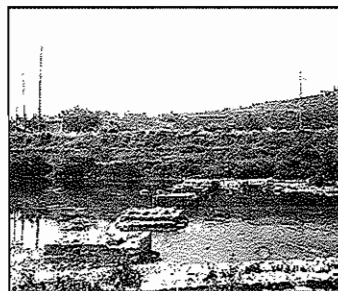
NERO'S PALACE- DOMUS AUREA ROME, ITALY



COMPLICATED ENVIRONMENTAL issues threaten

the famous fresco and stucco decorations in the remains of Nero's lavish Roman residence. Inclusion on the 1996-97 list highlighted the urgent need to prepare a report on the condition of all that survives in one of the most innovative achievements of Roman architecture. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

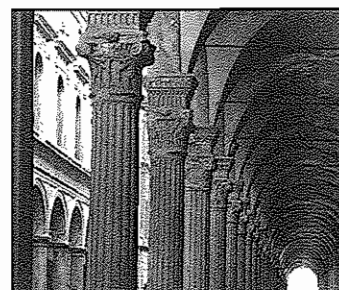
RUINS ON THE RIVER CENTA ALBENGA (SAVONA), ITALY



HAD THE CITY OF ALBENGA carried out plans to widen a portion of the river bed, a significant area of the archaeological remains of the Roman city would have been destroyed. A court order has halted the project and World Monuments Watch listing has encouraged all concerned parties to investigate alternative solutions to the flood control problem.

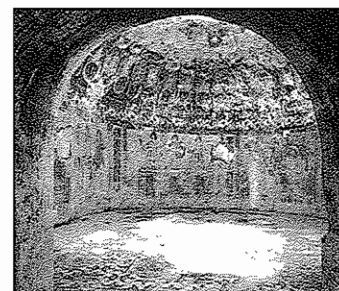
SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE PORTICO BOLOGNA, ITALY

THE RENAISSANCE PORTICO was listed in 1996 in reaction to its advanced deteriorated state, due to factors ranging from urban pollution to repeated acts of vandalism. Listing has resulted in the formation of a coalition of local civic groups, the city and national govern-



ments, and private sector sponsors all dedicated to carrying out the restoration of this important monument.

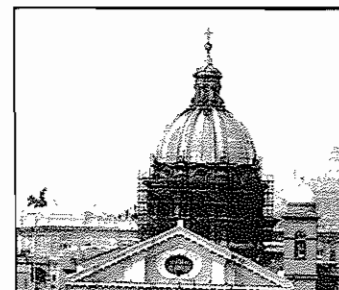
SANTA MARIA IN STELLE VERONA, ITALY



THIS SECOND-CENTURY grotto was listed in 1996 by the World Monuments Watch panel because of the precarious condition of its early Christian frescoes and mosaics. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation granted \$20,000 to support environmental analysis of the causes of deterioration. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

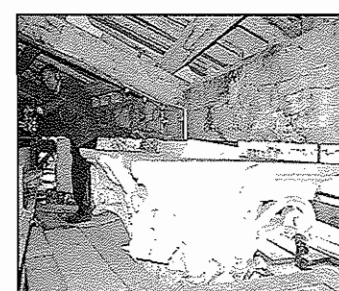
STS. AMBROGIO AND CARLO AL CORSO ROME, ITALY

THIS SIGNIFICANT FEATURE of the Roman skyline was included on the 1996 list because of increasing damage to its dome, decorative interiors, and crypt. The Italian government continues to sustain the project and major funding is expected to be allocated in conjunction with preparations for Rome's millennium celebration.



Major structural problems threatening the structure have been resolved.

TEMPLE OF HERCULES, FORUM BOARIUM ROME, ITALY



AERICAN EXPRESS HAS awarded grants totalling \$185,000 towards the restoration of the temple. These funds have financed the restoration of the temple's cella and the interior's fifteenth-century fresco, a reminder of the monument's conversion to use as a Christian church. The entire project is scheduled to be completed for the millennium celebration in 2000.

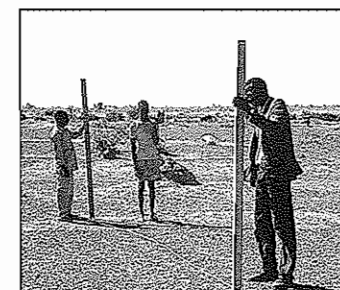
ANCIENT TYRE TYRE, LEBANON



WHAT WAR HASN'T DONE to Tyre, urban development has. The Samuel H.

Kress Foundation answered requests by UNESCO and the International Association to Save Tyre for a preservation plan with a \$25,000 grant. To date, no action has taken place and the World Monuments Watch panel awaits findings from two UNESCO missions to the area; the site will be reassessed in two years.

DJENNÉ-DJENO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DJENNÉ, MALI



A\$40,000 AMERICAN Express award is supporting efforts to stabilize and protect the site from erosion and looting, continue necessary excavation work, and train Malian students in archaeological survey, excavation, conservation, and management skills. Other international support, from the Getty Conservation Institute and the World Bank, has also been forthcoming.

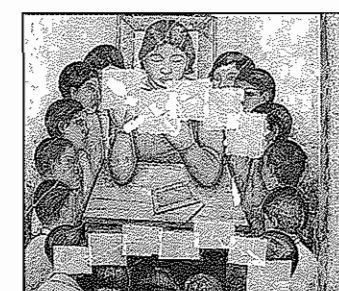
CHURCH OF JESÚS NAZARENO ATOTONILCO, GUANAJUATO, MEXICO

WITH THE HELP OF A \$20,000 award from American Express matched by the local government, the Mexican conservation group Adopté una Obra de Arte has conserved one of the church's chapels and is working to restore some of the many threatened murals. Significant



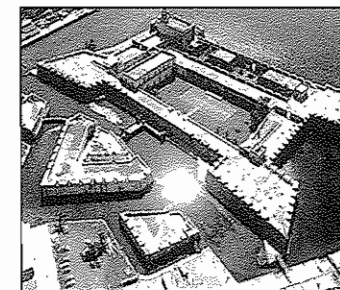
progress has been made thanks to the help of this private-sector counterpart.

MODERN MURAL PAINTINGS VARIOUS CITIES, MEXICO



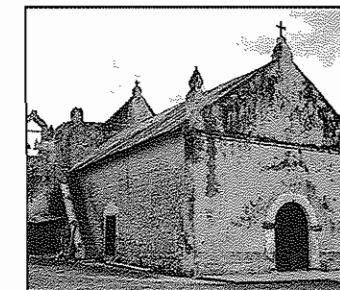
MEXICO'S EXTRAORDINARY murals that adorn its public buildings face chronic threats from earthquakes and their accompanying effects, but a grant of \$30,000 from American Express is highlighting the importance of involving the public in restoration work. It is expected that broader appreciation of Mexico's modern mural paintings will result in a much needed comprehensive and systematic approach to the problems.

**SAN JUAN DE ULÚA
FORT
VERACRUZ, MEXICO**
SINCE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing, the Mexican government and National Institute of Anthropology and History have supported restoration efforts with \$400,000. Geological and



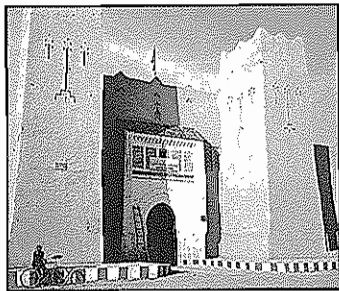
structural surveys have begun and it is hoped that other requested funds will come through for major repairs and conservation.

YUCATÁN INDIAN CHAPELS YUCATÁN PENINSULA, MEXICO



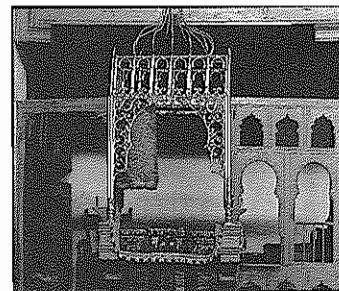
INCLUSION IN THE 1996-97 World Monuments Watch List resulted in a gift of \$20,000 from American Express to support a model treatment program and an exhibition that teaches appropriate restoration techniques for the Yucatán's more than 100 important ecclesiastical buildings, all built between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Work is in progress.

**MEDIEVAL SIJILMASSA
RISSANI, MOROCCO**
MANY OF THE THREATS to the central archaeological site of this city are being reversed. Since World Monuments Watch listing, it has been designated a National Historical Site and financial support has been



coming from private individuals and foundations. Further archaeological excavation occurred, anti-desertification measures have been put in place, and the local community is becoming involved.

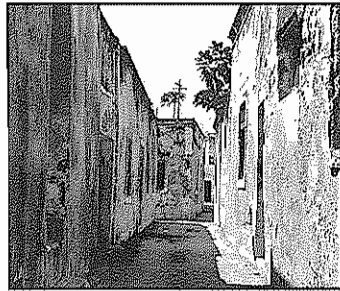
RABBI SHLOMO IBN DANAN AND MANSANO SYNAGOGUES FEZ, MOROCCO



SINCE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing, American Express has awarded \$30,000 towards restoration of the Ibn Danan. Listing helped to secure the involvement of the Danan family in conserving the structure and transferring ownership to a public trust; international NGOs and Jewish organizations have also indicated an interest in participating. The Jewish Heritage Program of WMF continues to monitor these two synagogues.

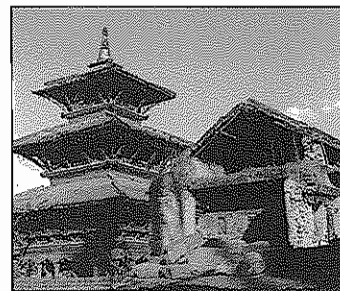
MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND NAMPULA PROVINCE, MOZAMBIQUE

INCLUSION IN THE 1996-97 World Monuments Watch list highlighted the island's



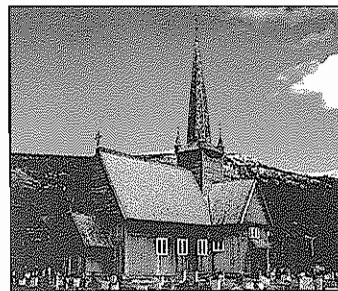
extensive preservation, economic, and social needs (80 percent of its buildings need major repairs). No new submission was received and no word on progress has been available. The selection panel is encouraged by UNESCO's involvement in the site, through which it will monitor progress.

TEKU THAPATALI MONUMENT ZONE BAGMATI RIVER, KATHMANDU, NEPAL



EFFORTS TO STIMULATE grass roots efforts to ensure the survival of the site's Hindu and Buddhist ghats and temples are encouraging. The World Monuments Watch selection panel noted that a vision for the project has been articulated by an architectural team and recommended revisiting the project once further steps had been carried out, including the establishment of a qualified organization to promote and support the project.

VÅGÅ OLD CHURCH VÅGÅMO, OPPLAND COUNTY, NORWAY



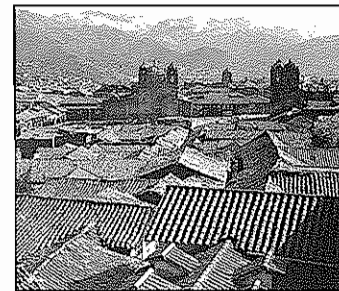
VÅGÅ WAS NOT ONE OF Norway's 20 wooden churches claimed by arson, but it was vulnerable to attack. A \$15,000 World Monuments Watch grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation means that the church will soon be equipped with surveillance cameras and a motion detection system. The municipality has provided \$50,000 for an emergency fire system.

TAMBA WARI INDUS RIVER DELTA, SINDH, PAKISTAN



THE REMAINS OF THE tenth-century mosque with a synthesis of Islamic and Hindu art had long been affected by flooding. Unfortunately, within six months of World Monuments Watch listing, the Indus River has completely swept the site away.

HISTORIC CENTER OF CUSCO CUSCO, PERU



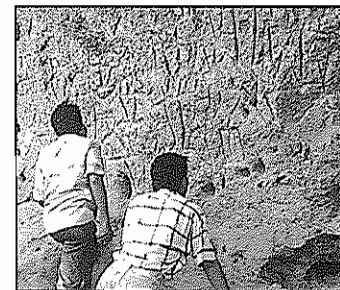
AMERICAN EXPRESS HAS awarded \$50,000 so that a proper assessment of the city's historic monuments can take place. The selection panel expects given that process, a set of preservation guidelines for private owners will be developed and implemented by the city authorities.

MURALS OF THE ALLAUCA CHURCH RAPAZ, PERU



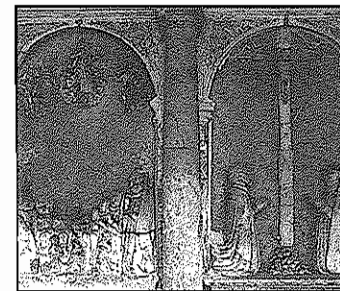
WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing in 1996-97 highlighted the fading of the church's 27 murals, but no preservation measures have been undertaken in the last year. Because the church is one of hundreds of Peruvian colonial sites in need of conservation, the selection panel feels that the site is simply not sufficiently competitive with other more urgent projects in the country.

ANGONO PETROGLYPHS RIZAL, PHILIPPINES



INCLUSION ON THE WORLD Monuments Watch 1996-97 List highlighted the necessity for bringing an expert to the site to prepare a conservation plan for these ancient rock carvings. A grant of \$40,000 from American Express will make it possible for a rock art conservation specialist to travel to the site, assess conservation needs, and develop a conservation plan.

OUR LADY'S ASSUMPTION BASILICA CRACOW, POLAND



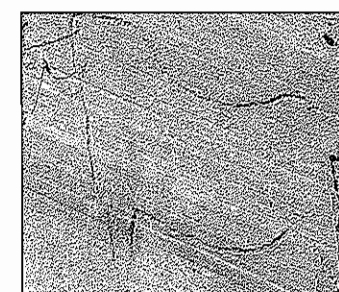
HUNDREDS OF DAILY visitors, air pollution, and inadequate maintenance have had their effects on this historic church. The government has matched a \$25,000 grant from American Express to restore the portal of the structure's west facade. Other funds are expected to be secured this year.

PRÓŻNA STREET WARSAW, POLAND



GRANTS FROM RONALD Lauder have resulted in the purchase by the Jewish Renaissance Foundation of Poland of two of the four surviving buildings from the Warsaw Ghetto. American Express, the Kenneth and Evelyn Lipper Foundation, and Ambassador Lauder have each provided grants of \$25,000 to renovate the facades of the other two structures, which the city of Warsaw still owns.

CÔA VALLEY PETROGLYPHS VILLA NOVA DE FOZ CÔA, PORTUGAL



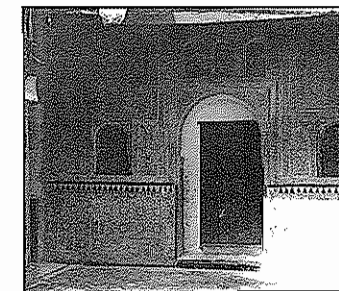
ONCE THESE PALEOLITHIC petroglyphs were discovered during survey work, a dam project was canceled and lobbying efforts were started to convince the Portuguese government to establish a national park on the site, which it has. Also, a scheme for controlled site visitation is being carried out.

KIZHI POGOST KIZHI ISLAND, LAKE ONEGA, RUSSIA



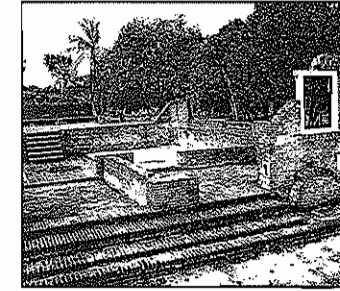
MEASURES ARE FINALLY being taken to address high humidity levels and restore the iconostasis and decorated altar elements in the multi-domed wooden Church of the Transfiguration, the result of a \$35,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and \$49,720 from Grand Circle Foundation. The larger issues of structural repair and maintenance needs to the church remain.

MOORISH HOUSES OF GRANADA GRANADA, SPAIN



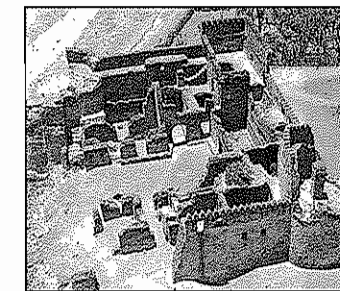
AMERICAN EXPRESS AWARD a World Monuments Watch grant of \$50,000 for a demonstration project to restore 10 surviving houses from the period of the Alhambra. Planning is underway and work will soon begin to restore one house as an interpretive center. The locally based El Legado Andalusi (Legacy of al-Andalus) has garnered considerable local support for preservation.

JODENSAVANNE JODENSAVANNE, SURINAME



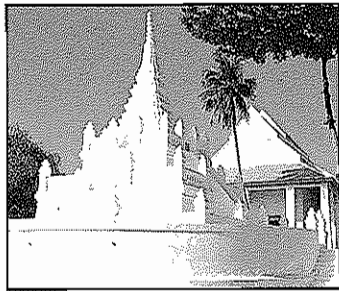
IT WAS HOPED THAT WORLD Monuments Watch listing would encourage national and corporate sponsorship of efforts to maintain the remains of the oldest synagogue in the Americas. The status of the site remains essentially unchanged. Given a continuing national economic crisis, the selection panel considered further listing to be of little benefit.

KILWA KISIWANI PORTUGUESE FORT LINDI REGION, TANZANIA



SINCE WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has decided to send two experts to the masonry fort to assess the effects of ocean erosion, vandalism, and plant growth. Interest has been expressed by other potential donors. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

AYUTTAYA AND OTHER FLOODED SITES ALONG CHAO PRAYA RIVER, THAILAND



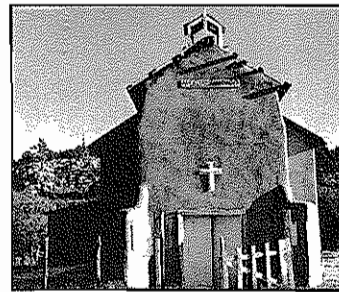
THE ANNUAL FLOODS THAT have inundated Ayuttaya and other nearby sites is the result of improper land management, including land filling and deforestation. American Express awarded \$50,000 for restoration of one of the temples which was completed in ten months. The World Monuments Watch panel is awaiting word from the Ministry of Education concerning the status of other preservation plans.

ÇATAL HÜYÜK KÜÇÜKKÖY, TURKEY



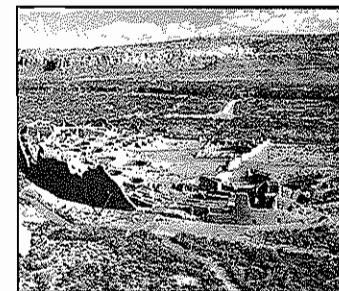
THE SURVIVING 9,000-YEAR-old wall murals at Çatal Hüyük mark the beginning of fresco as an art form. An American Express grant of \$25,000 enabled experts to travel to the site to determine proper ways of conserving the painted surfaces.

ADOBE CHURCHES OF NEW MEXICO NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.



CONSERVATION CHALLENGES to these unique structures persist, but the efforts of Cornerstones Community Partnerships in Santa Fe have ensured a future for many formerly endangered adobe churches and their communities. Listing highlighted the importance of this work, which continues to gain momentum. In the past year the organization has received grants totaling \$21,000 for the repair of seven leaking church roofs.

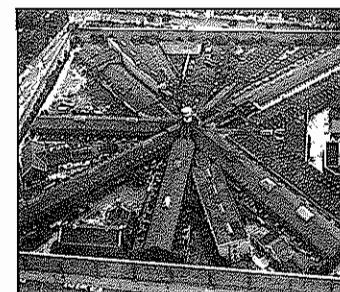
CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.



WORLD MONUMENTS Watch listing in 1996-97 highlighted the constant preservation challenges facing this vast concentration of Anasazi ruins—exposure to the elements, too many tourists, and the lack of a comprehensive strategic plan for the site. At this point, the

selection panel feels that previous listing sufficiently highlighted the work to be done.

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



SOME REGARD THE PRESERVATION of this prison as a great white elephant project. But since World Monuments Watch listing, considerable funding has been raised from private and municipal sources for emergency roof repairs and a \$100,000 challenge grant has been offered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Plans are being considered for making the site a museum or center for the study of criminal justice.

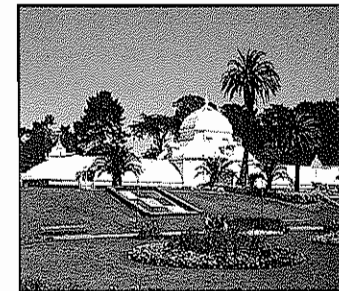
ELLIS ISLAND—SOUTH END NEW YORK, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



LOEWS HOTELS AWARDED a grant of \$25,000 to help preserve the former hospital buildings on the island's south end, all of which have stood abandoned for 40 years. Use of grant money is still under

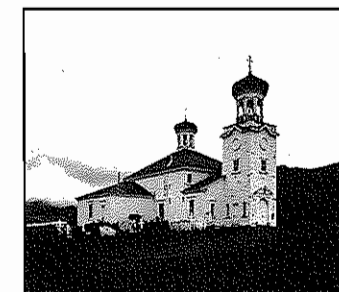
discussion and, in light of a recent Supreme Court ruling awarding the island's south end to New Jersey, the World Monuments Watch panel feels it must reassess the situation in two years.

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



STORM DAMAGE, COUPLED with earthquakes and normal weathering, led to the closing of the Conservatory of Flowers. American Express awarded \$100,000 for emergency repairs. Architectural plans are going through the approval process and a local constituency is involved. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

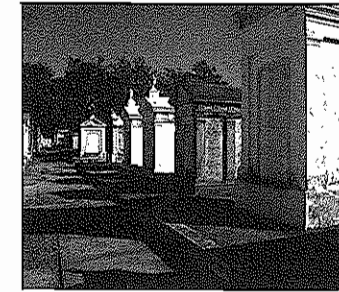
HOLY ASCENSION CHURCH UNALASKA, ALASKA, U.S.A.



THE CHURCH'S 252 Orthodox icons were inadvertently damaged during past preservation efforts and neglect. American Express has

given \$40,000 to establish a conservation laboratory and hire experts in order to commence restoration of the pieces. The church's urgent structural problems have been addressed.

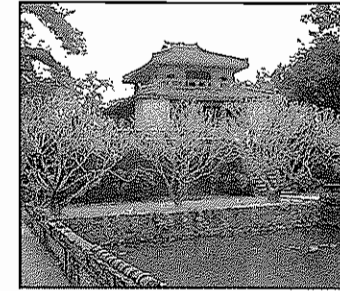
LAFAYETTE CEMETERY NO. 1 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, U.S.A.



A CONSERVATION PLAN TO save this earliest example of New Orleans's above-ground interment tradition from vegetation damage, climatic effects, and vandalism was completed with a \$20,000 World Monuments Watch grant from American Express.

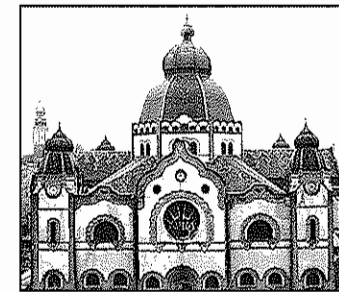
Save Our Cemeteries is now actively working to implement the conservation plan.

MINH MANG TOMB HUE CITY, VIETNAM



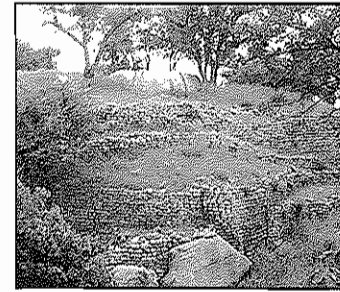
DOCUMENTATION OF THE site for its eventual restoration and conservation will be made possible with an \$80,000 World Monuments Watch grant from American Express. Structural repairs and continuing damage from weather conditions and other natural effects will be addressed. The selection panel will reassess Minh Mang Tomb in two years.

SUBOTICA SYNAGOGUE SUBOTICA, YUGOSLAVIA



RESTORATION OF THE foundation, structural elements, and interior decorative work had begun in the 1980s but was halted following Yugoslavia's economic collapse and war. No update on further progress was received after 1996-97 World Monuments Watch listing. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years and WMF's Jewish Heritage Program continues to monitor this site.

KHAMI NATIONAL MONUMENT BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE



OVER THE PAST YEAR, steps have been taken to educate the local population about the site and find ways to address the problems of vandalism, animal and vegetative damage, and structural instability. A World Monuments Watch grant of \$50,000 from American Express has been awarded to formulate a plan of action.

1996-97 SELECTION PANEL

Colin Amery	Architecture Critic, <i>The Financial Times</i> Special Advisor, World Monuments Fund in Britain
Gustavo Araoz	Executive Director, US/ICOMOS
Lester Borley	Secretary General, Europa Nostra
Vishakha Desai	Vice President for Program Coordination and Director of Galleries, The Asia Society U.S.A.
Jeanne Epping	President, American Society of Travel Agents
Giora Solar	Director of Special Programs, The Getty Conservation Institute
John Stubbs	Vice President of Programs, World Monuments Fund; Adjunct Associate Professor, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University
James Wiseman	Chairman, Department of Archaeology, Boston University Former President, Archaeological Institute of America

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 1996-97

ALBANIA Sarande · Butrint Archaeological Site	CROATIA Dubrovnik · Old City Harbor Dubrovnik-Neretra County · Lopud Franciscan Monastery Osijek · Village of Tvrda Split · Split Historic Center	ISRAEL German Colony, Haifa · Gemeindehaus Tel Aviv · The White City
ARGENTINA San Ignacio · San Ignacio Mini	CUBA Havana · Convent of Santa Clara of Assisi	ITALY Albenga (Savona) · Ruins on the River Centa Bologna · San Giacomo Maggiore Portico Florence · Garden of Villa Medici at Castello Pompeii (Naples) · Ancient Pompeii Rome · Neopitagorica Basilica at Porta Maggiore, Nero's Palace · Domus Aurea, Sts. Ambrogio & Carlo al Corso, Temple of Hercules · Forum Boarium Salerno · Grottoes of San Michele Venice · Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument Verona · Santa Maria in Stelle
AUSTRIA Vienna · Belvedere Gardens, Franciscan Church	CZECH REPUBLIC Český Krumlov · Český Krumlov Garden Kladruhy, Tachov District · Kladruhy Benedictine Monastery	JORDAN Wadi Mousa, Petra · Southern Temple
BARBADOS St. Andrew · Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill	ECUADOR Quito · Church of the Compañía	LAOS Vientiane · Vat Sisaket
BELGIUM Brussels · Tour and Taxis (transport hub)	EGYPT Cairo · Qa'itbay Sebil (Fountain House)	LATVIA Kurzeme District · Abava Valley Cultural Landscape
BELIZE Belize River Area, Cayo Belize · El Pilar Reserve	FRANCE Castelnau-Pégayrolles · Chateau Aqueduct Saint-Emilion · Saint- Emilion Monolithic Church	LEBANON Tyre · Ancient Tyre
BENIN Abomey and Porto-Novo · Royal Palaces of Benin	GEORGIA Tetritskaro District · Pitarchi Monastic Complex	MALI Djenné · Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA Počitelj · Village of Počitelj	GERMANY Dresden Hellerau · Festspielhaus Hellerau	MEXICO Arotonilco, Guanajuato · Church of Jesús Nazareno Veracruz · San Juan de Ulúa Fort Yucatán Peninsula · Yucatán Indian Chapels Various buildings · Modern Mural Paintings
BRAZIL São Raimundo Nonato, Piauí · Serra da Capivara National Park	GREECE Hania, Crete · Etz Hayim Synagogue	MONGOLIA Ulaanbaatar Town · Bogd Khaan Palace Museum
BULGARIA Rousse Region · Ivanovo Rock Chapels Kaspichan · Madara Horseman	GUYANA Warao Settlements · Moruka-Waini Cultural Landscape	MOROCCO Fes · Rabbi Shlomo Ibn Danan and Mansano Synagogues Rissani · Medieval Sijilmasa
CAMBODIA Siem Reap · Angkor Archaeological District	HUNGARY Budapest · Royal Garden Pavilions	
CHILE Chiloé Archipelago · Churches of Chiloé Valparaíso · Elevators of Valparaíso Easter Island · Orongo	INDIA Jaisalmer, Rajasthan · Jaisalmer Fort Agra · Taj Mahal	
CHINA Chi Feng City, Inner Mongolia · Liao Dynasty Site Drachi, Tibet · Namseling Manor Sichuan Province · San Xing Dui Archaeological Site	INDONESIA Central Java · Borobudur	
	IRELAND Shannonbridge, County Offaly · Clonmacnoise New Graveyard	

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Colin Amery
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Gillian Blackburne
Program Coordinator

Clare Manning
Administrator

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

HOW TO NOMINATE A SITE

Nominations to the biennial *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* are solicited from throughout the world—from governments, organizations active in the field of heritage conservation, and individuals (it is strongly recommended, however, that a preservation professional advise on preparation of the form).

Nomination forms are available from WMF's headquarters in New York as well as its offices in London, Paris, and Venice. Application forms are provided in English, French, and Spanish. Nominations may not be sent by fax or e-mail.

Cultural sites of all types may be nominated to the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*, including historic structures, groups of buildings, historic districts, archaeological sites, public art, and cultural landscapes. Movable artifacts and works of art are eligible only when they are integral to an architectural context. Both privately owned and public sites are eligible for listing. The feature that distinguishes the World Monuments Watch from other international listings of cultural properties is that each site listed WMF must be in significant danger of being lost or seriously compromised, through acts of either man or nature.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

EARLY SUMMER 1998

- Announcement of first round of grants to the 1998-1999 list.
- Distribution of nomination forms for the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 2000-2001*.

NOVEMBER 1998

- Deadline for submission of nomination forms.

EARLY SUMMER 1999

- Announcement of second round of grants to the 1998-1999 list.

SEPTEMBER 1999

- Announcement of *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 2000-2001*.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

Sites that are selected for the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* are eligible for limited financial assistance. Funding will not be provided automatically but will be awarded on a competitive basis to selected sites on the list. Not all sites on the list will receive financial assistance.

Over the five years of the World Monuments Watch program \$1 million dollars in grants will be awarded annually from American Express, the program's founding sponsor. Other grants will be made as funds become available from other World Monuments Watch sponsors.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Evaluations will be made annually to monitor the status of sites, and after completion of projects supported by the World Monuments Watch Fund to measure the effectiveness of World Monuments Watch grants.

PHOTO CREDITS

All photographs reproduced herein are courtesy of the nominators to the World Monuments Watch and are not to be reproduced.

LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 1998-99

- 1 Said Faizi
- 2 The Butrint Foundation
- 3 Victor Hugo Cuello
- 4 Sint. Lurasarchief, Luc Magels
- 5 AIRPRINT
- 6 Mia Uydens
- 7 Joffroy Thierry
- 8 The Embassy of Bolivia
- 9 Juan Carlos Jemio Slinas
- 10 Dr. Vjekoslava Sankovic Simic
- 11 N.I.M.C. - Sofia
- 12 Claude Jacques
- 13 C. Estabrook, P. Buchik, G. Weibe
- 14 Jaime Migone Rertig
- 15 Archivo Consejode Monumentos Nacionales
- 16 State Bureau Cultural Relics
- 17 State Bureau Cultural Relics
- 18 Pamela Logan
- 19 City Of Zadar
- 20 Damir Fabdanic
- 21 Julio Rodriguez-Roldan
- 22 J. Stubbs/WMF
- 23 Kutná Hora Archives
- 24 Inst. of Hist. Bldgs. and Monuments
- 25 CORA
- 26 E. Johnson/Hourig Sourouzian
- 27 Orplid Forrer
- 28 A. Oesal
- 29 Township of Levuka
- 30 Musée Condé - Château de Chantilly
- 31 T. Joffroy (CRATene - EAG)
- 32 George Morbedadze
- 33 PALATIUM
- 34 Debashish Nayak
- 35 John Stubbs/WMF
- 36 Haifa Municipality
- 37 Israel Antiquities Authority
- 38 Arch. Sop. Pompeii
- 39 Paolo Guiri
- 40 F. Danesin & G. Deganello

- 41 S.A. per l'Etruria Meridionale
- 42 S.B.A.S. per Roma e il Lazio
- 43 Arch. S.B.A.A. Firenze, Pistoria e Prato
- 44 Archivio Fotografico S.A.R.
- 45 Foteca S.B.A.A.A.S., Puglia: Beppe Gerone
- 46 Corrado Metri
- 47 Coleen McGeachy
- 48 John Stubbbs/WMF
- 49 Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos
- 50 Ojars A. Feldbergs
- 51 G. Bustros/I. Kouatily/H. Jreij
- 52 Mecislovas Sakalanskas
- 53 Brian Quirk
- 54 Mnsenms Dept.
- 55 Ichicult (Chihuahua Culture Institute)
- 56 Carlos Lazcano Sahagun
- 57 M. Flach/WMF
- 58 Juan Antonio Siller Camacho
- 59 Palace of Fine Arts
- 60 Catalina Figueroa
- 61 INAH
- 62 Museum of Bogd Khaan
- 63 Philip Lieberman
- 64 Eir Grytli
- 65 Masood A. Khan
- 66 Carla M. Lopez-Ahello
- 67 Carlos Westler la Torre
- 68 John Belle
- 69 Beyer Blinder Belle
- 70 Orlando. Abinon
- 71 Reynaldo A. Inovero
- 72 Mary Borley
- 73 Dr. Krzepztof Biskup
- 74 Christian Crampont/ Courtesy Dr. Radu Varia
- 75 Biroul de Architectura Atelier M srl.
- 76 Arkadi Bugaev
- 77 John Stubbs/WMF
- 78 A. Iakovlev
- 79 Marbbu Nieminen
- 80 Russian Monuments Foundation
- 81 S.G. Nikiti/ T.A. Ershova
- 82 Ing. Arch. Katarina Veskeva
- 83 Asoc. Amigos de los Molinos de Mallorca
- 84 John Stubbs/WMF
- 85 Ministry of Cultures, Istanbul
- 86 H. Dunne
- 87 Diocese of Masaka
- 88 Christopher Williams

- 89 Keith Nicholson
 - 90 John Ruddle
 - 91 Monastery of St. Francis and Gorton Trust
 - 92 Alexander Thomson Society
 - 93 William N. Lindermann
 - 94 John Welch
 - 95 Blair Seitz
 - 96 Larry S. Diese/Conuie Silver
 - 97 Todd Guenther
 - 98 Mercedes Medina
 - 99 John Stubbs/WMF
 - 100 UNESCO
- PROGRESS REPORT: 1996-97 SITES
- Carlos Pernaut
Austrian Society for Historical Gardens
Bundesdenkmalamt-Wien
William Cummins/Barbados Nat'l Trust
BRASS/El Pilar Program - Francia Gaunt
FUMDHAM
N.I.M.C. - Sofia
Douglas C. Comer
Fundación Cultural Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé
J. Migone/CONPAI-Chile WMF (2)
State Bureau of Cultural Relics (2)
Sylvia Gottwald-Thapar
Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage
Agency for the Historic Core of Split
State Agency for Protection of Culture
K. Randall
Historical Monuments of České Budějovice
Památkový Ústav (Institute of Historic Buildings and Monuments)
Luis Sánchez
Centre for Conservation & Preservation, Cairo
Château Aqueduct
Commune of Saint-Émilien
Georgian Restoration Institute
Jim Webster
Sally Magid
Walter Roth Museum of Anthropology
László Végh/Palatium
Bombay Development Authority
Douglas C. Comer

- Office of Public Works, Ireland
Zionist Archive
Giovanni Morigi
Archivio Soprintendenza B.A.A.A. Salerno
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Soprintendenza Archeologica della Liguria
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Department of Antiquities, Tanzania
Thailand Fine Arts Department
American Express International Inc., Turkey
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Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service
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