LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES
1998 - 1999

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
8 1997 Selection Panel and Major Donors to the World Monuments Watch Program
9 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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The Board of Trustees of World Monuments Fund has been extremely supportive — especially as Chairman, Dr. Marilyn Perry and Vice Chairman, H. Peter Stearns, Ronald S. Lauder, and Robert W. Wilson, who have made generous financial commitments to the World Monuments Watch.

American Express as a whole has embraced the World Monuments Watch program. Our thanks to Chairman and CEO Harvey Golub and Vice Chairman Jon Litten, a WMF board member, to Vice Chairman Chuck Farr and to Don Daly, for their integral 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, to American Express managers worldwide for their support of individual World Monuments Watch projects; to Beth Salerno, Connie Higgins, Anne Wickham, and Marion Harston of the Philadelphia Program; Nancy Miller 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 (based on page 9). In addition, many experts enhanced the selection process by commenting on the nominations to the endangered list: Akbar Badshah, Badshah Foundation, New Jersey; Richard Brilliant, Columbia University; William C. Brumfield, Telos University; William Chalmers, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Miguel Angel Corzo, The Getty Conservation Institute; Ricardo J. Elias, Department of Archaeology, Boston University; Christine Ferne, New York Landmarks Conservancy; James Marron Flitch, Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners, New York; Raúl García, URBANA Consultants, Ltd., Miami; Oleg Gol’din, Design Bureau; Robert Proust, Princeton University; Diana Milam, UNESCO Secretary General, Conscientious Mary Millie, Yale University; Dorothy Minter, Columbia University; Jan Elffry Polkey, Jan Hird Polkey Architects & Planners, New York; Theodore H. M. Prudon, Conservation Architect, New York; Nester Rabini, 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 Robbins, American Academy in Rome; Katherine Stevenson, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service; Herman Van Hooff, Programme Specialist for the Americas, ICOMOS, Paris; and Elizabeth Llewellyn in the London office. Michael Kelleher, a graduate student in historic preservation at the Department of the Interior, National Park Service; Herman Van Hooff, Programme Specialist for the Americas, ICOMOS, Paris; and Elizabeth Llewellyn in the London office. Within the past two years, 26 sites in 27 countries—were as various as human life on this planet, and as vulnerable. Flooded temples in Thailand, an abandoned monastery in Cuba, a storm-damaged conservatory in San Francisco, a looted archaeological zone in Mali, a derelict Islamic fountain house in Cairo, eroding substructures on Easter Island, an ill-adorned imperial palace in St. Petersburg, unprotected monasteries on the coast of Croatia—by definition, a roster of the forlorn state of our historic patrimony in the late-twentieth century.

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 over-shadowed 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 new 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.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

A 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 grants—36 sites in 27 countries—were as various as human life on this planet, and as vulnerable. Flooded temples in Thailand, an abandoned monastery in Cuba, a storm-damaged conservatory in San Francisco, a looted archaeological zone in Mali, a derelict Islamic fountain house in Cairo, eroding substructures on Easter Island, an ill-adorned imperial palace in St. Petersburg, unprotected monasteries on the coast of Croatia—by definition, a roster of the forlorn state of our historic patrimony in the late-twentieth century. Far but 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 bellwether 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.

An indispensible cadre of interns, translators, and volunteers participated in the development of program materials and their distribution to the World Monuments Watch database. Simon Clark, Cynthia Jill Coleman, Sarah Latta, and Pat Girty in New York; Sarah Latta and Elizabeth Llewellyn in the London office; and Elizabeth Llewellyn in the London office. Within the past two years, 26 sites in 27 countries—were as various as human life on this planet, and as vulnerable. Flooded temples in Thailand, an abandoned monastery in Cuba, a storm-damaged conservatory in San Francisco, a looted archaeological zone in Mali, a derelict Islamic fountain house in Cairo, eroding substructures on Easter Island, an ill-adorned imperial palace in St. Petersburg, unprotected monasteries on the coast of Croatia—by definition, a roster of the forlorn state of our historic patrimony in the late-twentieth century.
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 urgent 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, intensive 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 the 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 grateful 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 conservation. This panel selects the list of 100 priority 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 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 Cracow, 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 listing because there had been no direct 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
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 conflagrations 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 irreversible 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—paves 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 pipeline; 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 majestic Bogd Khan 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.

Bonnie Burnham
President

1998 - 99 Selection Panel

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The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts
Mr. Robert W. Wilson

The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts
Mr. Robert W. Wilson
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, on the World Heritage List.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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 table. Donations from local residents and pilgrims financed restoration of the vault and table, but the entire structure remains in danger from unstable foundations and inadequate drainage.

Forty-five Aymara funerary towers (chullpa) 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 complexes 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.

Pocitelj, 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 renewed 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 Pocitelj 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.
LIST OF 100

MADARA HORSEMAN
KASPICHAN, BULGARIA
875-9TH CENTURY

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

Beneath the strangling vines and nearly impenetrable Cambodian jungle near the Thai-Bodian border lies a twelfth-century complex of temple ruins that are among the most important Khmer sites. King Jayavarman VII built his “Preah Vihear” 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

For generations many West Coast Canadian towns depended on the local canneries. 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

Trains still arrive and depart from Chile’s largest and grandest railroad station. The shed’s single-span metallic vault, supported by 16 arched ribs, 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.
Tulpor Punmg 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 earth 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.

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.

The Emperor's 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.

The Pre-Hispanic Atacama 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. Tulor'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 Tulor Aldea) have been unearthed in the 5,600-square-meter archeological 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.
FOLLIES AND CONSERVATORY IN LEDNICE PARK, LEDNICE AND VALTICE VILLAGES, CZECH REPUBLIC

SITE NO. 21

REINA CEMETERY
CIENFUEGOS, CUBA
1839
SITE NO. 20

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY LIBRARY
DUBROVNIK, CROATIA
1667
SITE NO. 19

DUCAL PALACE
ZADAR, CROATIA
16TH CENTURY
SITE NO. 18

DUROVNIK'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 72,000 manuscripts and books covering all fields of scientific study, thousands of musical compositions and chorale 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

UCH 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 surrounded 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 shoreline, 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.

 ملي Permission of 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 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.
IN IT'S 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 Kuma Hora's Cathedral of St. Barbara. Local officials wish to convert the chapel into a center ideal training project for local architects and preservationists.

The Historic Center of Kutna Hora with the Church of St. Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec is on the World Heritage List.

THE UNUSUAL 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. Nebilovy 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 masses, 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, Nebilovy deserves to be restored with life and purpose.

The Historic Center of Prague is on the World Heritage List.

BEYOND THE TWO LOOMING COLOSSI OF Amenhotep III 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 achievement. 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 centers 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, Cuscatlan, El Salvador**

16th century

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 remains 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 gridded 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 area. In Suchitoto’s streets, houses, and stores, life should come back as it was.

**Mentewab-Qwesqwam Palace**

**Gondar, Ethiopia**

18th century

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, 450-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 foundations have been damaged 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 Conservation of Cultural Heritage (CRCCH). Given continued support, it is hoped that a restored palace would become a national training center—a new capital of sorts—for the conservation of Ethiopian cultural monuments.

**Levuka Township**

**Levuka Township, Fiji**

1877–1925

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 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**

1650–1897

France’s castle museums, such as Chantilly’s Musee Conde, 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 Conde victories of 1643–1674 and another later piece recalling the revolt against Louis XIV. The works fill the apartments of the Conde 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 Chateau, monies are needed to further restore the paintings themselves, some of which have had to be covered with conservation paper to stabilize them.
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 ruins 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

17th Century-Present

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 sixteenth 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.

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 towns, as well as restaurants, a theater, and a sanatorium. As 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

At first glance, the provincial capital of Ahmedabad seems healthy. There is a teeming commercial core—the Manek Chowk—and strongly defined residential wards or neighborhoods. But, in fact, the city's traditional mercantile economy is eroding, which is leading to a neglect of the wards. Courtyard houses with elaborate wood carvings that are a synthesis of Gujarati 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.
LIST OF 100

**THE GOLDEN CITY ON THE HILL MAY BE AN OVER-USED PHRASE, BUT IT IS AN APT DESCRIPTION FOR JAISALM...**

Jaishalmer Fort
Jaishalmer, Rajasthan, India
21st century

Jaishalmer Fort is the Golden City, where golden-colored sandstone and limestone are the primary materials for the 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. Jaishalmer'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 Jaishalmer 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.

**A N 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 Na Am) and community school were built in 1869 by a group of immigrant...**

Gemeindehaus
Haifa, Israel
1869

Gemeindehaus is an anomaly in the urban fabric of Haifa. The two buildings of the Gemeindehaus complex are situated in the German Colony, which was founded by a group of immigrant German Lutherans known as Templars. The colony, which continued to function 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, rainwater 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.

**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 SUTIES AND CITI...**

Ramla White Mosque
Ramla, Municipality, Israel
9th century

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 sutaens and cisterns, and the tomb of Nebi Sallah, 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.

**VEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT VISITED Pompeii, the name summons up images of multihued frescoes on interior walls, casts of figures caught 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.**

Ancient Pompeii
Pompeii, Italy
1st century B.C.-A.D. 79

Even to those who have not visited Pompeii, the name summons up images of multihued frescoes on interior walls, casts of figures caught 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—is 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.
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.

JUST BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES of this 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.

ETCHUSCAN 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.

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, existing 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.
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.

Fire, air, water, earth—the four ancient elements—are represented in a cycle of endangered frescoes in the Palazzo Doria Pamphilj 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 Marta Preti were commissioned in the late 1650s to decorate ceilings in Prince Camillo Pamphilj’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.

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 recoup restored dwellings, all of which are carved out of soft volcanic rock, the seventeenth-century church finds itself in the reviving 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 disasters and earthquakes. In-depth conservation studies and active restorations are necessary. I Sassi di Matera is on the World Heritage List.

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.
**PETRA, WAD MUSA, JORDAN**

**1ST-6TH CENTURY**

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, multicolored 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**

**VIENGTE, LAOS**

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 chateaux. 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, water damage, the flaking away of gilded interiors, crumbling stupas, and the insensitive replacement of parts in concrete.**

**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 vaurisques of masonry bridges. Its clear span of nearly 82 feet over the Rio Cobre is supported by massive stonework abutments. Despite its decided-by 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.
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 Generale des Antiquities have called for a suspension of the construction and a dismantling of the destructive elements already in place.

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.

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 globigerina 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.
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.

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.

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 of Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque icon—was a landfill over a lagoon and the foundations of Tenochtitlan, 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.

For the first several decades after the Spanish colonists 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, Saranda, Albania
3. Ushuaia Prison, Ushuaia, Argentina
4. Television Building, Brussels, Belgium
5. Mortuary Temple of King Ahmose I, Luxor, Egypt
6. Royal Palaces of Ephesus, Selcuk, Turkey
7. Lednice Park, Lednice and Valtice Villages, Czech Republic
8. Prehistoric Burial Sites, Sataplia, Georgia
9. El Sabio, Culiacan, Mexico
10. Alameda Railroad Bridge, Pedro de Atacama, Chile
11. Jufa Hotel, Xian, China
12. 43rd Parallel, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India
13. Baja California National Park, Santa Rosalia, Mexico
14. 18th Parallel, Chihuahua, Mexico
15. 18th Parallel, Chihuahua, Mexico
16. Monte Palace, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal
17. Bucegi Mountains, Bucharest, Romania
18. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
19. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
20. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
21. Monte Palace, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal
22. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
23. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
24. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
25. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
26. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
27. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
28. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
29. Alcazar of Segovia, Segovia, Spain
30. Temple of Jaya, Angkor Wat, Cambodia

** Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, Mexico
1904-1934 SITE NO. 99
100 B.C. - A.D. 730 SITE NO. 60

**THE MANY PUBLIC BUILDINGS BEGUN**

During the Porfirio period, the Palace of Fine Arts in 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 façade was completed in 1934 under architect Federico Mariscal its interior and domes were already Art Deco. The National Institute of Fine Arts has occupied the great domed structure since 1947. Its collection includes paintings by Rufino Tamayo and Mexico's most famous trio of murals—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 cupola is prone to leaking, especially during heavy seasonal rains. Mittels and walls have been damaged and will deteriorate until the cupola is restored. The Historic Center of Mexico City is on the World Heritage List.

**OPALS TEOTIHUACÁN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**

SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN, MEXICO

**O PALS TEOTIHUACÁN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**

SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN, MEXICO

**DURING THE CLASSICAL PERIOD (c. A.D. 100-750)**

The city's name is usually mispronounced as Teotihuacan, 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 on fire; eventually, in pyramids of the Sun and Moon, citadels, 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—“a sacred shrine of a bygone age” some say. Even though it is a national icon and a major center of tourism, government support has been equivalent and commercial exploitation of Teotihuacán has been ongoing. A permanent conservation program and tourism management plan are needed. The Pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacán is on the World Heritage List.
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.

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 Nogoon Lahrin (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.

As a result of their remoteness, the gombas (temples/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 Gamba contains 1,500 mandalas (diagrams of the spiritual cosmos)—the only Tibetan temple painted entirely with them. Both gombas are in advanced stages 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.

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. Kongsgata (Crown Street), for instance, is a typical residential street lined with such buildings, most of which have remained unchanged since their erection. Part of the millennium 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 Kongsgata and begun 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 rehabilitation 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.
SAN LORENZO CASTLE - COLÓN AND SAN GERÓNIMO FORT - PORTOBÉLO, PANAMA
1595–1779, 1633–1760
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 main includes 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 Chimú 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 terrains 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.
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.

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.

The Basilica of San Sebastián is a study in perseverance. The first church of the Augustinian Recollect Order in Manila was dedicated in 1671 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.
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, Hoferr, 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.

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. Laszlo. 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.

BRANCUSI'S ENDLESS COLUMN
TARGU-JIU, ROMANIA

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.

BRANCUSI'S ENDLESS COLUMN
TARGU-JIU, ROMANIA

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 Gdansk Pomerania with the Commonwealth of Poland a brick lighthouse 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.

VISTULAMOUTH FORTRESS
GDAŃSK, POLAND

ROMANO CATHOLIC CHURCH
格尔林塔, 罗马尼亚

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. Laszlo. 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.

VISTULAMOUTH FORTRESS
GDAŃSK, POLAND
ALEXANDER PALACE
TSARSKEO SELO, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA
1792-6
SITE NO. 77

IRKOUTSK HISTORIC CENTER
IRKOUTSK, RUSSIA
1770-1799
SITE NO. 78

PAANAJARVI VILLAGE
KEMI PROVINCE, RUSSIA
14TH CENTURY – PRESENT
SITE NO. 79

RUSSAKOV CLUB
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
1929
SITE NO. 80

IN THE OFTEN GRAY SIBERIAN LANDSCAPE, the colorful wooden houses of Irkoutsk stand out. Most of the 553 best examples still standing are two-storied buildings with intricate roof facings and the occasional long balcony. Before a devastating fire in 1879, the town was largely one of wooden dwellings. The remaining houses have endured the punishing Siberian climate but they have reached a serious state of decrepitude. Most have been abandoned for lack of running water, heat, and electricity. Their central city location makes them a prime target for property development and they are gradually being demolished and replaced by plain concrete buildings. Yet skilled craftsmen are available locally and a few houses have already been restored. The France-Baikal Association has been lobbying for funds that will lead to a realistic and comprehensive urban restoration plan.

IF A PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC DAM IS BUILT downriver from Paanajarvi, 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. Paanajarvi 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 Paanajarvi, in part because plans were already set for a dam across the Viena Kemi River. Since prior to 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 Paanajarvi 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.

PAANAJARVI VILLAGE has been nominated to the World Heritage List.

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 project 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

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.

1780-1826 SITE NO. 81

**Hell House**

Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia

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.

1500-1850 SITE NO. 82

**Wind Mills of Mallorca**

Balearic Islands, Spain

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.

16th century -19th century SITE NO. 83

**Ani Archaeological Site**

Ocarli Köy, Kars, Turkey

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3rd-14th century SITE NO. 84
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 Isidoms 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.
At the height of the Neoclassical period, buildings and monuments were erected throughout Britain that were meant to create an impressive vista. 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 geotechnical procedures.

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.

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 Willy 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 agree that emergency weather proofing is needed as plans are finalized to convert the buildings into an interfaith community facility.
BOUDIE STATE HISTORIC PARK
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
1839–1896

Bodie State Historic Park 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

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 tragic 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

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, Mennonites, 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 incursions 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

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 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.

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.

MYSON, 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 Harmon 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 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.
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 founded 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 Mini, San Ignacio, Argentina

World Monuments Watch grants totaling $50,000 from American Express were awarded to support a conservation plan for San Ignacio Mini, 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 legislated 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.

Sierra da Capivara, National Park, Sao Raimundo Nonato, Paul, 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 Sei-ki 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 Site, 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, Ense 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

Liao Dynasty Site, Chi Feng City, Inner Mongolia, China

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.

San Xing Duji Site, 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.

Ongono, Easter Island, Chile

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 Duji Site, Sichuan Province, China

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.

Lopud, Franciscan Monastery, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Even before 2,000 miles south on the city in the early 1990s, Dalmatia’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 rebuild 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 Spirit’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 OŠTER, CROATIA**

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 fountain's sculptural pieces. American Express has joined a project with a $50,000 World Monuments Watch grant.

**CHURCH OF THE COMPANIA, QUITO, ECUADOR**

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.

**CHATEAU AQUEDUCT CASTELNAU-PEGAYROLLES, FRANCE**

A $50,000 grant from the Samuel Kress Foundation for this site was the first international funding for cultural heritage in Georgia. Emergency stabilization work was undertaken on the thirteenth-century church. Substantial public support was generated by the World Monuments Watch listing, including the making of a Georgian television documentary about the complex.

**PETAREIT MONASTIC COMPLEX, TETRITSKARO DISTRICT, GEORGIA**

Following a devastating fire last year during conservation work, emergency funds were received from the government, the Chelshia 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 several repairs have been restored, funds are still needed.

**SAINT-ÉMILION, FRANCE**

Convent of Santa Clara of Assisi, Havana, Cuba

**HAZARDOUS BENEDICTINE MONASTERY, TÁCHOV DISTRICT, CZECH REPUBLIC**

As a site of essentially national significance, a new roof has commenced. The structural foundation work 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.

**BIBLICAL CHURCH, CAIRO, EGYPT**

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**ROYAL GARDEN PAVILIONS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

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**GERMANY**

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 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 have commenced. Conservation of the synagogue is an ongoing project of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.

**INDIA**

A $50,000 World Monuments Watch listing, construction of a new roof has commenced. Conservation of the synagogue is an ongoing project of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.
The requested $15,000 has been raised to complete the preliminary analytic campaign necessary to establish the extent and procedures of a final restoration.

PARKS ON THE RIVER
Centa
ALBENGA (Savona), Italy

Nero's Palace
DOMUS AUREA
ROME, ITALY

Major structural problems threatening the structure have been resolved.

The 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.

The World Monuments Watch selection panel counted more than 100 important architectural sites of this city are those at risk, many having significant 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.

Creative destruction has already occurred where the origins of the city and early Christian frescoes and mosaics are involved. Two years ago, the local government was forced to halt the project and World Monuments Watch listing resulted in a gift of $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.

The World Monuments Watch panel will reassess the site in two years.

A $40,000 American Express award is supporting efforts to stabilize and protect the site from vegetation 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.

The discovery of a Roman theatre, the Temple of Hercules, Ad The City of Albenga, Italy, American Express matched by $20,000 award from American Express is highlighting the site as a major work of art and it is hoped that other requested funds will come through for major repairs and restoration of 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 problem.

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What War Didn't Do
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.

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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 Ein Dannan and Mansano Synagogues**

**Fez, Morocco**

Since World Monuments Watch listing, American Express has awarded $30,000 towards restoration of the Ibn Danan. Listing helps to secure the involvement of the Dannan 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.

**Vagga Old Church**

**Vagga, Oppland County, Norway**

World Monuments Watch listing in 1996-97 highlighted the fading of the church’s 27 murals, but no conservation 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.

**Vagga 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.

**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.

**Efforts to stimulate**

aggressive roof 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 once articulable 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.

**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.

**Ibn Danan and Mansano Synagogues**

**Jewish organizations have also**

agreed to secure the involvement of the private owners. The Jewish Heritage Program of WMF continues to monitor these two synagogues.

**TEKU THAPATALI MONUMENT ZONE**

**Bagmati River, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Mr. Lauder has resulted in funds being made available. The selection panel will reassess the site to prepare a conservation plan for the site. The selection panel modifies the site to assess conservation needs, and develop a conservation plan.

**World Monuments Watch listing in 1996-97**

highlighted the task of raising $50,000 to renovate the façade of the other two structures. The larger issues of structural repair and maintenance needs to the church remain.

**The municipality has provided**

$50,000 for an emergency fire system. The American Express grant from American Express will support the project.

**BAGMATI RIVER**

**KATHMANDU, NEPAL**

Future endeavors will include the establishment of a qualified organization to promote and support the project.

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AYUTTAYA AND OTHER FLOODED SITES ALONG CHAO PHRAYA RIVER, THAILAND

ADOBE CHURCHES OF 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.

CATAK HÖyüK, KÜÇÜKKÖY, TURKEY

THE SURVIVING 9,000-YEAR-OLD wall murals at Catal Höyük 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.

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

STORM DAMAGE, COUPLED with earthquakes and normal weathering, led to the collapse of the Conservatory of Flowers. American Express awarded $100,000 for emergency repairs. Architectural plans are being considered for making the site a museum or center for the study of criminal justice.

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

STORM DAMAGE, TOgether with weather conditions and other natural effects will be addressed. The selection panel will reassess the site in two years.

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.

MINH MANG TOMB, HUE CITY, VIETNAM

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

1996–97 SELECTION PANEL

Colin Amery  
Architecture Critic, The Financial Times  
Special Advisor, World Monuments Fund in Britain

Gustavo Arboz  
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
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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 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

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.