ONE HUNDRED MOST ENDANGERED SITES 2000
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A World Monuments Fund program. Founding sponsor, American Express Company.
Since 1965, the World Monuments Fund has worked to safeguard the heritage of mankind by encouraging the conservation and preservation of culturally and historically significant works of art and architecture worldwide. WMF works with public and private-sector partners to provide financial and technical support for project planning and management. 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 promotes the use of monuments and sites as focal points for responsible development programs, which guarantee the preservation of the sites and their productive community roles. The World Monuments Watch, a global program launched in 1995 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the World Monuments Fund, aims to call public attention to critically imperiled cultural heritage sites and direct timely financial support to their preservation.

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The World Monuments Watch program is the product of an active collaboration between World Monuments Fund and founding sponsor American Express Company, as well as with many organizations and experts in the field. WMF is extremely grateful to the many individuals and groups that have cooperated to make this work possible.

The WMF Board of Trustees has steadfastly championed the program—especially its Chairman, Dr. Marilyn Perry, and Vice Chairmen, Ronald S. Lauder, H. Peter Stern, and Robert W. Wilson, who have all made generous financial commitments to World Monuments Watch sites.

American Express as a whole has embraced the World Monuments Watch program. WMF thanks Chairman and CEO Harvey Golub and Vice Chairman Jon Linen, a member of the WMF board; all the members of the annual American Express grants panel; Jim Cracchiolo, President of Travel Related Service International, and American Express managers worldwide for their support of individual World Monuments Watch projects; Beth Salerno, Connie Higginson, Anne Wickham, Priscilla Lee, and Yangchen Nyandak of the Philanthropic Program, and Nancy Muller of American Express Public Affairs. Special thanks are owed to Ed Kelly, Publisher, and Patricia Girty and Jennifer Kreshtool of Travel & Leisure magazine.

WMF thanks the members of the selection panel for the 2000 List of 100 (listed on page 9). In addition, the following advisors, experts from around the world, enhanced the selection process by evaluating nominations to the current endangered list: Ramón Bonfil Castro, ICOMOS Mexican; William Brumfield, Tulane University; David Bull, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; William Chapman, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Jeffrey Cody, The Chinese University in Hong Kong; Christina Dias, Ministerio da Cultura, Brazil; Hans Dorn, International Federation of Landscape Architecture; Vitaly Gevorkian, Architect, Washington, DC; Oleg Grabar, Princeton University; Puay-peng Ho, The Chinese University in Hong Kong; Corneille Jest, Boulogne, France; Carol Krinsky, New York University; Martin Lerner, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Lucy der Manuelian, Tufts University; Elias Mujica, CONDESAN, Peru; Sylvio Mutul, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Colin Pearson, Cultural Heritage Research Centre, Australia; Jan H. Pokorny, Architect, New York; Theodore Prudon, Architect, New York; Nasser Rabbat, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Giora Solar, Architect, Milan; Frank Sanchis, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Ann Webster Smith, ICOMOS; Herman van Hooff, UNESCO World Heritage Centre; Hiram Woodward, Walters Art Gallery; Phyllis Madeline Wright, Scholar,

Special thanks go to the following expert participants on prior World Monuments Watch selection panels, who continue to generously lend their expertise to WMF: Gustavo Araoz, US/ICOMOS; Lester Borley, Former Secretary General of Europa Nostra; Vishakha Desai, The Asia Society; Dr. Mechtild Róssler, UNESCO World Heritage Centre; Giora Solar, The Getty Conservation Institute; James Wiseman, Boston University.

Writer David Masello audited the selection panel proceedings and prepared the catalogue entries for the new List of 100 and the brief status reports on the sites listed in 1996 and 1998.

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The World Monuments Fund is a staff-wide activity carried out worldwide. All the employees of the organization are involved, and many have worked especially hard to coordinate this effort and contribute to its quality, especially:

Rebecca Anderson, Jon Calame, Isabelle de Broglie, Stephen Eddy, Bill Fischer, Martha Flach, Felicia Mayro, Nicole Nichols, Chris Northrup, Johnette Pride, Lynsey Rowe, Kirstin Scheler, and Carla Toffolo.
Mankind's passage through history—a topic of great relevance on the eve of the millennium—is memorialized in the ancient ruins, the sacred and secular buildings, the townscapes and cityscapes, the monuments and gardens and cultural landscapes that survive from the past. Yet these timeworn remains, if lost, are irreplaceable. The World Monuments Watch was established to aid their survival. Collectively, the Watch list catalogues the crises confronting our heritage, on every continent and in every country. Singly, however, the list also indicates how each site can still be saved, and this element of hope accounts for the success of the program. Spotlighting 100 sites that have been neglected, maltreated, and generally undervalued, the Watch raises each one to new international prominence. This in turn heartens the local sponsors and encourages community action and involvement. In this atmosphere of heightened awareness, even a small grant from the World Monuments Fund and our Watch donors can spark a remarkable chain reaction.

Since the creation of the World Monuments Watch in 1996, WMF and its donors have contributed $7.4 million to aid listed sites and attracted an additional $17.8 million in support from other sources, typically new local sponsors and governments. In some cases, simply listing a site helped to generate new funding. These successes show the Watch to be a classic private-sector initiative—a creative new approach in filling an unmet need for the public good.

Partnerships are a crucial component. Every site nominator is a potential partner, but other alliances have also emerged, based on common interests, shared concerns, and fundraising challenges. Each has added a new dimension to the success of the Watch program.

Our first and most fundamental partner is the program's founding sponsor, American Express. An initial five-year commitment of $5 million gave impetus to the program. Its recent renewal on the same terms will extend the company's annual distribution of funds to selected sites through 2005, raising its total commitment to $10 million. A partner in the best sense, American Express sponsors press events and public announcements, and the company's executives enthusiastically travel to faraway places to present their grants, generating invaluable publicity and good will.

Similarly important are the pioneering challenge grants instituted by WMF's Vice Chairman Robert W. Wilson, who believes that individuals, corporations, and governments throughout the world should reciprocate WMF's support for their cultural treasures. The Wilson Challenge for Conserving our Heritage provides major funding to selected sites when non-U.S. donors match the grants. To date, he has given $3 million in grants for Watch projects, has helped to establish a partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, and has elicited matching support from such countries as Austria, Chile, the Czech Republic, India, Italy, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

Other partners focus on specific areas of interest. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation, where I serve as president, made a special gift of $600,000 to develop conservation guidelines for Pompeii, a site so gravely at risk that it has appeared on all three Watch lists. The foundation also recently renewed its support—at $500,000 per year for five years—for a program of matching grants for architectural sites of artistic merit in Europe.

The relevance of cultural heritage to economic development has led the World Bank to develop a full-scale program of loans to national governments. WMF is now working with the World Bank at Constantin Brancusi's Endless Column in Romania, Mostar in Bosnia, and Gondar in Ethiopia, with more joint initiatives under discussion.

As this round of the World Monuments Watch commences, we are gratified with its success to date, and anticipate new gains. It is our goal that none of these precious and vulnerable sites should be lost. The Watch is on.

Marilyn Perry
Chairman
World Monuments Fund
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? Along with its human resources, they are its natural and historic sites 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, we now generate about 11 percent of global gross domestic product and employs more than 200 million people worldwide. We can look ahead to an even more productive future. But 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 cultures and traditions upon which tourism depends.

American Express has chosen to assume a leadership role in the preservation of sites and monuments at risk, for the good of our communities around the world and for the sake of our own industry. That is why, five years ago, we made a $5 million, five-year investment in the World Monuments Watch, an ambitious program created by the World Monuments Fund to identify the world's most endangered monuments and to try to save as many of them as possible. By addressing a 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 past experience with WMF 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 broaden the company’s involvement in historic preservation, both by supporting the development of the biennial List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, and by offering emergency grants. To date, American Express has made 71 grants to 60 sites in 37 countries under the Watch program. Some of the sites are extremely well-known, others are not. All, however, are either tourist sites or show potential for tourism—and for several of them, insensitive tourism presents a threat that needs to be better managed. Other donors have joined us in supporting these and other sites on the first two lists.

The 2000 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites is the third since the inception of the Watch. Once again a panel of independent experts has done a superb job of choosing among sites nominated by private and public organizations around the world. 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 places such as Petra in Jordan or Machu Picchu in Peru to appreciate the threats that they face, and to realize that even a modest contribution can help save these vital links between the present and the past.

The track record of the World Monuments Watch in its first five years has renewed our confidence in the ability of timely intervention to help preserve endangered sites. Based on this history of success, we have renewed our commitment to the World Monuments Watch with another $5 million grant through the year 2005, bringing us to a full decade of support for this extraordinary initiative.

Now more than ever our industry faces the challenge of safeguarding its major assets—people and places. There is still much to do, and there is no room for complacency. We are proud to be at the forefront of this effort and gratified that so many others, including our colleagues in the travel and tourism industry, have begun to rally behind this cause and to offer financial support to individual sites and to the World Monuments Watch program as a whole.

Harvey Golub
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
American Express Company
To read this book is to discover and learn to appreciate 100 marvelous and highly cherished works of humanity throughout the world. The opportunity to learn about these sites—many of them little known outside their own countries—is one of the special experiences offered through the World Monuments Watch catalog. But the experience is further charged by the awareness that each site, as we learn about it, is gravely threatened. The salient feature shared by these sites is that they are all seriously at risk.

The 2000 edition of this List of 100 Most Endangered Sites initiates the third biennial cycle of the World Monuments Watch program. Over the next two years these sites will be the focus of intensive efforts—by their nominators and by the World Monuments Fund and its partners—to improve their condition and to cultivate public concern for their precarious state. With the Watch program now widely known in the architectural conservation field, the sites on this list were chosen from among many strong candidates. They were selected to present a broad range of building types and endangered situations as well as reflect a representative worldwide geographic distribution. Above all they were chosen to engage interest and promote understanding of the manifold emergencies that confront our cultural heritage every day throughout the world.

Since the World Monuments Watch was initiated in 1996, some of the world's most famous sites have been listed, such as the Taj Mahal, Angkor, Mesa Verde, and Hagia Sophia. These sites do not appear on the current list—either because significant progress has been made toward solving the problems for which they were included, or because no further value would be gained by listing them again. An update on the condition of every site previously listed appears in the back pages of this catalog. In the briefest form, it reports many success stories and a few regrettable losses. Replacing the world-class monuments retired from this year's list are others with complex problems that have defied solution to date—the Valley of Kings, each day more heavily compromised by uncontrolled tourism; Macchu Pichu, a potential victim of a questionable development scheme to bring more visitors to the site; and Beauvais Cathedral, a building flawed since its construction due to its sheer height. It remains clear that international recognition and importance provide no guarantee against endangerment or neglect.

By contrast, several sites return to the list for a third cycle in the year 2000. These have been monitored by WMF since the Watch program's inception: the Tour and Taxis transport hub in Brussels, now scheduled for partial demolition; Paanajärvi Village in the Russian district of Karelia, still threatened by dam construction; Pompeii in Italy, only now beginning to recover from decades of degradation and neglect; Jaisalmer, India's picturesque but endangered fortress city; and Butrint, a pristine Greco-Roman site in the politically-sensitive Balkans—face severe and urgent challenges that have not been overcome despite intense public attention and some progress. They remain on the critical list, together with the Bogd Khan Palace in Mongolia and Palpung Monastery in Himalayan China—which have simply received no help and remain under the highest degree of emergency.

Altogether 38 sites on the current list have appeared before. After reviewing progress made since their first listing, the selection panel considered the unresolved needs to be great enough to warrant returning the sites to the endangered list. Eastern State Penitentiary and the whole of Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, the fragile Uch Monument Complex in Pakistan, and two important sites in Vietnam are among those now listed for a second time.

Of the new sites listed, some are familiar, and others invite the reader to become acquainted. Remote ancient sites of huge monumentality join the list—such as Khasekhemwy at Hierakonpolis in Egypt, Mount Nemrut in Turkey, Merv in Turkmenistan, and the prehistoric rock art giraffe that appears on the cover of this catalogue. The heavily damaged war casualties of Mostar and Vukovar in Bosnia and Croatia are listed for the first time after major planning efforts have made their recoveries possible. Sensitive landscapes, with their traditional villages and
towns that are vestiges of disappearing civilizations, are an important feature of this list—including Omo Hada (the Nias Habitat) in Indonesia, the Rice Terraces of the Cordilleros in the Philippines, and Cinque Terre in Italy. Often overlooked, the magnificent engineering achievements of the last century, now obsolete and in need of a new use, are represented by Vila de Paranapiacaba in Brazil and San Isidro de los Destiladeros in Cuba. The list contains a sprinkling of important twentieth-century buildings: Alvar Aalto’s beautiful Viipuri Library in Russia, near the Finnish border; Konstantin Melnikov’s constructivist Russakov Club in Moscow; and the Neutra’s pioneering VDL Research House in Los Angeles. And the reader will note an actively used building in one of the world’s wealthiest neighborhoods—the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York City—joining other threatened sites on the list. This listing demonstrates that the causes of endangerment are varied, and lack of money is not always the sole problem. Loss of function and lack of will or interest on the part of the owners are also powerful challenges faced by the advocates of preserving significant works of the past.

For the problems generated by dire financial circumstances, however, Russia and Cuba merit special attention. The quality and extent of the Russian heritage to be recovered from desperate straits after decades of neglect is a special problem that should command world attention. Four major sites—Arkhangelskoye near Moscow, with paintings by Tiepolo, Boucher, and Hubert Robert; Catherine the Great’s Oranienbaum at Lomonosov; the Viipuri Library, designed by Alvar Aalto; and the historic center of Rostov Velikiy—join others that have been listed in previous years. Likewise, the sheer poverty of materials and means available to the specialists in Cuba who are seeking to defend the remains of the island’s unique architectural heritage is an especially affecting situation warranting a response from around the world.

How and why did the selection panel—a distinguished group of world experts—choose this eclectic group of sites from amongst others, and what does this list represent? By the dual criteria of significance and urgency, all these sites rank very high. But the panel was particularly concerned about how Watch listing would affect the sites. From among highly important sites around the world, the rubber was the sites where they felt constructive action was most likely to be achieved by the nominator or sponsor of the listing—where the endorsement of the World Monuments Watch would help the most.

While the problems facing these sites may be daunting, the magnitude of funds needed to face these challenges is relatively modest. Total funding requests for the 100 sites in this round stand at $236 million, or an average of over $2.3 million per site. Comparing this funding to the costs of building a shopping mall, sponsored by investment; a sports complex, sponsored by public bond offering; or a new hospital building, carrying the name of an individual donor, few would question the worthiness of our enterprise.

So why can’t we save all these wonderful places? The answer is that we can and we must. We need money and we need resourceful and effective leaders to act on a local level and serve as our partners. This list offers a staggering range of opportunities for these two forces to come together.
2000 LIST OF 100 SELECTION PANEL

Mounir Bouchenaki  Director, World Heritage Centre and Division For Cultural Heritage, UNESCO

Henry Cleere  World Heritage Coordinator, ICOMOS

Jan Fontein  Former Director, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

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ONE HUNDRED MOST ENDANGERED SITES 2000
As a result of political instability in the region, looting of artifacts, and the threat of coastal development—that would encroach on the ruins of this ancient settlement, UNESCO recently included Butrint on its list of sites in danger. As early as the eighth-century B.C., trade developed between Epirus and Corfiot colonies in southern Italy, and Butrint was established as a base of operations between the regions. The settlement became a stop along the merchant trade routes for successive waves of Romans, Goths, Byzantines, Venetians, and Turks. In the 1920s, archaeologists unearthed a Greek polygonal wall around the acropolis, a fourth-century amphitheater, and sculptures. Since its inclusion in the 1996 and 1998 Watch lists, some problems have been addressed: dense vegetation has been cleared, studies revealed ways to control flooding, and public awareness has been raised. But development forces persist, one remedy for which would entail enlarging the Butrint UNESCO World Heritage Site boundary to keep contextually insensitive growth at a distance. A continuous management framework needs to be established. Butrint is on the World Heritage List in Danger.

Listed 1996 | 1998

Phoenician merchants established Tipasa on Algeria’s western Mediterranean coast in the sixth century B.C., but the city did not reach its apex until the second and first centuries B.C. When it was annexed to the Roman Empire in A.D. 40, Emperor Claudius granted residents Jus Latini (rights of fellow Roman citizens). Over the centuries, Tipasa suffered assaults from Berbers and Vandals and was abandoned in the sixth century after a brief revival under the Byzantines. Archaeologists rediscovered the site in 1856 and excavations have been continuous. Remains have been unearthed on both sides of a Roman wall, including one of the most important paleo-Christian cemeteries in North Africa, an amphitheater, temples, forum, fourth-century basilica, baths, and mosaic works. Physical deterioration from windborne salts and vegetation affect the structures and illegal new building has affected the edges of the site. Tipasa is on the World Heritage List.
Beginning in the early twentieth century, railroad, customs, and maritime interests in Brussels converged at Tour and Taxis, a model transportation hub. For decades, the complex was a city within a city. Inspired by the Flemish Renaissance vernacular style, the warehouses and related structures engagingly exploited the properties of cast-iron, reinforced concrete, steel, and glass. With the formation of the European Community, customs and storage practices changed, rendering much of the facility obsolete. Although elsewhere in the world examples abound demonstrating how former industrial sites can be sensitively and respectfully readapted, developers here will soon destroy the integrity of the Tour and Taxis architectural assemblage. Regional authorities granted developers permission to dismantle two of the most important buildings for a concert complex, commercial galleries, and parking garage. Additional schemes threaten to destroy the integrity of the rest of the site. No comprehensive plan has considered the potential of the whole site. Proposals that better respect the patrimony have been made, to no avail. The approved construction permits spell demise for Tour and Taxis, an irreparable loss of identity and culture for Brussels.

Prior to the war that ravaged Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, the city of Mostar was noted for its rich stock of architecture from the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and even Socialist periods that made it a truly multicultural city. The destruction in 1993 of the famous Ottoman bridge, constructed in 1566, symbolized the end of Mostar’s long and continuous history of urban development. Repeated bombardment resulted in the loss of nearly 75 percent of housing, along with most of the historic buildings of major importance, especially in the eastern sector. Mostar, now a ravaged urban landscape, remains a politically divided city. To mend the cityscape—both politically and architecturally—funding is required to renovate countless buildings damaged in attacks, which remain vulnerable to the elements, vandalism, and collapse. A reconstruction program has been launched, financed by the World Bank in cooperation with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, UNESCO, and WMF, but additional investors are needed. International publicity and material assistance are necessary to Mostar’s recovery and reemergence.
In the mid-seventeenth century, the Franciscans established a church and convent in the state of Bahia, choosing a dramatic site overlooking the waters of Lagamar of the Iguape. The whitewashed stone and brick building they erected was the prototype and preeminent example for Portuguese colonial monasteries that would be built in the rich sugar-producing region. A three-level facade, an arcade, and a monumental staircase are its key features. The complex had a vital presence until the early twentieth century, when it was abandoned by the order and donated to the Sao Salvador Archdiocese. It has since remained empty, the building vulnerable to the elements, its artistic patrimony dispersed. A partial technical analysis has revealed that, due to the weather as well as human actions, the structure is at risk of collapse. If properly restored, the complex could take on a new function. But it is situated in a poor village where residents support themselves through fishing and small-scale agriculture, and no local funds are available to start the process. Immediate repairs are necessary, followed by efforts to attract investment in order to reuse this complex as a revenue-generating resource.

In order to link the port of Santos on the Brazilian south coast with coffee growing regions in the interior state of Sao Paulo, a railroad funicular was built to lift entire trains, laden with coffee, across the mountainous divide and through the dense Atlantic forest. A British company built the immense system of steam engines that powered the funicular, and also established the railroad village of Paranapiacaba at the end of the nineteenth century for the employees who manned its operation. Wooden workers’ houses typical of those in British mining areas were erected, while more important dwellings were fashioned in Victorian style. Paranapiacaba thrived until automated operations rendered the labor-intensive funicular system obsolete. Eventually, the community moved away and deterioration set in. With almost no residents left, and few experts in the country knowledgeable about conservation of wooden buildings, Paranapiacaba verges on extinction. Better protection and new uses for the buildings need to be established and a plan for sustainable development must be implemented. With a significant investment, this former railroad village, which vividly interprets this vital period in the history of Brazil, could be reborn.
Running for more than five kilometers, deep within sheer cliffs along both banks of the river Rousenski Lom, is a medieval monastic complex. The various churches, chapels, monastic cells, and other rooms—hewn out of the rock and featuring elaborate paintings—suggest that the finest Bulgarian artists of the time once worked there in the dominant Eastern Orthodox tradition. Constant seismic activity, ground water penetration, and condensation from high humidity, and air pollution (caused by industry nearby) have accelerated the deterioration of painted surfaces and rock structures. After Watch listing in 1996, the site received a $20,000 Kress Foundation grant and some work was accomplished, removing the most aggressive and harmful threats to the monument.

Scaffolding has been bought and readied for assembly. But a recent assessment reveals that restoration efforts—both financial and technical—have stalled. Additional funding is needed to bring the project to completion. The Ivanovo Rock Chapels are on the World Heritage List.

LISTED IN 1996

At the conclusion of the civil war between the Khmer and Champa kingdoms in the twelfth century, King Jayavarman VII built a temple in the Cambodian jungle to honor five heroes who died in defense of their country, one of them being his son. A “Fine Citadel” of eight temples, situated on a nine-square-kilometer site and surrounded by a moat, was distinguished by expertly rendered bas-reliefs depicting the war between the kingdoms and the accession of the Khmer king. Because of its remoteness, Banteay Chhmar survived the Khmer Rouge period of the 1970s. But nature proved to be a ravaging force, and looting has occurred regularly since 1992. The scale of theft has increased dramatically in the last year. At the end of 1998, a bas relief 50 meters square was drilled away and brought to the black market. Ironically, some military guards employed to protect Banteay Chhmar have been the culprits. Special guards are needed and the local population must be educated about the site’s national importance. The international art community must also be alerted that any site material surfacing on the market is stolen.

LISTED IN 1998
ORONGO CEREMONIAL SITE  
EASTER ISLAND, CHILE  
15TH-18TH CENTURY  
SITE NO. 9

With the return of migratory birds to the remote island in the South Pacific, the village of Orongo became, beginning in the fifteenth century, the yearly scene of competitive athletic games. The village's 53 structures are constructed of horizontal stone slabs and cantilevered stone roofs covered with earth. At Mata Ngarahu, an area at the southern end of the complex, seven houses contain great concentrations of petroglyph art. It is believed that priests occupied these dwellings during ritual ceremonies. Virtually every rock surface displays scenes of Make Make (God of Creation) and Koman (fertility symbols). Orongo is built on a spectacular site: structures line a narrow tongue of rock, situated between the crater of Rano Kau volcano and the sea, 300 feet below. Recent measurements of the rock art indicate that these stones have shifted two meters since they were last measured 30 years ago. Continual rain erosion, exacerbated by visitor foot traffic, is undermining the dwellings' stability. Unless rainwater is redirected—a terrace built to stabilize the site—and tourism regulated, Orongo could collapse into the sea. *Rapa Nui National Park is on the World Heritage List.*

DULAN COUNTY TIBETAN ROYAL TOMB GROUP  
RESHUIXIANG-XUEWEI, DULAN, CHINA  
7TH-9TH CENTURY  
SITE NO. 10

In this region, once part of the Tibetan empire, there are many Buddhist and shamanistic sacred sites, but the tomb in Reshui Township is one of the only royal Tibetan tombs that has been excavated by archaeologists—first in 1982–1985 and again in 1994–1996. The partial excavations revealed a valuable collection of ancient silk textiles and garments, many from Central Asia and Byzantium. The burial chambers have not yet been uncovered. The tomb's many artifacts and structural integrity have yielded considerable information on an otherwise rarely studied period of Tibetan history. Fortunately, expert archaeological work to date has ensured that the structures remain intact, thus allowing for easier archaeological investigation in the future. However, the site faces a serious immediate threat from looters, who have brazenly attempted to dynamite an entrance into the main tomb. Appeals have been made for salvage excavation, but funds are needed to proceed; the artifacts that have already been unearthed also require urgent conservation.

LISTED IN 1996
Remote Palpung Monastery, accessed by a single road, remains a thriving Buddhist university. Campus facilities include a printing house, monastic quarters, and numerous stupas (shrines). Palpung was founded by King Denba Tsering, a Buddhist religious leader of the Dege Kingdom which, under his rule, expanded to 25 tribes on the eastern plateau of former Tibet. The main assembly hall is the largest Dege-style Tibetan building in the world, with thick rammed earthen walls embellished and strengthened with inset logs, decorated window frames, and carved wood motifs. But this fine and resilient building is in danger. A major earthquake in 1993 leveled a three-story monastery wing. Rainwater has rotted structural members and clay build-up on the roof from repairs has added undue weight to the structure. Repairs to the monastery have proceeded at a pace barely ahead of the process of decay. Survival of this intellectually and architecturally significant outpost depends on stabilizing the structure, determining ways to reuse old timber and replace rotten wood, and making the roof water-tight. Reforestation of the slopes surrounding the monastery would reduce the danger of erosion affecting the building's foundation.

A

at the start of the agricultural season every spring, emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties performed rituals to ensure that nature provided a bountiful harvest. In Jufu Hall, emperors literally put on new clothes; there they changed into farming costume to conduct ritual plowing to show respect to the god of agriculture. The two Well Pavilions of the Divine Kitchen in Xiannong Alter, a complex of sacred buildings and storehouses, supplied water for emperors to draw when making sacrifices to the sacred forces of agriculture. These pavilions at Xiannong, both built in 1420, are distinguished by hexagonal roofs and a variety of dougons (intricately carved brackets supporting interior beams). Center roof openings allowed the energy of the gods to penetrate the well water. The temples are in great disrepair from inappropriate use as factories and because of the elements. The roofs are overgrown with weeds and rainwater penetrates the interiors. Unless appropriate restoration materials are secured—and installed—the temples will collapse.
Xuanjian Tower
Yuci City, Shanxi, China

Xuanjian Tower is the main building in the central axis of the complex known as Town God's Temple. When it was rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty, the two-story, all-wood structure was joined seamlessly to the complex's Music Tower, itself an impressive two-story building with a classic Chinese hip-and-gable roof. Xuanjian Tower is an exemplar of traditional Taoist motifs—balanced proportions, fantastically articulated eaves, "flying" rafters, colorfully painted support beams, and glazed roof tiles. Considerable alterations were made to the Tower when it was converted into a shoe factory in the 1950s, including the wholesale removal of carved motifs, roof brackets, and other vital support members. The repaving of a roadway in front of the Tower has prevented rainwater from draining away from the foundation, which has eroded considerably. Although routine maintenance is now performed, the foundation needs to be rebuilt, which requires lifting the Tower at least a full meter. Beams, columns, doors, and window frames are rotting. With proper restoration, Xuanjian can take on a new role as a town museum.

Vukovar City Center
Vukovar, Croatia
Mid-18th Century

Although the port city of Vukovar began as a medieval fortress, it was not until 1692, following its destruction by departing Turkish occupiers that a new, largely baroque town developed. Vukovar continued to grow and prosper into one of Croatia's largest and most significant cities, until a three-month siege in 1991 by Serbian forces in which some half million missiles were launched on the city. Notable ecclesiastical and secular buildings included the Eltz Castle, Franciscan Friary and Church, Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, and New City Hall. These and other buildings of national and cultural importance were singled out for destruction and looting by occupying forces, who ultimately retreated in 1997, leaving the city in ruins. Vukovar has been reincarnated before, and it is poised for yet another rebirth. An initial plan has been drawn for the restoration of 14 buildings in particular, followed by the reroofing of every important damaged building in the city's core. But sizeable funds and supplies are needed, as well as construction experts located in situ.
Architects Ricardo Porro, Roberto Gottardi, and Vittorio Garati envisioned revolutionary building for revolutionary times in their design for Cuba's National Schools of Art, begun in 1959. Under Fidel Castro, plans were drawn for a complex outside Havana that would combine national schools of modern dance, plastic arts, dramatic arts, music, and ballet. Native brick and terra cotta would be used instead of imported steel, and exuberantly domed buildings would meld with the natural landscape. Only the schools of modern dance and plastic arts were completed, and both remain in use; the other facilities were left unfinished. Chronic poor maintenance and ill-conceived additions have greatly compromised the two school buildings, as well as the semi-finished structures. Water leaks, a faulty drainage system, structural defects, vegetation, and vandalism are among the ills. The chief obstacle to repair is a lack of funds, although preservation of the National Schools of Art cannot proceed without a master plan that documents and analyzes the site and proposes solutions for the unfinished buildings.

Sugar mills were an industrial force in the Trapiche region of Cuba beginning in the late-eighteenth century. San Isidro, near the city of Trinidad on the Caribbean Sea coast, was a typical sugar plantation, operated with slave labor. For generations, the local economy was sustained by a network of such mills. Sugar production ceased at San Isidro around 1890 and its fields were used to grow a variety of crops. Remnants of this thriving and historically underappreciated industrial heritage survive: an impressive owner's house, three-story tower, cistern, main sugar factory, ancillary buildings, and dikes. Almost all are in ruins or in imminent danger of collapse. While nature continues to subsume the buildings, another threat comes from future tourism. Without adequate upkeep and restoration of San Isidro, the buildings are vulnerable to vandalism and the effects of too many people visiting an ill-equipped site. Plans have been proposed for making the plantation house into a museum, reestablishing the landscape, and employing locals for restoration work. Lobbying efforts continue to include San Isidro in UNESCO's World Heritage Site designation for Trinidad.
When nuns established the Santa Teresa convent in 1707 and the cloisters later in the century, they employed Havana’s most skilled carpenters, muralists, tile makers, and other artisans. The resulting two-story, mural-rich convent featured two wide double-galleried cloisters, a third, spacious, four-galleried cloister, and vegetable gardens. In 1923, the convent went into private ownership and became an apartment building. Today, Santa Teresa houses 186 people (56 families). As a way to enlarge their living spaces, many residents have covered over portions of the gallery, and built lean-to extensions within the courtyard. Frequent leaks and humidity have cracked wood surfaces, compromised archways, and caused parts of the building to collapse. Santa Teresa’s problems are emblematic of colonial-era buildings in Old Havana: architecturally significant structures have taken on new uses and suffer from inadequate maintenance. Central to prospects for restoring the building is the need to involve its residents in the rescue process. Old Havana is on the World Heritage List.

Within the surrounding forest of the municipality of Kuks and on the estate built by Count Sporck, figures appear to emerge from natural outcroppings. These in-situ rock carvings are the work of Matthias Bernard Braun (1684–1738), the most important Bohemian sculptor of the high baroque period. Braun fashioned scenes depicting the Adoration of the Magi, the Nativity of Christ, as well as individual cherubs and other singular figures. Elsewhere on the grounds, replicas have replaced irreparably damaged freestanding sculptural works by Braun, but those cut into solid natural rock at the site cannot be so treated. The uncannily lifelike features of Braun’s sculptures are fast eroding. Water continually penetrates the stone, and surfaces reveal visible biodegradation. Emergency protection, such as temporarily roofing the sculptures, draining excess ground water, and suppressing organic growth are necessary, as well as a long-term conservation plan. The harmony of natural and sculpted forms in the Kuks landscape make it imperative that the site be preserved.
From the moment the Puerto Plata lighthouse was first lit on September 9, 1879, ships on the Atlantic ocean came to rely on its bright beacon. Employing a novel revolving light and shadow system fueled by kerosene, the light source symbolized the city’s industrial progress. The 24.4-meter-high, 6.2-meter-diameter tower is a melding of neoclassical style with industrial construction. Classical-inspired columns, bracketed by prosaic I-beams, support a delicately rendered octagonal cast-iron cupola. General maintenance on the lighthouse was last performed in 1979. Its coiling interior staircase has completely disappeared while constant exposure to hurricanes, cyclones, and salt air has resulted in severe corrosion of remaining surfaces. Puerto Plata is located within a national park and adjacent to the city’s sixteenth-century walls and the San Felipe fortress museum, which are designated collectively as national monuments. Given a proper restoration of the component parts, it is hoped that the rare cast-iron lighthouse, one of the few still standing in the Americas, will also achieve recognition as a monument of national importance.

King Khasekhemwy, the last ruler of Dynasty II, chose Hierakonpolis, Upper Egypt’s predynastic capital, as a site for a massive ceremonial structure. The resulting building—some 670 meters by 570 meters, with walls 11 meters high and 5 meters thick—remains the oldest freestanding, unfired mudbrick structure in Egypt, if not the world. Although known as the “Fort,” the building never had any military role, but instead was used as a repository by mortuary cults of Egypt’s early kings at Abydos. These massive enclosures are regarded as the direct predecessors of the great stone pyramids of Egypt, the first one of which was built by Khasekhemwy’s son, Djoser. Archaeologists have been investigating the site for more than 100 years—and, ironically, these excavations pose the greatest threats. Overall structural integrity has been compromised by the diggings below the Fort’s walls, and wind and sand erosion continue to enlarge these openings. In addition, infrequent, but torrential, rains have created vertical gullies along the sides of walls and have washed away decorative brick niches. A systematic conservation program, which is needed to save the site, would include mending walls with original mudbrick and creating drainage channels to divert water.
In fifteenth-century Cairo, daily neighborhood interaction took place at public water fountains. Perhaps the most elaborately rendered sabil (drinking fountain for people) and Haud li-shurb ad-Dwab (trough for animals) in the city were those built by Sultan Qa’itbay for his complex beside Al-Azhar mosque. The sabil—with wide metal-latticed windows, horseshoe-arched recesses, and a decorative engaged column—occupied the first floor of a two-story building. The second floor housed a kuttab, where orphan children studied the Koran and learned to read and write. Despite its utilitarian function, the small building housing the animal trough displays an ornate wooden ceiling, wooden beams with floral patterns and sultans’ emblems, and an overhanging, raking roof supported by wooden corbels. Following inclusion on the 1996 Watch list, the animal trough was subjected to extensive conservation, but the whole complex’s viability depends on an appropriate reuse. The 1992 earthquake caused serious cracks in the sabil and kuttab, which also require considerable conservation work and a plan for reuse and reintegration into the fabric of the city. Islamic Cairo is on the World Heritage List.

Nearly all of Egypt’s New Kingdom pharaohs—Tutankhamen, Seti I, and Rameses II, among them—are buried in the Valley of the Kings. Most of the 62 discovered tombs are elaborately decorated with painted wall friezes that are as much aesthetic marvels as narrative historical records. Even though the Valley remains Egypt’s best known and most frequently visited ancient site, to date only the tomb of Tutankhamen has been the subject of a serious conservation study. All of the major historical sites in Luxor are faced with similar problems, including flash floods, geological slippage, pollution, and vandalism. But the greatest threat is posed by rapidly increasing numbers of tourists to the royal tombs who inflict considerable damage to the decorated walls. Funds are needed to develop a system to monitor and control the numbers of tourists. This involves installing protective railings and appropriate lighting, erecting accurate signage, relocating tourist facilities and parking areas, building visitors’ centers, and developing strategies for effective site management. The Valley of the Kings is on the World Heritage List.
By the end of El Salvador’s 12-year-long civil war in 1992, much of the population of Suchitoto City had vanished, even though the city was left largely intact. During and after the war, refugees from northern regions of the country settled in the city, and they have been followed by wealthy Salvadorans from the capital who have been buying houses in the historic core as second homes. As the demographics of the city’s population change, its character is increasingly being compromised. The cohesive, mid-sixteenth-century settlement is characterized by one-story dwellings fitted with red clay roof tiles, and linked by arcades and interior courtyards. Although the repopulation and reanimation of the city is a reassuring development, Suchitoto’s aesthetic integrity may be irreparably altered. Two-story-plus houses have been rising on streets lined with one-story dwellings, contextually inappropriate materials are being used on some structures, and architecturally incompatible buildings are jarring contrasts in the cityscape. Suchitoto City urgently requires a master plan for controlled, sensitive, sustainable development.

Listed in 1998

Near the center of Gondar, the capital of Christian Ethiopia that had been founded in 1632, Queen Mentewab (1730–1799) built a two-story, fortified palace for herself. The structure she commissioned for the royal compound, which extended over an area of 10,000 square meters, was the kingdom’s quintessential example of “Gondarian style” architecture. Its multiple-recessed archways, rounded corner turrets, stone-sculpted window frames, and roofline timber supports embodied the best of Portuguese and Indian influences, melded with native Ethiopian motifs. The Queen’s 350-square-meter palace was complemented by a church. Although the site in northwest Ethiopia (far from current military conflicts) is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and is open to the public, the palace is in ruins. Admirable conservation work had been carried out by the Center for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, but major roof, drainage, and foundation work remains to be done. Investment in the entire World Heritage site of Gondar is long overdue, because its historic royal complex is one of the key monuments of the country.

Listed in 1998
Despite the collapse of the choir of Beauvais Cathedral soon after completion, architects of the time persevered to create again the world’s tallest Gothic vaulted space. St. Pierre retains that distinction with a nave 153.5 feet high. Although the cathedral escaped the heavy incendiary bombing that destroyed entire sections of the city in World War II, its structural integrity remains greatly compromised, largely from critical structural flaws that developed at inception. Other key threats involve settling of the foundation and flying buttresses that oscillate with gale force winds coming off the English Channel. These same winds shift already rotting roof members. In an effort to strengthen the buttresses, engineers in the 1950s mistakenly removed crucial iron ties, which instead increased oscillation. A temporary tie-and-brace system installed in the last decade may have made the cathedral too rigid. Over the decades, numerous parties have proffered structural solutions, and today there is still no consensus on how to proceed. Decisions need to be made—and actions taken—on how to keep St. Pierre standing.

The twelfth-century Ikorta Church of the Archangel in Georgia was the most highly ornamented ecclesiastical structure in the region. When it was commissioned by King George III in 1172, he stipulated that it be fitted with a dome, making it an early and influential example of cult architecture in medieval Georgia. Tall, narrow windows were outlined with carved stone frames, and sculptural embellishments were applied to all exterior elevations. Surviving fragments of artistically significant murals are found in the interior. In the late Middle Ages, a monastery was founded in Ikorta that remained active until the early nineteenth century. The church has always been a much revered structure in Georgia. Although the church survived a severe earthquake in 1991, much of the dome collapsed; facing masonry has fallen off, vaults, pendentives, and piers have been compromised, and stone floors have fallen in. These problems are exacerbated, ironically, by mangled interior scaffolding, which had been installed so that workers could make repairs. Access to the interior is now greatly impeded.
Tbilisi has served as the capital of Georgia from the sixth century to the present (under the Soviet regime it was the capital of the Georgian S.S.R.). The narrow streets of its medieval core are defined by traditional Tbilisi dwellings: two- or three-story residential buildings fitted with a wide wooden balcony adorned with carved panels, cornices, and columns. Also figuring into the fabric of Old Tbilisi are Orthodox churches, synagogues, mosques, and Catholic churches. Repeated invasions by Arabs, Persians, Turks, and others throughout the centuries changed the city’s architectural character, but it was during Soviet annexation that sizeable historic portions were leveled to accommodate a modern infrastructure. Since independence in 1991, the changeover to private ownership of the traditional dwellings now poses the greatest threat to the city. Although funds and investments are becoming available for restoration, inappropriate alterations to the traditional structures are changing the city’s character. Tbilisi is an active urban place and while no one advocates keeping the historic center a museum piece, investors need to be convinced that sensitive reuse and conservation will enhance the value of properties in this fragile historic area.

LISTED IN 1998

Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz
Dessau, Germany
1784–1810
SITE NO. 28

A “garden kingdom,” inspired by the Enlightenment and romantic English gardens of the late eighteenth century, Wörlitz occupies 300 square kilometers within Germany’s Sachsen-Anhalt region. For more than two centuries, this cultural landscape, which includes palaces, statuary of mythological figures, follies, and bridges, has been one of Central Europe’s most significant designed cultural landscapes. Goethe was among the prominent figures who derived inspiration from the site, which was built also to highlight modern agrarian practices. Since World War II, a power station, Autobahn segment, and other industrial elements were built in and around the site. And following German reunification, urban development in this part of former East Germany has intensified, especially because of the region’s high unemployment. During the year that Hanover hosts Expo 2000, tourism to the garden is expected to rise dramatically from its present one million, an increase that may overwhelm it. The integrity of the Gartenreich as a historic and cultural landscape is at jeopardy. The right plan is needed to reconcile the conflicting demands on the landscape—as a locale for development, a tourist site, and an environment warranting cultural and ecological restoration.

LISTED IN 1998
From the moment Augustinian choral lords founded the Thomaskirche, it has been the site of some of Leipzig's, if not Germany's, most important cultural and historical events. The University of Leipzig was founded at the church in 1409, the St. Thomas school was established in 1553, and Johann Sebastian Bach served as choir master there from 1723–1750. Toward the end of the fifteenth century, the church nave was reconstructed as a Gothic hall and the facade redefined with local sandstone. Renovations were performed in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Despite surrounding modern-day buildings, the church's daringly peaked roof—63 degrees, the steepest of its kind in Europe—prevails in the city skyline. But this roof and its supporting beams are being eaten away by insects and moisture. Sulphur emissions from regional coal mines that operated up until 1959, concomitant with current air pollution, have eroded the statuary, the sandstone facade, and interior Gothic paintings. Sizeable funds are required for the restoration work, plans for which include the building of an organ that would replicate the original sounds played by Bach.

Many Sephardic Jews fleeing the Spanish Inquisition landed on the Greek island of Rhodes, which had become part of the Ottoman Empire by 1522. There they established a synagogue that remains the oldest functioning synagogue in Greece and one of the oldest in Europe. Of the town's 1,673 Jews taken to Auschwitz in 1944, 151 survived and returned; the membership of the synagogue now numbers 35. The interior is defined by three aisles demarcated by painted arches supported by massive columns that are a melding of Corinthian and Ionic motifs. The black-and-white stone mosaic floor is typical of buildings used for centuries in the Old Town of Rhodes. Two ehals (arks), modelled after those in the ancient synagogue of Sardis, frame a courtyard doorway. The synagogue was constructed of an indigenous porous stone that is fast corroding. Unless every stone is replaced and the inadequately sloped roof reconfigured, one of the last remaining synagogues in Greece will collapse. The plan for conservation is in place, but funds are not.
BASGO GOMPA (MAITREYA TEMPLES)
LADAKH, LEH, INDIA
1530–1699 SITE NO. 31

In Buddhist philosophy, the Maitreya represents the Buddha of the future; this temple site dedicated to the Maitreya serves the Tibetan Buddhist diaspora as a symbol of hope and faith. Its three sacred buildings, constructed in the fifteenth century, are the oldest surviving Chamba Lhakhang (Maitreya Temples). Within the main temple sits a 14-meter-high Maitreya Buddha, surrounded by murals depicting scenes from the life of the deity and portraits of patrons responsible for its construction; murals and statuary similarly embellish the two smaller temples. The fortress complex is used by the community and monks of Hemis Monastery for ceremonies and holidays. Basgo Gompa occupies a man-made hill that is being eroded by wind. Monks and locals regularly shore up the crumbling walls but the exterior cobblestone foundation needs structural stabilization. Water leaking through the roofs has threatened the stability of the floor of the main temple, as well as its statue and murals. An active community and residents of the temple complex are eager to begin restoration as soon as a plan is devised and funds are secured.

CHAMPANER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
PANCHMAHAL, GUJARAT, INDIA
15TH–16TH CENTURY SITE NO. 32

Medieval Champaner was an important stop on the military and trade route linking Malwa and Gujarat. Dominating the site was the 800-meter-high Pavagadh Hill, upon which a fortress was established in the seventh century. Champaner city developed below the hill, sprawling over six kilometers that came to be filled with secular, religious, and civic structures reflecting the various Hindu, Muslim, and Jain regimes that controlled the city. Mahmud Shah Begda, who made the city the prosperous capital of the state of Gujarat, established much of medieval Champaner. One single excavation by Amir Haveli reveals the sophisticated architectural and engineering planning of the late fifteenth century. The 69 standing monuments—of which 39 are protected by the state—point to the wealth that remains buried. These face the threat of dissolution from encroachment and unplanned development. Highways cutting across the site, industrial pollution, new construction, and blasting from nearby quarry operations undermine the foundations. Champaner’s integrity and viability as a historic site is at risk; it desperately needs adequate designation and recognition on a national and international scale.
For medieval travelers on the major east-west caravan route through the Thar Desert, Jaisalmer might have appeared as a mirage. The fortress city, high on a hill, was built of golden-colored sandstone and limestone. The citadel was protected by monumental semi-circular bastions, within which were intricately decorated palaces, squares, and temples. Jaisalmer continues to have great vitality, the only still-functioning fortress city in India. In the last few years, the city has become a major tourist destination, resulting in increased traffic and the adaptation of houses to accommodate a growing number of guests. The introduction of running water to the city without a proper drainage system is an enormous problem—allowing water to run down streets and absorb into foundations. Water-eroded foundations have caused scores of properties to collapse. Most recently in August 1999, an unprecedented six inches of rain in 48 hours fell on the city resulting in collapse of three of the 99 bastions. Since listing in 1996, WMF, American Express, and state grants were used to stabilize and restore the Rani ka Mahal (Queen’s Palace). However with the recent damage, funds for emergency stabilization, documentation, and planning for the bastions are the priority.

This former department store of Calcutta aspired to be a civic landmark on par with Government House and the Victoria Memorial. Occupying one of the city’s most prominent intersections, this neo-baroque emporium—with domes, clock tower, and arched recessed windows—exemplified fashionable shopping during the British Raj. The first shopping levels including barrel-vaulted arcades in stained glass; bridges and “floating” gangways accessed upper-level residential apartments arrayed about a large courtyard. Underutilized since nationalization in 1947, the structure has deteriorated dramatically. In a recent landmark victory, the Calcutta Municipal Corporation successfully negotiated with the owner to begin rehabilitation instead of demolishing it and redeveloping the site. Included on Calcutta’s recently issued heritage list, the threat is not that the building will be lost, but that its rich potential may not be realized. An appropriate and successful adaptive reuse project could provide a critical model for India, where preservation subsidies do not exist and for Calcutta, whose architecture rebirth has not yet been assured.
Prayers and services continue at St. Anne Church as they have since the late seventeenth century. The white-washed, five-story church is a typical, and yet extraordinary, example of the Indian Baroque of the Portuguese colonial period. Unlike the naves of European baroque churches that usually have one entablature crowning a single order of pilasters, St. Anne's contains two orders, the result of novel visual and architectural tricks. Stone and wood interior surfaces are embellished with native Indian floral motifs—lotuses, palm leaves, and tropical flowers and fruits—and the high-reaching vault incorporates Gothic and Romanesque themes. Despite an active congregation, St. Anne's is marked by numerous structural problems that threaten its viability. A major longitudinal crack runs the length of the vault, water seeps through broken roof tiles damaging plaster walls and woodwork, and the staircase of a cracked belltower is too weak to use. Once these and other repairs are made, a regular and rigorous program of maintenance can be enforced. But the Indian government, which owns the edifice, lacks the funds to restore this and the many other important colonial monuments of Goa.

There were once many villages in Indonesia with steeply pitched wooden dwellings built without nails and embodying vernacular motifs and architectural practices. The Nias Habitat (Orno Hada in the Nias language), on an island off Sumatra, is one of the very few surviving ensembles of this type. The main house was erected in 1715 by Sozalawa Bu’ulolo as a royal palace and meeting room for ritual events that included the election of clan chiefs. Surrounding dwellings are built on wooden poles with centered entrances reached from below as a safeguard against attacks. The Nias region is poor, but it lies near Lagundri beach, a popular destination for visiting cruise ships and surfers from abroad. While establishing an economic base is crucial, there are fears that changes introduced through outside contact may encourage locals to disassemble or compromise the structures. Since their erection, none of the houses has received any serious conservation treatment and many suffer from leaking roofs and insect infestation. In addition to finding funds for materials to make repairs, locals must be made aware that the Omo Hada is a national cultural asset.
The gods of the sea are honored in the Tanah Lot Temple. Since these sacred Hindu buildings were built after a visit by Dang Hyang Nirartha on his holy trip in the fifteenth century, they have never lost their original function. As a result of continued use, Tanah Lot Temple and the attending wooden structures are well maintained by the community. The peril to the structures comes from the forces of sea water erosion, and from efforts to solve this problem. One hundred concrete tetrapods were installed along the shoreline as a way to protect some structures which are situated on a tiny island (itself once part of the mainland but now separated by erosion). These tetrapods greatly compromise the aesthetic integrity of the temple and the natural site. A less visually intrusive solution is needed. The Ministry of Education is hoping that a technical-feasibility study will lead to a more appropriate and effective solution for keeping the sea at bay.

Erbil has been continually inhabited for around 8,000 years. During Assyrian times (2000 to 1500 B.C.) it was a principal center of worship of the goddess Ishtar. Alexander the Great's defeat of the Persian king Darius III in 331 B.C. is among the many historic events that occurred there. Its main landmark, the citadel, perched 26 meters above the surrounding ground level, was built atop archaeological ruins from consecutive historic settlements. It has an area of 102,000 square meters and was inhabited possibly by 5000 people at one time. Up to the beginning of this century it served as a cultural and administrative center, where elegant buildings stood and prosperous families lived. Some houses have now been subdivided and lack proper infrastructure and sanitation. Many buildings are either structurally unsound or collapsing outright. Only now has it been possible for international agencies to gain access to cultural heritage sites in Iraq. A preservation action plan is needed to call world attention to the cultural, archaeological, and historical significance of the site, now within a city inhabited by over 750,000 people.
Legend holds that Saint Brendan, known as “The Navigator,” crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the sixth century some 900 years before Columbus. What is fact, however, is that he established an early medieval monastery and center of learning at Clonfert in County Galway. The present Hiberno-Romanesque-style cathedral dates from the mid-twelfth century. Although the building currently serves a Church of Ireland congregation, Irish Protestants and Catholics share interest in preserving this relic of their common cultural heritage. The solid stone edifice and bell tower is distinguished for its portal and sandstone doorway, acknowledged to be the finest in Ireland. The doorway is centered amid an exuberantly carved series of recessing arches featuring geometric, zoomorphic, and Celtic designs, above which are found several carved heads. Weathering has eroded much detail and the south transept is in ruins. Ill-conceived repairs have caused further damage. Interior plastering has prevented the stone from breathing, causing granulations, spalling, and general deterioration. Ireland’s National Monuments Act excludes the church from receiving national funds because it is an active ecclesiastical property. No conservation work is underway and the small congregation cannot afford repairs.

Three mudbrick arches that span a gateway are the world’s oldest known arches made of this material. The gate, set on sloping earth ramparts, was constructed in the second millennium B.C. as a defense for the Canaanite city of Laish. The site had been occupied since the fifth millennium B.C. and is identified with the biblical Dan and reputed to be where King Jeroboam re instituted worship of the golden calf in the tenth century B.C. Excavations carried out from 1966 to 1999 revealed city walls, an Israelite sanctuary, sacred pillars, a tomb, artifacts, and the 15½-meter-wide, 7-meter-tall, 13½-meter-deep gate complex. The arches survived the millennia covered in soil. Deterioration of the mudbrick began soon after excavation in 1979 uncovered the eastern face of the gate. For protection, the Israel Antiquities Authority backfilled the central arch and western face of the gate and erected a roof over still-visible surfaces. Exposure to the elements is jeopardizing the gate and arch. Even though a conservation and management plan for the site has been devised, no work has begun.
Israel's oldest mosque outside Jerusalem (according to historians) now stands in a town with a mixed population of Muslims, Jews, and Christians. At the edge of the early Muslim site is a square minaret with stone elevations marked by recessed, arched windows. Beyond the tower lie the mosque ruins and a network of subterranean vaults and cisterns. Near the tower is the tomb of Nebi Salih, which is a regular pilgrimage site, and a Muslim cemetery still in use. Since excavations were performed between 1949 and 1956, little has been done to protect the structures. In addition to erosion from blowing sand and vegetation, and general decay from exposure, the site suffers from lack of management and conservation plans. The town has shown little concern for preserving its architectural legacy. The Israel Antiquities Authority has championed the need for research and an architectural survey and master plan, followed by a long-term conservation project. A recent Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant supported a survey of the mosque ruins. Additional surveys of the tower and subterranean structures are necessary, but neither state nor local funds have become available.

Listed in 1998

Since excavation began in 1748, Pompeii continues to reveal what everyday life was like in the ancient Roman world. Pompeii is the source for most knowledge of ancient wall paintings, as well as how commercial and domestic establishments functioned in ancient Rome. To date, 1,266 buildings have been uncovered, within 109 acres excavated out of a total 163. Commercial structures, private dwellings, frescoed walls, marble and terra-cotta furnishings, household items, and even impressions (preserved as plaster casts) of people and animals at the moment of their death from the volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius have been uncovered. American Express and Kress Foundation grants have supported urgent conservation and planning, but the perils that prompted Watch listing in 1996 and 1998 remain: physical threats, largely due to inadequate maintenance and conservation, and the need to manage tourist flow more effectively, and provide better interpretation for over 2 million annual visitors. Fiscal autonomy was recently granted to an effective on-site authority. Current goals include prioritizing necessary restorations and establishing guidelines for conservation procedures. The Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Ercolano, and Torre Annunziata are on the World Heritage List.
The prolific architect and engineer Lorenzo Nottolini (1787–1851) was instructed by his benefactor, Duke Carlo Ludovico (Bourbon), that the bridge linking Fomoli and Chifenti, near Bagni di Lucca’s thermal baths, should be both a public utility and a glorious monument testifying to their healing properties. Before the bridge was completed, Nottolini died and the final design was turned over to Bettino Ricasoli. The resulting suspension bridge featured a wooden platform, triumphal arch gates faced in sandstone, and delicate yet vigorously articulated iron members. Wooden members and chains damaged during bombing in World War II were rebuilt in 1953. In a nation that is used to conserving ancient monuments, it has been difficult to convince town authorities and locals that a regional suspension bridge of the mid-nineteenth century can also be a landmark of national cultural importance. The surface of the bridge is worn, the nodes of the chains appear compromised, and sandstone surfacing is flaking. While these structural issues warrant immediate attention, civic pride in this bridge also needs to be revived.

Beginning in the thirteenth century, the steep, wooded hills above five Mediterranean coastal villages in Liguria—Monterosso, Riomaggiore, Vernazza, Corniglia, and Manarola—were fashioned into terraces for wine cultivation. Inestimable manpower was required to accomplish the geological-agricultural transformation. The terraces were buttressed with some 2,000 kilometers of dry walls. The immediate region is still defined by these hills, but their centuries-old role has changed. The cultivated parcels have been largely abandoned; barely 100 hectares of the terraces are used now to grow grape vines. Few young people in the region are interested in agriculture and most of the villages have experienced sizeable population decreases. Consequent lack of maintenance on the terrace walls means that there is a constant, imminent threat of landslides. Terrace walls need to be secured and rebuilt. Above all, what needs to be examined is whether traditional agricultural practices can or should be reintroduced or if new ecological uses can be found for the fertile land in order to attract a new breed of concerned cultivators. Cinque Terre is on the World Heritage List.
Within the fortress-like Santi Quattro Coronati church near the Coliseum is a cloister that may be the first built in the Roman-Cosmatesque style. Named for the Cosmati family who advanced a novel style of decoration in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Cosmatesque style often made use of colorful mosaics and inlaid marble designs in churches. This cloister is attached to the southern side of the ancient basilica of Santi Quattro, the foundation for which dates to the fourth century and whose name derives from the story of four soldiers martyred under Diocletian. In the sixteenth century, the monastery and cloister was transferred to the Augustinian Nuns, in whose care it remains. A model restoration was performed on the cloister in the early twentieth century. The contemplative, two-story space is threatened by excessive dampness from subterranean water sources and accelerating deterioration of stone and plaster work; the effects of air pollution have added to the problems. A conservation plan for one of Rome’s most significant—and most endangered—medieval complexes remains to be developed.

Soon after the colonial town of Falmouth was laid out in the 1770s on Jamaica’s north coast, it became the capital of the parish and a prosperous port from which sugar and rum were shipped to overseas destinations. Falmouth’s substantial houses, shops, public buildings, and warehouses are among the finest examples of Georgian vernacular architecture in the Caribbean. The economy was once strong enough to rival Kingston, but as the port’s economy faltered, it regressed to a quiet coastal town. Much of the early building stock has survived, with few alterations, but pervasive lack of maintenance has taken its toll on the town’s aesthetic identity. Hurricane damage in 1988 was substantial and many buildings have yet to be repaired. Throughout the neat grid of streets, buildings can be seen near collapse, with some, such as the historic Barrett House, having succumbed. The waterfront, public landscaping, and public spaces are poorly maintained. Without a sound economic base, Falmouth will continue to stagnate. Revitalization depends, in part, on establishing Falmouth, with its important cultural resources, as a major tourist destination in Jamaica.
Although remnants of civilizations dating to 7,000 B.C. have been found at Petra, most of the extraordinary structures now visible at the site are from the city of the Nabataeans, begun some 2,000 years ago. Nabataea was a trading center between Arabia, Syria, and Egypt at the western terminus of the eastern caravan routes. Elaborate architectural and hydrological structures were built to protect the area from flash floods. Dams, cisterns, and grooved channels were used for water supply, storage, and irrigation. The inhabitants created magnificent sculptures, monumental art, and ceramics. Throughout 1,000 years, Petra evolved into a Roman and later Byzantine city. Sustained archaeological work has revealed a virtual skyline of buildings in the rocks. Yet decay and damage of Petra is almost as legendary as its effect on the viewer. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has introduced policies for visitation, park management, and regulation. Building walls, however, are fragile and will crumble if not conserved. The site is often subject to flash floods and seismic activity. Water seepage continues to erode rock-cut monuments and free-standing structures. Looting and tourist-related encroachment remain serious threats. *Petra is on the World Heritage List.*

Six stone structures constructed without the use of mortar are what remain of one of the first settlements in the Lake Victoria region of Kenya. The walls of the structures range from 1.2 meters to 4.2 meters in height and 1 to 3 meters wide; the main enclosure measures some 140 meters in diameter. The impregnable buildings at Thimlich Ohinga point to a communal, centralized power system that developed in the region in the fourteenth century. Although Kenya designated the complex a national monument in 1981, only a skeleton staff has been employed to oversee the open-air, unprotected site. Several portions of walls have caved in and at the main enclosure all points of entry are now blocked by fallen rubble. Major repair work is needed for all the walls, followed by a plan for regular inspections and maintenance. A perimeter fence needs to be erected, concomitant with an increase in on-site staff members. Eventually, it is hoped that an interpretative center can be built and this very important group of monuments can be preserved for posterity.
A wild, rocky peninsula 400 meters long and 50 meters wide was the site of a settlement that spanned at least three thousand years. Most of Enfeh’s ancient fabric lies buried, but remnants of two eras in its history have been unearthed—from its earliest origins in the second millennium B.C., and from the seventh century A.D. (two exposed medieval rupestrine chapels). Discoveries include a Phoenician town wall, a Roman wall, mosaic flooring, wine presses, millstones, and stairways.

When included on the 1998 Watch list, Enfeh faced a serious threat from a proposed port expansion project that would have overwhelmed it. Although that project has been halted, the site is still in a precarious condition. Houses encroach on the ruins, excavated archaeological remains lie exposed to the elements and vegetation, and locals have little regard for the site. Current plans for the expansion of the fishing industry will boost the local economy, but the populace needs to be convinced of the importance of appropriate, sustainable development.

Listed in 1998

George Town, the capital of Penang Island, is everything a thriving city should be: a historic environment of residences, shops, religious buildings and civic spaces; varied ethnic groups occupying distinctive neighborhoods; and overlapping streetscapes with vibrant street life. The former British trading post, established in 1786, maintains its original plan and waterfront context. More than 100 churches, mosques, temples, shrines, and lodges provide the focal points for diverse religious celebrations. A few of George Town’s first-generation brick buildings (1790–1830) survive in the old historic core, while the majority of its 10,000 heritage buildings span the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. But like most historic urban centers, George Town faces severe development pressures—new, unsympathetic intrusions, conversion of residences into offices, overwhelming traffic, and developers eager to demolish vernacular treasures. The imminent repeal of rent control is accelerating the pace at which tenants are displaced and buildings insensitively renovated or demolished. Landlords and municipal authorities need to be convinced that conservation is a form of sustainable development that can foster cultural tourism while reinforcing the highly valued social fabric of a local community.
Kampung Cina River Frontage
Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
late 19th–early 20th century

Kampung Cina is the waterfront entry to the historic district of the modernizing city of Kuala Terengganu. This district is a unique confluence of Kampung Cina, a street of traditional Chinese shop houses which follows the curve of the river mouth, the adjacent Malay villages with vernacular timber structures, and the old palace of the Terengganu sultanate. Some of the shop houses date from the turn of the twentieth century and feature decorative ceramic cut-and-paste shard-work and Art Deco elements. The physical fabric continues to deteriorate and refuse trapped by pylons in the river is increasing. Recent repeal of rent control may jeopardize these buildings, which would destroy the character of the community. Since the 1998 Watch listing, a facade and structural upgrading proposal has been prepared for a shop house as a model and a phased area conservation and revitalisation study is nearing completion.

Listed in 1998

Listed in 1998

Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples
Mnajdra, Malta
3600 B.C.–2500 B.C.

The Maltese temples are considered the oldest surviving free-standing stone structures in the world. The curving monuments, built before Egypt’s great pyramids, stand in groupings across the island. They may have first been rediscovered in medieval times, but their real significance was not established until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Constructed of durable coralline and softer globigerina limestone, the Mnajdra temples, along with others in the immediate area, reveal much about the western world’s earliest construction methods. Although they have withstood the elements for several millennia, many of the megaliths are collapsing. A geophysical assessment and conservation plan is needed to stabilize the structures. Rain and salt air continue to erode surfaces while vibrations from nearby quarries may also have weakened temple walls. Visitors, too, inflict damage. A recent convening of preservation agencies, including representatives from UNESCO, stressed the urgency for physical consolidation of the sites. The megalithic temples of Malta are on the World Heritage List.
Like their contemporaries in the southwestern United States, the Paquimé of northern Mexico lived in remote communities built of adobe at the base of sheer mountain cliffs. Of these pre-Hispanic sites, Casas Grandes, near Madera is the largest, and most studied, of an indeterminate number situated along a probable commercial route leading to the Pacific. While similar sites are comparatively well documented in the United States, those in Mexico have received little attention. Out of hundreds, only 30 have been officially registered on the government inventory of cultural heritage, but even that designation is no guarantee of protection. Local ranchers still use many dwellings in the Madera region as shelter for livestock. Because of the sites’ remoteness, vandals and treasure hunters have been able to inflict considerable damage. All of the Madera caves need to be registered and a multidisciplinary team of professionals must be enlisted to guide research, conservation, and interpretation. A recent book about these sites has helped draw attention to the perils facing them. While ecotourism may be the answer, an enforceable management plan needs to be devised as soon as possible.

Listed in 1998

Spanish domination of Mexico began—and ended—at this fort. The island site was first discovered in 1518 by the adventurer Juan de Grijalva and construction began in 1535 on what became one of the most secure and technologically advanced forts in the New World. It was the first port in the Americas, serving as both the entry point for Christian missionaries and an important link in the West Indies coastal defense system. During the eighteenth century, the fort served as the greatest repository for riches imported from Europe, which subjected it to repeated attacks. With its capture in 1825 by Sainz de Barada, Spanish rule ended. Significant portions of the original masonry fort remain, including bulwarks, towers, parade grounds, a cemetery, dungeons, and the governor’s palace. But most of the structure suffers from severe deterioration, largely a result of its sandy site in a highly polluted harbor. Settling has caused fractures, and waves created by passing tankers continue to erode foundations. Since 1996 Watch listing, significant funds for restoration have been secured, but the scale of work exceeds available resources.

Listed in 1996
In 1751, after José de la Borda struck it rich mining silver in the hills near Taxco de Alarcón, he funded the building of one of Mexico's greatest baroque churches. Notable Mexican artists participated in its construction and detailing, including Cayetano de Siguenza, Isidoro Vicente de Balbas, Joseph de Alba, and Miguel Cabrera. Like many Baroque churches, Santa Prisca took as its theme the glorification of martyrdom, a notion reflected in the altarpieces. Taxco remains a vibrant silver mining city and this active Catholic church remains its most prominent monument.

An urgently-needed, full-scale restoration was begun in 1997 because of cracks and fissures in the vaults and severe water damage in the central dome. Vaults and walls have begun to separate—the result of earthquakes, vibrations from heavy traffic on nearby streets, and from past mining detonations. Presently, most important tasks are: preparation of elevation drawings to facilitate structural, gravitational, and seismic analysis; creation of an inventory of work to be done; and surveillance of the most serious structural issues.

At the height of the classical period in Mesoamerica, Teotihuacán was a cultural, religious, political, economic, and social center, eventually becoming one of the world's largest cities. The site flourished until about A.D. 750 when it was abandoned and set afire. Its pyramids, citadel, temples, palaces, plazas, and paved streets became buried. When Aztecs arrived at the site in the fourteenth century, the city's legacy was celebrated. They renamed the ruins “Teotihuacán,” or “a place where the gods are born.” The first archaeological excavations were performed in the early twentieth century, at which time some of the many mural paintings were uncovered. Even though Teotihuacán is the most visited archaeological site in Mexico and a national symbol, government support has been inadequate. The physical fabric is at great risk, as well as the aesthetic integrity—in part from new commercial construction. A recent American Express grant may establish a model conservation methodology and help leverage further government support. Yet, permanent conservation and tourist management programs are needed. The Pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacán is on the World Heritage List.
Deep within the Lacandon forest, a Mayan settlement was founded around A.D. 400 that became known for an architectural style called the Usumacinta, named for the river that courses the site. The style, which reached its height between 500 and 700, made use of sculptural relief and elaborate floral and geometric wall patterns. Hieroglyphic-like markings chiseled into lintels, altars, and stelae were uncovered by researchers beginning in 1882. In 1972, systematic research was begun that, unlike at other sites in the region, involved preserving as much vegetation as possible; a broader environmental conservation plan was instituted in 1989. There is constant pressure to convert the land for grazing, which has led to erosion, runoff from which dams the river and destroys the natural river bank; resulting floods erode the foundations of the pre-Columbian structures. Further, roads are planned through the forest to facilitate mass tourism and Yaxchilán’s remoteness has made it vulnerable to looters. The formation of a management plans is necessary and the local populace needs to be made aware of the importance of this major pre-Columbian site.

Every Bogd Khaan (head state and religious leader) had his own temple-palace in which to live and pray. Mongolia at one time had 700 such temples, but following the brutal Stalinist purges in 1937 only four temples were left, this one among them. The 10-building complex was built for Khaan VIII Bogd. During his rule, he erected a winter palace in 1903 and later a “Ceremonial Gate” to celebrate Mongolia’s independence in 1911. The wooden buildings, constructed without nails, are a distinctive melding of Asian styles. They are grouped symmetrically along a traditional Asian north-south axis, and situated within two rectangular enclosures. Originally, green glazed tiles covered the roofs. When Khaan VIII died in 1924, the line of succession ended. Both the palace and the Nogoon Labin (Green Residence) are rapidly deteriorating. Rainwater has penetrated interiors, washing away paintings and finishes. Wooden columns and window frames are rotting. State funds and revenues from the on-site museum have allowed some restoration work to move forward, but at a pace too slow to ensure the temple’s survival.

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This Buddhist monastic complex, one of the earliest structures of the Kathmandu Valley, has figured in Nepalese history since at least the thirteenth century. The principal quadrangle retains much of its original configuration, architectural detailing, and iconographic wood carvings. Of the 83 extant Buddhist monasteries in Nepal, Itum is one of the very few to survive intact. The future of this venerable structure is nevertheless precarious—a ruinous timber roof structure threatens collapse; there is no money for repairs, and no legal protection to prevent a new building from replacing it. The situation at Itum Monastery capsulizes key obstacles to the future of preservation in Nepal. First is the inability to identify, list, or protect historical structures outside the World Heritage Sites or under private ownership. Second is the inadequacy of a centralized trust for monument maintenance created when community trusts were nationalized in 1962. Outreach activities aim to compensate for a third problem, the disturbing lack of awareness of the ongoing losses of extraordinary historical buildings.

Hindu and Buddhist temples, shrines, sattals (rest-houses), pathis (small resthouses), and ghats (stone steps leading to a river) line the banks of the Bagmati and Vishnumati rivers in the Kathmandu Valley. For centuries, the Teku Thapatali monuments and the Bagmati river waters were used for funeral and cremation rites, as holy healing places, and for other sacred and secular practices. The Tekudoban ghat, at the confluence of the rivers, is one of the twelve sacred pilgrimage sites in Nepal. During the last 30 years, though, Kathmandu has experienced vast, even chaotic, change. Agricultural fields once adjacent to Teku are now a tangle of hotels and commercial and residential buildings. Many temples are inhabited by squatters. Encroaching development and severe misuse of the river as a virtual open sewer has stripped the area of its religious significance. Removal of sand from the Bagmati River as building material, along with the digging of irrigation channels, has changed its course and flow. A formal plan needs to be devised to attend to emergency repairs and protect the site from uncontrolled development and dumping.
About 9,000 years ago, a spectacular life-size scene of two giraffes was deeply sculpted into the inclined, skyward facing surface of a rocky outcrop in the barren wilderness of the Niger Sahara. Every marking on the animals’ hides is articulated and the proportions are exacting. The style of engraving is similar to a known style of Saharan art, the “Early Hunter” style or period, dating to roughly 10,000–5,000 B.C. The site, previously known only to a handful of indigenous Tuareg and a few European travelers, was fully documented by rock art specialists in 1997 and has since been widely published. Although it is vital that the world knows about this rock carving, it is of equal concern that the work remains protected from visitors, at least until an enforceable tourist management plan is established (the exact location is not listed here for this reason). A single visit by an unsupervised group of tourists could damage it irreparably. Already, there is evidence on the surface of foot-traffic. Proposals call for employing guards and establishing a system requiring future tourists to obtain a permit and attend a briefing session before visiting the site.

The monuments of Uch evoke the many different roles the city has played through history. Uch is thought to be one of the Alexandrias founded by Alexander the Great; it was also a medieval refuge for displaced central Asian scholars and craftsmen, an independent seat of power during the thirteenth-century Mongol invasions, and a regional focal point for Sufi Islam. The surviving shrines, sanctuaries, cemeteries, and mausoleums, including the Bibi Jawandi tomb, incorporate glazed tile and brick revetments, lime plaster panels, terra-cotta embellishments, brick structural walls laid in earth mortars, and ingenious corner tower buttresses. Today Uch is stagnating, burdened by poverty, environmental degradation, and a breakdown of municipal management. Ad-hoc repairs using cement mortars in brick infill were made to two of the three most notable monuments, which disfigured them and also introduced structural hazards. A grant from American Express has funded documentation surveys and project planning and preparation, but additional financial resources are needed to halt further deterioration of the monuments and to implement a holistic conservation plan involving the local community.

LISTED IN 1998
Beginning in the early sixteenth century, the Spanish and British campaigned intensely to control existing colonies and win new ones in the Caribbean. San Lorenzo Castle and San Gerónimo Fort are among the many fortifications that once protected Panama’s Caribbean coast. Most of the forts reveal progressive European architectural and engineering influences. When the Spanish established San Lorenzo in 1595 as a depot for gold shipments from Mesoamerica to Spain, they chose a rocky site above the mouth of the Chagres River. Its ruins include the castle fortress, a military lunette, and high battery, all built over a 200-year-period. San Gerónimo was built in the seventeenth century as an Italian-style polygonal fortress to which was added in the mid-eighteenth century a long, low battery of French style. An American Express grant will help support a model stabilization project in cooperation with local authorities. At this critical time, with Panama assuming full control of the area, additional maintenance is required, including removal of vegetation, rectifying water erosion, and protecting the monuments from exposure. The Fortifications of Portobelo and San Lorenzo are on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1998

When Cusco became the capital of the Incas in the fourteenth century, its status as a political, religious, and economic center across a vast region of South America was unchallenged. The city took on a new identity under Spanish colonial rule (established in 1534), but remained important despite having to cede its status as capital to the city of Lima, the seat of the colonial government. Cloisters, churches, palaces, and private houses defined the cityscape, with the Spanish building many structures atop Inca stone walls. Cusco became a largely baroque city after a devastating earthquake in 1650. Today, significant portions of the historic city center are devolving into slums as population density increases. Many historically important dwellings are decaying. The crowding is exacerbated by escalating tourism, which has displaced neighborhood residents. American Express supported a plan for a pilot study for citywide restoration. Municipal authorities proceeded to carry out minimal work recommended by the plan. Cusco is among the world’s most significant urban centers and a master plan for its viability must be implemented and enforced. Cusco is on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1996
Los Pinchudos Archaeological Site  
Río Abiseo National Park, Peru  
16th century  
SITE NO. 65

Deep within jungles of the vast Río Abiseo National Park is an array of pre-Hispanic ceremonial structures, dwellings, terraces and platforms, roads, and funeral buildings. Los Pinchudos, among the most important of the park's 36 archaeological sites, consists of a group of seven wood and stone funerary chambers situated on two levels of a steep cliff. The exterior surfaces of the chambers are decorated with inlaid stone mosaics and red, yellow, and white paint. Anthropomorphic sculptures, miraculously preserved, hang from cornice timbers under the eaves of the principal chamber. Los Pinchudos' stone block foundations and chamber walls are shifting in a process of steady deterioration. The slow collapse is due to seismic activity, natural fatigue of building materials, and exposure to the elements. Although the park is well managed, visitors have repeatedly damaged the chambers. Los Pinchudos will soon be lost, because of the harsh environmental conditions and accelerating deterioration. An appropriate preservation plan would include prioritizing structures most in danger, implementing conservation measures, and establishing a maintenance program. Rio Abiseo National Park is on the World Heritage List as both a cultural site and natural area.

Machu Picchu  
Urubamba, Cusco, Peru  
15th century  
SITE NO. 66

The ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu, high in the south-central Andes, was never really part of Spanish Peru. As a result, in 1911, when Hiram Bingham became the first non-Peruvian to visit, it was one of the few pre-Columbian urban centers found virtually intact. The five-square-mile site is situated on a narrow shelf of land between two towering peaks and it owes its preservation to this remote locale. Even today, visitors must arrive by foot on the Inca Path—one of the world's most inspiring approaches to an ancient site—or by bus, climbing the aptly-named Zig Zag Bingham Road, built in 1948. A government-endorsed aims to build cable-cars from Agua Calientes below the site to Machu Picchu to facilitate access. This mode of transit could destroy the serene, isolated quality of the site and lead to a quadrupling of tourists. A massive public awareness campaign is proposed to inform the Peruvian government and people of the potential harm this project could be to their cultural heritage. Machu Picchu is on the World Heritage List.
The steep mountainous terrain of northern Luzon was not an impediment for the Ifugao people who settled there millennia ago. From the heavily forested slopes, they carved out multileveled terraces for rice cultivation and dug an ingenious network of irrigation channels from forest water sources. These expertly rendered "structures" of agricultural engineering continue to function, producing rice for personal subsistence rather than commercial sale. But natural and man-made factors now threaten the existence of this living cultural landscape. For many Ifugao people, the traditional rice terraces no longer satisfy their economic or culinary needs. As the landscape continues to lose its importance in daily life, the young Ifugao have become increasingly indifferent to its survival and conservation. Much of the indigenous irrigation system has been destroyed through seepage and landslides, and terrace walls have been eroded by burrowing giant earthworms spawned by El Niño. An agricultural management program needs to be established to restore and preserve the rice terraces, followed by a community awareness campaign to highlight the great cultural and economic legacy of the terraces.

Shortly after the reunification of Pomerania with the Commonwealth of Poland, a round brick tower known as the "Lantern" was built near the mouth of the Vistula River to protect the port of Gdansk. A three-story gun tower and moat were built around the tower in 1563. Following the design of the well-known Flemish architect Anthony van Obberghen, the already-secure complex was later strengthened with four earth bastions that gave the site a striking semi-star shape. In response to Napoleonic forces, the Prussian government added yet another fortress barrier. The invincible Vistulamouth Fortress lost its military significance in 1919, along with smaller forts along the river, most of which were pulled down. It was severely damaged in 1945 and partially rebuilt. Today, the fortress is a virtual oasis amid the vast industrial sprawl of a chemical factory. Sulphur and coal emissions are ever-present. Waves created by large passing ships also weaken the foundation. An American Express grant was awarded to the site in 1998 for initial restoration work, but additional, detailed studies are needed to determine how to save the site, literally and contextually.

Listed in 1998
The many generations of the Bánffy family each added their own embellishments and sense of history to the castle in which they lived. At some point, the structure was transformed from a medieval rural house into the country’s most important Renaissance-style castle, a profile it retains. In the late eighteenth century, the first governor of Transylvania began work on a north wing, and, following the war of independence against Habsburg rule, late Renaissance-style flourishes, as well as baroque motifs, were added. These dominate the present appearance of the building. Successive Bánffy generations created an English Romantic garden on the premises, stables, and a sculpture-filled courtyard. The last owner, Count Mihlós Bánffy, mediated on behalf of Hungary during World War II and as an act of revenge for his peace work, retreating German soldiers set fire to the house in 1944. The castle was subjected to further degradation under the Communist regime. Vandal’s and natural decay have added to its near demise. A sound and inspiring plan has been proposed to create a restoration-training center or cultural facility in Bánffy Castle.

In the mid-eighteenth century, the Golitsyn family hired French architects to design a palatial country estate on the outskirts of Moscow. Prince Nikolai Yusupov bought the property in 1810 and remodeled the palace extensively to display his large art collections. The complex today encompasses the palace, a church and mausoleum, French sculpture garden, and numerous decorative structures and outbuildings, including a theater with original curtain and sets designed by Pietro Gonzago. Arkhangelskoye remained a Yusupov family residence until 1917, whereupon it became, simultaneously, a sanitarium and a museum and theater. In the mid-1980s, the palace was closed for renovations, and its collections, including paintings by Tiepolo, Boucher, and Van Dyke, were warehoused in an insecure wing. Then work on the palace ceased. The Ministry of Culture, which acquired Arkhangelskoye in 1996, cannot maintain the neglected property. Exterior columns and plaster work are damaged; the theater’s roof and main staircase are unsound. If the deterioration process were reversed, the museum and theater could reopen, generating revenues to make the complex self-sufficient.
The village of Irkoutsk, which in 1686 became the capital of Oriental Siberia, was an important stop on commercial trade routes between the Orient and the Occident. Irkoutsk lies midway between Moscow and Vladivostock. The city's history is closely linked with the revolutionary nobles who rebelled against the Czar in December 1825 (hence the name "Decembrists"). These nobles introduced French language and culture to the city, strong traces of which endure. The city's historical profile is augmented by its rich eighteenth-century architectural heritage of multi-colored, two-story wooden houses. Most of these eighteenth-century dwellings feature galleries and carved cornices. A fire in 1879 destroyed many houses. Of the 1,500 that survive today, one third are in very precarious condition (the Russian financial crisis of August 1998 further aggravated the situation). A Paris-based organization has been working since 1993 to secure funds to rehabilitate the houses and has already carried out restoration work on the Chastine house and planning for one other. Completion of the work on these two houses would provide prototypes for a city-wide program.

Listed in 1998

Catherine the Great commissioned the great Italian architect Antonio Rinaldi to build a rococo-style, Chinese-inspired palace to serve her as a private retreat from court duties. The Chinese Palace is considered Rinaldi's finest creation and is among the most complete of all suburban imperial palaces. The original interiors have survived, including elaborately articulated parquet floors, extravagant chinoiserie decorations, ceiling plafonds, and the outstanding Bugle Work Room. But this monument to eighteenth-century Russian court architecture is in an increasingly fragile state. Without a heating system, the interiors are subject to widely fluctuating temperature and humidity extremes. A leaky roof has caused damage to interior and exterior walls. A poor drainage system from a lake on the property has led to severe water penetration in the rooms. A comprehensive restoration and repair program is urgently required, including the installation of a heating and climate-control system. While the Chinese Palace is a priority, the Great Menshikov Palace, Coasting Hill Pavilion, and Palace of Peter III—the other principal buildings of the ensemble—also urgently need attention.
In its earliest days, Paanajärvi was a trading post between Vikings and the people of Byzantium. More recently, it was one of the villages from which material for the Karelian-Finnish epic *Kalevala* was gathered in the early 1800s. For decades, little was known of the village’s wooden architecture or its oral folk traditions, which have endured because Paanajärvi was inside the Soviet’s “closed zone.” After the collapse of the Soviet Union, international scholars rediscovered the village. During an aggressive agricultural expansion program in the 1960s in which the Soviets leveled many regional villages, Paanajärvi was spared because plans had already been set for a dam across the Viena Kemi River. Economic crises in Russia stalled the project, which if completed would have resulted in the flooding of the village. Listed since 1996 as endangered by this project, Paanajärvi still survives intact. A new company, however, plans to proceed with the power plant and so the threat looms again. The site warrants international attention. In the meantime, restoration of the wooden buildings has begun, with local carpenters trained for the work, partial funding for which has come from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

Rostov Veliky, one of Russia’s oldest cities, is also one of its first spiritual centers. Written records from 862 mention the thriving town, about 200 kilometers northeast of Moscow. Rostov Veliky became the ancient capital of Russia. After losing its significance when Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg, it influenced the development of that city as well as Moscow. Within the surviving earthen ramparts and seventeenth-century town walls, the medieval town presents a spectacular array of vernacular wooden houses and ecclesiastical domes. The Metropolitan’s Palace, now called the Rostov Kremlin, is the most notable set of buildings. Until recently, this historic city center was the heart of urban Rostov Veliky, and its chief commercial and residential sector. But a rising water table undermines many of the wooden and stone structures, and many inhabitants have been leaving the historic center. Moisture has eaten away painted surfaces, ornamentation, and entire foundations. Revitalization of the area as a place for living and working depends on solving the water table problems, repairing the damaged properties, and relinking the historic core to the rest of urban Rostov Veliky.
Konstantin Melnikov wanted to design a theater whose function and plan would be immediately discernible from the outside. His Russakov Club, built as a theater for workers who labored in the nearby factories, featured three massive galleries that projected high above the street and were equally spaced along the semi-circular envelope of the building. The theater is one of the finest examples of late Constructivist architecture and its interior is noted for its adaptability to different seating and staging arrangements. Although the theater was leased in 1996 to the prominent Russian theater director Roman Viktiuk for use as a performance arena, the building is in an unstable state. The structural integrity of the long, flat roof is in question and the building's foundations may need work. Interior columns in the fan-shaped auditorium need to be rebuilt and brick walls are cracking. The only maintenance performed on the building since construction has been an exterior replastering and repainting in the late 1980s. A structural analysis needs to be carried out so that a plan for restoration can proceed.

Listed in 1998

Even though the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto (1898–1976) believed in modernist ideals and technologies, he also admired sensuous forms and man-made objects rather than just mass produced ones. This public library was built for a Finnish town that became part of the Soviet Union after World War II. This early work incorporated many of the materials, forms and principles that would eventually typify Aalto's work: natural, warm-hued materials, undulating surfaces, elaborate detailing and a masterful handling of natural light and spatial sequences. Like other major landmarks of modern architecture, the Vyborg public library has begun to age, a process to which modernist buildings were once thought immune. The library was left abandoned for more than 10 years after World War II and subsequent repairs were inadequate and ill-conceived. Exterior brick walls and leaking roofs must be repaired, and nearly all doors and windows need to be replaced with compatible materials. Technical systems are outworn and there is no original detail or surface cladding left. All interior finishes and details require restoration. The ongoing economic crisis in Russia has prevented funds from being allocated.
Followers of the Eastern Christian rite erected a series of wooden churches in the Carpathian region of northeast Slovakia, even though their religious practices were deemed illegal at times. This precisely constructed church at the edge of the village maintains a small congregation of 50 members, the majority of them elderly. A log-cabin construction serves as the base of the church, and three conical towers cap the multitiered, shingled roof. On both the interior and exterior, the church reflects western European and Byzantine influences. With a dwindling congregation, few funds available for maintenance, and a paucity of carpenters familiar with traditional building techniques and materials, Basil the Great Church is falling prey to the forces of nature. Moss, mold, lichen, and insects are destroying the roof, timbers, and wooden icons. Effective financial help must be found beyond the internal sources already tapped, or this important monument will not survive. Other wooden churches nearby, also of considerable significance, are equally at risk. Saving Basil the Great would provide an important model for conserving the wooden ecclesiastical heritage of the region.

Gebel Barkal is an isolated sandstone butte alongside the Nile that marks the site of the ancient city of Napata. The Egyptians and later Nubians ("Kushites") identified the 90-meter high mountain as the residence of their supreme god Amun. From about 1460 to 1100 B.C., Napata marked the southern limit of the Egyptian African empire in the eighth century B.C., it became the northern capital of the Nubian Kingdom of Kush, whose kings restored the temples and made the site their primary coronation center. Some 13 temples, three palaces, and many royal pyramids were built here. Since the nineteenth century, the site has yielded numerous important statues and inscriptions. Unfortunately, constant winds, blowing sand, Nile floods, the growth of deep-rooted bushes, unregulated visitors, and motor traffic all combine to degrade the soft sandstone ruins. The greatest immediate need for is a durable wall to encircle the complex to protect it from flooding and regulate access. A segment has been built, but funds are needed to complete it.
Economic forces as well as the Inquisition impelled hundreds of Sephardic Jews to migrate from Brazil as well as from Europe in the second half of the seventeenth century for the New World land of Suriname (at the time, Dutch Guyana). The sugar plantation settlement they established, deep in the interior, came to be known as Jodensavanne. Jodensavanne, which developed into the New World’s largest and only autonomous Jewish agrarian community, was a curious blend of Jewish ideology and Dutch town planning ideals. A 90-foot-long synagogue, built by enslaved West African labor, was the first of any architectural significance in the western hemisphere. Jewish and African-descendant burial grounds contain approximately 1,000 grave markers noted for their artistry and historical information. Jodensavanne thrived until the mid-eighteenth century, but was eventually abandoned following a sugar glut, financial insolvency, and regional political turmoil. The remote jungle locale has hindered maintenance and documentation efforts. With proper funding, local workers could be employed to help stabilize and preserve the remains of Jodensavanne.

Jodensavanne Archaeological Site
Redi Doti, Suriname
1660–1830
SITE NO. 79

Although the ancient settlement of Ani began as an Armenian settlement, had endured waves of successive conquerors—Islamic Muslims, Byzantines, Mongols, among them—it was not until the Mongol rule of Asia Minor that the city was abandoned. In 1336, the mostly Armenian citizenry was forced to leave and Ani was never again inhabited. Among the structures left behind were proto-Gothic-style churches that may predate by 125 years Europe’s first realization of the form, palaces, crenelated defensive walls, a bridge, even an early post office. For the centuries before its abandonment, the city, in what is now northeastern Turkey, had been a medieval capital of political, economic, cultural, and architectural importance. The site is vulnerable to earthquakes, harsh weather and winds, vegetation growth, and looting. Grants from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation enabled an on-site assessment by experts to take place in order to establish preservation priorities. Funds are being solicited for emergency stabilization. Expert masons and conservators are needed on site.

Ani Archaeological Site
Oğarlı Köyü, Kars, Turkey
3rd–14th Century
SITE NO. 80

Listed in 1996

Listed in 1996 | 1998
The discovery of this neolithic settlement—the largest and most complex known in the world—was among the great archaeological finds of the 1960s. Here was evidence of one of the first agricultural-based settlements and a place where women may have had a central leadership role. Found amid the ruins were wooden, metal, and earthenware artifacts, as well as murals, bas-reliefs, and sculptures that depicted systems of early belief. The archaeologists suddenly abandoned their work after five years and the ruins were left exposed. Not until 1993 was remedial conservation work undertaken on site. Open trenches had allowed walls and associated art to disintegrate. Previous Watch listing elicited funds for urgent backfilling and shoring up of walls, but much still needs to be done. Another major threat results from the severe drop in the water table due to a local irrigation project. The Turkish Water Authority has suggested digging a water channel around the ruins. This must be done on an emergency basis to save the artifacts still undiscovered within the buried city. Future plans call for a conservation facility, museum, and visitor center.

LISTED IN 1996

Mount Nemrut Archaeological Site
Kâhta, Turkey
80 B.C.-72 B.C.  SITE NO. 82

King Antinochus I, who ruled the tiny Roman state of Commagene beginning in 64 B.C., erected a funerary site to himself and the gods he considered relatives (Apollo, Zeus, Heracles, among them). He began the task by enlisting slave laborers to build a 50-meter-high mountain of crushed rock and then having master sculptors fashion nine-meter-high figures of himself and the gods, seated in a row. Over time, earthquakes toppled most of the heads from their bodies. The site was accidentally rediscovered in 1881 but archaeological work did not begin until 1953. Since then, most of the heads have been recovered, as well as remains of temples, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions—but the King’s tomb has yet to be found. The ruins lie unprotected from the climatic conditions on the summit, which is 2,150 meters high. The Ministry of Culture of Turkey has started to prepare a project for protection of the site. A variety of conservation tasks is required to preserve this ancient site, including taking an inventory of works, creating a drainage system, protecting and conserving the monuments, and devising a tourism infrastructure and management plan.
During the twelfth century, the Byzantine Empress Irene and Emperor John II Komenos commissioned the Pantokrator, a three-church monastic complex, to serve as the dynastic mausoleum for themselves and later Byzantine emperors. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Palaeologan emperors were also buried in the multiformed structure in the heart of what is now the old city of Istanbul. After the Ottoman conquest in 1453, the buildings were converted to a madrasa Koranic school and subsequently to a mosque. One part of the Zeyrek Camii is still used for Muslim worship. But the building is situated in a poor neighborhood of immigrants who have little historical and cultural attachment to it. The impressive structure has been allowed to deteriorate. Because the structure remains relatively stable, the most immediate actions required are to secure it from further damage from the weather and vandalism. Funding is needed to complete reroofing, replace all the windows, repair damaged walls, and consolidate interior surfaces. The recent construction of a restaurant and terrace on an adjacent property suggests that local attention is beginning to be focused on this important site.

The historic urban center of the Merv oasis, strategically located in the Karakum desert, has been of major significance since the Iron Age. It consists of a series of cities, built side by side, and not subsequently developed. The great metropolises from the time of Alexander the Great formed the regional capital of a series of empires, the Seljuk empire being the largest. This featured an advanced urban design aesthetic and a cosmopolitan populace, and attracted scholars from across the Islamic world. Notable religious and secular monuments remain, including the twelfth-century Mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar and its wall paintings, other Seljuk and Timurid mausolea, military fortifications, and a remarkable range of mudbrick traditional buildings that include imposing palaces as well as icehouses. That such mudbrick structures survived through the centuries is truly unusual. Merv is Turkmenistan's principal cultural asset, but the nation, independent since 1992, has very limited funds for the preservation of these dangerously weakened remains. The building of the Karakum Canal in the 1950s, with the resulting agricultural exploitation, has raised the water table, the effects of which are proving devastating to the buildings.
Western Ukraine's only preserved structure from antiquity is still an everyday part of life in Kamyanets Podilsky. Traffic crosses the castle bridge that has linked the town with its fortress since the early centuries of the millennium. When first built over the River Smotrich, the bridge was an engineering marvel constructed of six stone pillars joined with wooden trusses. The trusses were replaced by stone arches in medieval times and by the seventeenth century the bridge was encased in walls. In 1942, a three-meter-thick superstructure was added, an addition that may cause the demise of this ancient structure. The stone bridge and surrounding stone-built town are notable in a region where buildings are wooden (kamyane means stone) and Kamyanets Podilsky is the north-easternmost town constructed of stone. The many changes to the bridge have resulted in its structural compromise. Given the decay of the foundation, exfoliation from supporting members, and earthquake damage in 1986, disaster is imminent. A structural analysis is needed, to be followed by emergency stabilization.

Zhvokva was founded in 1594 as a private town-residence and built by Italian architects on Renaissance theories of the "Ideal Town." The once sizeable and influential Jewish community was established from the outset, alongside Ukrainian and Polish populations. Of the town's 40 sites listed on the state register as notable architectural monuments, the impressive synagogue is a superb example of monumental Eastern European Jewish architecture. The long façade is marked by nine distinctive bays, punctuated with circular window openings, archways, and peaked roofs. A crenelated, fortress-like mass, housing the main sanctuary, rises from the center of the building. Both the town of Zhovkva and the synagogue retained much of their Renaissance appearance until World War II, when bombing leveled considerable portions of the city. In 1941, German occupiers blew up the synagogue. Although interiors were destroyed, the walls remained. The first step to conserving the building is to prevent collapse, stop deterioration, and reverse decades-old decay. With complete restoration, the synagogue may find new use as a museum of Galician-Jewish history and culture.
When Faversham Abbey was established as a royal foundation in 1147, Abbey Farm was built as its grange. Four buildings remain on the site—two barns, a farmhouse, and stables. As an ensemble, the structures demonstrate the medieval monastic economy and medieval commerce. The surviving barns are two of only eight such barns left in Kent and one of only two sets of extant twin barns in the United Kingdom. The stables are noted for their early sans purlin roof (rafters without supporting horizontal members) and splayed scarf joint; the farmhouse is a rare example of a domestic building with a scissor-braced roof. Although these sturdy buildings remained in use until 1987, none are now occupied, except for the farmhouse. They have been left to deteriorate and their conditions have been severely worsened by acts of vandalism and arson. A British conservation trust is seeking to conduct a feasibility study and consider new uses for the structure. Depending upon the outcome, the trust would acquire the site from its legal guardians, Wadham College, Oxford, for a symbolic one pound in order to make repairs and preserve the buildings.

Until the last mass was held in 1989, St. Francis had been a focal point for Manchester’s Catholics, as well as a city landmark. The neo-Gothic-High Victorian church was erected at the height of the Industrial Revolution when the city’s population was growing. Architect Edward Welby Pugin’s 184-foot-long, 98-foot-high church incorporated elaborate alabaster and marble altars, stained glass windows, and a variety of stones for columns and ornament. As the congregation dwindled, the Franciscans could no longer fund the upkeep and the church was vacated. Many interior fittings were stolen, but 12 important statues were rescued just before their auction. A number of important improvements occurred since 1998: watch listing; ownership rights have transferred to a non-profit preservation trust; considerable media attention has resulted in donated materials, grants, and city-sponsored security; and temporary weatherproofing has been installed. A professional team has been appointed, and a conservation plan is being prepared. Still, substantial repairs are required before the buildings can be converted to new use. It is hoped that this effort will be launched with Heritage Lottery funds, which would help leverage support from other donors.

LISTED IN 1998
In the wake of the American Revolution, one major intellectual export was prison design and reform. The massive Eastern State Penitentiary, opened in 1829, was once the most famous prison in the world. It is estimated that 300 prisons on four continents were modeled after architect John Haviland’s radial architecture plan and the revolutionary Pennsylvania System, which replaced corporal punishment with Quaker-inspired isolation and labor. Proponents believed that criminals who thought, in silence, about their behavior would become genuinely penitent. Prisoners had private cells, each with an adjacent outdoor exercise yard contained by a 10-foot wall. The buildings were equipped with central heat, running water, flush toilets, and skylights. The prison closed in 1971. Since 1994, as a result of local citizen initiative, the prison has been open to increasing numbers of tour groups. Following Watch listing in 1996, funds were secured to repair roofs over some wings, but water infiltration remains a major problem throughout the site. The building is in the hands of a trust and the city and state have offered matching funds once private money can be found and a stabilization plan devised.

Listed in 1996

Suburban sprawl continues to threaten Lancaster County, one of America’s greatest cultural and agricultural landscapes. This fertile region in southeastern Pennsylvania is the embodiment of William Penn’s seventeenth-century vision of religious tolerance—a haven for German, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh immigrants. Notable among them were the “Plain People”—Amish, Mennonite, and other Anabaptist faith communities, which have become synonymous with the county. For generations, these people have tended small family farms that are interspersed among towns and a central namesake city, all the while maintaining their faith and traditions. These farms continue to define much of the county, but the land and culture is being eroded and degraded by sprawl. A new superhighway has also been proposed through the eastern part of the county, which would destroy some of the most productive and scenic farmland in the United States. Public and private farmland preservation groups have become active, as well as the National Trust for Historic Preservation. But without widespread community support and carefully designed economic development programs that respect the traditions of the area, the region’s integrity is at risk.

Listed in 1998
Officers of the Seventh Regiment Armory in the late nineteenth century had access to facilities that included lavish reception spaces and public-area rooms designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany, Stanford White, and the Herter brothers. The Armory, on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, was built with private funds and many of its troops were volunteers from well-to-do New York families. The 53,000-square-foot drill shed remains one of the largest unobstructed interiors in the city and the oldest extant "balloon shed" in the nation. Today, the red brick structure serves as offices for State National Guard troops, a homeless shelter, and arena for arts and antiques shows. Despite continued use by diverse groups, the Armory suffers from decades of neglect. The significant interiors have been damaged by water leaks to the extent that some rooms are closed because of falling plaster. The state agency responsible for its operation, has neither funds nor incentive to perform repairs. A local conservancy group has been formed in response, but sizeable funds, public awareness, and political support must be mobilized to keep the structure a viable urban presence.

During the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, philanthropist Judge Lambert Tree commissioned these namesake studios to entice visiting artists to settle in the city. They are the oldest existing artists studios in the country. More than 500 artists have worked and lived in the three studio buildings (49 individual studios), including John Singer Sargent, Tarzan illustrator J. Allen St. John, Pauline Palmer, John Warner Norton, and Albin Polasek. The small-scale buildings, centered on a garden courtyard, meld European Modernism, Arts and Crafts, and Art Nouveau. Also on this square block-site in Chicago’s fashionable near north side is the Medinah Temple (1912), an auditorium and headquarters for the Chicago chapter of the Shriners. This group, which owns the block, is eager to sell the studios and temple to a developer who wants to build a highrise tower on the block. Most of the structures would have to be either greatly altered or demolished. A concerned group of citizens has lobbied the Chicago Landmark Commission to designate the buildings as official city landmarks. However, no definitive action has been taken and loss of the structures looms ever closer.
At a time when Mission-Mediterranean was the style of choice in Los Angeles, architect Richard Neutra (1892–1970) built himself a Modernist combined home and studio that summed up his design ethos. The three-level structure is marked by full-length window walls, narrow support columns, interlocking volumes, and private outdoor spaces. Neutra was often concerned with emphasizing the "skeleton" of a structure, an interest that the house’s clean, pure geometry reflects. The house was partially financed by Dutch industrialist C.H. Van der Leeuw (thus the moniker “VDL”). Gutted by fire in 1963, Neutra rebuilt the house in collaboration with his architect son and partner, Dion Neutra. California State Polytechnic University, Pomona took control of the site in 1990 but no substantive maintenance was performed until 1998, when a new roof was installed. But the house is plagued with serious problems: asbestos needs to be removed, electrical systems must be updated (the cause of the first fire), dry rot has set in, termite damage is occurring, and many windows and doors need to be replaced. An effective and sustainable use for the house must be found.

Unlike other traditional Central Asian mosques, the Medrese Abdulazizkhan in the center of Bukhara featured four iwans (alcoves) positioned around a courtyard. Teachers and students studying theology and law lived together and worshiped in two mosques, one for the summer and another in winter. The mosques incorporate a degree of ornamentation not found elsewhere in Central Asia, including elaborate brick mosaics, marble inlays, reliefs of dragons and birds, and striking blue-on-white paintings of trees and flowers. With the death of Bukhara’s king, Abdulazizkhan, work stopped on the complex, which accounts for the absence of detail on one facade. Local master craftsmen first restored the Medrese in 1930, but little has been done since. The complex is now used as a space for selling local crafts. Although Abdulazizkhan figures into UNESCO’s World Heritage designation for the city, less-than-adequate repairs and restorations have been made to the structure. Foundations are cracking, many archways, walls, and domes are crumbling, and a rising ground level hinders proper drainage. Highly experienced conservators are needed to oversee a thorough restoration. Bukhara is on the World Heritage List.
n 1613 Franciscans founded the Convent of La Salceda, but it was not until 1720 they raised San Francisco Church, one of the first the order erected in Venezuela. Following several enlargements and reconstructions, in 1887 finished the neo-Gothic-inspired structure. But the church is equally distinguished by its vernacular motifs, including delicate decorative ironwork in neo-Gothic windows and a polychrome wood-covered ceiling. The church remains an active place of worship but the religious order is unable to fund major repairs. Years ago state agencies carried out insufficient conservation measures that caused considerable damage. Part of that intervention involved removing the roof, leaving the interior exposed to the elements for two years. The subsoil became saturated, the clay within it expanded, and dangerous interior and exterior cracks developed. Since 1998 Watch listing, several studies were conducted and preventive repairs made, but the original threats remain. The church is included in the site Coro and its Port, which is on the World Heritage List.

LISTED IN 1998

Upon the death in 1840 of Minh Mang, second king of Vietnam’s Nguyen Dynasty, a 40-building tomb complex was built in the southwest mountainous region of Hue city. Unlike any previous ruler, Minh Mang was able to unify Vietnam at a time when the region was mired in feudalism. Each of the 40 brick-and-tile structures is architecturally distinctive and all managed to survive the heavy wartime bombing of Hue. Today, some 500,000 tourists—among them 150,000 foreigners—visit the tomb annually. Prior to 1996 Watch listing, the structures of Minh Mang Tomb were plagued by cracking and sinking foundations, termite infestation, leaking roofs, and rotting wood frames. An American Express grant helped restore one of the main structures in the complex. It is hoped that this restoration will serve as a pilot project for the other structures, most of which require considerable repair and new materials. The Complex of Hue Monuments is on the World Heritage List.

LISTED IN 1996
MY SON TEMPLE COMPLEX
DUY XUYEN, QUANG NAM, VIETNAM
4TH–13TH CENTURY

My Son, the royal seat of the Champa kingdom from 300–1200, contains the oldest and largest surviving collection of Champa architecture. The first wooden temple was built at the end of the fourth century during the reign of King Bhadravarman. After the temple burned down in a great fire more than two centuries later, King Sambhuvarman rebuilt it using more durable materials. Each successive Champa dynasty built new temples or restored old ones. More than 70 were built between the fourth and thirteenth centuries, making My Son the kingdom's holiest site. After its abandonment at the end of the thirteenth century, My Son lay largely undisturbed until a U.S. bombing raid in 1969. Two prior Watch listings have prompted some progress in opening the site to visitors and clearing vegetation, which in turn has revealed more temple foundations, inscriptions, and artifacts. Ground water regularly floods the site as the result of a broken dam. A master plan for reconstruction and tourism has been drafted, but the site needs a continuous conservation program to expedite repairs and protect artifacts exposed to the elements.

LISTED IN 1996 | 1998

TARIM HISTORIC CITY
WADI HADHRAMAUT, YEMEN
1870–1920

In Tarim, the earthen architecture of Yemen is at its most elaborate and technologically sophisticated. The city's 50-meter-high, unreinforced mud brick minaret is the tallest on the Arabian peninsula. The Al-Awqaf Library, early twentieth-century palaces, and other civic buildings reveal Tarim's role as a trading center straddling the Islamic world and Asia. The styles include neoclassical, neo-rococo, early Modernist, and vernacular Hadhrami. Since Yemen's unification in 1992, Tarim's character-defining palaces, previously expropriated for use as public housing, are being returned to private ownership. However, the diaspora of the inheritors of these palaces, and the lack of funds and private initiative for their preservation, has resulted in their neglect. Some of the buildings are now in serious states of deterioration. A systematic documentation should be made of the 23 mud brick palaces, in particular, followed by a pilot program restoration. Ideally, this project will help establish a Center for Mud Architecture, whose mandate will be to perpetuate this building tradition throughout the region. The Wadi Hadhramaut and walled city of Shibam are on the World Heritage List.
One of the best surviving examples of the exuberant Art Nouveau style as applied to religious architecture is the synagogue of Subotica, a five-domed, red-brick-and-tile building in northeast Yugoslavia, near Hungary. The roof is covered with colorful glazed tiles and the domes are clad in copper. The interior plan is determined by eight steel columns, set in a circle, that support the vast central dome. Interior walls, columns, and balcony panels are decorated with murals and wood carvings inspired by Hungarian folklore and Secessionist-style floral motifs. Prior to the building's inclusion on the 1996 Watch list, the roof had been restored. Interior decorative work remains unrestored. In the early 1990s, suspension of work on the building left it again vulnerable to water penetration. The current political crises in Yugoslavia further complicates the future of this building and all historic monuments in the region. The synagogue requires a thorough building assessment and preservation plan before outdated heating, electrical, and water systems can be replaced.

Listed in 1996

Of the 50 known archaeological settlement sites between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, the ruins of Khami, capital of the Torwa state (successor to Great Zimbabwe), are the most important. Beginning around 1450, the settlement flourished as a trading post and missionary stop. Among the ruins archaeologists have found Ming porcelain, Portuguese imitations of seventeenth-century Chinese porcelain, and Spanish silver. Portuguese missionaries erected a monumental granite cross on a hillside. Khami's inhabitants occupied huts of cob work (an earth and straw mixture) surrounded by a serpentine series of granite walls. Many residences, interconnected via narrow passageways and galleries, featured decorative friezes in chevron and checkered patterns. With Watch listing in 1996, attention was brought to the site's crumbling, collapsing, bulging walls. These threats have intensified. Vegetation damage has been occurring—both from rampant growth as well as its hasty removal. Burrowing animals and trespassers foraging for firewood and building stones are further destabilizing the site. A strategic action plan for site protection and conservation has been prepared, but help is needed to put it into practice. Khami Ruins National Monument is on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1996
PROGRESS REPORT:

SITES PREVIOUSLY ON THE LIST OF 100
The selection of a new World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites brings with it the challenge of assessing the progress and current condition of the sites previously on the endangered list.

World Monuments Watch listing provides a form of advocacy, rather than official designation. Inclusion on the List of 100 is intended to be a fluid process: each new list stands alone and is not a continuation of the previous one. Formal international endangered recognition is possible through the World Heritage Convention, administered by UNESCO.

A primary goal of the program is to assist as many sites as possible by focusing international attention on the threats placing them at risk. Therefore, the selection panel reviews all the sites listed in the past as well as all new nominations. In preparation for the selection of the 2000 List of 100, all 1998 and 1996 site nominators were invited to complete a Nomination Update Form and request inclusion on the next list. Seventy sites from the 1998 List of 100 and 32 additional sites from the 1996 list were renominated. To ensure that the list includes the most threatened sites, they must be competitive with the new nominations on the basis of significance, urgency, and viability of the proposed action.

The World Monuments Fund staff reviews previously listed sites using an expanded definition of viability. Each site is reviewed and ranked according to 1) the type and extent of action taken in the last two years to mitigate the primary threats by the nominator and WMF, and 2) the capacity of further listing to achieve substantial progress toward protecting and conserving the site. The selection panel then reviews WMF’s evaluations as well as the update forms submitted by the sites’ original nominators.

Of the 102 sites that were resubmitted, the panel selected 38 for renewed inclusion on the 2000 List of 100. Eight of the sites have appeared on both previous lists, 19 sites were on the 1998 list and 11 were on the 1996 list. As the descriptions of these sites in the catalogue indicate, the selection panel felt that re-listing could be a critical influence in reversing the threats to these sites during the next two years and was therefore urgently needed.

To date, a total of 234 sites have been on the World Monuments Watch since its inception in 1996. With each new endangered list cycle, the roster of previously listed sites will grow. WMF has a continuing commitment to report on the condition of previously listed sites and to advocate for their protection and conservation. The following section describes the accomplishments, successes, and, unfortunately, some losses at the 134 sites previously listed in 1996 and 1998.

Progress has ranged dramatically—from sites that have been completely rescued from loss and destruction, to sites that have taken modest steps and have gained momentum towards solving their biggest problems, to sites where little or no progress has been made since listing.

As the World Monuments Watch program moves into the new millennium, we look forward to reporting on more progress and success in this update section. Program partners, financial contributors, and nominators should be applauded for their continuing commitment to safeguard the world’s cultural heritage.

Kirstin Sechler
Manager
World Monuments Watch Program
AFGHANISTAN
HERAT OLD CITY • HERAT

The threats to Herat remain—an increasing influx of refugees, looting of artifacts, regional conflict, and structurally compromised buildings. An international nongovernmental organization has offered money for restoration, provided matching funds can be found. Listed in 1998

ARGENTINA
SAN IGNACIO MINÍ • SAN IGNACIO

American Express grants totaling $50,000 are supporting a comprehensive conservation plan for this seventeenth-century Spanish baroque mission complex, as well as restoration of the portal. Progress has been slow, though, in reopening the site to tourists as part of a program funded by the Inter American Development Bank. Listed in 1996

AUSTRIA
BELVEDERE GARDENS • VIENNA

Repairs are continuing on one of Austria's foremost religious monuments. Franciscan friars have secured nearly $1 million, in addition to attracting local volunteer support. Now that restoration work on the church facade and roof stabilization has been completed, the restoration of the monastery facade is proceeding. Listed in 1996

BARBADOS
MORGAN LEWIS SUGAR MILL • ST. ANDREW

In the fall of 1999, the great arms of this eighteenth-century wind-powered sugar mill should be turning again. American Express grants totaling $50,000 helped the nominator raise an additional $300,000 in local private funds to enable the mill to be fully restored and set in operation as a cultural landmark and permanent exhibition about the island's sugar industry. Listed in 1996

BELGIUM
PREVIOUS RADIO AND TELEVISION BUILDING • BRUSSELS

This modernist landmark, threatened with demolition, received considerable media attention as a result of Watch listing. A new buyer now intends to restore all interior spaces and provide an appropriate reuse for the building. Listed in 1998

WORTEL COLONY ESTATE • HOOGSTRATEN

In 1999, national, regional, and local authorities formally agreed to maintain much of this vast estate laid out by Prince Frederik in 1822. As a result of a major publicity campaign by the nominator, undertaken after Watch listing, the site will remain intact. About 40 acres will be set aside for reuse as a jail, and the main farm property will become a park, with bike and walking trails, and playing fields. Listed in 1998
BELIZE
El Pilar Archaeological Reserve • Belize River Area

Since listing, a concrete agreement has been developed between Belize and Guatemala for joint research, conservation, and presentation of the ancient Maya site. Scientists, administrators, and the community have forged an alliance focused on conserving cultural and natural resources. The next step is to assemble a well-coordinated team to develop the process of integrated natural and cultural heritage management. Listed in 1996

BENIN
Royal Palaces of Abomey • Abomey

Since listing, this royal complex—occupied by a succession of 12 kings—has received international attention and funding. Two palaces, which now house a museum, have been restored, and emergency repairs have been made to some of the 12 other palaces. International agencies are advising local authorities on site management, which includes collecting entry fees from visitors to support ongoing maintenance. Listed in 1996 and 1998

BOLIVIA
Arani and Callapa Churches

Although local residents and pilgrims to these two adobe churches have financed some restoration work, both structures, as well as scores of others in the region, remain unstable. Despite listing, neither private nor public support has been secured, and repeated listing may not be the most appropriate means for attracting site protection and consideration. Listed in 1998

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Village of Pocitelj

A feasibility study was completed in 1996, along with suggestions for restituting the Colony of Artists, a project which would have brought together a range of professionals to repair the historic fabric of this war-devastated town. To date, no significant conservation actions have been taken. Chronic political obstacles and lack of sustained funding continue to undermine preservation efforts. Listed in 1996 and 1998

BULGARIA
Madara Horseman • Kaspichan

Preservation of this Bulgarian icon continues to present a technical conundrum: the relief was meant to be in the open air but some experts have concluded that only installing a permanent roof and retractable screen will save it from the elements. Since listing, conservation methods have been researched and the responsible parties are working to reach a consensus, although funds are still lacking. Listed in 1996 and 1998

CAMBODIA
Angkor Archaeological District • Siem Reap

Several international teams are working at Angkor. By 2000, WMF will complete its planned decade of field work involving conservation of the Preah Khan

Río Lauca Prehistoric Burial Towers • Department of Oruro

This site containing 45 funerary towers adorned with unusual abstract designs has just received a grant of $25,000 from American Express for emergency conservation work that includes vegetation removal, cleaning, and general consolidation. Listed in 1998

BRAZIL
Serra da Capivara National Park • São Raimundo Nonato, Piauí

Natural and human threats to the Stone Age murals have largely been removed. The Inter American Development Bank allocated funds to build roads to the site, a UNESCO-sponsored technical mission has been organized, and specialists from the International Council of Museums and Seikai University of Japan have prepared conservation measures that local park staff will implement. Listed in 1996
CHILE
Alameda Railroad Station • Santiago

Elevators of Valparaíso • Valparaíso

A neighborhood redevelopment scheme threatened to shut down or seriously compromise the architectural integrity of Chile’s largest, grandest railroad station. In response to listing, Chilean authorities have committed to the preservation of the station.

Listed in 1998

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Listed in 1996

Canada
Gulf of Georgia Cannery • Richmond, British Columbia

This late nineteenth-century cannery at the mouth of the Fraser River is the sole survivor of many that dotted the coastline. Since listing, the cannery has received more than $1 million in federal funding to replace structural members and remedy insect infestation and dry rot. The cannery will eventually house a permanent exhibition space interpreting the west coast fishing industry.

Listed in 1998

Temple complex. WMF has helped develop training programs for Cambodian students and local workers and is the lead institution in a consortium which has established the Center for Khmer Studies. With security issues now diminished, Angkor is progressing toward the goal of an adequate conservation management infrastructure.

Listed in 1998

China
Liao Dynasty Site • Chi Feng City, Inner Mongolia

Liao Dynasty tombs have yielded extensive human and material remains, including elaborately crafted metal and pottery artifacts. Plans had been approved to build two dikes to prevent further flooding of the excavated tombs, but to date WMF has received neither a progress report nor a request for assistance to continue the site’s inclusion on the endangered list.

Listed in 1996

American Express allocated $40,000 to study ways to reverse deterioration of 24 funiculars built between 1883 and 1915 to facilitate pedestrian traffic (and many still in use). The elevators have been designated historical monuments by the National Council of Monuments of Chile, as a prelude to conservation work. A Robert W. Wilson Challenge grant may support further conservation work and discussions are in place to nominate the entire historic center to the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1996

These 70 churches are the most important ensemble of wooden religious buildings in Latin America. A group of funding and labor sources—the European Community, Andes Foundation, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, Esso Chile, local parishes and preservationists, the University of Chile—is helping to restore and preserve the structures.

Listed in 1996

State authorities, working with the indigenous community, have hired and trained tour guides at this pre-Hispanic dwelling site, and have built a pedestrian walkway, observation area, and protective wall. A new management committee, representing various agencies and the indigenous community, will coordinate site activities and constant protection. Funds are still needed for physical conservation, but it is hoped that local private and public support will be found.

Listed in 1996

Namseling Manor • Drachi, Tibet

Watch listing brought attention to the plight of Tibet’s great manor houses, palaces, fortresses, and
noble estates—with Namseling among the few surviving examples. However, efforts to organize a stabilization effort were unsuccessful. The nominator has requested removal of the site from the endangered list. Its future is uncertain. Listed in 1996 and 1998

SAN XING DUI SITE • GUANG HAN CITY, SICHUAN PROVINCE

San Xing Dui (Three Stars Mound) is one of the most famous primitive tribal ruins in Guang Han. A dike has been built to protect the site from flooding and a new local museum now displays the many unearthed artifacts. A $30,000 American Express grant has supported site interpretation, artifact conservation, and publication of an English-language guide to the museum. Listed in 1996

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY LIBRARY • DUBROVNIK

Since listing, funds in excess of $100,000 have been secured from American Express and the Rebuild Dubrovnik Fund. These funds supported a detailed physical survey and prioritization plan; full-scale restoration of the war-damaged west wing of the library will be completed in 2000. Concurrently, UNESCO has removed the city of Dubrovnik, including the monastery library, from its list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. Listed in 1998

OLD CITY HARBOR • DUBROVNIK

Part of the fifteenth-century fortress wall that protected the city from attack over the centuries sustained numerous hits during the siege of Dubrovnik in the early 1990s. Earthquakes—prior and subsequent to the bombings—have caused additional damage. Two state agencies are now overseeing repairs. Listed in 1996

CROATIA

DUCAL PALACE • ZADAR

Grants of $75,000 and $15,000, from American Express and the Kress Foundation respectively, are funding emergency repairs to heavy damage inflicted in the 1991–92 war. The town’s library collection has been removed to temporary storage. It is hoped that these grants will leverage support from local public and private sources so that the former palace can be restored as a cultural center once again. Listed in 1998

LOPUD FRANCISCAN MONASTERY • DUBROVNIK–NERETVA COUNTY

Lopud Monastery, which still has a functioning church, exemplifies the many fine monastic complexes linking largely abandoned islands on the southern Dalmatian coast. A $25,000 Kress Foundation grant supported a conference that explored the sensitive reuse of these monasteries. Lopud has attracted the interest of a private owner, who proposes to restore the complex and make the unused areas sustainable. Listed in 1998

SPLIT HISTORIC CENTER • SPLIT

Conservation work continues on this ancient city, defined by a rich and multilayered architectural legacy. Archaeological research is continuing at Diocletian’s palace. The World Bank has approved a preservation loan package. Listed in 1996

CUBA

CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA OF ASSISI • HAVANA

Scaffolding is in place for the restoration, stabilization, and roof repairs of the third cloister of Havana’s first convent, which dates...
from 1638. Cuba’s Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología (CNCRM), which occupies part of the convent, is using allocated funds for the restoration project. Listed in 1996

REINA CEMETERY • CIENFUEGOS

Listing raised awareness in Cuba and the United States of the many threats facing this historic, artistically embellished cemetery. As a result, municipal authorities undertook some restoration, but considerable funds and materials are required to complete the work. Listed in 1998

CZECH REPUBLIC
ČESKÝ KRUMLOV GARDEN • ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

The fountain sculpture at this eclectic garden featuring French-style plantings and Italianate rococo and neoclassical terraces is being restored with help from a $50,000 American Express grant. Government restoration work has included addressing the unstable foundation. Listed in 1996

HEAVENLY FATHER CHAPEL • KUTNÁ HOŘA

In an effort to convert this fourteenth-century Gothic building into a city history museum, municipal authorities have spent $25,000 for studies and a planning survey. Restoration work is proceeding. Listed in 1998

KLADRUBY BENEDICTINE MONASTERY • TACHOV DISTRICT

Funding from the Czech state budget, Commission of European Communities, and other sources has been used to restore the roof and rafters of the monastery’s Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church. An elaborate restoration plan for the monastery has been prepared but lack of funding has prevented its implementation. Listed in 1996

LEDNICE PARK STRUCTURES • LEDNICE AND VALTICE VILLAGES

Since 1993, WMF has been involved in conserving Europe’s largest man-made landscape. Watch listing generated a $50,000 American Express grant, along with funds from public and Czech private sources in partnership with WMF’s Robert W. Wilson Program for Conserving Our Heritage. The Czech government has committed $2 million. Although funds are still needed, the task is feasible and attainable. WMF continues to be involved with the restoration efforts. Listed in 1998

NEBÍLOVY MANSION • NEBÍLOVY, PLZEN DISTRICT

Rehabilitation of this baroque mansion was completed in 1998 with financial support from the regional conservation authorities. Both the front garden and interior courtyard were reestablished and opened to the public in July 1998. Listed in 1998

PRAGUE’S HISTORIC CENTER • PRAGUE

Prague’s ongoing economic growth continues to transform its historic medieval center. Since listing, the nature and extent of the changes and their potential negative impact have received extensive media attention. In addition to television, radio, video, and print coverage, plans are in the works to develop an educational web site to disseminate information on appropriate conservation methodology and materials for the historic center. Listed in 1998

ECUADOR
CHURCH OF THE COMPANÍA • QUITO

Following a devastating fire in 1996, emergency funds were received from the government, Pichicha Bank, and UNESCO; much of the most serious damage has been remedied. Earlier funds from the Getty Grant Program have been used to make a variety of repairs and the Inter American
Development Bank has sponsored restoration of other buildings nearby.

Listed in 1996

EGYPT
Mortuary Temple of King Ahmenhotep III • Luxor

This site, along with the others in the Valley of the Kings, suffers from an onslaught of tourists, flooding, and exposure to the elements. Listing prompted a $50,000 grant to carry out a site survey, defoliation, and other emergency conservation. Listed in 1998

FIJI
Levuka Township

Levuka is a time capsule of vernacular and British colonial-style architecture. Watch listing helped galvanize national government efforts to focus on cultural patrimony as a whole, as well as this historic town. While a more appropriate government agency now looks after this site, resources for emergency conservation are still scarce.

Listed in 1998

FRANCE
Château Aqueduct • Castelnau-Pégayrolles

As a direct result of listing, this eleventh-century aqueduct system was designated a national historic monument in France. Resulting public and private funds were sufficient to repair collapsed walls and address water infiltration problems. Listed in 1996

Listed in 1998

SAINT-ÉMILION
Monolithic Church • Saint-Émilion

Since listing, American Express and the Florence Gould Foundation have contributed funds through WMF towards solving the key structural problem: the 3,000-ton bell tower, off-center from its supporting pillars, collapse may be imminent. A March 1999 workshop involving international experts reviewed research conducted by the University of Bordeaux. Additional studies are underway to determine the effects of ground water and the bearing capacity of the stone out of which the subterranean church is built.

Listed in 1996

GAMBIA
James Island

A $15,000 American Express grant is being used for emergency conservation and structural work at the ruins of this masonry fort, from which many slaves embarked for the Americas. Several academic and private international agencies are also assisting this site, and plans are in progress to include it in a World Bank loan package. Listed in 1998

GEORGIA
Pitareti Monastic Complex • Tetritskaro District

When the Samuel H. Kress Foundation awarded this site a $20,000 grant, the support represented the first international funding for cultural heritage in Georgia. Emergency stabilization measures and reintroduced traditional conservation methods set a new standard for the country. The grant has also supported planning for the protection and reconstruction of the historic environs. Listed in 1996
the state and the Getty Grant Program. The new Festspielhaus Hellerau GmbH was established to manage the site and create education programs about the restoration. State authorities have pledged matching funds. The challenges now include expediting the handover of the property to the new private owner and raising community awareness and support. *Listed in 1996*

**GREECE**

**ETZ HAYIM SYNAGOGUE • HANIA**

This last surviving Jewish monument on Crete has been fully stabilized—the result of a $40,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and additional funds from a variety of sources. A new roof is in place and the interior will soon be renovated as part of its reuse as a museum. *Listed in 1996*

**HUNGARY**

**ROYAL GARDEN PAVILIONS • BUDAPEST**

A $50,000 grant from American Express prompted an international on-site planning conference in the fall of 1996 and a consolidated government effort to stabilize, conserve, and reuse the pavilions in this late nineteenth-century garden complex in time for Budapest's 125th anniversary in 2000. It is expected that government funding will complete the restoration works. *Listed in 1996*

**INDIA**

**AHMEDABAD WALLED CITY • AHMEDABAD**

Although the local municipality has initiated measures to stop encroachment on certain city monuments, upgrade roads, and carry out maintenance and clean-up of public areas, city-wide conservation has made little progress. Further listing will be ineffective until a more broadly defined and viable proposal is set. *Listed in 1998*

**INDONESIA**

**BOROBUDUR • CENTRAL JAVA**

When plans were introduced for new tourist attractions that included a sound-and-light show and more vendors, it was feared that the religious and aesthetic integrity of Borobudur would be compromised. Recent reports now confirm that the ninth-century Buddhist complex remains in good condition. While...
Borobudur would benefit from better tourist management, its physical integrity remains intact. \textit{Listed in 1996}

\textbf{IRELAND}

\textbf{CLONMACNOISE NEW GRAVEYARD \& COUNTY OFFALY}

Watch listing focused attention on the negative impact of extending a new graveyard adjacent to this sixth-century site. The National Monuments Service and the Offaly County Council provided funds for further archaeological investigation and a ground-penetrating radar survey. The site is now a registered National Monument, which protects it from encroachment, and new burials have been stopped. \textit{Listed in 1996}

\textbf{ISRAEL}

\textbf{GEMEINDEHAUS \& HAIFA}

Despite listing in previous Watch cycles, the efforts of a neighborhood conservation group and local and state designation as a historic site, no work has been done to conserve the two buildings of the Gemeindehaus, built in 1869 by a German Lutheran sect. They have remained abandoned for more than a decade, and further listing is not likely to catalyze any further results. \textit{Listed in 1996 and 1998}

\textbf{GROTTOS OF SAN MICHELE \& SALERNO}

A grant of $12,000 from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation is supporting the restoration of a small facade of one of the chapels in this complex of seven chapels.
Located within a natural cavern. The local municipality of Olevano sul Tusciano financed the necessary emergency maintenance, a regional conference was organized, and a fundraising campaign was launched to garner support from the European Community. The local monuments authority is funding archaeological excavations in anticipation of a needed wider conservation effort. Listed in 1996.

**LIMONAIA AT BOBOLI GARDENS AND GARDENS OF VILLA MEDICI AT CASTELLO • FLORENCE**

Lacking emergency heating systems, the Medici family collection of potted citrus plants housed at the Boboli garden and the Villa Medici at Castello are imperiled by freezing temperatures and lack of humidity. The 1996 listing of the Castello limonaia and garden—noteable for fountains, sculptures, and grottoes—and subsequent listing of the Boboli limonaia in 1998 helped to obtain approval of a master plan for restoration at Boboli and significant financing through the Italian lottery. Listed in 1996 and 1998.

**NEOPTAGORICA BASILICA • ROME**

The remarkable stucco bas-reliefs within this first-century, subterranean basilica have suffered from condensation, bacterial growth, and vibrations from a nearby railroad line. Since listing over two Watch cycles, an environmental purification system has been completed, followed by a limited conservation of decorated surfaces with funding from the Italian state. Although considerable restoration work is still needed, the selection panel feels that progress—albeit slow—will continue, given the site’s importance. Listed in 1996 and 1998.

**NERO’S PALACE—DOMUS AUREA • ROME**

Nero’s 150-room “Golden House,” renowned for frescoes and stucco decoration, has faced threats from complex environmental factors. Listing highlighted the urgent need for a detailed survey on the condition of surviving ruins, some of which were under excavation. In June 1999, 32 of 150 palace rooms, restored by the regional superintendent for archaeological sites, were opened to the public. There are plans to continue excavation and conservation, and to make a 15,500 square foot archaeological park. Listed in 1996.

**PALAZZO DORIA PAMPHILI • VALMONTONE**

Preliminary consolidation of the three rooms containing the most important frescoes has been completed. During this project, another ceiling decoration by Pier Francesco Mola was discovered. The threat of plaster collapse has been brought under control. Additional restoration work is proceeding under the aegis of the local monuments superintendent. Listed in 1998.

**RUPESTRIAN CHURCHES OF PUGLIA AND THE CITY OF MATERA**

Matera’s San Pietro Barisano, one of the city’s 160 rupestrian (rock-hewn) churches, is being restored with the help of a $100,000 grant from American Express and funds from the Italian government’s Jubilee financing. It is hoped that the focus on San Pietro will encourage funding and technical assistance for the region’s other rupestrian churches. Listed in 1998.

**SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE PORTICO • BOLOGNA**

Air pollution, leaking roofs, and repeated acts of vandalism had caused this Renaissance portico to reach...
an advanced state of deterioration. Watch listing has prompted the formation of a coalition of local civic groups, city and national government agencies, and private sector sponsors dedicated to carrying out the restoration of the monument. *Listed in 1996*

**SANTA MARIA IN STELLE • VERONA**

A grant of $20,000 from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation supported an architectural and photographic survey of this second-century grotto, analysis of the condition of the frescoes and environmental causes of deterioration, and the formulation of conservation and maintenance guidelines. Plans for public access are being considered, and further conservation studies are underway. *Listed in 1996*

**TEMPLE OF HERCULES, FORUM BOARIUM • ROME**

The ancient circular temple, once known as the Temple of Vesta, will be restored for the Jubilee celebration. American Express grants totaling $185,000, along with other WMF donor funding sources, financed the restoration of the temple’s interior cells and its fifteenth-century fresco (added when the monument became a Christian church). The columns and roof have been restored with government funds, while the podium and pavement of the colonnade are being restored with WMF funds. *Listed in 1996*

**JAMAICA**

**OLD IRON BRIDGE • SPANISH TOWN, ST. CATHERINE**

The plight of this iron bridge, thought to be the first of its kind in the Americas, has now received considerable attention. American Express has awarded a grant of $50,000 towards restoration, the British engineering firm, WSP International, is developing a conservation plan pro bono, and some state funds have been secured. *Listed in 1996*

**LAOS**

**VAT SISAKET • VIENTIANE**

Photographic documentation of the historic graffiti in the nine cells of this mid-fifteenth-century prison has been completed. A new CD-ROM describes the history of the prison, while the campaign for emergency conservation work continues. Isolated structural problems have been addressed and decorative sculptural facade elements have been restored. Future goals include complete restoration, the installation of museum facilities, and a closer exchange of information and historical records with the town’s criminal archive. *Listed in 1996*

**LATVIA**

**ABAVA VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE • KURZEME DISTRICT**

Listed raised awareness of the threats to the valley. The medieval site has been nominated to the World Heritage List, a sound plan for future development has been drawn up, and two pilot projects implemented.
The Council of Europe has remained involved in conservation efforts. Threats of insensitive development remain, but a sufficient number of concerned private and public agencies should help safeguard this cultural landscape. Listed in 1996 and 1998

**LEBANON**

**Ancient Tyre • Tyre**

War damage, political instability, urban development, deterioration, and looting have greatly compromised the site. Since listing, the Kress Foundation awarded a grant of $25,000 to create a master plan for preservation, which includes further excavation work to determine official boundaries for the site. Other funds have since been secured, including $100,000 from UNESCO and $22,000 from the French insurance company Unistrat. Listed in 1996

**MALI**

**Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site • Djenné**

Since Watch listing, considerable progress has been made on halting erosion with the establishment of a green belt, and reducing looting through public awareness of the value of this ancient site, and building of a visitor center and museum. With continued funding, further improvements are being made. Listed in 1996

**MEXICO**

**Carolina Hacienda, Main House • Chihuahua**

Modest repairs have been made to a section of the wall, funded by state and city agencies.

**Church of Jesús Nazareno • Atotonilco**

A $25,000 grant from American Express was applied to the restoration of the church’s famous gilded altar and murals in the Rosary Chapel. A matching grant was secured from the local government and the Mexican conservation group Adopté una Obra de Arte has conserved a chapel and other murals. Adopté una Obre de Arte continues to actively raise funds to complete restoration work in partnership with WMF. Listed in 1996

**LITHUANIA**

**Vilnius Town Wall**

This French neoclassical-style house has been designated a state cultural heritage site. A partial development plan for the area intends to redevelop the hacienda as a community center and its surrounding area as a public park. The ultimate success of the project depends on further funding and participation from public and private sectors in Chihuahua. Listed in 1998

**Metropolitan Cathedral • Mexico City**

A novel geotechnical process is being employed to stabilize the cathedral, which has tilted and settled unevenly due to unstable soil conditions. "Soft" soil areas have now been identified. A second phase, which involves below-ground injections of a special mortar, is set to commence. Cracks are being monitored, scaffolding is being removed from the nave, and restoration is ongoing. Listed in 1998

**Modern Mural Paintings • Various Cities**

A grant of $30,000 from American Express has supplied funds for the restoration of a mural by José Clemente Orozco in the Church of Jesús Nazareno in Mexico City. This support resulted in state funds for major restoration of the structural damage of the church. Many more modern mural paintings and their buildings are in desperate need of restoration. Listed in 1996

**Palace of Fine Arts • Mexico City**

A $100,000 grant from American Express is
being used for testing and restoration of the central dome. Significantly more funds are needed to complete this and the two side domes. The Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes has initiated a fundraising campaign for the palace, and WMF will continue to be involved in this restoration project. **Listed in 1998**

**SAN JUAN BAUTISTA CHURCHES AND CONVENTS • MORELOS**

Public support has been galvanized to restore the San Juan Bautista Monastery in Tlayacapan with a grant from American Express Mexico. Restoration work has been completed on the cloister and several rooms are serving as a museum. In Tetela del Volcán, local workers are being trained to help restore the convent with local and state funds. Significant conservation challenges remain. **Listed in 1998**

**VEGA DE LA PEÑA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE • FILO-BOBOS, VERACRUZ**

Few physical changes have taken place since listing in 1998, although the federal government allocated funds for gabions (foundation supports) as a way to control erosion at this pre-Hispanic urban site. **Listed in 1998**

**YUCATÁN INDIAN CHAPELS • YUCATÁN PENINSULA**

With a $20,000 gift from American Express, a model treatment program and an exhibition that illustrates appropriate restoration techniques for the Yucatán’s more than 100 important adobe ecclesiastical buildings was instituted. Work continues on these structures dating from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, and local community involvement continues to grow. **Listed in 1996**

**MOROCCO MEDIEVAL SIJILMASSA • RISSANI**

Although many of the physical threats to this mudbrick city have been rectified, including desertification, new contextual perils have arisen. A bus station built in 1998 at the center of the site has greatly compromised its aesthetic and historic integrity. It is hoped that public and private sources will work together to stem further encroachment. **Listed in 1996**

**RABBI SHLOMO IBN DANAN AND MANSANO SYNAGOGUES • FEZ**

American Express awarded $30,000 toward restoration of the Ibn Danan synagogue, which is now complete. Watch listing helped secure the involvement of the Danan family in conserving the structure and transferring ownership to a public trust, which in turn is working with the Moroccan Ministry of Culture in its efforts to safeguard Fez. The project is part of the UNESCO restoration campaign for the medina of Fez. **Listed in 1996**

**NEPAL GOMBAS OF UPPER MUSTANG • LO MANTHANG**

Restoration work is proceeding on the two earthen gombas (temple/monasteries) of Thubchen and Jamba, the best surviving examples of classical Tibetan monastic architecture. Nepalese authorities have opened the dependent kingdom of Mustang to tourism. **Listed in 1996**

**MOZAMBIQUE KORSGATA (CROSS STREET) • TRONDHEIM**

An estimated 80 percent of Mozambique’s buildings warrant major repair, but no funds are available in one of the world’s poorest nations. Watch listing was instrumental in spotlighting the island’s extensive preservation, economic, and social needs. No new submission was received and no word on progress has been available. UNESCO continues to take a leading role in this project. **Listed in 1996**
wooden houses on this street. Fortunately, this new owner plans to upgrade the entire neighborhood, restore the old buildings, and infill vacant sites with new buildings. While demolition no longer poses a threat, restoration guidelines are still needed to direct the conservation.

Listed in 1998

**VÁGÁ OLD CHURCH • VÁGÁMO**

At the time of Watch listing, Vágá remained vulnerable to arson attacks that had destroyed 20 other wooden churches in Norway. A $15,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation equipped the church with surveillance cameras and a motion detection system. The municipality subsequently installed a fire detection system, and further grants were secured from Norwegian corporations. These protective measures are now being implemented in other wooden churches across the country.

Listed in 1998

**PAKISTAN**

**TAMBA WARI INDUS RIVER DELTA • SINDH**

The remains of a tenth-century mosque, one of the earliest examples of a synthesis of Islamic and Hindu motifs, had long been affected by flooding. Unfortunately, within six months of World Monuments Watch listing, the Indus River swept the site away completely. **Listed in 1996**

**PERU**

**APURLEC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE • MOTupe, LAMBayEQUE**

The remains of Apurlec, one of the largest pre-Columbian settlements in the Americas, has been included on the Ministry of Agriculture’s official land registry, meaning that no more commercial concessions can be built nearby. A new legal resolution designates Apurlec as part of the national cultural patrimony. Physical problems have worsened, however. WMF will continue to monitor progress at the site.

**Listed in 1996**

**LA QUINTA HEEREN • LIMA**

The revitalization of La Quinta, an architecturally distinct suburb, has remained a local issue, despite hopes that Watch listing would raise its national profile. No further information has been received since the site’s nomination, at which time it was noted that the municipality of Lima had established a planning organization to develop the neighborhood.

Listed in 1998

**PHILIPPINES**

**ANGONO PETROGLYPHS • RIZAL**

The site has been saved. An American Express grant of $40,000 enabled a rock art conservation specialist to visit the site and establish a training program for conservators. A management plan has been devised and documentation of the ancient petroglyphs is proceeding. There is also a new viewing platform and on-site museum.

**Listed in 1996**

**KABAYAN MUMMY CAVES**

A $35,000 grant from American Express is being used for technical assistance and conservation at this ancient burial site, which has suffered from vandalism and looting. Concurrently, there is ongoing documentation of the caves. Visiting museum experts have applied preventive conservation measures to the mummies and burial sites.

**Listed in 1998**
San Sebastián Church · Manila

The problems inherent to an all-steel structure in a tropical climate persist, but progress has been made since listing with a $25,000 American Express grant. Under the direction of the National Historical Institute, old plans and drawings of the church have been analyzed, site documentation is in progress, and conservators have been collaborating with metals industry experts to assess the building's structural problems.

Listed in 1996

Poland
Debno Parish Church · Nowy Targ

A $30,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation is supporting efforts to monitor the interior microclimate and the effects of humidity on the polychromed interior surfaces. Laboratory tests and documentation will generate a conservation strategy followed by a pilot project to reduce threats resulting from an altered water table.

Listed in 1996

Our Lady's Assumption Basilica · Cracow

Hundreds of daily visitors to this High-Gothic church, coupled with inadequate maintenance and the city's chronic pollution have taken their toll on the structure. The government matched a $25,000 grant from American Express to restore the portal of the church's west facade. The government and private sector are responding with fundraising and additional conservation projects.

Listed in 1996

Portugal
Côa Valley Petroglyphs · Villa Nova de Foz Côa

After a series of Paleolithic petroglyphs were discovered during survey work for a large dam project, the dam project was canceled. Lobbying efforts convinced the Portuguese government to establish a national archaeological park on the site. Also, a tourism management plan (largely in response to vandalism), is being instituted.

Listed in 1996

Romano Catholic Church · Ghelinta

Since listing, the building has been stabilized, the roof repaired, the wooden ceiling restored, and a drainage system installed. The murals, however, are still in need of conservation. A $5,000 grant from the Kress Foundation supports the visit of a fresco conservation expert from Bucharest to evaluate the murals and a proposed treatment for protecting them.

Listed in 1996 and 1998

Bank, which recently approved a $2.2 million loan for the restoration of the column and the nearby stone sculptures that are part of an ensemble. Restoration is scheduled to be complete by September 2000. WMF continues to play a major project management role.

Listed in 1996 and 1998

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

Although no progress has been made since listing to remedy problems of water infiltration and decay, other, more important sites in Russia warrant immediate attention. Technical analyses have been made and discussions on the extent of restoration has slowly placed this project in a better position for implementation. Listed in 1996 and 1998

ALEXANDER PALACE • TSARSKOE SELO, ST. PETERSBURG

One-fourth of the palace has now been restored. Watch listing prompted American Express to award grants totaling $200,000 for emergency roof repairs, as well as the repair of electrical and water systems. The Tsarskoe Selo museum allocated funds for the reconstruction and reopening of 18 rooms to the public. As of June 1999, the Russian Navy had vacated the building, leaving it for more appropriate use by the museum. Listed in 1996 and 1998

KIZHI POGOST • KIZHI ISLAND, LAKE ONEGA

Grants of $35,000 from the Kress Foundation, $49,720 from the Grand Circle Foundation, and other international sources have funded emergency fire prevention measures, control of high humidity levels, and restoration of icons and the iconostasis. A political and financial stalemate, however, has halted progress. It is hoped that a 1999 conference in St. Petersburg on Russia’s wooden architecture will help galvanize restoration work. WMF will continue to be involved through the administration of the grant funds. Listed in 1998

SLOVAKIA
HELL HOUSE • BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA

A new private owner has taken possession of this former inn, but very little progress has been made towards its restoration. The national government and local groups are actively seeking financial support to preserve the building. Listed in 1998

SPAIN
MOORISH HOUSES OF GRANADA

An American Express grant of $50,000 is helping a local group restore a wind mill in the city of Mallorca that will serve as a pilot project. The Watch panel feels that this action is a positive step in encouraging private owners to conserve—rather than reconstruct—their wind mills. Listed in 1998

TANZANIA
KILWA KISIWANI PORTUGUESE FORT • LINDI REGION

An initial $50,000 American Express grant supported feasibility studies at 10 of 15 surviving houses from the period of the Alhambra. A second $50,000 grant from American Express supports a pilot restoration project of the house at 7 Calle San Buenaventura, which will become a cultural center. With help from the locally based El Legado Andalusi (Legacy of al-Andalus), other private owners are showing interest in restoring their houses. Listed in 1996

YELAGIN ISLAND PALACE AND PARK ENSEMBLE • ST. PETERSBURG

World Monuments Fund in Britain recently sponsored a detailed survey of Yelagin Island’s “Flag Pavilion,” to precede a larger preservation plan and fundraising effort for the Czarist park ensemble. In the immediate wake of the Russian financial crisis work on the project stalled. Now back on track, plans can go forward to restore the pavilion to house a museum on its architect, Carlo Rossi. Listed in 1998

WIND MILLS OF MALLORCA • BALEARIC ISLANDS

This new private owner has taken possession of this former inn, but very little progress has been made towards its restoration. The national government and local groups are actively seeking financial support to preserve the building. Listed in 1998

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experts to the masonry fort to assess the effects of ocean erosion, vandalism, and uncontrolled vegetation. In consort with Tanzanian authorities, a plan is in place for consolidation, protection, and presentation to the public. Traditional building materials and methods are to be employed. *Listed in 1996*

**THAILAND**

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

The annual floods that inundate these sites result from improper land management, including land filling and deforestation. An American Express grant of $50,000 restored one of the damaged temples. WMF continues to await word from the nominator concerning the status of other preservation plans. *Listed in 1996*

**TURKEY**

**HAGIA SOPHIA • ISTANBUL**

In addition to grants of $200,000 from American Express to support roof repairs, structural monitoring and the conservation of the dome mosaics, other international organizations are providing funds and expertise to restore this former Byzantine cathedral. Along with a $1 million commitment, the Turkish government has resolved to keep Hagia Sophia as a public museum and not transfer control back to religious authorities, as was previously feared. *Listed in 1996 and 1998*

**PATARA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE • KAS**

This ancient site on the southern Turkish coast remains largely unexcavated and, since Watch listing, little has been done to protect those monuments that are exposed. Minimal funds are contributed annually by the Ministry of Culture and Akdeniz University. A visit to the site by WMF's International Council in June 1999 raised $30,000 for use on a pilot project. *Listed in 1996*

**UGANDA**

**MASAKA CATHEDRAL • MASAKA, KITOBU VILLAGE**

A $25,000 grant from American Express was used to make emergency repairs to the roof and repair structural cracks. The full restoration of this Catholic cathedral is underway. *Listed in 1998*

**UKRAINE**

**ANCIENT CHERSONESOS • SEVASTOPOLE, CRIMEA**

A 1999 $25,000 American Express grant for research and conservation planning follows in the wake of a $35,000 grant from the J.M. Kaplan Fund supported a remote sensing survey of the ruined Greek city site. Further financing is needed to develop and implement a site management plan. WMF will continue to be involved through the administration of grant funds over the next two years. *Listed in 1996 and 1998*

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**HADLOW TOWER • TONBRIDGE, ENGLAND**

With help from a $20,000 Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant and other state and private sources, Mussenden Temple has been permanently stabilized with 23 rock anchors. The eighteenth-century rotunda library structure is out of danger. *Listed in 1998*

**THE ST. VINCENT STREET CHURCH • GLASGOW, SCOTLAND**

The World Monuments Fund in Britain has sponsored a feasibility study...
for the church in preparation for application to the National Heritage Lottery Fund. Watch listing spurred a $50,000 American Express grant. A charitable trust has been established to oversee the restoration efforts at the church and the local community remains actively involved. *Listed in 1998*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**ADOBE MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO • NEW MEXICO**

To date, 125 churches have been saved through the work of Cornerstones Community Partnerships. The organization has also promoted the maintenance of nearly 600 churches that may be threatened if actions are not taken. Various state and private funds have been used to publish a conservation handbook, coordinate youth training, and organize numerous community workshops. This is one of the most successful and exemplary state-wide conservation projects in the U.S.A. *Listed in 1996*

**BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK • CALIFORNIA**

Encroachment, one of the major threats facing this former ghost town in the Sierra Nevadas has been permanently halted. The Bureau of Land Management has purchased 500 acres surrounding the site that had been privately owned and slated for development. The buildings, however, remain in a precarious state. *Listed in 1998*

**CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK • MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Architectural and photographic documentation is ongoing at most sites and large-scale backfilling and drainage projects have been completed at four locales; work continues at two others. Routine maintenance and repair—repointing of mortar joints, recapping masonry walls—is being performed. *Listed in 1996*

**ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

Watch recognition of the unrestored buildings on the south side of the former Ellis Island immigration processing facility resulted in a $25,000 Loews Hotels grant. This funding allowed WMF to partner with the New York Landmarks Conservancy in a pilot program for stabilization, weatherproofing, and basic exterior restoration of one of the island’s 29 unrestored hospital administration buildings. Additional funding for stabilization has been received from the White House Save America’s Treasures program, the state of New Jersey, the Federal Government, and the Ellis Island Foundation. *Listed in 1996*

**FORT APACHE • WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBAL LAND, ARIZONA**

American Express awarded $80,000 in response to Watch listing, but funds have not yet been expended fully. This rare surviving nineteenth-century conservatory used wood in its construction. The San Francisco Parks and Recreations department has stipulated that wood be used for all repairs, allaying fears that metal might be substituted. With new support from the Save America’s Treasures program, conservation efforts are proceeding; but the building still awaits city landmark status. *Listed in 1996*

**GOLDEN GATE PARK CONSERVATORY • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

American Express awarded $100,000 in response to Watch listing, but funds have not yet been expended fully. This rare surviving nineteenth-century conservatory used wood in its construction. The San Francisco Parks and Recreations department has stipulated that wood be used for all repairs, allaying fears that metal might be substituted. With new support from the Save America’s Treasures program, conservation efforts are proceeding; but the building still awaits city landmark status. *Listed in 1996*

**HOLY ASCENSION CHURCH • UNALASKA, ALASKA**

Watch listing of Land Management has spurred a $50,000 American Express grant. A charitable trust has been established to oversee the restoration efforts at the church and the local community remains actively involved. *Listed in 1998*
$40,000, an on-site conservation laboratory was established and experts hired to help restore the church’s 252 canvas Orthodox icons. Some 14 icons will soon be completed. The National Parks Service and Federal Express have given, respectively, $10,000 and $2,500 towards further conservation work. Listed in 1996

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY NO. 1 • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A $20,000 grant from American Express supported a preservation plan for the cemetery, New Orleans’s earliest example of above-ground interment. Some of the most vexing issues have been partially addressed—vegetation growth, tourism damage, and tomb restoration. Additional funds are being sought for Lafayette and other cemeteries across the city as incidents of looting and vandalism continue to rise. Listed in 1996

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK • COLORADO

Grants awarded since listing—$1,497,672 from the Save Americas Treasures program, and $183,000 from American Express—support a major site conservation project for these indigenous American cave dwellings. The plan encompasses conditions assessment (including a survey of alcove sites not seen for decades), tree-ring dating, decorative wall finishes restoration, and water drainage improvements. Listed in 1998

SOUTH PASS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE • WYOMING

Updated information has not been received since 1998 listing, which highlighted the threats to this vast cultural landscape posed by a planned pipeline through the area. Listed in 1998

UNESCO has moved forward with efforts to conserve the unique mud brick architecture of Shibam. Past listing of Shibam and current listing of Tarim is meant to raise awareness and support for Yemen’s mud brick architectural heritage. Listed in 1998

YEMEN

SHIBAM HISTORIC CITY
ALBANIA
Sarande • Butrint Archaeological Site

ARGENTINA
San Ignacio • San Ignacio Mini

AUSTRIA
Vienna • Belvedere Gardens, Franciscan Church

BARBADOS
St. Andrew • Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill

BELGIUM
Brussels • Tour and Taxis (transport hub)

BELIZE
Belize River Area, Cayo Belize • El Pilar Reserve

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Počitelj • Village of Počitelj

BRAZIL
São Raimundo Nonato, Piauí • Serra da Capivara National Park

BULGARIA
Rousse Region • Ivanovo Rock Chapels

Bulgaria • Kapschik • Madara Horseman

CAMBODIA
Siem Reap • Angkor Archaeological District

CHILE
Chiloé Archipelago • Churches of Chiloé Valparaiso • Elevators of Valparaíso Easter Island • Orongo

CHINA
Chí Fèng City, Inner Mongolia • Liao Dynasty Site Drachi, Tibet • Namseling Manor Sichuan Province • San Xing Dui Archaeological Site

CROATIA
Dubrovnik • Old City Harbor Dubrovnik-Neretva County • Lopud Franciscan Monastery Otrizek • Village of Tvrdalj Split • Split Historic Center

CUBA
Havana • Convent of Santa Clara of Assisi

CZECH REPUBLIC
Český Krumlov • Český Krumlov Garden Kladruby, Tábor District • Kladruby Benedictine Monastery

ECUADOR
Quito • Church of the Compañía

EGYPT
Gáiro • Qa'ibáy Sebil (Fountain House)

FRANCE
Castelnau-Pégayrolles • Château Aqueduc Saint-Émilion • Saint-Émilion Monolithic Church

GEORGIA
Tetritskaro District • Pitareti Monastic Complex

GERMANY
Dresden Hellerau • Festspielhaus Hellerau

GREECE
Hania • Crete • Ez Hayim Synagogue

GUATEMALA
Warao Settlements • Chortis Archipelago • Public Synagogues in Chocó Province

HUNGARY
Budapest • Royal Garden Pavilions

INDIA
Jaisalmer, Rajasthan • Jaisalmer Fort Agra • Taj Mahal

INDONESIA
Central Java • Borobudur

IRELAND
Shannonbridge, County Offaly • Clonmacnoise New Graveyard

ISRAEL
German Colony, Haifa • Gëmeindehaus Tel Aviv • The White City

ITALY
Albenga (Savona) • Ruins on the River Centa Bologna • San Giacomo Maggiore Porroco Florence • Garden of Villa Medici at Castello Pompeii (Naples) • Ancient Pompeii Rome • Neopitagorica Basilica at Porta Maggiore, Nero's Palace, Domus Aurea, Sts. Ambrogio and Carlo al Corso, Tempio di Hercules Salerno • Grottos of San Michele Venice • Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument Verona • Santa Maria in Stile

JORDAN
Wadi Musa, Petra • Southern Temple

LATVIA
Ventspils • Val St. Sisaket

LEBANON
Naples • Church of the Annunciation

LESOTHO
Tyre • Ancient Tyre

MALI
Djenné • Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site

MEXICO
Atotonilco, Guanajuato • Church of Jesús Nazareno Veracruz • San Juan de Ullá Fort Yucatán Peninsula • Yucatán Indian Chapels Various buildings • Modern Mural Paintings

MOZAMBIQUE
Nampula Province • Mozambique Island

NEPAL
Bagmati River, Kathmandu • Toku Thapathali Monument Zone Lo Manthang, Mustang • Gombas of Upper Mustang

NORWAY
Vågåm, Oppland County • Vågå Old Church

PAKISTAN
Indus River Delta, Sindh • Tambo Wari

PERU
Cusco • Historic Center of Cusco Rapaz • Murals of the Allua Church

PHILIPPINES
Rizal • Angono Petroglyphs

POLAND
Cracow • Our Lady's Assumption Basilica Nowy Targ • Deblno Parish Church Warsaw • Prózaz Street

PORTUGAL
Vila Nova de Foz Côa • Côa Valley Petroglyphs

ROMANIA
Ghețina • Roman Catholic Church Târgu-Jiu • Brancusi's Endless Column

RUSSIA
Kemi Province • Paanajarvi Village Kizhi Island, Lake Onega • Kizhi Pogost Truskvole Seló, St. Petersburg • Alexander Palace

THAILAND
Ayutthaya & Other Sites on Chao Phraya River • Flooded Sites in Central Thailand

TURKEY
Çanakkale • Çatalhöyük Oçaci Köyü, Kars • Ani Archaeological Site Istanbul • Hagia Sophia

UKRAINE
Sevastopol, Crimea • Ancient Chersonesos

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
New Mexico • Adobe Missions McKinley County, New Mexico • Chaco Culture National Historic Park New Orleans, Louisiana • Lafayette Cemetery No. 1 New York, New York • Ellis Island National Monument (South End) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Eastern State Penitentiary San Francisco, California • Golden Gate Park Conservatory of Flowers Unalaska, Alaska • Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church

VIETNAM
Duy Xuyen District • My Son Temple District Hue City • Minh Mang Tomb

YUGOSLAVIA
Bulawayo • Khama National Monument

ZAMBIA
Lindisfarne • Kilwa Kisiwani Portuguese Fort
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<td>Kabayan, Benguet - Kabayan Mummy Caves - Manila - San Sebastian Basilica</td>
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<td>POLAND</td>
<td>Gdansk - Vistulamouth Fortress - Nowy Targ - Debo Parish Church</td>
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<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>Ghelinta - Romano Catholic Church - Tirg-jiu - Brancusi's Endless Column</td>
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<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Irkouts - Irkouts Historic Center - Kemi Province - Paanajarvi Village - Moscow - Rustakov Club - St. Petersburg - Yelagin Island Palace/Park Ensemble - Tsaritsko Selo (St. Petersburg) - Agate Pavilion of the Catherine Palace - Alexander Palace</td>
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<td>Banska Stiavnica - Hell House</td>
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<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>Istanbul - Hagia Sophia - Kas - Patara Archaeological Site - Osami Koyu - Kas - Ami Archaeological Site</td>
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<td>UGANDA</td>
<td>Kitovu Village - Masaka Cathedral</td>
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<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Sesastopol, Crimea - Ancient Chersonesos</td>
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<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>Castlerock, Northern Ireland - Mussenden Temple - Glasgow, Scotland - The St. Vincent Street Church - Manchester, England - St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery - Tonbridge, England - Hadlow Tower</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
<td>Arizona - Fort Apache - California - Bodie State Historic Park - Colorado - Mesa Verde National Park - Pennsylvania - Lancaster County - Wyoming - South Pass Cultural Landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>VENEZUELA</td>
<td>Coro, Falcón - San Francisco Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIETNAM</td>
<td>Duy Xuyen District - My Son Temple District</td>
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<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
<td>Shibam - Shibam Historic City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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PROGRAM GUIDELINES

HOW TO NOMINATE A SITE

Nominations to the biennial List of 100 Most Endangered Sites are solicited every other year from governments, organizations active in the field of heritage conservation, and individuals throughout the world. It is strongly recommended, however, that a preservation professional advise on completion of the application.

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.

Nominations are reviewed and judged by an independent Selection Panel consisting of leading international professionals in the field of heritage conservation. Three criteria are applied to select the 100 sites — Significance of the site, Urgency of the threat, and Viability of the action proposed to save the site.

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. Please contact a WMF office to request a nomination form.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

EARLY SUMMER 2000
• Distribution of nomination forms for the List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 2002.

DECEMBER 2000
• Deadline for application submission.

SEPTEMBER 2001
• Announcement of List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 2002.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

Sites named to 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.

One million dollars in grants will be awarded annually through the World Monuments Watch 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. Those sites receiving financial assistance from the World Monuments Watch program are required to provide written reports at least twice a year and at the completion of the project. Grant funds are released in three installments and the World Monuments Watch remains involved in all projects receiving funds throughout the administration of the grant.
LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 2000

1. The Butrint Foundation
2. A. Georgeff/S. Ferdi
3. AIRPRINT
4. WMF/J. Calame
5. Francisco de Assisi Monuments
6. Salgado de Santana
7. Nat'l Inst. for Monuments of Culture
8. Claude Jacques
9. A. Charola
10. Xu Xingeod Li
11. Pamela Logan
12. Xiaotao Li
13. Li Zengxiang
14. I. Vícková
15. John M. Hall
16. Pamela Jerome
17. Mercedes Medina
18. Sylvia Gottwald-Thapar
19. Barton Faist
20. Samual Gruber
21. Ahunbay
22. I. Vícková
23. Masood A. Khan
24. Dr. Krzepcztof Biskup
25. George B. Rome
26. A. Iakovlev
27. Dimitry Vladimirovich
28. Markku Nieminen
29. Buddy Mays/
30. Apollo Sampaio
31. Dr. Krzepcztof Biskup
32. Adam Maksay
33. George B. Rome
34. A. Iakovlev
35. World Monuments Fund
36. Museum of Bogd Khan
37. Warsaw University
38. Institute of History and Monuments
40. State Bureau of Cultural Relics
41. Shalu Association
42. Republic of Croatia
43. Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage
44. Agency for the Hist. Core of Split
45. State Agency for Protection of Culture
46. K. Randall
47. Julio Rodríguez-Roldán
48. Historical Monuments of České Budejovice
49. Kutna Hora Archives
50. Palmákovy Ústav
51. WMF/M. Flach
52. WMF/K. Sechler
53. Adopte una Obra de Arte
54. WMF/M. Flach
55. N. Sapieha
56. Palace of Fine Arts
57. WMF/B. Burnham
58. INAH
59. Miguel A. Bretos
60. Clemson University
61. Isaiah Wyner
62. Nat’l Dir. of Cult. Heritage, Mozambique
63. Spomensik
64. Polovica
65. Forestier
66. Arch. Cons. Monumentos
67. Sop. Archeologiche per il Comune di Venezia
68. State Bureau of Cultural Relics
69. Republic of Croatia
70. Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage
71. Agency for the Hist. Core of Split
72. State Agency for Protection of Culture
73. K. Randall
74. Julio Rodríguez-Roldán
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84. WMF/B. Burnham
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86. Miguel A. Bretos
87. Clemson University
88. Isaiah Wyner
89. WMF/K. Sechler
90. Adopte una Obra de Arte
91. WMF/M. Flach
92. N. Sapieha
93. Palace of Fine Arts
94. WMF/B. Burnham
95. INAH
96. Miguel A. Bretos
97. Clemson University
98. Isaiah Wyner
99. WMF/M. Flach
100. Adopte una Obra de Arte

PROGRESS REPORT: 1996-98 SITES

1. Said Faiiz
2. Carlos Pernaut
3. Victor Hugo Cuello
4. WMF/F. Mayro
5. Bundesdenkmalamt-Wien
6. William Cummins/
7. Barbados Nat’l Trust
8. Sint. Luarascaphe, Luc Magel
9. Mia Ulyders
10. BRASS/El Pilar,
11. Francis Gaunt
12. Joffrey Thierry/
13. CRATEL-EAG
14. The Embassy of Bolivia
15. Juan Carlos Jermio
16. Dr. Vícková
17. Lanaková Simčíč
18. FUMDHAM
19. N.I.M.C. Sofia
20. WMF
21. Estavbrook, P. Buchik,
22. G. Weibe
23. Jaime Mignone Retrig
24. Fund. Cult. Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé
25. J. Mignone/CONPAL-Chile
27. Nat’l Dir. of Cult. Heritage, Mozambique
28. Sop. Archeologiche per il Comune di Venezia
29. State Bureau of Cultural Relics
30. Republic of Croatia
31. Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage
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42. WMF/M. Flach
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44. Palace of Fine Arts
45. WMF/B. Burnham
46. INAH
47. Miguel A. Bretos
48. Clemson University
49. Isaiah Wyner
50. WMF/K. Sechler

PHOTO CREDITS FOR WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 1996-2000

1. R. Arakaki/
2. The Jewish
3. Community of Rhodes
4. Lovang Jampal
5. Karon Grover
6. Sue Carpenter
7. Dalal Mukherjee
8. Dr. J.V.P. Rao
9. Fontisirman Zaluchu
10. R. Arafaka/
11. International Stock
12. Sami Salih Mehti
13. Brian Connolly
14. Tveksa Truk
15. Israel Antiquities Authority
16. WMF/J. Stubbs
17. Vicento Regoli
18. Unversita di Genova
19. Lia Barelli
20. Nigel Lord

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ERRATA

Please note corrected numbering for map on pages 40 and 41:

70 corresponds to SITE NO. 72
71 corresponds to SITE NO. 76
72 corresponds to SITE NO. 70
73 corresponds to SITE NO. 71
74 corresponds to SITE NO. 73
75 corresponds to SITE NO. 74
76 corresponds to SITE NO. 75
91 corresponds to SITE NO. 93
92 corresponds to SITE NO. 91
93 corresponds to SITE NO. 92
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Butrint Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Sarande</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Tipasa Archaeological Park</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Tour and Taxis (transport hub)</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Mostar Historic Center</td>
<td>Mostar</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Santo Antonio of Paraguay</td>
<td>Sao Francisco do Paraguai Bahia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Banteay Chhmar Temple of Jayavarman VII - Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Orongo Ceremonial Site</td>
<td>Easter Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Dulan County Tibetan Royal Tomb Group</td>
<td>Dulan County</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Vukovar City Center</td>
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<td>Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Tel-Al-Dan Canaante Garden</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Rome, JERUSALEM</td>
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