



WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES 2002















ANCIENT CULTURES

SACRED SPACES

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GROUND ZERO FOLLOWING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001.

A Critical Mission—

THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

As this edition of the 100 Most Endangered Sites went to press, our world was forever changed with the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in Lower Manhattan. It is heartbreaking for all of us who work in the field of conservation to realize that weapons of destruction are not always aimed at battleships or military installations, but at the cultural icons that bind and inspire communities around the world. Our landmarks—the Mostar Bridge, the Bamiyan Buddhas in Afghanistan, and the World Trade Center—have become the prized targets for terrorists because they are what defines the cultures, ideals, and achievements of the people who created them, who use them, who live with them.

These recent acts of violence have made our cause all the more immediate. It is a call for us to look at structures that have survived in a new light, and to take measures to ensure that they, too, do not become casualties of war, neglect, or natural catastrophe. We must act on behalf of those monuments and the communities that care for them. The sites in this book are on uncertain ground; without intervention, they may perish.

This fourth edition of the 100 Most Endangered Sites brings 63 important cultural icons into the international spotlight because they are facing urgent and significant threats. It also renews the alert for 37 previously listed sites that remain at risk. In an unprecedented move, we have added to the list a 101st site—the rich urban fabric of Historic Lower Manhattan, whose future is uncertain in the aftermath of the World Trade Center disaster.

Watch Listing differs from landmark designation, a permanent recognition established by governments or regulatory agencies, in that sites selected for inclusion here change with each two-year cycle. Ideally, we would hope to remove each site from the list within the two years of its inscription by targeting its key problems and devising solutions. The Watch List serves not to convey an honorific designation, but to affect change, to save and ensure the preservation of significant but endangered sites by bringing viable solutions to light.

Since the inception of the Watch Program in 1996, and prior to the current listing, 247 sites—many of them world-renowned, others only recently discovered—have been included in the Watch List. Of these, many are now completely out of danger; others are off the list because they are making steady progress.

The success of the program depends on the unwavering commitment of the many nominators, who are the first to bring Watch sites to our attention. Reporting from the front lines, they gather the data about the significance of a monument, its condition, and what it will take to preserve it for future generations. In many countries, this is a daunting task as sites are often located in areas where preservation must be balanced with more pressing human needs. But, as we have learned through the Watch, investing in the heritage of even the poorest nations can have a dramatic affect on the lives of people whose cultural icons are at risk.

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None of this would have been possible without the generous support of our donors, who, over the first five years of the program, have contributed some \$13 million to aid 126 sites in 60 countries, funds that have leveraged more than three times that in matching grants.

The Watch Program is a mainstay of WMF and a major force in international preservation. As such, we have the responsibility to do more, especially for those sites that have appeared on our lists but have made no progress. We are committed to our cause and, with the continued support of our donors and the technical expertise of our many architects, engineers, and conservators, will work to see that no site in need is left to perish.

Marilyn Perry

Chairman

Somie Suntam

Bonnie Burnham

President



A twisted girder from one of the twin towers, above, lies amid the ash and pulverized building debris in the graveyard of St. Paul's Church.

SITE NO. 101

HISTORIC LOWER MANHATTAN





NEW YORK CITY, UNITED STATES

A.D. 1625—PRESENT

With more than 65 landmarks in six historic districts, the 3.9-square-kilometer area of Lower Manhattan is arguably the most important cultural site in the United States. Since its establishment as the Dutch Colony of Nieuw Amsterdam in 1625, New York has been a focus of American life. From its beginnings as a farming settlement and fortification New York became the nation's first capital and primary port of embarkation, and, most recently, functioned as the nerve center of the American financial world. Together, the buildings of Lower Manhattan constitute an important document that chronicles the evolution of American architecture, and, in many ways, the United States itself over a 375-year period. Such wellknown buildings as Trinity Church, the Woolworth Building, and the World Trade Center, each set the precedent of being the tallest building of its time.

These monuments and the urban fabric that binds them face an uncertain future in the wake of the wanton and devastating destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, an event that took the lives of thousands of people, many of them relatives, friends, and colleagues. Beyond the extraordinary toll

on human life, the terrorist assault left historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the World Trade Center and beyond vulnerable. Technical assistance is urgently needed to assess the architectural integrity of surviving structures, to remove ash and pulverized building material from both interior and exterior finishes, and to document the historical urban fabric to aid in any redevelopment schemes for the World Trade Center area. Landmark-quality buildings that are not officially listed as landmarks are particularly at risk in the reconstruction process. It is important that historic preservation have a voice in the public dialogue regarding the restoration of New York, a critical step in the healing process as the city rebuilds its sense of place.

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DONORS TO THE WATCH

Why Preservation Matters to Us

Six years ago, the World Monuments Fund approached American Express with an idea that became the World Monuments Watch. Although we had collaborated on various initiatives in the past, taking on a project of this magnitude was a leap of faith for both of us. Would the world preservation community respond with nominations to the list of the 100 Most Endangered Sites? Would the cause resonate with our own employees as well as the general public? Would others join American Express in supporting the cause? These were all great unknowns.

Needless to say, we have been immensely gratified by the response to the Watch. Nominations have come in from around the world, and each list of 100, including this newest one, has brought home the extraordinary range of the world's endangered heritage, from the most famous and familiar to the unexpected and remote.

American Express employees long ago embraced the Watch and made it their own, understanding instinctively that these historic sites have great meaning to people and motivate travel and are therefore linked to the well being of our businesses and our communities. For five years running, our sister publication *Travel + Leisure* has offered an advertising supplement to raise funds from industry colleagues for the Watch, and American Express has complemented those efforts with a benefit golf tournament at the annual American Society of Travel Agents Congress each year since 1998.

To date, American Express has made 103 grants for 88 Watch sites in 49 countries. We are gratified that these grants have leveraged millions of dollars more from other sources including our colleagues in the travel industry. Most encouraging of course has been the progress that has been made to help save listed sites.

Based on this track record, last year we extended our commitment to the Watch through 2005, for a total of \$10 million over 10 years. The tragic events of the recent past remind us of the power that landmarks can have as symbols, and how important it is to protect them. American Express is proud to be associated with the World Monuments Watch, and we encourage others to join us in saving individual sites and in the Watch program as a whole.

Kenneth I. Chenault

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
American Express Company

Karthel Chungutt

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2002 Selection Panel

Henry Cleere was Director of the Council for British Archaeology from 1974 to 1991. Since 1992, he has been a consultant to ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), for which he serves as the advisor on cultural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. He was the moving force behind the establishment of the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management and in the drafting of the 1990 ICOMOS Charter of Archaeological Heritage Management.

Hernán Crespo-Toral, Architect, is Adjunct to the Director General for Culture, Ecuador. In 1995, he was the Director of the cultural division of UNESCO. He has contributed to the preservation and rehabilitation of numerous archaeological and historic sites and historic centers in Ecuador.

Roderick McIntosh has been a Professor of Archaeology at Rice University, Houston, Texas since 1980. His major interests are in African and Old World comparative prehistory, intellectual history of prehistoric archaeology, ethnicity and specialization, urbanism, geomorphology and palaeoclimate.

Yukio Nishimura is Professor of Urban Conservation Planning in the Department of Urban Engineering at the University of Tokyo. Nishimura is also an executive committee member of ICOMOS, a member of the Cultural Board of the Agency of Cultural Affairs of Japan and a chief honorary advisor for the Council for Cultural Affairs of Taiwan.

Eduard Sekler is Professor Emeritus of Architecture and the Osgood Hooker Professor of Visual Art Emeritus at Harvard University. He is also an UNESCO consultant, member of the advisory commission of the Austrian Historic Monuments Office and the senior technical advisor.

Irina Subotic is Professor of Art History at the Academy of Arts in Novi Sad and at the Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade. Subotic was curator of the Museum of Modern Art in Belgrade from 1965 to 1979 and of the National Museum from 1979 to 1995.

Herman Van Hooff has been Chief of Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean for the UNESCO World Heritage Center since 1993. He previously served as advisor on the rehabilitation of housing and urban areas in Amsterdam and an architectural expert at the Municipal Office for the Conservation.

Tim Whalen, Director of the Getty Conservation Institute, first joined the Getty in 1983, as assistant director for administration at the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities, and as associate director of the Getty Building Program. In 1991, he became senior program officer in the Getty Grant Program. He serves on the board of the California Preservation Foundation and as an advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Anthony C. Wood has been Executive Director of the Ittleson Foundation since 1993. Prior to which he was the Chief Program Officer at the J. M. Kaplan Fund. He is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Historic Preservation at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture.

Said Zulficar has been the General Secretary of Patrimoine Sans Frontières since 1998. Created in 1992, Patrimoine Sans Frontières is a non-governmental organization engaged in the safeguarding of cultural heritage in war-stricken and natural disaster zones.

Acknowledgments

The World Monuments Fund would like to thank all of those organizations and individuals without whom the Watch would not be possible.

We are grateful to our trustees and international affiliates who have supported the Watch Program since its inception, and to our donors, particularly our founding sponsor American Express for their committment to our collective heritage.

In addition to the expert panel charged with the task of selecting sites included on the 2002 List of the 100 Most Endangered Sites, we would like to express our gratitude to the many scholars who carefully reviewed and evaluated the nominations before they were presented to the Watch Panel. We would like to thank especially Gustavo Araoz, US ICOMOS; Paul Bentel, Bentel & Bentel Architects AFA; Lester Borley, Europa Nostra; Mounir Bouchenaki, UNESCO; Kathleen Weil-Garris Brandt, New York University; William Brumfield, Tulane University; Ramón Bonfil Castro, ICOMOS, Mexico; William Chapman, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Rodney M. Cook, Jr., American Urban Design Foundation; Farouk el Baz, Boston University; Oleg Grabar, Princeton University; Pinna Indorf, National University of Singapore; Joe King, ICCROM; Carol Krinski, New York University; Christian Manhart, UNESCO; Gionata Rizzi; András Román, ICOMOS, Hungary; Kristin Romey, Archaeology Magazine; Mechtild Rössler, UNESCO, Paris; Mona Serageldin, Harvard University; Ann Webster Smith, US ICOMOS; Giora Solar, ICOMOS; Gavin Stamp; Sharon Sullivan, Australian & World Heritage Group; Christopher Tadgell; Robert "Chip" Vincent, American Research Center in Egypt; Friedrich-Wilhelm von Rauch; and Phyllis Madeline Wright, Ave Maria Institute.

We would also like to acknowledge the WMF interns—Laura Anderson, David Bender, Maeve de la Soudière Gerety, Craig Rowe-and our translators at the Spanish Institute-Paula Santiago Bentley and Vanessa Galiegue.

We are deeply indebted to Anne-Sophie Roure, Watch Program Manager; Keith Porteous, Photo Archivist; Martha Flach, Manager of Public Affairs and New Media; and the rest of our staff who worked hard to coordinate these efforts.

100 Most Endangered Sites 2002

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PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ASWAN HIGH DAM, THE NILE REGULARLY FLOODED THE GIZA PLATEAU. TODAY, THIS WORLD-FAMOUS SITE ALONG WITH OTHERS FROM CAIRO TO LUXOR ARE AT RISK BECAUSE OF A RISING WATER TABLE.



CRADLE OF HUMANITY & CIVILIZATION

Cradle of all humankind, in both archaic and modern manifestations; well-spring and first witness of most prehistoric advances in technology, agriculture, and in governance; mother of civilizations as important as those on the Nile. Yet, for all its cultural achievement, Africa remains a source of despair for those dedicated to the preservation of monuments to humankind's cultural aspirations. There are too few archaeologists and historians to undertake even the most basic site and monument description and inventory, and many African nations are so poor that national budgets are directed almost entirely to public health and infrastructure, needs seen as far more pressing than heritage conservation. How can monuments be a priority in nations where starvation is rampant, where 20 to 30 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS, and where infants die by the thousands of malaria and a constellation of diarrheas? Sadly, Africa has more than its fair share of kleptocracies and one-party states, where corruption and greed overwhelm the efforts of those who wish to do right by their county's heritage. Much of the continent is open season for art and antiquities traffickers, who plunder it, often with the tacit acquiescence or even active connivance of officials. Yet, astonishingly, there is hope.

Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa now have a critical mass of home-grown archaeologists and cultural heritage officials. One of the world's poorest counties, Mali, which has a wealth of prehistoric and historic remains surpassed only by Egypt, has arguably the world's most effective counter to illicit antiquities movement and a national preservation strategy that inspires local populations to join in the conservation effort. What has been recognized in these countries is that the respect and preservation of monuments of antiquity plays a vital role in the pride and self-esteem of their citizens.

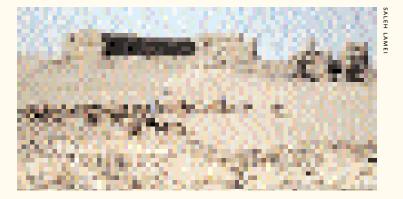
In the Middle East, birthplace of the ancient civilizations of the Fertile Crescent and the great monotheistic religions that followed—Judiasm, Christianity, and Islam monuments are imbued with religious and cultural identity. Middle Eastern sites included on this year's Watch list include some of the oldest, continually inhabited cities on Earth, among them Aleppo, Erbil, and Damascus, which harbor heritage in need of stewardship spanning millennia. Yet, as this list attests, throughout the region, preservation challenges are often political rather than technical as many of the nations represented remain embroiled in conflict, their ancient stones languishing from neglect or falling prey to age-old disputes.

The rise in Fundamentalism in many countries has ensured the survival of mosques and midrasahs (schools). Even in peaceful nations, however, conflict often arises between religious and commercial values when it comes to urban development. In many areas, ancient structures have been "preserved" through inappropriate repair, which can be far more damaging than war or exposure. Moreover, a resistance to tourism in many Fundamentalist countries has meant that many important sites are seldom visited.

In short, the sites in Africa and the Middle East selected for the 2002 list of the 100 Most Endangered Sites reflect, in microcosm, the enormous problems, sometimes the sense of hopelessness that these icons face, but also the innovative solutions that have resulted in the global heritage preservation effort.

—RODERICK McIntosh, RICE UNIVERSITY

SITE NO. 1 TEMPLE OF KHASEKHEMWY AT HIERAKONPOLIS





EDFU, KOM EL AHMAR, EGYPT ca. 2686 B.C.

The Predynastic capital of Upper Egypt, Hierakonpolis grew to prominence in the mid-fourth millennium B.C. and was venerated throughout the Dynastic period. Dominating the site is an imposing structure built of unfired mud-brick, measuring 67 by 57 meters. Built by Khasekhemwy, the last ruler of Dynasty II (ca. 2800–2675 B.C.) and one of Egypt's greatest builders and innovators, it is the oldest, freestanding monumental mud-brick structure in Egypt, if not the world. Though it is known locally as the "Fort," the structure was constructed for ceremonial rather than military purposes, and, uniquely, it appears to have been used during the king's lifetime for a major festival. The enclosure is the direct predecessor of the great pyramid complexes of the Old Kingdom; Khasekhemwy's son was Djoser, the first to build one at Saggara.

The subject of archaeological investigation in the last century, the enclosure, paradoxically, is threatened by these very excavations. Structural integrity has been compromised by trenches made in the foundations of the fort's walls; wind and sand erosion continue to enlarge these openings. Infrequent, yet torrential rains, have created vertical gullies running down many of the walls. Since its listing in 2000, the enclosure, along with the entire site of Hierakonpolis, has been declared a protected antiquities zone by the government of Egypt, and was accurately surveyed and photo-documented for the first time. However, its physical condition has deteriorated significantly. Large holes have been dug by those seeking buried treasure; walls have been pillaged by locals for clay to make bricks. Emergency repairs need to be made and a plan needs to be undertaken to conserve and safeguard the site from further damage.

Listed in 2000



THEBES, LUXOR, EGYPT 1543-1080 B.C.

Few discoveries have so captured the human imagination as the 1922 discovery of King Tutankhamun's tomb. Found by British archaeologist Howard Carter, the tomb was packed with riches—gilded wooded furniture and more than 1,000 precious objects wrought in alabaster, gold, and faience—to ensure the boy king's comfort in the afterlife. Designated KV62, the 3,300-year-old tomb is just one of more than 60 New Kingdom (1539-1075 B.C.) royal burials in the Valley of the Kings, which range from small, unfinished oneroom units to multichambered burials adorned with painted reliefs and inscribed texts, the largest of which is KV₅. Dedicated to the sons of Ramesses II, the tomb has more than 110 chambers and corridors.

Once ravaged by nature and looters, the Valley of the Kings faces a new threat—uncontrolled tourism. Some 1.5 million people visit the Valley of the Kings annually, inadvertently damaging the fragile remains in the process. Since listing in 2000, new signage was designed and installed to encourage tour guides to give their presentations outside the tombs. It is the first time standardized signage has been used in the valley. A masterplan is in development to ensure the long-term preservation and management of the tombs and to regulate tourist access. New hand rails and walkways need to be installed to keep visitors from leaning on and touching fragile paintings and air exchange systems need to be placed in the tombs to regulate humidity.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 2 VALLEY OF THE KINGS

WHITE AND RED MONASTERIES





SITE NO. 3

SOHAG, MIDDLE EGYPT A.D. 400-500

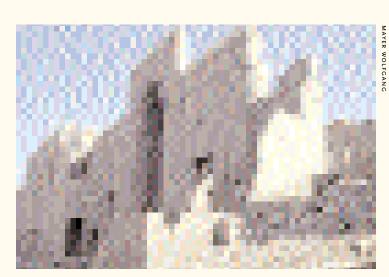
Two monastic churches, among the best-preserved in Egypt, stand at the edge of civilization near the village of Sohag, amid what may be one of the richest surviving Coptic archaeological sites. Once part of larger monastic complexes, the White and Red monastery churches date from the earliest years of Christian monasticism, which was born in the Egyptian desert in the waning years of the third century A.D. The churches exhibit a fusion of pharaonic, Roman civic, and Christian architectural styles. The larger of the two, the White Monastery church, is built of dressed white limestone and was once used by communities of monks and nuns under the leadership of the midfifth-century cleric St. Shenute, who was instrumental in shaping early monasticism. The nearby Red Monastery church is a smaller copy of the the White Monastery executed in red brick. Both sanctuaries contain exceptional figural paintings and sculpture dating from the fifth through fourteenth centuries.

Built in what had once been arid desert, the monastery churches are now at risk due to a rise in the water table in the wake of the construction of the Aswan High Dam, and a resulting pressure from those wishing to cultivate newly fertile land.

CAIRO, EGYPT A.D. 1418-1420

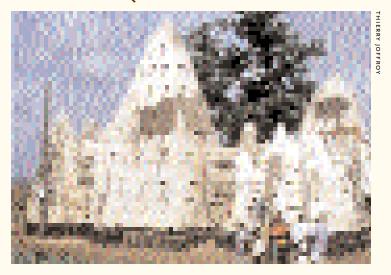
Commissioned by the Mamluk Sultan Al Muayyad Shaikh Ak Mahmudi (r. 1412-21), the Bimaristan, or Sultan al Muayyad Hospital, was founded in 1418 as Cairo's main infirmary. Al Muayyad was a usurper of the Mamluk Sultan Faraj (r. 1399-1412), who, while imprisoned by his predecessor, had vowed to replace what had been a gruesome prison with a place of Islamic prayer, study, and charitable works. The Bimaristan Complex included a mosque, three minarets, two mausoleums, and a madrasa (Islamic college of study). Sultan al Muayyad was extravagant to the point of expropriating elements of earlier Islamic charitable foundations when lavish materials were unavailable. Among his "borrowings" were large marble plaques from old houses in Alexandria and towers from Bab Zuvayle, which were used as minaret bases. The two-story structure was divided into male and female sectors, with a timber-roofed middle hall and four iwans (vaulted open chambers) with pointed arches. A manuscript describes it as having 25 chambers plus four secluded rooms for special patients, as well as a pharmacy, library, and small mosque. Near the entrance was a sabil (drinking fountain), a school for orphans, and a third smaller mosque. The hospital fell into disuse following the Sultan's death.

Today, the hospital's upper floor is missing—the result of neglect—but the main facade stands as a ruined monument to the wonderful proportions and ornament of the Mamluk period. Structural stabilization, documentation, and stone conservation are needed to preserve the building.



SULTAN AL-MUAYYAD HOSPITAL

SITE NO. 5 LARABANGA MOSQUE





LARABANGA, WESTERN GONJA, GHANA

The oldest and most venerated mosque in Ghana, the Larabanga Mosque continues to serve as an important pilgrimage site for the region's Muslim community. The earliest of eight such mosques in Ghana, Larabanga is a masterpiece of Sudanese architecture, easily recognized by its horizontal timbers, which support pyramidal towers and buttresses.

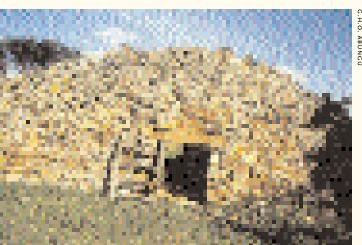
Although the mosque has retained much of its architectural integrity, inappropriate restoration undertaken in the 1970s has damaged its structural fabric. A layer of waterproof sand-cement was applied to the entire building, trapping moisture within its raw earthen walls, weakening them significantly. In addition, wooden support beams have become infested with termites, attracted by the high humidity. In the past three decades, parts of the mosque have collapsed, some of which have been rebuilt. In September 2000, one of the minarets was felled by a rainstorm; it has yet to be reconstructed. As the shape of the towers and buttresses are altered with each repair, measures need to be taken to reduce strain on the structure. The waterproof coating should be removed in favor of a more traditional one of mud plaster, while rotting timbers need to be replaced. A program to revive the knowledge of mud-plaster maintenance is desperately needed.



A complex of six stone enclosures erected atop a hill in the early-fourteenth century A.D. is all that remains of one of the first settlements in the Lake Victoria region of Kenya. Skillfully constructed without mortar, the walls, which are 1.2 to 4.2 meters high and 1 to 3 meters thick, embrace a series of house pits and cattle enclosures. Thimlich Ohinga is a rare early example of defensive savanna architecture that led to a tradition that remains unrivaled in East Africa.

Although the site has been designated a national monument since 1981, until recently, Thimlich Ohinga had enjoyed little attention in term of conservation due to its remoteness and a lack of awareness about its cultural importance. Since its first listing, however, the boundary of the cultural landscape has been securely established and demarcated. The National Museums of Kenya, its governing agency, has embarked on a local education program to heighten public awareness of the site's importance and need for preservation. Conservation work is proceeding and scheduled for completion by 2003, although further funding for a preservation training program and construction of a conservation center is still needed.

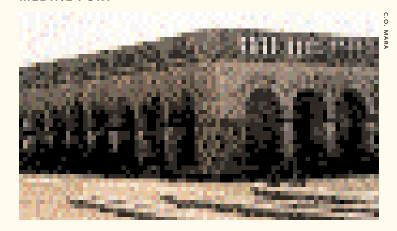
Listed in 2000



THIMLICH OHINGA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

SITE NO. 7

MÉDINE FORT





An impressive complex covering more than a hectare, the Fort of Médine was among the first military installations built by the French during their colonization of the vast region of West Africa between the Sénegal and Niger rivers, which would become French Sudan. Commissioned by Colonel Faidherbe, a French army officer, the complex, built of stone and banco (liquid mud) mortar, comprises a large, two-story building, powder magazine, prison, and an École des Otages (school for hostages) used to educate the children of vanquished African chiefs, surrounded by an imposing bulwark. Outside the compound are several related structures, including a watchtower, a railroad station, the ruins of several trading houses, and a military cemetery.

Neglected out of contempt for their role in the colonization of West Africa, the Malian forts at Bamako and Kita have crumbled; Médine, however, remains standing albeit in a weakened state. Moisture has penetrated many of its walls, causing them to crack and leak, and many of the structures are overgrown with vegetation. Although the fort was declared a national monument in 1992, little has been done in terms of restoration or maintenance. The site's nominators seek to undertake a thorough site evaluation and develop a plan for restoration and long-term conservation, given its importance in the history of modern Mali, independent since 1960.

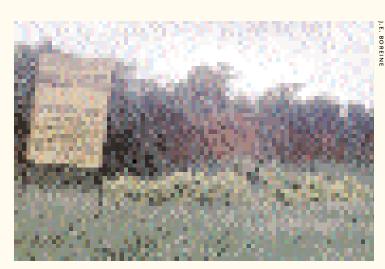


EDO STATE, NIGERIA

A.D. 1280-1460

Part of the world's largest ancient earthwork—a complex system of moats and ramparts spread over some 6,500 square kilometers—the Benin City Walls consist of a set of inner and outer interlocking rings originally built to delineate the royal precinct of the Oba, or king, from the surrounding area. Following their construction, numerous other walls were erected in the surrounding countryside to mark the agricultural boundaries around distinct settlements. Built to an original height of more than 18 meters, and a length of 1,200 kilometers, the earthworks attest the development of urbanization and rise of state societies in subsaharan Africa, a process that began in the seventh century A.D. and culminated in the founding of the Benin Kingdom of Bronze and Ivory in the fourteenth century.

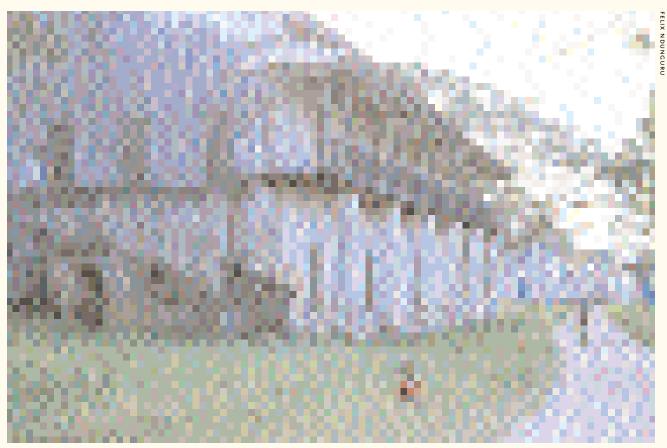
The Benin City Walls were ravaged by the British in 1897. Since then, portions of the walls have gradually vanished in the wake of modernization—large segments cannibalized for the construction of other buildings. However, significant stretches of the walls remain, enclosing innumerable red earth shrines and vernacular elite architecture with red-fluted walls. Though the walls and moats have been protected by national legislation since 1961, no conservation plan exists. The earthworks need to be mapped and assessed, a public awareness campaign launched, and a plan for long-term management developed.



SITE NO. 8
BENIN CITY WALLS

SITE NO.

BAGAMOYO HISTORIC TOWN





BAGAMOYO, TANZANIA 18TH–19TH CENTURIES A.D.

At once beautiful and disturbing, Bagamoyo's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century coral buildings, specific to Swahili construction, served as a backdrop to East Africa's slave trade. Slaves from the interior of Africa were gathered at Bagamoyo port by native, Arab, and Portuguese traders for shipment on to Zanzibar, which, in the 1700s, began providing slave labor for local plantations, European colonies in Africa, and a small number of American plantations. Omani sultans came to the area in the mid-seventeenth century to fight at the side of Queen Macena Mwema against the Portuguese at Zanzibar and Pemba. By 1668, they controlled the coast all the way down to Mozambique. By 1840, Zanzibar had become the Sultan Seyyid Said bin Sultan's court and the population had swelled with immigrants from India and Arabia. The Omani ruling class established date and clove plantations on Zanzibar and Pemba, which, by World War II, accounted for nearly four-fifths of the world's production.

Bagamoyo resembles other East coast towns—Lamu, Pale and Mombasa in Kenya—whose narrow streets are lined with grand houses built by wealthy Arabs and Indian merchants in the nineteenth century. Massive, plain outer walls frame large, ornately carved front doors, behind which rooms are arranged along galleries overlooking an inner courtyard. Peculiar to Bagamoyo, however, was the nineteenth-century arrival of Germans, who also left their imprint on the city's architectural style. This confluence makes the Bagamoyo's heritage absolutely unique.

Swahili buildings constructed from local coral stone and sand mortar are very porous, and thus by their very nature damaged over time by the damp climate and twice yearly rains. Some properties have been neglected by absentee owners, some of whom have even sold off roofing material. A public awareness campaign is needed to encourage the preservation of these historic buildings; a plan for their long-term conservation is long overdue.

ERBIL CITADEL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE





KURDISH AUTONOMOUS REGION, IRAQ 6TH MILLENNIUM B.C.-PRESENT

One of the longest continually inhabited cities in the world, Erbil was settled more than 8,000 years ago. Its citadel, which rises some 25 meters above a surrounding city of 750,000 inhabitants, boasts a plentiful supply of groundwater, which sustained Erbil's population through millennia of enemy sieges. Alexander the Great defeated the Persian king Darius III on Erbil's surrounding plains in 331 B.C., in one of the most famous battles of antiquity. During the Islamic period, Erbil was home to important Muslim poets, historians, and scholars, and later served as a cultural and administrative center of the Ottoman Empire.

Today, Erbil, capital of Iraq's northern Kurdistan

region, remains very much a living city, and an influx of refugees as a result of civil unrest in the region has placed new stress on the centuries-old buildings atop the citadel, many of which lack proper drainage and sanitation. This rapid population growth is compounded by the lack of a central authority in northern Iraq. The site's listing in 2000 helped to draw local and international attention to its perilous state, but little has been done to minimize the most immediate dangers facing Erbil.

Listed in 2000



NEAR MOSUL, IRAQ

883-681 B.C.

More than 2,700 years ago, two Assyrian kings— Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) and Assurnasirpal II (883–859 B.C.)—recorded their successful military campaigns on the walls of their palaces at the ancient sites of Nineveh (modern Mosul) and nearby Nimrud. Depicted in the reliefs are marauding troops in foreign lands, rendered in a style marked by lively action and attention paid to topographic and ethnographic detail.

Although Western museums mined the palaces

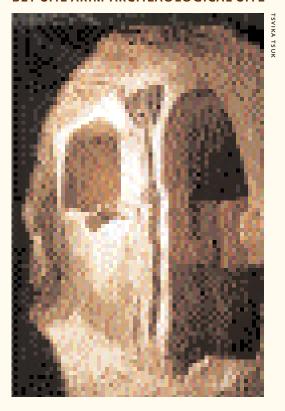
for sculptures in the mid-nineteenth-century, until recently, many had remained in situ, revealed during renewed excavations and left in place as on-site displays. The current economic situation in Iraq, however, has resulted in the widespread looting of archaeological sites, including Nineveh and Nimrud, with sculptures from both sites appearing on the art market. The problem has been compounded by sanctions imposed following the Gulf Crisis, which prohibit international preservation assistance to Iraq. It is hoped that increased international awareness will lead to the eventual exclusion of cultural heritage activities from the embargo, as well as the resumption of foreign participation in these activities.

Reducing the market for sculptures through publication of site inventories, and stabilizing, conserving, and protecting archaeological remains are critical steps in protecting these sites. It is hoped that an archive containing some 600 photographs can be published and posted on the Internet to identify and discourage further looting. Restrictions against heritage assistance to Iraq have recently been relaxed, paving the way for a professional conservation assessment of the sites.



NINEVEH AND NIMRUD PALACES

BET SHE'ARIM ARCHEAOLOGICAL SITE





KIRYAT TIV'ON, ISRAEL

A.D. 70-300

As a refuge for the Sandrehin, the religious-social leadership of the Israelite nation, Bet She'arim became the preeminent Jewish cultural center following the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in A.D. 70. It was here that the Mishna, or Jewish oral law, was codified. The town's vast necropolis, carved out of soft limestone, is the burial site for some of the most important figures in Jewish history. Although only a small portion of the necropolis has been excavated, it has been likened to a book written in stone, documenting two centuries of historical and cultural achievement—within its catacombs, mausoleums, and tombs are elaborate symbols and figures, as well as an impressive quantity of incised and painted Hebrew, Aramaic, Tadmoric, and Greek inscriptions.

Erosion caused by water, parasitic vegetation, and damage wrought by visitors have led to the total destruction of some architectural features and inscriptions. The most damaged areas of the necropolis have been closed to the public for several years; those still open to tourists lack regular maintenance. Training of conservators and a comprehensive management plan must be established before the site can be safely opened to future generations.



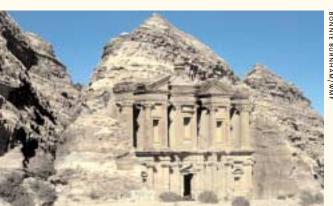
WADI MOUSA, JORDAN

A.D. 100-229

A magnificent city hewn from rose-colored sandstone some 2,000 years ago, this World Heritage Site is the best-known and most-visited attraction in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Nabatean traders who controlled the flow of aromatics and spices from southern Arabia to the Mediterranean world drew from both cultures to develop a unique style reflected in their elaborately carved architectural monuments. More than 800 major rock-cut facades—public and private buildings and tombs—have been documented in an area of over 100 hectares. A sophisticated and extensive water catchment and distribution system allowed the Nabateans to survive in their arid highland metropolis, while simultaneously mitigating the worst effects of flash flooding that still imperil the site today. Archaeological remains surrounding Petra stretch back to Neolithic times, and the indigenous Bdul Bedouins who still inhabit parts of the site may be descendants of Petra's Nabatean residents.

A rehabilitation of Petra's ancient water management system began soon after its first listing to control seasonal torrents that have washed through the wadi for more than 13 centuries, burying lower levels of building facades under several meters of rock and soil, and endangering the lives of tourists. The development of a conservation strategy for the soft sandstone carvings, many of which have been badly eroded by desert winds, has been initiated. Petra's popularity as a tourist destination may prove to be its greatest peril. An estimated 500,000 tourists visited the site in 2000, highlighting the need for additional site security and tourism management.

Listed in 1998 & 2000



PETRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE



NEAR TRIPOLI, LEBANON

ca. 2000-1299 B.C.

Remains from at least 3,000 years of human occupation lie tangled among the myrtle and brambles of this 400-meter-long peninsula near Tripoli. While Enfeh has witnessed only minor excavation, Phoenician and Roman walls, wine presses, mosaic floors, and two seventh-century-A.D. chapels lie bare beneath the intense sun and wind.

Although previous listing encouraged the

Lebanese government to shift construction of a proposed port on the site to the southern part of the peninsula, removing the most immediate threat to Enfeh, preliminary work had already resulted in sections of the Roman wall being cannibalized for a sea wall; a medieval trench was used as a thoroughfare for construction trucks. A new focus on public awareness hopes to deter illegal construction and littering among the ruins. In addition to arresting the damage to the site, residents of the peninsula have started to restore several eighteenth-and nineteenth-century houses in the small town of Enfeh to encourage the development of eco-tourism in the area.

Listed in 1998 & 2000

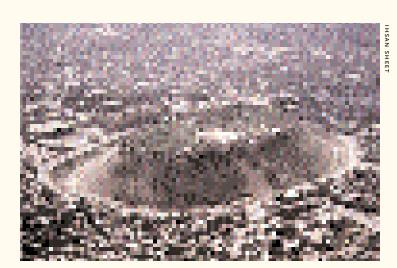


ALEPPO, SYRIA

2000 B.C.-PRESENT

Atop a hill in the center of one of the oldest living cities in the world, the citadel of Aleppo, a World Heritage Site, was first occupied in the third millennium B.C. Since then, it has been the site of successive fortifications through the Seleucid, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, and Ottoman periods. Significant portions of many original structures remain, including Byzantine storage halls, a twelfth-century mosque, and Egyptian barracks from the nineteenth century. It is not only considered the finest remaining example of Arab military architecture, but also the most extensive combination of cultural, archaeological, and artistic elements in an architecturally prominent site. Overlooking the traditional houses and mosques of Aleppo's 350-hectare historic quarter, the magnificent stone-walled citadel remains the most outstanding feature of this city of 2 million people.

The citadel's immense inner spaces, extensive supply rooms, and abundant water cisterns have provided a safe haven for Aleppians throughout history, yet the 12- to 14-meter high walls and flanking towers have themselves repeatedly fallen victim to earthquakes and rainwater erosion that compromise their foundations. A stone covering was lain over the slopes of the citadel in the sixteenth century to reduce erosion, but its removal in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, together with the breakdown of historical drainage systems that prevented water from seeping into the foundations, have put the citadel constructions in renewed peril.



CITADEL OF ALEPPO

DAMASCUS OLD CITY & SADDLE SOUK





DAMASCUS, SYRIA

900 B.C.-PRESENT

Mentioned several times in the Bible, Damascus is among the oldest continually inhabited cities in the world. The peoples and cultures whose influence makes up the architectural fabric of the city is too long to list in its entirety—Aramean, Greek, Roman, Umayyad, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman, and French, among others. Damascus was where St. Paul underwent his famous conversion to Christianity and the town is bisected east to west by a street that is called the Straight of the New Testament. An ancient wall surrounds the whole city, whose other principal streets follow a Greek and Roman grid plan centered upon the Umayyad mosque, once the Roman Temple of Jupiter. The Old City is made up of courtyard houses, souks (marketplaces), hammams (baths) and winding alleyways unspoiled by modern development.

The new patterns of living in the twentieth century and the advent of the automobile changed the habitation pattern of the Old City. Upper- and middle-class extended families moved to the suburbs. Their lovely old houses and palaces were rented to lower-income tenants who could not afford their upkeep, turned into warehouses, or abandoned altogether. Although the foundations and lower walls of these buildings were made of stone, their upper walls are of mudbrick, which is vulnerable to weather. Many houses have already collapsed after decades of neglect, and, if deterioration continues, the world will lose Damascus' original texture, just as it has already lost those of Cairo and Istanbul to modernization.



WADI HADRAMAUT, YEMEN

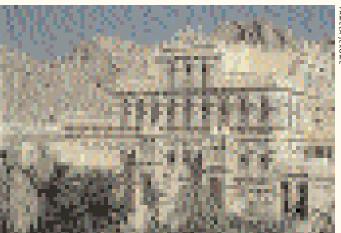
A.D. 1870-1930

The palaces of Tarim are among the most intricate and technologically sophisticated mud-brick structures in the world. Their architectural style is an elaborate

synthesis of southeast Asian, Neo-Classical, Rococo, and Hadrami elements, reflecting the role of Tarim as a crossroads of trade between east and west. This historic city is also the theological and academic center of the wadi and features the Al-Awqaf library, a collection of 14,000 religious manuscripts. A 50-meter-high, unreinforced mud-brick minaret, the tallest on the Arabian peninsula, characterizes the city.

Although the entire Yemeni territory of Wadi Hadramaut was declared a World Heritage Site in 1982, preservationists have focused their attention primarily on the nearby walled city of Shibam, leaving the Tarimi palaces in various states of disrepair. The unification of Yemen in 1992 returned ownership of the palaces from the government to private individuals, and, while the majority of the buildings remain in use, many lay neglected by absentee owners. An umbrella organization for the preservation and management of the palaces is planned, as well as the establishment of a Center for Mudbrick Architecture.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 17 **TARIM**

PREVIOUSLY LISTED WATCH SITES IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

TIPASA ALGERIA

Established by Phoenician merchants in the sixth century b.c., Tipasa thrived under Roman rule in the first century a.d. Sacked numerous times by Berbers and Vandals, it was abandoned in the sixth century a.d. Its archaeological remains, which include an amphitheater, forum, mosaics, and one of the most important paleochristian cemeteries in North Africa, continue to be at risk from windborne salts, vegetation, and illegal construction on the perimeter of the site. Listed in 2000

ABOMEY ROYAL PALACES ABOMEY, BENIN

The kingdom of Danxome ruled from the seventeenth to the early-twentieth century from the capital city of Abomey—each king building a lavish palace with bas-reliefs, murals, and sculpture on the royal grounds. Work has been done to preserve the basreliefs by the Getty Conservation Institute. And, ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG have undertaken a joint project with the Culture Ministry of Benin, to maintain the fragile earthen palaces, increasing the capacity of the local museum and carrying out a special training course in earthen architecture. Listed in 1996 & 1998

SULTAN QA'ITBAY COMPLEX

CAIRO, EGYPT

This fifteenth-century complex of utilitarian buildings built by Sultan Qa'itbay beside the Al-Azhar mosque includes a sabil, or public fountain, a drinking trough for animals, and a kuttab, or school for Islamic studies. Ornately decorated, the animal trough was included on the 1996 endangered list and restored in part by a grant from WMF. The sabil and kuttab also require significant conservation work and reintegration into the life of the community. The Egyptian government has pledged to carry out the conservation work. WMF will continue to monitor the development of this project. Listed in 1996 & 2000

MENTEWAB-QWESQWAM PALACE

ETHIOPIA
Located near the Gondar, the capital of Christian Ethiopia, this two-story fortified palace, commissioned in the mid-eighteenth century by Queen Mentewab, had fallen into ruin. Since listing, a \$70,000 grant has been awarded from American Express for emergency repairs and structural consolidation.
Listed in 1998 & 2000

JAMES ISLAND

NIUMI, GAMBIA

For more than 400 years, the island and its associated fort functioned as a European trading hub from which slaves were shipped to America. Blown up in 1778, the site was placed on the endangered list to draw attention to the erosion of the ground under the fort, as well as the remaining ruins of the fort walls. In 2000, a conservation training program was launched and the sea walls were reinforced; work was carried out by CRATerre-EAG and funded in part by a \$15,000 WMF grant. The work successfully built on a conservation training program undertaken in 1997 by UNESCO and CRATerre-EAG. Listed in 1998

DJENNÉ-DJENO DJENNÉ, MALI

The urban fabric of the commercial city of Djenné-Djeno, which flourished from 250 B.C. and A.D. 500, has been eroded due to the looting of priceless terracotta figurines from the site. Since its listing, measures have been undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Mali to stem the pillage, construct a site museum, and address conservation needs such as the re-vegetation of the area to control wind-blown sand erosion. A WMF grant of \$40,000 initiated

these efforts. The site has also received increased media attention and financial and technical assistance from other sources.
Listed in 1996

MEDIEVAL SIJILMASSA

SIJILMASSA, MOROCCO
Although many of the physical
threats to this mud-brick city have
been rectified, including desertification, new contextual perils have arisen, including the construction of a
bus station at the center of the site in
1998, which greatly compromised its
aesthetic and historic integrity. It is
hoped that public and private sector
involvement will stem further
encroachment.
Listed in 1996

MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND MOZAMBIQUE

An estimated 80 percent of Mozambique's buildings are in dire need of major repair, however, funds for restoration are scarce in this impoverished nation. Watch listing was instrumental in highlighting the island's preservation, economic, and social needs. UNESCO has continued to take a leading role in moving this project forward.
Listed in 1996



MORTUARY TEMPLE OF AMENHOTEP III

LUXOR, EGYPT

On the west bank of the Nile, this site was once the largest and most richly ornamented of all Theban temples. Never fully excavated, the site is overgrown with vegetation and threatened by seasonal floods and agricultural development in the area. A grant of \$50,000 was awarded to carry out emergency conservation, defoliation, and a site survey. The German archaeologists concerned with the site have since undertaken an international campaign to raise further funding to address the long-term conservation issues, including damage wrought by flooding and groundwater to the fragile remains.

GEBEL BARKAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

KARIMA, SUDAN

The ancient city of Napata was founded on this isolated sandstone butte along the Nile. Associated with the god Amun, Napata marked the southern limit of the Egyptian empire from ca. 1460 to 1100 B.C., subsequently becoming the northern capital of the Nubian Kingdom of Kush. Remains of some 13 temples are visible along with many small royal pyramids. Funds are still desperately needed to complete the construction of a protective barrier around the site to protect it from eroding Nile floods and desert winds, and to regulate tourist traffic. Until the barrier is completed, the site will continue to deteriorate. Documentation has been submitted to UNESCO in hopes that the site and other Nubian monuments may be inscribed on the World Heritage List. Listed in 2000

KILWA KISIWANI PORTUGUESE FORT

TANZANIA

Built by the Portuguese between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, this fort played a pivotal role in their control of the East African coast. In danger of being lost forever, its eastern towers and walls have already collapsed into the Indian Ocean. However, to make any progress, a technical assessment of the site must be undertaken.

Listed in 1996

MASAKA CATHEDRAL

KITOVU VILLAGE, UGANDA The diocesan cathedral of the first

The diocesan cathedral of the first Catholic African Bishop from sub-Saharan Africa, the cathedral suffered from harsh weather conditions, earth-quakes, and poor construction. A WMF grant initiated emergency stabilization and conservation measures. The local craftsmen and church officials have undertaken a heroic campaign to restore the building. To date, the roof has been repaired, the walls strengthened and services have resumed in the cathedral. Listed in 1998

KHAMI RUINS

BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

Khami, the capital of the Torwa state, flourished as a trading post and missionary stop from 1450. Listed to highlight problems of vandalism, animal and vegetative damage, and structural instability, a WMF grant of \$50,000 was awarded to formulate an action plan. Since its relisting, tremendous efforts have been made by the National Museums and Monuments Commission to attract financial support and implement a plan to guide future work at the site. Additional land has been acquired to create a site buffer zone, and permanent staff has been hired to attend to the site's daily needs. Listed in 1996 & 2000

RAMLE WHITE MOSQUE ISRAEL

Israel's oldest mosque outside Ierusalem, the ruins of the eighthcentury Ramle are surrounded by a square minaret, a network of subterranean vaults and cisterns, the tomb of Nebi Salih (a pilgrimage site) and a Muslim cemetery. Listed to address the need for emergency conservation and preparation of a site management plan, a WMF grant was awarded to survey the mosque ruins. Little has been done on the part of Israeli authorities to care for the site. Further listing at this time would probably have little impact. WMF will continue to monitor the progress of this site

Listed in 1998 & 2000

GEMEINDEHAUS ISRAFI

Despite the efforts of a neighborhood organization to restore Gemeindehaus, built by a German Lutheran sect in 1869, its designation as a historic site, and WMF listing to encourage preservation, no work has been done to conserve the buildings, which have been abandoned for more than a decade. Further listing is likely to have little impact on the future of the site.

Listed in 1996 & 1998

TEL DAN CANAANITE GATE

Constructed in the second millennium B.C. to defend the Canaanite city of Laish, the arches spanning the gateway are considered among the oldest mudbrick structures in the world. Deterioration of the gate began soon after its excavation in 1979, reaching a critical state in the late-1990s due to exposure to the elements and lack of conservation. A WMF grant of \$40,000 was awarded for field testing of building materials and to undertake emergency stabilization. It is hoped the Israeli Antiquities Authority will continue to support conservation since awareness was raised by listing. Listed in 2000

THE WHITE CITY

Since its listing, dozens of buildings in this city within the city of Tel Aviv have been restored to their appropriate modernist idiom. The municipality created a computer archive for the 1,000 buildings in the White City and continues to develop standards for preservation of the structures. Listed in 1996

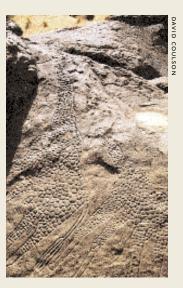
ANCIENT TYRE LEBANON

War, civil unrest, uncontrolled urban development, neglect, and rampant looting have taken their toll on this island city, established by the Phoenicians in the third millennium B.C. and inhabited through the later Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, and Crusader periods. Since listing, the Kress Foundation provided a \$25,000 grant to develop a conservation masterplan, which was followed by financial support from UNESCO and a French insurance company.

SHIBAM HISTORIC CITY

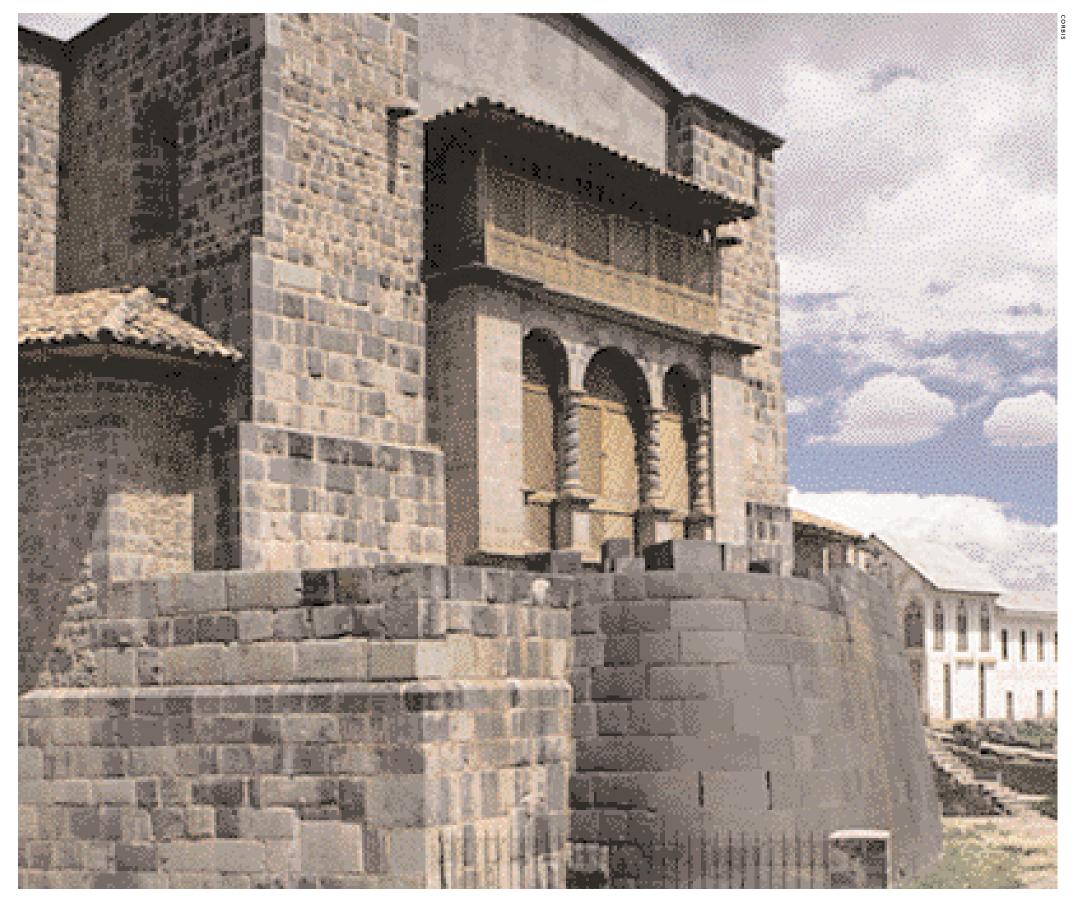
UNESCO has moved forward with efforts to conserve the unique mudbrick architecture of Shibam. Its listing, as well as that of Tarim in the current issue, is intended to heighten awareness of Yemen's extraordinary architectural heritage.

Listed in 1998



GIRAFFE ROCK ART SITE AGADEZ, NIGER

This site, the oldest site ever included on the Watch list, dates to the sixth millennium B.C. The spectacular life-size scene was sculpted into a sloping rock outcropping in the Sahara. Documented by rock art specialists in 1997, the recent publicity of the site has brought with it risk of irreparable damage by increased numbers of unsupervised tourists. A WMF grant of \$25,000 was awarded to carry out the preliminary development of a site conservation strategy and longterm protection plan. It is hoped that funds can be found to implement the plan. WMF will continue to monitor the progress of this project. Listed in 2000



THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO WAS BUILT ATOP THE ANDESITE WALLS OF THE QOWIKANCHA, OR INKA SUN TEMPLE, IN CUZCO, PERU.



LAND OF EMPIRE & INNOVATION

The very term "the Americas" evokes such extremes of cultural difference that it is impossible to discuss its architecture in a unified discourse. On the one hand are the many ancient, indigenous civilizations, such as those of the Maya, the Inka, the Aztec, and the Native North American tribes—some of whose sophisticated constructions predate the works of European conquest by thousands of years. On the other hand, colonial works and their modern, original progeny in the New World reflect traditions and intentions utterly incongruous to the conquered lands upon which they were imposed.

Most of the American sites selected by the World Monuments Fund constitute either nodes of outright conquest, or examples of the gentler, but no less radical work of foreign influence. Particularly in Latin America are sites originated by indigenous peoples that were, beginning in the late-fifteenth century, appropriated by the Spanish and later by the British, among other European powers, and overlaid with new buildings and intentions. Cuzco, the great Peruvian capital of the Inkas was founded by them in the 1300s, only to be "refounded" by the Spanish in 1534 as capital city of the

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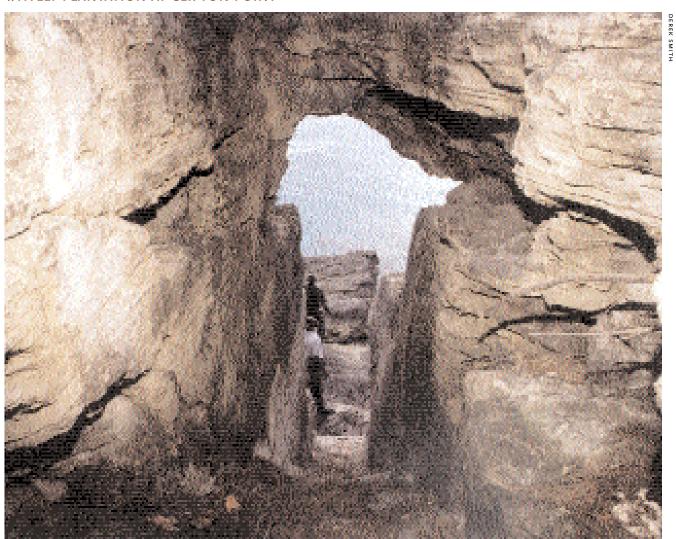
first local Spanish government. A site symbolizing ongoing struggle between colonizers is that of Colón and Portobelo in Panama, where the ruined forts of San Gerónimo and San Lorenzo stand as reminders of how Spanish control was challenged again and again by the British beginning with Sir Francis Drake in 1596, and leading to no fewer than three rebuildings of the forts before ending up as part of the former U.S. Military Base at Fort Sherman.

Other sites—the Immaculada Concepcion Chapel in Michoacán, Mexico, and the Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Cocharcas, Peru—represent Spain's fierce desire to dominate souls as well as lands. Still others—Pichidegua, Chile, with its Spanish waterwheels dating back to 1600, and Santo André, Brazil, with the Victorian, British-built railway hub of Vila de Paranapiacaba—record the impact of foreign forms of technology. Recovering an authentic Prehispanic past among so much hybridization makes the preservation of archaeological sites such as the Maya Metropolis Yaxchilan, Mexico (A.D. 250–900) and the extraordinary Caral Sacred City, Peru (3000–2000 B.C.) an imperative supported by listing.

As the twentieth century recedes and we gain perspective upon it, it is interesting to see how in the Americas certain modern architects—often, ironically, foreign-born—attempted to derive constructional and spatial languages from pre-colonial roots. In South America, the outstanding example of this quest is the National Art Schools in Cuba, a collaboration between the Cuban architect Ricardo Porro and two Italians, Roberto Gottardi and Vittorio Garatti, whose sensuously rounded buildings were a deliberate reference to Swahili architecture and hence an acknowledgement of the contributions to Cuban culture by citizens of African origin. In North America, Rudolf Schindler's King's Road House in West Hollywood is routinely seen as an icon of Modernism, California-style. However, unlike architects such as Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe, or even his Austrian compatriot in California, Richard Neutra, Schindler was less concerned with finding modern methods and expressions of construction than with working with pure space as the ultimate substance and goal of architecture. Schindler wrote that the "true" modern architect's "...one concern is the creation of space forms dealing with a new medium as rich and unlimited in possibilities of expression as any other media of art: color, sound, mass, etc." One of Schindler's great inspirations were the terraced pueblo "apartment" housing of New Mexico, of which another WMF listing, the Mission Church of the Acoma Pueblo, is a stunning example.

—LISA ZEIGER

SITE NO. 18
WHYLLY PLANTATION AT CLIFTON POINT





NEW PROVIDENCE, BAHAMAS

A.D. PRE-1492-1750

With unexplored twin Lucayan-Taíno aboriginal village sites; an ocean bath carved from living rock, where slaves were washed following transport through the Middle Passage; and Loyalist plantation, where two generations of African slaves worked and died, Whylly Plantation is the only site in the Bahamas that has cultural remains spanning a millennium of Bahamian history. Most of the standing architecture dates to the mid-eighteenth-century occupation of the site by slave traders Lewis Johnson and Thomas Moss.

While the property is in relatively good condition, the threat of destabilization looms in the face of hurricanes and severe winter storms. Moreover, as it is sandwiched between a residential area and an industrial park, the plantation's three-kilometer stretch of coastline is slated for demolition and development, which would be a disaster as it is the last part of the waterfront accessible to the public. The site has no security. In 1998, the main house was vandalized, and in June 1999, bulldozers from the Ministry of Works illegally destroyed part of the north wall of the church. Nominators, descendants of Whylly plantation slaves, are proposing to convert this cultural treasure into a national park, where the buildings and ruins will be protected and preserved so that visitors and the Bahamian public can learn about the island's history.





SANTO ANDRÉ, BRAZIL

A.D. 1860-1890

Built by a British railroad company, the Vila de Paranapiacaba near the city of São Paulo was constructed to link the Brazilian seaport of Santos with coffee-producing regions in the country's interior. The historic village, whose name means "a place to view the sea," housed railroad workers and those who manned the ingenious system of steam engines that powered its funicular, which enabled entire trains laden with coffee to be transported across Brazil's densely forested mountain terrain. Wooden workers' houses, more appropriate for a British mining town than a tropical settlement, were constructed; more important civic structures were built in a Victorian style. Paranapiacaba flourished until automated machinery rendered the labor-intensive funicular system obsolete. The city was soon all but abandoned and decay set in.

Today, Brazil's government is trying to preserve Vila de Paranapiacaba and its surrounding landscape to raise awareness of its natural, cultural, and industrial heritage, and promote an economic revival of the region. A plan for sustainable redevelopment has been prepared, based on converting the village into a suburb of São Paulo and promoting tourism. For it to be realized, however, funds for its implementation must be found.

Listed in 2000



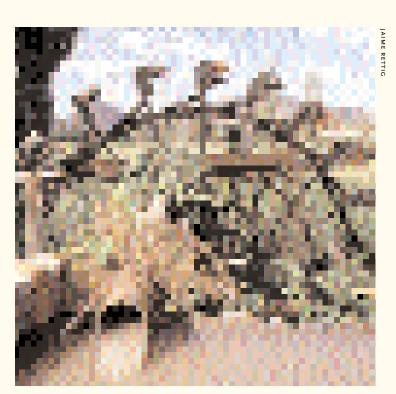
LARMAHUE, CHILE

A.D. 1600-1799

More than two dozen waterwheels built by the Spanish at Larmahue are among the last such agricultural devices still in use in the Americas, and constitute the largest grouping of waterwheels still in use worldwide. The waterwheels, which operate along a four-kilometer stretch of irrigation canal of possible Prehispanic origin, bear witness to the Spanish colonial contribution to agriculture in the region. A waterwheel similar in design to those at Larmahue has been reconstructed near Cordobá, Spain, and evidence of several waterwheels dating to the Middle Ages has been documented near Toledo.

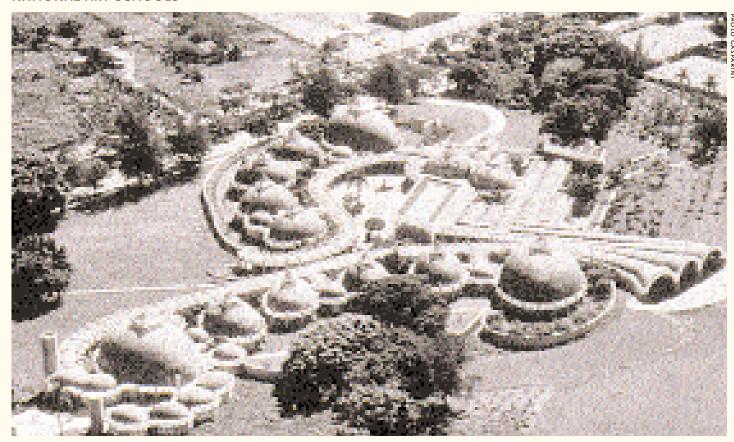
Waterwheels around the globe have disappeared,

many replaced by mechanical devices or left crumbling from neglect. In 1988, there were 80 remaining in Chile, of these only 25 survive, 20 of which remain in use. Seventeen of the remaining waterwheels have been granted Historical Monument status, however, a plan for their preservation has yet to be developed. Their disappearance would entail the destruction of a unique cultural landscape.



RUEDAS DE AGUA

SITE NO. 21 NATIONAL ART SCHOOLS



HAVANA, CUBA

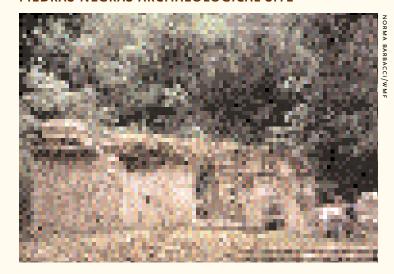
A.D. 1961–1965

Cuba's National Art Schools were the brainchild of none other than Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Built on the grounds of the exquisitely landscaped Havana Country Club, the Art Schools were to be internationalist, offering full scholarships to both Cubans and Third World students while fostering a uniquely Cuban ethos that reflected the country's blend of African and Hispanic artistic traditions. Castro chose Cuban modernist Ricardo Porro to head the project in collaboration with Italians Roberto Gottardi and Vittorio Garatti. Three principals governed the construction—the landscape was to remain intact, the Catalan vault would be used to shape the structures, and they were to be built of brick and terracotta tile since the material of choice, reinforced concrete, had been embargoed by the United States. The result was five mushroom-like buildings with domed roofs dedicated respectively to modern dance, plastic arts, dramatic arts, music, and ballet—linked with meandering paths.

Only two of the five schools were ever completed.

By 1965, Soviet-influenced members of Cuba's centralized Ministry of Building Works, who favored standardized forms to the sensuous nature of the buildings, abandoned the project. The buildings now stand in near ruin, suffering from neglect, vegetation encroachment, and vandalism. The last decade, however, has brought a renewed interest in the buildings, which were declared a Protected Area by Cuba's National Council of Cultural Heritage, the first stage in being inscribed a National Monument. Momentum is gathering for their restoration, completion, and reestablishment as important monuments in Cuban architectural history.

Listed in 2000





PIEDRAS NEGRAS, GUATEMALA 400 B.C.—A.D. 850

Set high above the Usumacinta River, the majestic Maya city of Piedras Negras rose to preemenince in the Late Classic period (A.D. 600–900), at which time it vied for control of the upper reaches of the river with its longtime rival Yaxchilán (see site 24), 40 kilometers to the south. In antiquity, the city was known as Yokib' ("the entrance"), possibly because of a 100-meterwide sinkhole at the site. "Entrances" such as caves and sinkholes were revered by the Maya as portals to the spirit world.

Piedras Negras has two principal architectural groups, which include temple pyramids, ballcourts, and numerous carved reliefs and stelae that have been regarded as some of the finest works of art in the New World. The site is of special importance to Maya epigraphers. It was here that in 1960, the great Russian architect and linguist Tatiana Proskouriakoff succeeded in determining the historical content of the inscriptions, long thought to be solely astronomical or mythological in nature.

The site is threatened by looting, erosion, exposure to the elements, and exuberant vegetation, which have wrought havoc on the site, causing a dramatic loss of detail in carved inscriptions and iconographic scenes and buildings and walls to collapse. The site will be at risk for flooding if the Mexican government proceeds with plans to build a series of hydroelectric dams on the Usumacinta.

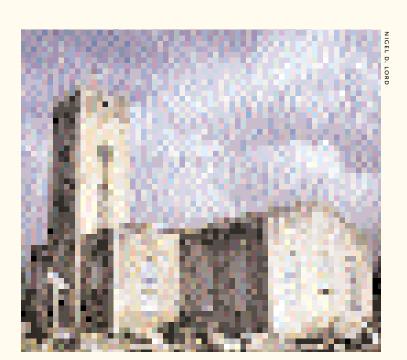


PARISH OF TRELAWNY, JAMAICA A.D. 1770s

Shortly after its establishment as a British colonial town in the 1770s, Falmouth quickly became the parish capital and the principal port from which sugar and rum from Trelawny were shipped overseas. During the nineteenth century, Falmouth rivaled Kingston in importance as Jamaica's primary commercial center, its numerous houses, shops, and public buildings, which are laid out on a grid plan, are considered among the best-surviving examples of Georgian vernacular architecture in the Caribbean.

Many of Falmouth's early buildings have survived with few alterations. However, hurricanes and lack of maintenance have taken their toll. Hurricane Gilbert in 1988 caused considerable damage, much of which has not been repaired. Falmouth is strategically located on Jamaica's north coast, between Montego Bay and Ocho Rios, which receives some two million visitors each year, however, the town's economy is too weak to support community-based revitalization and neither government nor the private sector has shown interest in providing financial support, even though Falmouth was designated a National Monument by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust in 1996.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 23
FALMOUTH HISTORIC TOWN

YAXCHILÁN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE





CHIAPAS, MEXICO

A.D. 359-850

With its imposing edifices, crowned with fretted roofcombs and walls, lintels, staircases, and stelae, adorned with finely carved reliefs, the ancient city of Yaxchilán is a masterpiece of Classic Maya architecture. Located on the west bank of the Usumacinta River, which separates Mexico and Guatemala, the city was built between A.D. 400 and 850. However, most of the buildings we see today were commissioned by two eighth-century kings—Shield Jaguar II and his son Bird Jaguar IV—whose wealth and power were derived largely from the control of riverine commerce. Inscriptions at the site, which are among the longest in the Maya world, record numerous military campaigns against Piedras Negras (see site 22), the capture and torture of prisoners, and the subjugation of nearby sites, including Bonampak.

While Yaxchilán's remoteness has made it a longtime target of looters, its most pressing threat is agricultural encroachment and tourism development, which will impact not only the structures themselves, but their rich natural environment. A comprehensive plan for holistic site management needs to be developed and conservation of the fragile structures, which are being destroyed by vegetation and weakened by erosion, needs to be undertaken.

Listed in 2000

SAN JUAN DE ULÚA FORT





VERACRUZ, MEXICO

A.D. 1535-1786

For nearly 350 years, the Fort of San Juan de Ulúa at

Veracruz served as the primary military stronghold for the Spanish in the Americas. Built between 1535 and 1786, on an island discovered by the adventurer Juan de Grijalva in 1518, the fort was in its day considered the most secure and technologically advanced in the New World, serving as both a port of entry for Christian missionaries and a critical node in the Spanish West Indies coastal defense system. It also functioned as a repository for riches imported from Europe. Its capture by the Mexican revolutionary Sainz de Barada in 1825 ended Spanish rule in the New World.

Significant portions of the fort have survived intact, including bulwarks, towers, dungeons, a governor's palace, parade grounds, and a cemetery, however, most of the complex suffers from deterioration of the structural fabric as a result of its sandy site in a highly polluted harbor. Settling has caused cracks in its foundations, which have been further weakened by wake turbulence from passing tankers. Since the fort's first listing, funds for some restoration have been secured. However, the scale of the project continues to exceed available resources.

Listed in 1996 & 2000



NURIO, MICHOACÁN, MEXICO

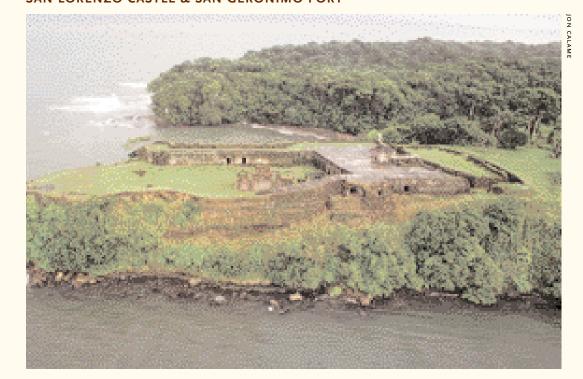
A.D 1700

Located deep in the Pureepera sierra, Inmaculada Concepción Chapel was constructed as part of a hospital complex, one of several built by Vasco de Quiroga, the Spanish Renaissance humanist and bishop of Michoacán, whose ideas on regional evangelization and settlement were inspired by Thomas More's Utopia. The single-nave chapel, built on a rectangular plan, has a stone portal and an elaborately decorated, coffered wooden ceiling. Its interior decoration, which includes renderings of saints surrounding the Virgin Mary, is considered among the bestsurviving examples of the so-called Mexican Popular Baroque style. The balcony-choir is unique in Mexico. Although the carving is Mexican, it is Mudejar in style, exhibiting a combination of Moorish, Romanesque, and Gothic elements seen in Spanish architecture following the expulsion of the Moslems in the late fifteenth century.

Inmaculada Concepción is located in a poor, indigenous community, its main road paved only three years ago. Its interior elements, primarily of wood, have suffered from exposure. The structure has been attacked by fungus and portions of its coffered ceiling have fallen. Adopte una Obra de Arte, a nonprofit foundation, recently took an interest in the chapel, spearheading a restoration with the aid of Mexico's Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes and private sponsors. The community has been instrumental in the restoration, providing manpower and food to conservators, but more funding is needed to complete the work.



SITE NO. 27 SAN LORENZO CASTLE & SAN GERÓNIMO FORT





COLÓN & PORTOBELO, PANAMA

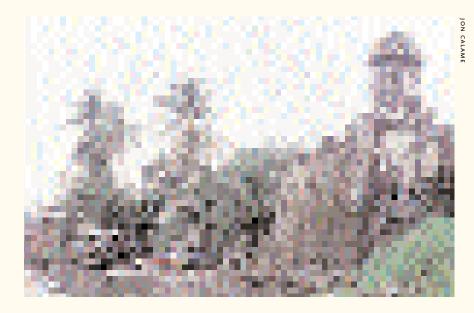
A.D. 1596-1779

Built at a time when the British and Spanish vied for control of existing Caribbean colonies and founded new ones to protect their respective New World riches, San Lorenzo Castle and San Gerónimo Fort are among the many fortifications that once protected the east coast of Panama. Commissioned by Phillip II in 1588 and begun in 1595 as a depot for the shipment of gold and other precious minerals from the Americas to Spain, San Lorenzo sits atop a rocky promontory at the mouth of the Chagres River surrounded by rainforest. It was attacked by Francis Drake while under construction in 1596, and collapsed in 1631 due to artillery fire and the fact that the construction was not well suited to tropical environments. In 1680, a new fort was built only to be destroyed by the British in 1740. The fort was rebuilt for the third time in 1761; Neo-Classical structures from this period are still visible today. Located within the former U.S. Military Base at Fort Sherman, San Lorenzo's surviving structures include a castle fortress, military lunette, and high battery. The Fort of San Gerónimo, on the Bay of Portobelo, consists of an Italian-style polygonal fort built of coral in 1758, to which was added low, French-style batteries. It has a Neo-Classical gate, a cistern, and three gun-powder storage facilities, one of which still exists.

San Gerónimo is the more intact of the two forts.

However, what remains is threatened by inadequate drainage and encroachment of housing construction adjacent to and atop the fort walls. Since the departure of the American military presence in the area, funds for preservation have been scarce. It is hoped that the integrated study of these two forts within their environments will serve as the basis for a sound development plan for tourism in the area. The structures are on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1998 & 2000



INMACULADA CONCEPCIÓN CHAPEL

SITE NO. 28

CARAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE





BARRANCA PROVINCE, PERU

2600-2100 B.C.

Established at a time of dramatic cultural development in the Andes, the ancient site Caral, 182 kilometers north of Lima, has been hailed as the oldest city in the Americas. Settled sometime around 2600 B.C., the site includes six stone platform mounds, the largest of which measures 150 by 160 meters; two sunken ceremonial plazas; several zones with residential structures; and an irrigation system. Among the most astonishing finds to come from the site are a collection of 32 flutes fashioned out of condor and pelican wing bones. Discoveries such as Caral have prompted archaeologists to revise their estimates of when, where, and how the change from Middle Preceramic settlements to Late Preceramic cities came about. The rise of cities was accompanied by numerous technological innovations, including the development of monumental architecture, the use of cloth woven on a heddle loom in place of simple twined and looped textiles, and the tapping of rivers for irrigation, which allowed for the cultivation of more than one crop annually.

In the 4,600 years since its construction, Caral has been exposed to the elements, suffering from constant wind erosion. Today, the site faces the added risks of agricultural encroachment, looting, governmental failure to implement protection measures, and insufficient funds for proper conservation.

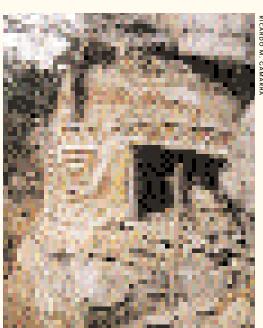


RIO ABISEO NATIONAL PARK, PERU ca. A.D. 1200

Perched high on a cliff in the vast Rio Abiseo National Park stand eight ornate clay and stone chulpas, or burial chambers, topped with wooden roofs and decorated with red, yellow, black and white paint. Well-preserved, painted wooden anthropomorphic sculptures hang from the eaves of the largest structure. Arranged on two levels, the *chulpas* may have been built by the Chachapoya, who thrived between the cloud forests blanketing the eastern flank of the Andean Cordillera and the lowland rainforests of the Amazon Basin, from A.D. 800 until their conquest by the Inka in the 1470s. Their name is thought to be a corruption of the Quechua sacha puya, which means "cloud people," after their preference for cliffside settlements and burial sites. Los Pinchudos is one of 36 sites within the archaeological park, which also contains the remains of the settlement of Gran Pajatén.

The slow and progressive collapse of the *chulpas* is due to seismic activity, which has destabilized several of the structures. Their condition has been exacerbated by exposure to the harsh tropical environment and damage wrought by tourists. Emergency conservation measures were undertaken in 2000, however, conservation needs to be undertaken and a proper management plan developed. Rio Abiseo National Park is on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 29
LOS PINCHUDOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

SITE NO. 30 HISTORIC CENTER OF CUZCO





CUZCO, PERU

13TH-17TH CENTURIES A.D.

When the Spanish invaded South America in the sixteenth century, the Inka ruled the largest empire in the New World, one that stretched over more than 4,000 kilometers, embracing most of modern Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, and extending into northern Chile and Argentina. Administered from Cuzco, the empire was one of ethnic diversity and rich in natural resources. The city fell to the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro in 1533, bringing the Inka Empire to an end. By the mid-seventeenth century, the city had been transformed, as stone from Inka monuments was utilized in the construction of Spanish ones. Within a few years, a new city was born, a blend of Baroque and Andean traditions, which by the eighteenth century, became the second largest in South America. Cuzco's main cathedral, the Church of La Compañia, the Church of San Pedro, and the monasteries of La Merced and Santo Domingo have been hailed as the greatest monuments in the Americas of their age. Traces of Cuzco's Precolumbian past, however, are clearly visible in the many Inka walls that line the streets throughout the city. The Church of Santo Domingo is built atop the fine masonry walls of the Qorikancha, or Inka Sun Temple.

Today, the ancient city is facing modern realities and problems as it grapples with the need to accommodate its expanding population while preserving its cultural heritage. The return of tourism in the aftermath of a guerrilla war waged by the Shining Path in the 1980s has brought increased investment capital, enabling the city to restore many of its monuments. However, an improved economy has brought with it an influx of new residents, burdening an already strained housing stock. This has been compounded by a displacement of residents and destruction of historic buildings to make way for hotels and restaurants catering to the tourists. Without proper planning, this situation will continue to deteriorate. Historic Cuzco is on the World Heritage List.

Listed in 1996 & 2000



CHINCHEROS, APURIMAC, PERU A.D. 1590–1623

The oldest church in South America dedicated to the cult of the Virgin Mary, Nuestra Señora de Cocharcas is sited on a small plain on the eastern flank of the Andes, where the mountains descend into the Pampas River Valley. Cocharcas means "swamp" in Quechua. The single-nave church, laid out on the plan of a Latin cross, was built in a traditional Baroque style, with high stone walls and a facade comprised of three architectural masses—a portal flanked by two towers, topped with four-sided belfries. A Baroque altarpiece with gold leaf and silver plating stands prominently above the main altar; a sculpture of Our Lady of Cocharcas adorns its central niche. Large canvases painted with sacred images still grace the sanctuary's interior walls.

Although much of the original building fabric remains, the church suffers from exposure to the elements and a lack of maintenance or inappropriate repairs. A technical report on the condition of the church has been issued and a plan for emergency repairs developed, however, funds for its implementation are scarce given the current economic climate in Peru.



SITE NO. 33
SANTUARIO DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE COCHARCAS

SITE NO. 31

OYÓN VALLEY MISSIONARY CHAPELS





The vernacular richness of the 40 surviving Doctrinal Chapels of the Oyón Valley is readily apparent in their exuberant mural paintings, coffered wooden ceilings, and ornate polychromed altarpieces. Built of adobe in the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries, as part of a program to convert Peru's indigenous people to Christianity, it is believed that each of these chapels once had a freestanding bell tower, few of which remain, and a large, open-air porch where the natives were indoctrinated. However, each is unique in both its plan and decoration. Although scattered throughout the Oyón Valley, the Doctrinal Chapels should be considered a singular complex due to their collective historical and architectural value.

Earthquakes have severely damaged or weakened many of the structures, while water seepage from cracks has caused murals to detach from the walls. Compounded with neglect and inappropriate repairs, using cement rather than adobe, these fine examples of rural religious architecture are fading from the cultural landscape, having never been studied from an historical or artistic point of view. Nominators hope to inventory and document these endangered sanctuaries, and where possible, undertake emergency repairs and educate local communities about their rich architectural legacy.



MORROPÉ, PERU

A.D. 1648

A rare example of rural Andean architecture, the chapel of San Pedro de Morropé was constructed at the beginning of the Colonial period in an effort to bring Christianity to the indigenous Mochica, who for centuries had been living in relative isolation amid the windswept sands of Peru's North Coast.

Built of Prehispanic materials—adobe, plaster-coated trunks of carob trees, reeds, and quincha, or mud-covered wooden cane—San Pedro de Morropé is rectangular in plan with a single nave and a small, open-air apsidal chapel behind the main altar wall. The main altar itself is in the form of a stepped pyramid, reminiscent of the 1,700-year-old Moche burial mound at Sipán, a few kilometers to the west. The chapel is part of a larger religious complex, which includes a seventeenth-century church and convent.

Exposure to the elements, including periodic torrential El Niño rains, has taken its toll on the building, eroding its plaster coating and weakening its adobe walls through rising damp, which has come as a result of a higher water table. Increased humidity has also caused wooden elements to become covered with fungi. Some elements have been lost altogether through water damage and lack of maintenance. Although the chapel was declared part of the country's National Cultural Heritage in 1980, funds for its restoration could not be set aside by the national government until a comprehensive technical report had been issued. A multiphase preservation plan has since been formulated. It is hoped that listing will bring the plight of San Pedro de Morropé to light and prompt the government to take immediate action for its preservation.



SAN PEDRO DE MORROPÉ

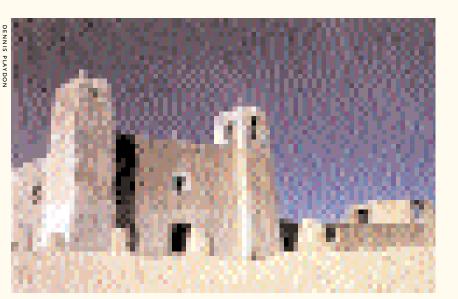


ACOMA PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO, USA A.D. 1629-1643

Commissioned by King Charles II of Spain, the mission church of San Esteban del Rey is located in Acoma, known as the "Sky City" for its 1,000-foot-long stretch of triple-terraced houses built atop a 350-foot-high mesa. Continuously inhabited for 1,000 years, Acoma is the oldest living community in the United States.

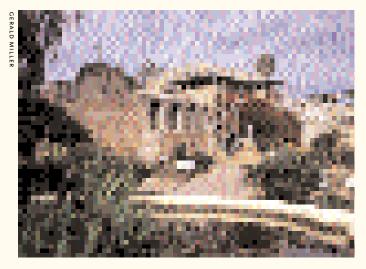
Built of stone and adobe, the east-facing church was erected under the direction of Fray Juan Ramírez of Oaxaca, Mexico. The walls, more than two meters thick, rise some ten meters. Two adobe towers embrace the facade. Its massive, slab-like front resembles an Egyptian temple, pierced only by the tall central doorway and square window above. To build the roof, the Acoma people transported long timber beams, each weighing more than a ton, from sacred Mt. Taylor, 50 kilometers away, maneuvering them up the cliff without letting them once touch the ground, which would have been considered a sacrilege.

Because of the tremendous personal investment of so many people in constructing the church and maintaining it for generations, the Acoma feel the special presence of their ancestors within its walls. Despite limited resources, tribal members have done significant preservation work over the years. However, San Esteban is now endangered by roof deterioration and wall erosion. Ground-level erosion due to faulty drainage is evident along the perimeter walls. The time has come for a comprehensive preservation program.



SAN ESTEBAN DEL REY MISSION AT ACOMA PUEBLO





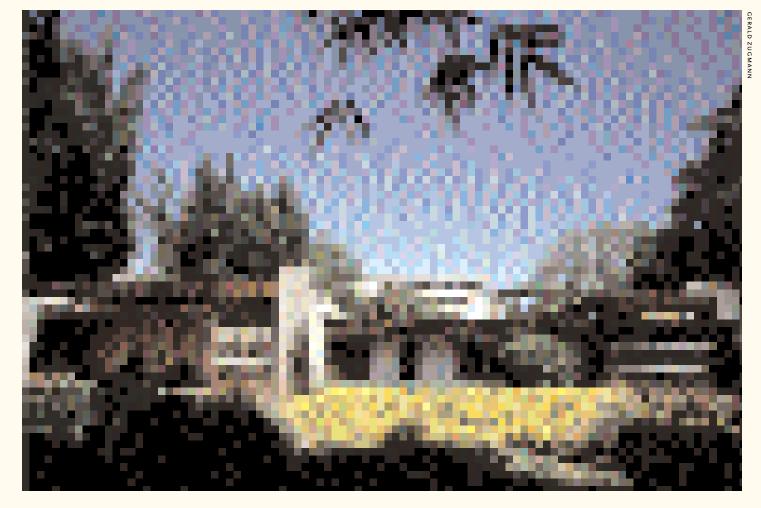


SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIFORNIA, USA

18TH-19TH CENTURIES A.D.

Renowned as the "Jewel of the Missions," San Juan Capistrano is the most famous of California's 21 Spanish missions established during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the only one built of stone. Founded on November 1, 1776, by Padre Junípero Serra, the mission flourished and, within 20 years, its congregation had outgrown its humble adobe chapel. In 1797, Isidoro Aguílar, a master stonemason, was charged with building its replacement, transporting sandstone by oxcart from a quarry six miles away. Work progressed for nine years; the current sanctuary being dedicated on September 7, 1806. The plan of the church is that of a Latin cross, 51 meters long and 25 meters wide. Eight low domes form its cathedral-like roof.

Tragically, a severe earthquake rocked the church on December 8, 1812, toppling its 23-meter-high belltower, which crashed through the nave, killing 40 Juaneño Indian worshippers. Except for minor stabilization efforts by the Landmarks Club in 1890, the majestic ruins of the Great Stone Church remain tenuously intact, having sustained two centuries of seismic activity and elemental devastation. Today, this fragile and unique architectural treasure is home to the famous "Capistrano swallows," that migrate north from Argentina each year, however it is off-limits to the 550,000 humans who visit the site each year.





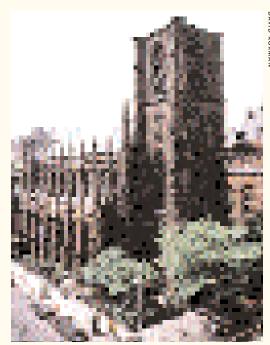
WEST HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, USA A.D. 1921–22

Hailed as a masterpiece of early modern architecture, Rudolf Michael Schindler's Kings Road House exhibits a radical rethinking of conventional living patterns, both structurally and socially, with its inventive "slab tilt" construction and integration of the garden as living space, and its use as a salon for personalities from the worlds of progressive art, music, and politics. A Viennese immigrant, Schindler (1887–1953) and his American wife Pauline (1893–1977) counted among their friends Frank Lloyd Wright, Edward Weston, John Cage, and Buster Keaton. Galka Scheyer lived in the house in the 1930s, with her collection of paintings by the Blue Four—Klee, Kandinsky, Jawlensky, and Feiniger.

Structurally, the house is a combination of durable and ephemeral materials—concrete, redwood, insulation board, glass, and canvas. Maintenance requires continued vigilance, physically and financially. There has been a sporadic history of support from various governmental sources—the City of West Hollywood, the California Department of Parks and Recreation. and the Republic of Austria—and, to a lesser extent, private donors. Friends of Schindler House (FOSH), a nonprofit organization, acquired the property from the Schindler family in 1980. In 1994, FOSH entered into a cooperative agreement with the Republic of Austria to establish the MAK Center for Art and Architecture at the house. The ten-year contract has provided funds for educational programming, staffing, and conservation, and has brought new life to the house in a manner that would have pleased the Schindlers themselves. While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done.

SITE NO. 37

ST. ANN & THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH





BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, USA A.D. 1844–1847

St. Ann & The Holy Trinity is a sacred building evincing the self-confidence of American aesthetics and ebullience in the mid-nineteenth century. The exuberantly ornamented, red sandstone Gothic Revival building was the crowning achievement of architect Minard Lafever's career. Seven thousand square feet of stained glass by the artist William Jay Bolton depict the "Jesse Tree" of Christ's ancestry in an unusual horizontal rather than the more typical vertical configuration, as well as Old and New Testament themes. The organ loft window is on permanent exhibition in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The soaring Neo-Gothic ceiling vaults and stucco work are another feature for which the church is

For the first 100 years of its existence, the parish of Holy Trinity was a progressive ecumenical and social force, its rector from 1900 to 1950 a leader in the national labor and civil rights movements. In 1959, a political struggle led to the closing of the church. Ten years of neglect and deterioration were to pass before it would open again for worship. In 1979, the New York Landmarks Conservancy sought to save the church, and in 1983, The St. Ann Center for Restoration and the Arts was established to guide the church's restoration. In 2000, the center's relationship to the church was terminated. In early 2001, after troubling reports from structural engineers, worship was again suspended and the sanctuary was closed. One of the treasures of American ecclesiastical architecture stands at risk of being eliminated from worship by the Episcopal Diocese that controls it.



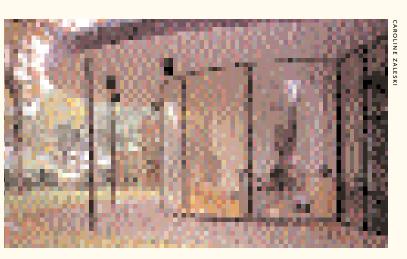
OLD WESTBURY, NEW YORK, USA

A.D. 1938

The A. Conger Goodyear House by Edward Durrell Stone (1902–1975) is one of the most important modern houses in the New York area from the era between the two world wars. It represents an unusually felicitous and momentous relationship between patron and architect, for Goodyear was a president and founder of the Museum of Modern Art, and his personal collection is at the nucleus of the museum's present-day holdings. Stone had worked with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin West, and had also met Mies Van der Rohe in 1927 at the occasion of the the opening of the Barcelona Pavilion. The A. Conger Goodyear House features a roof and glazing system similar to that of the Pavilion, while the deep roof overhang and rooms jutting from a large, central gallery space are an homage to Wright. At the south end, the dining room is a sweeping circular glass pavilion. Of Stone's oeuvre, which included many key public buildings, most famously the Museum of Modern Art (1937), the A. Conger Goodyear House is arguably his masterpiece of domestic architecture. The large Art Moderne mural in the entry courtyard may well be by José Maria Sert, the Catalan painter of the murals at Rockefeller Center's RCA Building (1932).

The A. Conger Goodyear House's current owner,

head of a construction company who has erected a housing development below the house's hilltop site, has stated he intends to demolish the house unless a buyer offers an asking price of \$1.6 million. The house is in stable condition but no protective landmark ordinances exist in Old Westbury. The Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities (SPLIA) has joined with the Preservation League of New York State to obtain New York State landmark status. The future of the building remains perilous.



SITE NO. 38
A. CONGER GOODYEAR HOUSE

Progress Report:

PREVIOUSLY LISTED WATCH SITES IN THE AMERICAS

SAN IGNACIO MINI ARGENTINA

American Express grants totaling \$50,000 are supporting a comprehensive conservation plan for this seventeenth-century Spanish mission complex, as well as restoration of the portal. Progress has been slow, however, in reopening the site to tourists as part of a program funded by the Inter-American Development Bank. Listed in 1996 & 1998

USHUAIA PRISON ARGENTINA

Three of five wings of this prison, which were in operation until 1947, are stable again. The leaking roof was sealed, windows were replaced, and damaged interiors were repaired. Plans are underway to turn this building into a maritime museum for visitors to Ushuaia, which is located in the southern reaches of Tierra del Fuego. Listed in 1998

MORGAN LEWIS **SUGAR MILL**

BARBADOS

The largest, surviving wind-driven sugarcane crushing mill in the Caribbean is an important artifact of the industry that fueled the economy of the region starting in the seventeenth century. Listing called attention to the accelerating deterioration of the eighteenth-century mill and as a result, had an enormous effect on the future of this important landmark. As a result of listing and initial grants totaling \$50,000 from WMF, the Barbados National Trust was able to raise all of the funds needed to repair the windmill and its mechanical equipment. The Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill has been one of the most successful projects of the World Monuments Watch program. Listed in 1996

EL PILAR MAYA RESERVE BELIZE & GUATEMALA

The large, ancient city of El Pilar straddles the boarder between Belize and Guatemala. Excavations have revealed causeways and temples, public plazas and restricted acropolis that stretch over 50 hectares. The overarching goals of the El Pilar program are to focus on the residential component of El Pilar's domain and understand the daily life of the Maya. A contiguous reserve to protect both the natural and cultural resources of the site has been proposed. Since listing in 1996, the governments of Belize and Guatemala have agreed to work together on joint research and conservation of the site; and scientists and local communities have forged alliances to assist with the conservation. At present, an integrated, collaborative, and interdisciplinary team has been formed and some funds are in place to continue the research and conservation. Listed in 1996

RIO LAUCA PREHISTORIC **BURIAL TOWERS** BOLIVIA

This site, which comprises 45 funerary towers adorned with abstract designs, has received an American Express grant of \$25,000 to undertake emergency conservation and stabilization work, including the removal of destructive vegetation and consolidation of structures.

Listed in 1998

ARANI & CALLAPA CHURCHES

Although local residents and pilgrims to these two adobe churches have financed some restoration work, both sanctuaries, as well as many others in the region, remain unstable. Despite listing, neither private nor public support has been secured. WMF will continue to monitor the situation in hopes that local interest in the site will attract support. Listed in 1998

SFRRA DE CAPIVARA NATIONAL PARK BRAZIL

Threats—human and natural—to the 25,000-year-old cave paintings within the rockshelters at this site have been largely eliminated. The Inter-American Development Bank provided funds to build roads to the site; a UNESCOsponsored technical mission has been organized and an international team of specialists is preparing conservation measures to be implemented by local park staff.

SANTO ANTONIO DO PARAGUACU CHURCH & CONVENT

RRA7II

Established by the Franciscans in the mid-seventeenth century, the complex became the prototype for Portuguese colonial monasteries built in the rich, sugar-producing region. Abandoned in the earlytwentieth century, the complex has remained empty and its artistic patrimony dispersed. It was placed on the endangered list in 2000 as a result of its vulnerable condition and the promising plan by local officials to attract investment to reuse the complex as a revenue-generating resource. However, since listing, little has changed. With the viability of the proposed action in question, the site was not included on the 2002 endangered list but will be monitored by WMF and possibly considered again in the future. Listed in 2000

GULF OF GEORGIA CANNERY

Typical of numerous canneries dotting the western Canadian coast at the turn of the last century, now it is only one of a few remaining of its kind. Closing as an active cannery in 1979, the complex opened to the public as an interpretive center in

1994. Placed on the endangered list in 1998, as a result of severe dry rot and insect infestation that threatened the entire complex, it was estimated to cost millions of dollars to repair. Canadian authorities quickly address the problems after listing and allocated the necessary funds for the structural repair. Today, the building houses a permanent exhibit space interpreting the fishing industry of the region.

TULOR ALDEA

Beginning in the fifth century B.C., the Prehispanic Atacameña culture of northern Chile built a dense series of dwellings grouped concentrically around a central one. These dwellings are a unique example of the earthen architecture of that period. Exposed to the elements and powerful winds, the walls were crumbling at a rapid rate when the site was included on the endangered list in 1998. Since listing, state authorities working with the indigenous community have hired and trained local tour guides and built a pedestrian walkway, observation area, and protective wall. A conservation plan is in place to backfill the exposed and most deteriorated parts of the site. Listed in 1998

ORONGO ROCK ART SITE EASTER ISLAND, CHILE

Beginning in the fifteenth century, the site of Orongo was the yearly scene of competitive athletic games. Virtually every rock surface displays carved petroglyphs related to the socalled birdman cult. A World Heritage Site, Orongo was placed on the 1996 and 2000 lists as a result of concern that the large, petroglyph-covered rocks are slowly sliding into the sea, and to address uncontrolled visitor foot traffic and exposure to the elements, which continue to destabilize the site and deteriorate the carvings. Since listing, WMF has worked closely with the government of Chile to develop and implement the first scientific project to monitor the movement of the cliff. WMF is also currently supporting a project to improve visitor circulation at Orongo to diminish damage to the structures and carvings. Listed in 1996 & 2000

CHURCHES OF CHILDE CHILE

The most important assemblage of wooden sanctuaries in Latin America, the 70 churches of Chiloe Island were in dire need of preservation. Funds and labor from the European Community, the Andes Foundation, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, Esso Chile, and numerous local parishes and preservationists, along with the University of Chile, are helping to restore and preserve these magnificent structures. Listed in 1996

ALAMEDA RAILROAD STATION CHILE

A neighborhood redevelopment scheme in Santiago threatened to shut down or compromise the architectural integrity of Chile's most magnificent railroad station. Listing prompted Chilean authorities to revise their development plans and preserve this architectural wonder. Listed in 1998

ELEVATORS OF VALPARAISO CHILE

American Express had awarded \$40,000 to undertake a study of ways to reverse the deterioration of the 24 funiculars built between 1883 and 1915, and facilitate pedestrian traffic. Since then, a \$100,000 WMF Wilson Challenge Grant has been awarded to begin conservation work based on the results of the technical report. Listed in 2000

SANTA TERESA DE JESUS CLOISTERS

CUBA

The cloister, built in 1707, functioned as a religious building until 1923, when it went into private ownership and was converted into apartments. Typical of numerous significant colonial structures in Old Havana, today the building contains crowded living spaces for 56 families. Residents have made historically inappropriate alterations to improve their living areas and much of the building is in urgent need of conservation and regular maintenance. A conservation plan that is sensitive to the needs of the residents while also rescuing the important features of the building is desperately needed. The City Historian of Havana has placed Santa Teresa, part of the World Heritage designation of Old Havana, on the city's priority list for conservation treatment.

Listed in 2000

CONVENT CUBA

The third cloister of this important convent, part of the World Heritage designation of Old Havana, is in desperate need of conservation. The Centro Nacional de Conservación occupies the other two cloisters, which have already been restored as conservation laboratories and classrooms. The restoration and reuse of the third cloister would increase the capacity of the conservation center and be an integral part of restoring other buildings throughout the old

SANTA CLARA DE ASSISI

city. Some funds have been allocated by the authorities but work has been slow and further support is needed. Listed in 1996

SAN ISIDRO DE LOS **DISTILADEROS**

CUBA One of the most intact, surviving sugar plantations in the Valle de los Ingenios near Trinidad. Sugar production ceased around 1890 and the fields were used to grow a variety of crops. The buildings remain in ruins but have been stabilized, but inadequate funding and materials prevent elimination of the primary threats to the site, including rain water infiltration and vegetation growth. Since listing in 2000, vandalism has been completely halted and the site now has a guard. A plan has been prepared to preserve and interpret the site; only funding is needed. Listed in 2000

REINA CEMETERY

CUBA

Listing raised awareness both in Cuba and the United States of the plight of this nineteenth-century Neoclassical cemetery. As a result, municipal authorities have undertaken some conservation, however, considerable funds and materials are required to complete the work. Listed in 1998

PUERTO PLATA LIGHTHOUSE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The lighthouse, built in 1879, symbolized the industrial progress of the city. The cast-iron construction

is one of the last remaining of its kind in the Americas. General maintenance on the lighthouse ceased in 1979 and the structure was left exposed to the elements, resulting in serious corrosion. In 2001, WMF awarded a grant of \$65,000 for conservation work on the structure. These funds should stabilize the deterioration and almost completely restore the historic fabric. The government has plans to build a visitor's center and interpret the importance

employs classical-inspired motifs and

CHURCH OF THE CAMPAÑIA

ECUADOR

of the site.

Listed in 2000

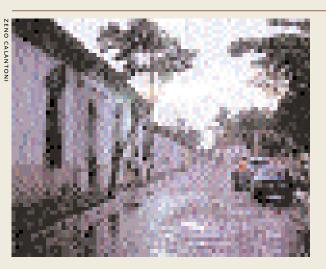
One of the most significant Baroque structures in South America, this seventeenth-century church in Quito was severely damaged by a fire in 1996. Funds have since been raised from the government, Pichicha Bank, and UNESCO to undertake emergency repairs. Listed in 1996

MORUKA-WAINI CULTURAL

GUYANA

LANDSCAPE

Increasing development pressures threatened the 7,000-year-old shell mounds between the mouth of the Orinoco River and the Amazon. Listing created an awareness of the threats and galvanized efforts to develop eco-tourism and a conservation plan for the area; implementation of such a plan is still far in the Listed in 1996

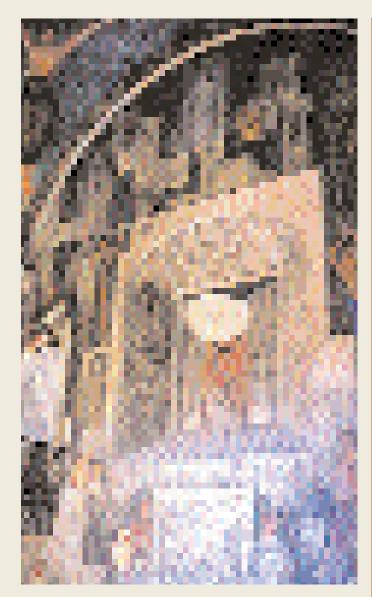


SUCHITOTO CITY

EL SALVADOR

A unique example of a homogeneous, mid-sixteenth-century urban settlement characterized by one-story dwellings with red clay roof tiles, and linked by arcades and courtyards. After the civil war ended in 1992, much of the original population of the city had vanished. Refugees from northern regions and a new influx of wealthy citizens have now settled in the city. Since listing, a number of preservation initiatives have been undertaken. The city's core has been designated a national cultural heritage site, an inventory of its historic structures has been undertaken, and a management plan has been developed, which includes a tourism component. Two years ago, a school, sponsored by the Spanish government, was established to revive traditional crafts and construction techniques.

Listed in 1998 & 2000



MODERN MURAL PAINTINGS

MEXICO

A \$30,000 American Express grant underwrote the restoration of a mural by José Clemente Orozco in Mexico City's Church of Jesús Nazareno. This grant prompted the state to supply funds for the restoration of the church itself. A second grant of \$40,000 was given by the California-based Friends of Heritage Preservation for the restoration of the Roberto Montenegro mural *Feast of the Holy Cross* in the Antiguo Colegio Maximo for San Pedro e San Pablo in Mexico City. A WMF Wilson Challenge Grant of \$20,000 has recently been awarded for continuation of the work. Listed in 1996

OLD IRON BRIDGE

Dating from 1801, this cast-iron bridge is thought to be one of the oldest in the Americas. Prefabricated in England and assembled on site, the bridge remains an important link between Kingston and Spanish Town. Years of deferred maintenance and the harsh climate have caused rusting and weakening of the structural members. After listing in 1998, a grant of \$50,000 was awarded by WMF to initiate restoration. Further funding was expected from the government. Today, restoration work continues Listed in 1998

TEOTIHUACÁN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MEXICO

Perhaps Mexico's most impressive archaeological site, with numerous pyramids, temples, plazas and residential areas, Teotihuacán rose to preeminence at the beginning of the first millennium A.D., only to be destroyed in the early eighth century. Since listing, American Express has awarded the site \$100,000 to undertake a pilot conservation project to preserve the extraordinary murals at the site.

Listed in 2000

MADERA CAVE DWELLINGS

The Paquimé culture that built this extensive network of cave dwellings was part of the Indian cultures of the northwest of Mexico and the southwest of the United States, known as Oasisamerican. They flourished between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Knowledge of the Paquimé culture has been extremely limited. Efforts have progressed slowly, led by a Mexican geologist, to discover, record and study these cave dwelling sites. The formal involvement of INAH of Mexico still has to be forthcoming to ensure these valuable cultural sites will be a recognized part of the cultural patrimony, protected under the preservation laws and properly conserved and maintained. Exploration and education continues locally. WMF will continue to monitor the situation.

Listed in 1998 & 2000

VEGA DE LA PEÑA MEXICO

A change in the course of the Bobos river in 1995 destroyed the main pyramid at this Late-Postclassic (ca. A.D. 1250–1540) site in Veracruz. Although Mexico's federal government allocated funds to control erosion of the site, little work has been done since listing in 1998.
Listed in 1998

CHURCH OF JESÚS NAZARENO MEXICO

Constructed between 1740 and 1776, the Church of Jesús Nazareno in Atotonilco is famous for its murals and richly decorated altars. Years of neglect have resulted in severe deterioration of the church. Rainwater infiltration, extremes of temperatures and smoke from votive candles have threatened the rich collection of murals. WMF has contributed significant funds along with several other NGOs and the State Government of Guanajuato to preserve the church. Restoration of the church to its former glory is well underway. Listed in 1996

METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL MEXICO

A novel geotechnical process is being implemented to stabilize Latin America's largest cathedral, which has settled unevenly since its construction between 1573 and 1813. The cathedral was erected atop the ancient Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán, which had been built on an island amid a great salt lake. Below ground, injections of special mortar to stabilize the structure has been undertaken and an immense web of steel scaffolding, erected within the cathedral to support it, has since been removed.

YUCATECÁN INDIAN CHAPELS

MEXICO

With a \$20,000 American Express grant, a model treatment program and an exhibition that illustrates proper preservation techniques for Yucatán's important adobe ecclesiastical buildings has been instituted.

Work on the structures, of which there are more than 100, were built between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and local community involvement continues to increase. Listed in 1996

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA CHURCH & CONVENT MEXICO

Restoration work has been completed on the cloister of this sixteenth-century site, funded in part by American Express, while 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

PALACIO DE BELLES ARTES

American Express donated \$100,000 to study and restore the central dome of this magnificent Art Nouveau edifice, built between 1904 and 1934. Initial phase of work has been completed. However, government funds to complete the work have not been forthcoming. WMF is monitoring ongoing restoration efforts. Listed in 1998.

SANTA PRISCA PARISH CHURCH MEXICO

Commissioned in 1751 by José de la Borda, who struck it rich in mining silver, this elaborate Baroque church in Taxco was threatened by cracks in its vaults and water damage to its central dome. Since listing, structural issues have been addressed and restoration of the structure is in progress.

Listed in 2000

CAROLINA HACIENDA MEXICO

A plan has been developed to convert this late-nineteenth-century French Neoclassical hacienda into a community center and its surrounding landscape into a public park. However, the project must have both public and private support for it to move forward.

Listed in 1998

APURLEC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PERU

A vast Precolumbian settlement on the north coast of Peru, inhabited between ca. A.D. 700 and 1300, Apurlec has been intensively studied and documented by Brüning Museum in Lambayeque. Due to its remoteness, however, the site was threatened by neglect, looting, and encroachment, being largely ignored by government agencies responsible for the protection of sites. Since listing, the site has been included on the Ministry of Agriculture's official land registry, preventing commercial development. New legislation has declared the site as part of the national cultural patrimony. The physical condition of the site, however, has worsened. WMF is continuing to monitor the situation. Listed in 1998

MACHU PICCHU

A massive public awareness campaign launched following listing in

2000 has removed the immediate threat to this fourteenth-century Inka city, perched high above the Urubamba River. Developers had planned to build a cable car connecting the mountaintop site to the village of Aguas Calientes below. Such installation would destroy the serene nature of the site and expose it to unprecedented amounts of tourists.

RANSOM ROOM

Listed in 2000

PERU

Since listing, the historic site where the Inka emperor Atahualpa was held for ransom by the Spanish conquistadores, little has happened. However, plans are still in place for its restoration.

Listed in 1998

LA QUINTA HEEREN PERU

The revitalization of La Quinta, an architecturally distinct suburb of Lima—built by German businessman and diplomat Oscar Heeren between 1888 and 1930—has remained a local

issue, despite hopes that Watch listing would call attention to its plight. We believe that Lima has established a planning organization to develop the neighborhood, but we have received no further information on its status.

Listed in 1998

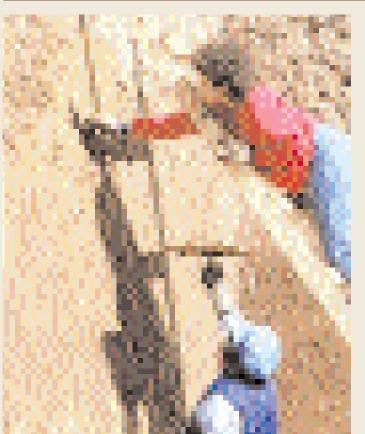
MURALS OF THE ALLAUCA CHURCH

PERU

Watch listing highlighted the importance of the 27 fading murals at this rural colonial church, however, the absence of any status report regarding their restoration suggests that no measures have been implemented. Listed in 1996

JODENSAVANNE SURINAME

Jodensavanne, settled by Sephardic Jews beginning in the mid-fifteenth century, developed into the New World's largest and only autonomous Jewish agrarian community. The synagogue was the first of any architectural significance in the western hemi-



ADOBE CHURCHES UNITED STATES

The adobe churches and missions of New Mexico embody the way of life of the people and represent the most diverse assemblage of historic adobe buildings in the U.S. With the earliest structures dating from the time of Spanish colonization, many are still central cultural landmarks of their communities. The collection of buildings was placed on the endangered list in 1996 to call attention to the accelerated physical deterioration of the churches and the exceptional efforts of Cornerstones Community Partnerships to assist communities in properly restoring their buildings. Over the years, 300 communities have received support and funds have been raised for programs in youth training, conservation workshops, and publication of the Adobe Architecture Conservation Handbook. This project has been a model for community-based conservation in the United States and around the world Listed in 1996

sphere. Since inclusion on the 2000 endangered list, much progress has been made to protect and present the site. Local private funds and volunteer support have allowed for the construction of a jetty and visitor's center on site as well as providing support for daily maintenance of the site. Funds are still needed for protection against the long-term threats and significant conservation measures on the synagogue and cemeteries. WMF will continue to monitor the progress at the site. Listed in 1996 & 2000

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL PARK UNITED STATES

Since listing, architectural and photographic documentation has been prepared and large-scale backfilling and drainage projects have been undertaken at four locales. Routine maintenance and repair—repointing of joints and recapping of masonry walls—has been ongoing and steady. Listed in 1996

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

UNITED STATES

The Northern Anasazi culture began constructing these dwellings in natural alcoves around 1200. Since Mesa Verde became a national park in 1906, the cliff dwellings have undergone continuous excavation and attempts at preservation. At the time of inclusion on the 1998 endangered list, it had become clear that the unique plain and decorative earthen plasters and mortars were deteriorating at an alarming rate. The National Park Service team launched an aggressive conservation plan for the park. Since that time, over \$5 million has been raised for conservation of the buildings and fragile plasters, including \$183,000 through WMF. Conservation work is now able to continue that addresses the primary causes of the threats to the dwellings. Mesa Verde is a World Heritage Site. Listed in 1998

SOUTH PASS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

UNITED STATES

Although listing highlighted the threat to this Pioneers' route along the Oregon Trail, which was critical in opening up the American West, posed by the construction of a pipeline, little information has been received on its current status. Listed in 1998

HOLY RUSSIAN ASCENSION CHURCH

This Russian Orthodox church in the

Aleutian Islands contains a collection

UNITED STATES

of almost eight hundred liturgical artifacts collected by the Aleut people, including 252 Orthodox icons dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. Years of storage in unheated warehouses and improper conservation techniques had discolored, cracked and otherwise seriously damaged the icons. When the site was placed on the 1996 endangered list, the expertise did not exist locally to restore the icons. A grant of \$40,000 was awarded through WMF and proper icon conservation was carried out on 13 rare and valuable calendar icons and six of the most deteriorated icons. The Aleutian-Pribilof Heritage Group continues to raise funds to support further icon restoration and create a computer database that contains information on over 800 ecclesiastical objects. Listed in 1996

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY NO 1

UNITED STATES

American Express awarded a \$20,000 to formulate a preservation plan for New Orleans' first aboveground cemetery, established in 1833. Some of its greatest threats have been addressed, namely vegetation growth and tourism damage, and several tombs have been restored. Funds for continued work here and at other cemeteries in the city are being sought as incidents of looting and vandalism continue to rise. Listed in 1996

BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK

UNITED STATES

Bodie is the largest and most complete, unrestored ghost town remaining in the American West. Dating from the 1850s, the 114 buildings with thousands of artifacts, including horse-drawn vehicles, machinery, and domestic instruments, remain exposed to the elements though preservation efforts continue slowly. Soon after inclusion on the 1998 endangered list, the most urgent threat of encroachment was eliminated when the Bureau of Land Management purchased 500 acres surrounding the site that had been slated for development by private

Listed in 1998

FORT APACHE

UNITED STATES

Established in 1870, the fort quickly became the base of operations from which the U.S. Calvary carried out attacks against Apaches who resisted the federal government policies. In 1922, the fort was decommissioned and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It was reopened as the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School, the mission of which was to eliminate the oral and cultural traditions of the Apaches. Now under the stewardship of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, the buildings are in a near ruinous state. The tribe has prepared a master plan for adaptive reuse of the fort as a cultural and educational center. After inclusion on the list in 1998, WMF provided \$80,000 for emergency stabilization and a comprehensive conservation plan. Additional funds have now been received from the federal government and the Fort Apache Heritage Foundation continues to solicit funds and sustain momentum. Listed in 1998

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY

UNITED STATES

The Seventh Regiment Armory, located on Manhattan's Upper East Side, was built between 1877 to 1881. The

armory includes lavishly decorated reception spaces, private offices and company rooms designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany, Stanford White and the Herter Brothers, as well as a 53,000-square-foot drill shed. Despite continued use, the building suffers from decades of neglect and minimal maintenance. At the time of inclusion on the endangered list in 2000, the state agency responsible for the operations of the building had neither the funds nor the incentive to undertake a conservation project. In June 2000, significant steps were taken by the Empire State Development Corporation to ensure the future of the armory. A call for proposals for the restoration and operation of the building was released and a nonprofit organization, the Seventh Regiment Armory Conservancy, was the sole bidder. It is expected that the state will make its final decision soon and award the contract to the Conservancy group. If that happens, funding and conservation work should be forthcoming. WMF will continue to monitor the situation.

ELLIS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

UNITED STATES

Ellis Island in New York Harbor was the principal immigration station in the United States from 1892 to 1954. The U.S. National Park Service maintains and operates the completely restored North End of the island as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The South End of the island, containing 28 buildings, including the hospital and isolation wards, have stood abandoned and exposed to the elements for 40y years. Placed on the 1996 endangered list to call attention to their deteriorating condition, a grant was awarded and a pilot program for stabilization, weatherproofing and basic exterior restoration was carried out. As a result, additional funding was received from federal and state sources to stabilize all the buildings on the island. Plans are in development for full restoration and reuse. Listed in 2000

LANCASTER COUNTY **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE** UNITED STATES

One of America's greatest cultural landscapes, this area of southeastern Pennsylvania is an embodiment of the seventeenth century vision of religious tolerance. Today, the "Plain People"—Amish, Mennonite and other Anabaptist faith communities -continue their traditional ways of life. However, this landscape of scenic farmland is threatened by suburban sprawl. Local historic preservation and farmland conservation groups along with the National Trust for Historic Preservation have become active against the uncontrolled suburban development. Slow progress is being made as these groups engage government officials, policymakers and citizens. A grant of \$100,000 was awarded by WMF in 2001 for a project that will demonstrate the benefits of development in the traditional urban areas of the county rather than overtaking more farmland. WMF will continue to monitor the progress. Listed in 1998 & 2000

TREE STUDIOS & MEDINAH TEMPLE

UNITED STATES

This one-square-block area of Chicago's near-north side is a rare survivor in a neighborhood overtaken by new, high-rise residential development and trendy theme restaurants. The block includes the Tree Studios, built in 1894 by Judge Lambert Tree to entice visiting artists to the World's Columbian Exhibition to stay in Chicago, and the Medinah Temple, built in 1912 as the auditorium and headquarters for the Shriners. Placed on the endangered list in 2000 in response to the possible sale of the property to developers who planned to build a highrise tower on the block. Listing brought extensive local publicity and soon the Chicago Department of Planning and Development and the Landmarks Commission became active supporters of a reuse plan that would save the integrity of the buildings. Tax Incentive Financing was made available by the city to attract a developer

who would reuse rather than destroy the buildings. At this time, a developer has purchased the property and is in the final stages of presenting a plan that will allow for economic rebirth of the block as well as preservation of the important features of the building and some of the artistic uses of the Tree Studios. WMF will continue to monitor the situation. Listed in 2000

GOLDEN GATE PARK CONSERVATORY

UNITED STATES A grant of \$100,000 from American Express was awarded for conservation of this rare nineteenth-century conservatory after storm damage in 1995. Some concern was raised when it had been suggested that wooden elements be replaced with metal ones, however, these fears have been allayed by the San Francisco Parks and Recreation Department. With new support from the Save America's Treasures Program, conservation is continuing. Listed in 1996

EASTERN STATE PENITEN-TIARY

UNITED STATES

The Eastern State Penitentiary, opened in 1829, was once the most famous prison in the world. The revolutionary radial architectural plan along with the new philosophical approach of replacing corporal punishment with isolation and labor became a model for nearly 300 prisons around the world. Closed since 1971, a citizen's group opened the prison again to tour groups. The preservation task is enormous but significant progress has been made securing funding from local, state and national agencies and foundations. Work progresses slowly and an ambitious fundraising campaign has been launched. WMF will continue to monitor the progress. Listed in 1996 & 2000

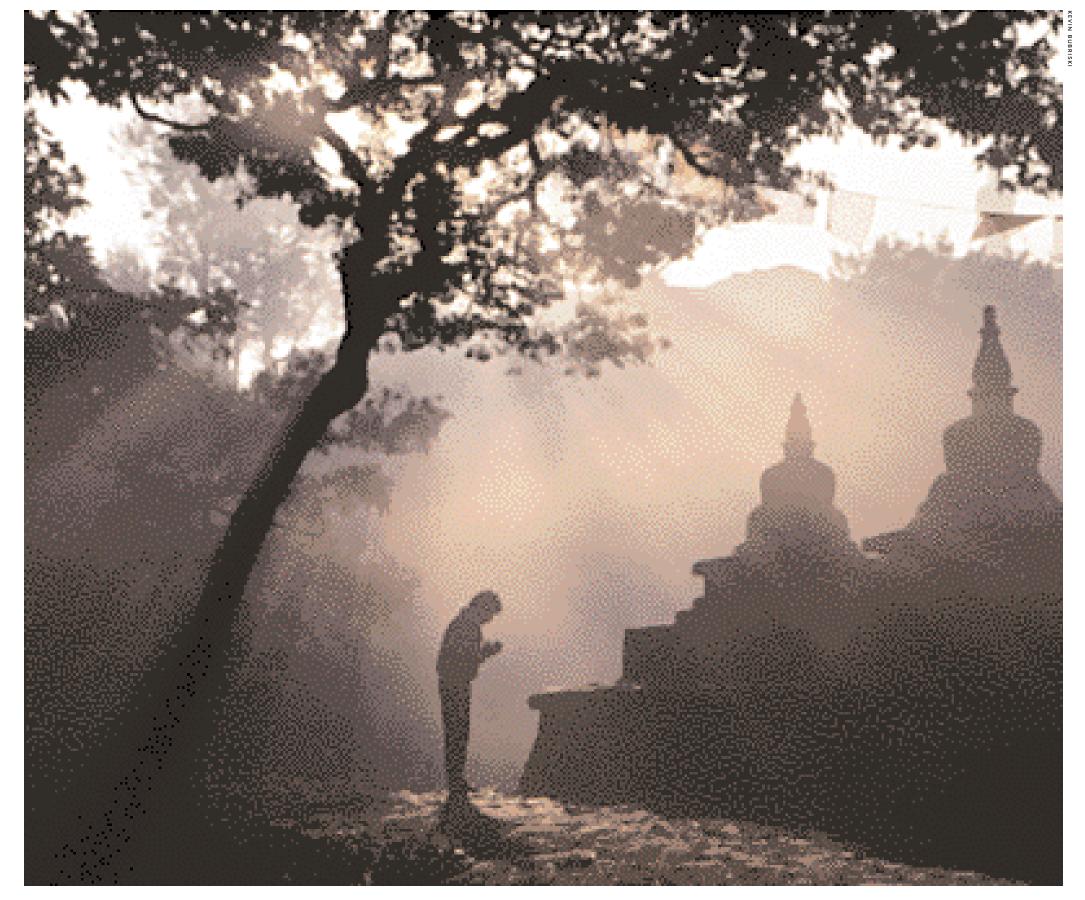
VDL RESEARCH HOUSE UNITED STATES

Built in 1932 by Richard Neutra, the design sums up the Modernist architect's design ethos. This building is

one of the most important examples of the "Neutra/California Modern" style. The California State Polytechnic University took control of the site in 1990 and funding has not been available to provide regular maintenance or carry out urgent conservation and structural work. Placed on the endangered list in 2000, the building received extensive publicity in the Los Angeles press and skilled volunteers have come forward to carry out asbestos removal. The university has also allocated funding for roof repair and glass door replacement. In addition, a Restoration Practicum course will focus on the restoration of the building. The university has demonstrated its commitment to the restoration works but further funding is needed to rescue the building from further deterioration. WMF will continue to monitor the progress. Listed in 2000

SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH **VENEZUELA**

Misguided restoration efforts, which involved removing the roof and leaving the sanctuary open for two years, threatened the survival of this latenineteenth-century Neoclassical church within the World Heritage Site of Coro. An American Express grant of \$50,000 for emergency repairs was awarded in 2000, but renewed flooding caused by heavy rains continues to threaten the edifice. Listed in 1998



ON AN EARLY WINTER MORNING, A YOUNG MAN WORSHIPS AT A CLUSTER OF BUDDHIST CAITYAS ATOP SWAYAMBUNATH HILL, THE MOST REVERED NEWARI SITE IN THE KATHMANDU VALLEY, NEPAL. NEWARI MONUMENTS SUCH AS TEKU THAPATALI AND ITUM BAHA REMAIN AT RISK.



INTO AN ANCIENT LAND

From the birth of Buddhism in India to the construction of the Great Wall of China, the vast continent of Asia has been the setting for some of humankind's greatest achievements in religion, philosophy, art, and architecture. The Asian sites included in the World Monuments Watch 2002 list of the 100 Most Endangered Sites represent not only the variety of cultural heritage from temporal, artistic, and functional points of view, but illustrate the range of problems and challenges faced by monuments in Asia and the cultures that surround them. Many of these sites are "living monuments," sacred spaces still in use by local populations. Others are "cultural landscapes"—river frontages, market districts, or entire towns.

The tradition of bathing in the sacred Bagmati and Vishnumati rivers in Kathmandu, Nepal, for example, continues to be an integral part of the Hindu ritual of purification. Yet, with the pressures of population and development, the banks of this sacred riverine confluence are packed with shantytowns; the rivers themselves being tapped for irrigation and used as open sewers amid the uncontrolled development of urban

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Kathmandu. This situation is made all the more dire given the current political crisis in this Himalayan nation.

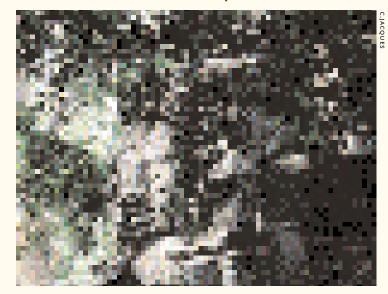
Until recently, the ubiquity of historic buildings in urban areas of Asia was seen as reason enough to replace them with new buildings. The sweeping away of entire historic districts threatens sites such as the ancient market area in Shaxi, China, an entrepôt in the tea trade route that stretched from Tibet to Southeast Asia; or the accommodation of modern development interests in George Town, Malaysia, which comprise the largest grouping of pre-World-War-II buildings in Southeast Asia. These development plans are evidence of an urban planning approach that, unfortunately, has been implemented in many cities already. While the restoration of existing buildings in Europe has been a norm since the nineteenth century, in Asia, ancient buildings and sites simply were razed once their conditions began to degrade. The notion of adaptive reuse, restoration, and conservation remains novel in much of Asia, introduced only a few decades ago.

Maintaining the inventories of sites is a never-ending challenge, and, despite the loss of countless monuments in the twentieth century alone, there are still many of extreme cultural importance that remain to be preserved. Nearly all Asian countries have well-established ministries of culture, however, many lack the resources or infrastructure to galvanize support for the protection of their precious sites, their governments often struggling with more pressing issues. The tremendous value of Asia's cultural heritage and its peril has drawn the attention of international organizations in recent years, and organizations like UNESCO and World Monuments Fund have committed to aid communities and governments in conservation efforts.

The potential benefits surrounding architectural conservation and sustainable development in places where the social and spiritual relationship of the people to the place is embedded in hundreds and sometimes thousands of years of history and tradition, however, are extraordinary. It is the resilient and intimate relationship societies in Asia have with their cultural histories that has seduced and inspired the world for millennia. It is that same inspiration which now must be manifested as an international effort to conserve and protect.

—JOHN STUBBS & OLIVIA STINSON, THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

BANTEAY CHHMAR TEMPLE OF JAYAVARMAN VII





THMAR PUOK, CAMBODIA
12TH CENTURY A.D.

A complex of eight temples deep in the Cambodian jungle near the Thai border, the citadel of Banteay Chhmar was commissioned by the twelfth-century ruler Jayavarman VII in honor of five heroes, including his son, who died defending the Khmer empire against the Champa kingdom. Built over nine square kilometers and surrounded by a moat, the site echoes the architectural layout of the better-known Khmer temple complexes of Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom. The site is renowned for its beautifully rendered bas-reliefs, which depict the war between the Khmer and Champa kingdoms and the accession of the Khmer king.

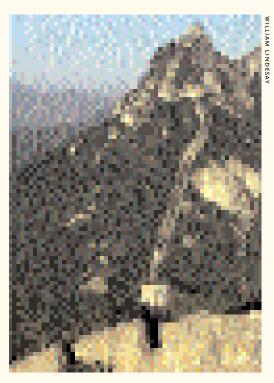
In spite of its remoteness, Banteay Chhmar was caught in the chaos of war and revolution, which engulfed Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s. Deep in the jungle and unattended, the temples and walls were reclaimed by the tropical forest—trees and foliage growing atop temples and rainwater penetrating nearly every crack and crevice, causing stones to shift and whole buildings to collapse. Beginning in the 1970s and more recently in the 1990s, the site has become the target of a massive looting operation, having been stripped of more than 50 square meters of bas-reliefs and countless pieces of priceless statuary. Listed in 1998 and 2000, Banteay Chhmar will remain at risk unless measures are undertaken to assist and finance its conservation and protection.

Listed in 1998 & 2000

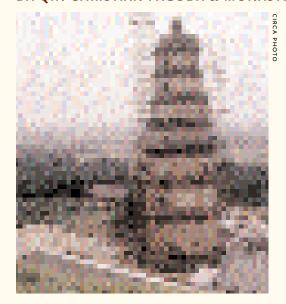


One of the world's most famous monuments, the Great Wall is the most recent of China's many walls, built to protect the country from nomadic invasions from the north. Constructed over three centuries during the Ming Dynasty, the Great Wall was begun in 1368. By the time of its completion in 1644, it stretched over more than 6,300 kilometers. Nowhere on its route across northern China is the Great Wall more majestic than at Beijing, where an extensive and complex system of ramparts crowns mountain ridges, plunging into verdant valleys below. Flanking the wall, a stunning natural backdrop served as the source of its construction materials—the place where stone was quarried and baked bricks sourced and manufactured. It is a cultural landscape enhanced by small, ancient villages of vernacular architecture.

While the Great Wall has long been a tourist destination, recent initiatives to increase tourism and developments to accommodate it have placed new pressures on the monument and its fragile surrounding landscape. Advocacy and legislation to protect the area from development are necessary to preserve one of China's, and the world's, most impressive sites. It was built to protect China; now China must protect it.



SITE NO. 40
GREAT WALL OF CHINA
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE, BEIJING





SHANNXI, CHINA A.D. 650–781

The earliest surviving church in China, the Da Qin Pagoda and Monastery were constructed at a time when Christianity was spreading to the east, introduced by the Nestorians in the early-seventh century A.D. Among the relics preserved within the pagoda are a nativity scene executed in mud and plaster; a statue depicting Jonah lying beneath the walls of Nineveh (see site No. 11), which represents a fusion of Chinese and Western artistic traditions; and Syriac graffiti etched into the walls. The pagoda and monastery only traces remain of the latter—were abandoned ca. 845 as a result of persecution. In 1300, the pagoda was converted into a Buddhist temple. However, it was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1556, which sealed many of its underground chambers and led to its final abandonment. As virtually nothing survives of the ancient art and architecture of the Church of the East, Da Qin Christian Pagoda is a rare site indeed.

While the site has remained virtually untouched

since its abandonment in the sixteenth century, its significance has only recently become known. Local seismic activity threatens the structural stability of the pagoda and flooding has weakened buried sections and damaged artworks. Exposure to the elements has also eroded some of the mud reliefs. The prospect of looting and agricultural encroachment require site security. The pagoda's exterior was restored in 1999, however, its stability is uncertain. In addition to conservation and advocacy, nominators hope to realize a plan for site interpretation, including the creation of a site museum and study center.

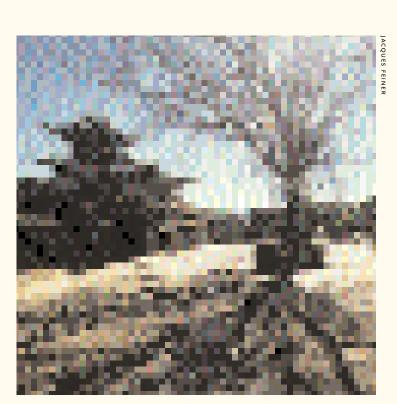


SHAXI, YUNNAN PROVINCE, CHINA

A.D. 1300-1800

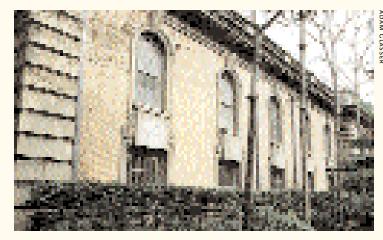
A one-time waystation on the Tea and Horse Caravan Trail that linked Tibet with Southeast Asia, the Shaxi Market is the only surviving example of such an entrepôt, complete with an intact theater, guest houses for merchants enroute to the Tibet high plateau, a temple precinct, and protective gates. Founded by an early Tibetan Buddhist sect, one of the temples in the complex is adorned with a mural painting of a Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368–1644) image of a female Buddha, suggesting a matriarchal society in Shaxi, along with a multiethnic population.

Following the Cultural Revolution in China in 1949, trade between Tibet and Yunnan ceased and the market area fell into decline. Mountainous and inhabited primarily by the Bai, one of China's largest ethnic minorities, the area has become increasingly poverty-stricken. Since the 1960s, the traditions of the Bai, including their Sino-Tibetan language and culture, have steadily faded. The future Tibet-Yunnan Railway may bring tourism and renewed interest in the area. However, the site needs to be protected and restored, and a plan for site interpretation and socio-economic reintegration, including the revival of the market area, needs to be developed.



SITE NO. 42
SHAXI MARKET AREA







SHANGHAI, CHINA

A.D. 1917-1920

For more than 13 centuries, China has been home to enclaves of Jews—merchants, traders, scholars, and, more recently, refugees from Central Europe who fled the Holocaust. With its lax "no-visa" policy, the city of Shanghai alone attracted some 25,000. One-third of its pre-1949-landmarked buildings were built by Iraqi Jews. The Ohel Rachel Synagogue is one of the few remaining buildings attesting the Jewish presence in China. It is also the only one of seven synagogues originally built in Shanghai—five were destroyed and one has been converted into office space—that remains largely intact, having served the Jewish community until 1952.

The Chinese government confiscated Ohel Rachel in 1952, subsequently removing its interior furniture and decorations. During the Cultural Revolution, all windows, chandeliers, and ornaments were smashed. The building, however, managed to survive largely intact, and in 1993, was declared a historic landmark by the city of Shanghai, granting it some protection. It served as office space and a storage facility for the Chinese Communist Party Youth League and Shanghai Education Commission until 1998. Although the building was cleaned and painted in preparation for a visit by then First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright in 1998, little was done in terms of actual repair. The building suffers from leaks and vegetation growth, which threaten its structural fabric. The growing Jewish Community of Shanghai wishes to restore the building to its original 1920 form and to use it as a synagogue and museum to commemorate the longtime relationship between the Jewish and Chinese people.

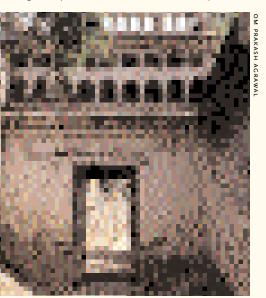


KARNATAKA, INDIA

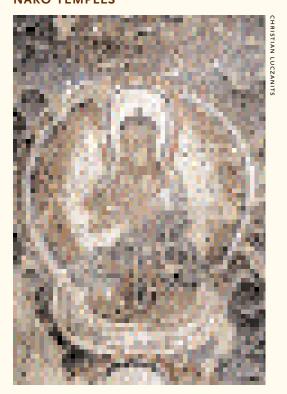
A.D. 900-1600

Founded in the tenth century, the fortified city of Anagundi on the northern bank of the mighty Tungabhadra River has played an integral role in Indian history. Thought to be the mother city of the medieval Hindu capital of Vijayanagara, just across the river, Anagundi served as an administrative center for much of the Karnataka region, which included a number of ancient cities mentioned in the 2,000year-old Hindu epic, the Ramayana. Though Anagundi faded into the background during the Vijayanagara period, it once again rose to preeminence in the sixteenth century, becoming a place of refuge for the Hindu royal court after Vijayanagara fell to the Muslims in 1565. It retains many of the architectural forms that were once common at Vijayanagara, but subsequently destroyed. It has also become a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, who believe it to be Kishkinda, birthplace of Lord Hanuman, the monkey god.

Today, the remains of imperial structures can be seen throughout the village, architectural elements within several shrines dating to the tenth century. Anagundi is a quiet village with elegant examples of rural architecture set among its ancient ruins—its modern inhabitants continuing to use centuries-old stone irrigation channels built by Hindu kings. Until recently, Anagundi remained relatively isolated, preserving much of its ancient form. However, increasing pressures in the area now threaten the city, including the construction of a bridge and railroad that would ruin its picturesque appearance. A management plan for its long-term preservation needs to be developed.



SITE NO. 44
ANAGUNDI HISTORIC SETTLEMENT





NAKO, INDIA A.D. 1025

Located in an isolated region of the Western Himalaya, the village of Nako was an important center of Tibetan Buddhist learning until the disintegration of the Western Tibetan Kingdom ca A.D. 1100. Seven temples of various dates survive in the city, among them two with mural cycles and clay sculptures dating to the twelfth century. Built of wood and rammed earth, these temples are a rich source of art historical information on early Buddhism in the region—the paintings within them showing a large number of iconographic and technical innovations, including the first rendering of a fully developed mandala with gates, a fire circle, and attendant non-Buddhist deities, and the use of high relief adorned in gold and silver paint.

Located 3,600 meters above the Spiti River, Nako is one of most isolated places on Earth, being entirely cut off from civilization during the winter months. As a result, its buildings have suffered from neglect. The two oldest temples were badly damaged during a 1975 earthquake, a tin roof now protects the paintings and sculpture in one; emergency repairs were carried out on the other in 1998. However, a plan for long-term conservation and preservation of the temples is in order.



LEH, LADAKH, INDIA

A.D. 1530-1699

High in the Himalayan Kingdom of Ladakh stands the fortress of Basgo Gompa, built of mudbrick and rammed earth, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries A.D. by the Tibetan king Grags-pa-'bum and his successors. Within the fortress are three temples, erected in celebration of the Great Maitreya, the fifth Buddha who, it was believed, would lead all sentient beings into liberation and eternal bliss.

Though much of the fortress has fallen into ruin, the three temples survive intact, the largest containing a 14-meter-high-gilded earthen statue of the Maitreya Buddha, surrounded by murals depicting scenes from his life and portraits of the patrons who underwrote the construction of the temple complex. The temples continue to serve as places of worship for townspeople and monks from the nearby Hemis Monastery.

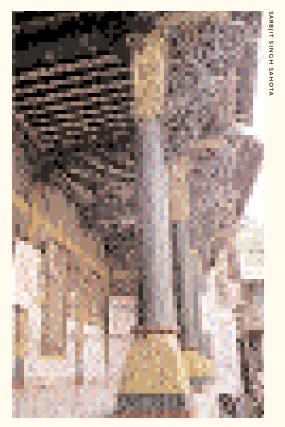
A series of small donations have helped make emergency repairs, however, wind continues to erode the manmade hill upon which the fortress was built and water leaking through the temple roofs is destabilizing temple foundations. A conservation strategy and technical assistance are needed for preservation.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 46
MAITREYA TEMPLES OF BASGO







AHMEDABAD, INDIA

A.D. 1400-1700

Founded in 1411 by Sultan Ahmed Shah, the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat is one of India's foremost medieval cities, and, within it is one of the country's oldest surviving haveli, or house-temple complexes, Dwarka Dheesh Mandir. Composed of two ornate, wooden haveli temples and several ancillary buildings, Dwarka Dheesh Mandir was remodeled by members of the Hindu Vaishnav sect that practiced a branch of philosophy known as Pusti Marga, or Path of Grace, adherents of which believed in a constant, love-suffused worship of Sri Krishna. The temple reached its apogee between 1668 and 1670, remaining in use until it was replaced by an adjacent structure in the mid-nineteenth century.

The oldest temple complex of its kind in India, Dwarka Dheesh Mandir is in a fragile state, its delicately carved wooden elements and overall building fabric ravaged by time, neglect, shoddy repairs, and damage wrought by an earthquake on January 26, 2001. A plan has been developed for restoring the structure for use as a museum and research center devoted to the Pusti Marga and its rituals. Funds for its implementation, however, continue to be scarce.

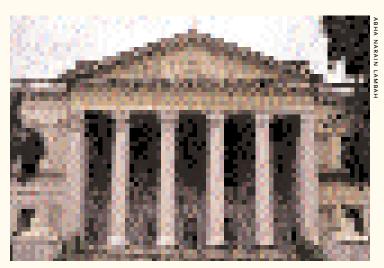


HYDERABAD, INDIA

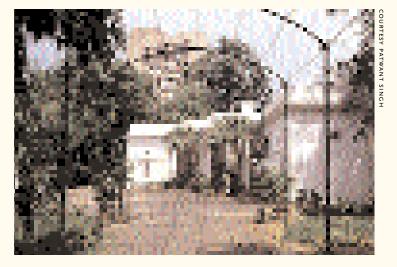
A.D. 1803-1857

Built as the British Residency, Osmania Women's College is one of the most important Anglo-Indian structures still standing in India, both for its architectural merit and the critical role it played in the development of nineteenth-century Hyderabad. According to legend, a dashing British resident, James Kirkpatrick, married the beautiful, high-born Khairunnisa Begum. As their love transcended the boundaries of culture, race, and religion, it inspired enhanced relations between Britain and the powerful Nizam, ruler of Hyderabad, who financed the building of the residency. Following its construction on the north bank of the Musi River, much of the city's population, which had lived primarily on the south bank, began moving north. Following the flood of 1808, the Nizam built a new palace near the residency, attracting bankers and traders to the area. The Residency Bazaar, as it came to be known, became the financial nerve of the city. In 1930, the then-reigning Nizam gave the building to Osmania, the first women's college in the state of Andhra Pradesh. With 2,600 students, Osmania stands as a symbol to the role of women and as a positive adaptation of a colonial legacy.

While Osmania Women's College is one of the earliest and finest classical revival buildings in India, a lack of adequate funds and conservation expertise have left it in a spiraling decline. Water damage has led to rotting timber in the structural beams, resulting in the collapse of a large hall. Constant heavy use of the building combined with inappropriate repairs have exacerbated structural problems. Funds are needed to reverse this downward spiral.



SITE NO. 48
OSMANIA WOMEN'S COLLEGE





DELHI, INDIA A.D. 1912–1931

In 1911, the British Government of India decided to move the country's administrative capital from Calcutta to Delhi, inaugurating New Delhi in 1931. Designed on a radial plan by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with several key buildings by Sir Robert Baker, New Delhi is not a Western-style city transported to the Subcontinent, but rather a synthesis of Indian and European civic and architectural ideals, with gracious vistas, manicured gardens, watercourses, and tree-lined avenues. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Lutyens Bungalow Zone, a 2,800-hectare area built to house government officials and their administrative offices. It gives New Delhi a distinctive and rare character.

Though the Bungalow Zone comprises less than two percent of present-day Delhi, an official lobby of politicians and builders is determined to demolish it, branding the zone's buildings as sprawling, spaceconsuming, and beyond repair. Their intention is to replace them with high-rise, high-occupancy residential and commercial developments to augment the capital's housing needs. Advocates for the preservation of the Bungalow Zone have offered to draw up alternative and adaptive proposals, noting that the uniqueness of New Delhi lay in the fact that it is a city of gardens. They hope to galvanize public opinion to preserve a unique British legacy in India. Insensitive redevelopment would sound the death knell to this magnificent district, turning it into another urban nightmare.

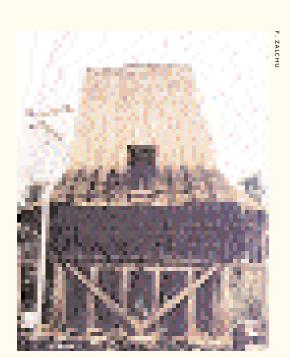


NIAS, NORTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA A.D. 1715

Few traditional wooden dwellings survive in Indonesia, let alone entire villages—a rare exception being Omo Hada, a group of houses built in the early eighteenth century on the island of Nias off the west coast of Sumatra. Erected on stilts around a central plaza, the houses are notable for such distinctive architectural features as steeped pitched roofs and skylights. The main structure was built in 1715 by Sozalawa Bu'ulolo as a royal residence and meeting house, functions that it continues to fulfill today.

A complex arrangement of oblique and vertical posts—the latter of which are not bored into the ground but erected atop stone foundations—make the dwellings resistant to earthquakes. However, they have received little conservation treatment since their construction, suffering from leaking roofs and insect infestation. Although Omo Hada is located in a poor region of the island, it is near what has become Indonesia's prime surfing ground, spawning a dramatic increase in tourism and resort building in the area. The site will remain at risk until funding is found to make necessary repairs and launch an awareness campaign to ensure its preservation as a rare example of Indonesian vernacular architecture.

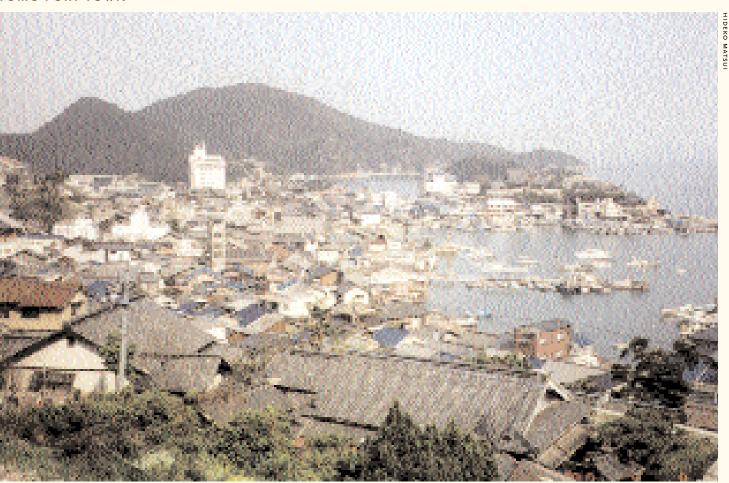
Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 50

OMO HADA ROYAL PALACE COMPLEX

SITE NO. 51
TOMO PORT TOWN





FUKUYAMA, JAPAN A.D. 1600–1800

For more than two centuries, Tomo was one of the busiest ports along Japan's Seto Inland Sea. Sited on a dramatic, yet slight stretch of land between the mountains and the sea, the small trading hub still retains much of its original character—townhouses, temples, and shrines line narrow lanes and paths, while port facilities, docks, and warehouses provide a window on the history of maritime transportation between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries.

Until recently, Tomo had been able to preserve the human scale of its civic plan and architecture, unlike so many traditional Japanese cities, which have yielded to the needs of a modern world. Today, however, the Edo-period (A.D. 1603–1867) port is threatened by the construction of a landfill and bridge that will radically alter its waterfront and increase traffic within the city. Although the historic center of Tomo was declared a historic district in 2000, the port

area was not included in the landmark designation. The site's nominators seek the protection of the waterfront and the development of Tomo in its entirety as a tourist destination, it being one of the few remaining traditional landscapes of the Edo Period.

KHOO SALMA



PENANG STATE, MALAYSIA

A.D. 1786-1940

Established as a British trading port in 1786, the Malaysian city of George Town boasts one of the largest ensembles of pre-war buildings in Southeast Asia. Numbering nearly 5,000, the structures—houses, shops, schools, churches, mosques, temples, and shrines—chronicle the architectural history of the town and provide a vivid cultural portrait of its ethnically diverse population. The capital of Penang Island, George Town has maintained its original city plan but, like most historic urban centers, it is facing development pressures—new buildings scheduled to replace old, conversions of houses into offices, and the everpresent threat of developers not hesitating to demolish architectural treasures.

Many of the city's vernacular buildings had been protected by default through the Rent Control Act of 1966, which made the eviction of tenants difficult and provided no incentive for landlords to alter, demolish, or reconstruct buildings. In January 2000, however, the act was repealed, allowing building owners to raise rents, in some cases tenfold. Thousands of tenants have moved out and hundreds of business have closed. While the local Municipal Council has been willing to consider historic preservation since the mid-1990s, it has been slow to put conservation laws, heritage guidelines, and local planning in place. Now vacant, many of the historic buildings, which have fallen into ruin through lack of tenant maintenance, are slated for demolition. Since the town's inclusion on the 2000 list, the federal government has submitted George Town to UNESCO for inclusion as a World Heritage Site. The Penang state government has commissioned a team to compile a dossier, prepare a management plan, and inventory historic buildings. Private sector and NGO efforts have provided funds for several restoration and conservation projects. However, monies are still needed for further restoration, preservation advocacy, and education programs.



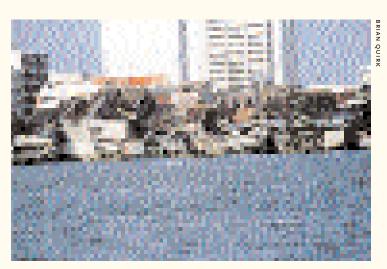
KUALA TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA

A.D. 1830-1939

Located on a stretch of coastline where the Terengganu River empties into the South China Sea, a street of traditional Chinese shop-houses are all that remains of Kampung Cina, a once-thriving Chinese merchant community, which took hold in the small fishing port of Kuala Terengganu in the late-eighteenth century. Lining the thoroughfare are numerous buildings ranging from simple, single-story structures of elaborate edifices bearing decorative Art Deco plasterwork.

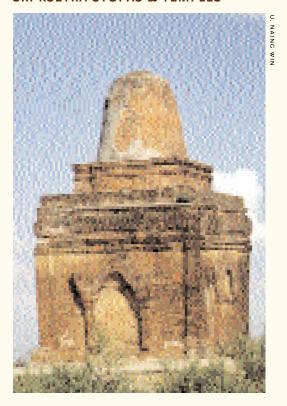
Once an important commercial center in China's trade with the West, the port prospered through a thriving textile industry and trade in pepper and gold. However, it did not expand dramatically until the oil and gas industry began pumping money into development projects in the 1980s. Today, the waterfront is largely obscured by illegal jetties, which are choked with rubbish that is no longer washed away due to a decrease in water level. And, although the state of the historic buildings is largely sound, they have been badly maintained, with peeling plaster and shoddy repair work. Considered detrimental to the city's tourism goals, it has been recommended that the Chinese shops, Malay villages of traditional timber construction just beyond, and the old palace of the Terengganu sultanate be demolished, and a road lined with trinket shops be built in their place. Since the site's previous listing, a proposal for upgrading shop structures has been prepared and revitalization study is nearing completion.

Listed in 1998 & 2000



SITE NO. 53
KAMPUNG CINA RIVER FRONTAGE

SITE NO. 54 SRI-KSETRA STUPAS & TEMPLES





HMAWA, MYANMAR

A.D. 300-400

The 1,500-year-old stupas and temples of Sri-Ksetra are among the earliest Buddhist monuments in the world. Built of brick, the stupas of Bawbawgyi and Phaya-mar and temples of Lemyet-nhar and Bebe were also among the first structures to employ a vaulted arch system, which later became prevalent in Myanmar and throughout Southeast Asia.

Today, however, these ancient sacred structures are rapidly deteriorating due to heavy rains, which have caused cracks in the walls and upper portions of the monuments and eroded and loosened bricks within the arches, causing several of them to collapse. Destabilization of building foundations due to rising ground water has also caused several of the monuments to lean to one side. Site nominators are seeking technical assistance in the development of a long-term conservation plan and funds for its implementation.



KATHMANDU, NEPAL

BEFORE A.D. 1241

Of the 83 extant Buddhist monasteries in Nepal,

Itum Baha is one of only a few to have survived intact, having endured nearly 800 years of stylistic and urban change. Built around a central courtyard, the monastic complex retains its original two-story configuration, with intricately carved, wooden architectural details—windows, doors, and columns. Set within the quadrangle are numerous votive figurines, including an extraordinary seventeenth-century caturmukhi caitya, a four-faced, six-armed deity. Portions of the complex are believed to date to as early as the Licchavi Period (A.D. 300–879).

The future of Itum Baha, however, is bleak as population growth, rising tourism, and the ways of the modern world have begun to erode the ways of this ancient city. These changes threaten not only the Newar Buddhist practices of Itum Baha, but the building itself, considered one of the largest and most significant examples of thirteenth-century Nepalese architecture. Half of its timber roof structure is in ruins; the remainder may collapse with the coming of the next monsoon. Fortunately, the plight of Itum Baha has not gone unnoticed. Buddhist Kathmandu, an international initiative, has been established to safeguard the monastery, however, funds for emergency repairs, research, documentation, conservation, training, and advocacy remain scarce.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 55
ITUM BAHA MONASTERY





KATHMANDU, NEPAL 18TH-19TH CENTURIES A.D.

For centuries, the Teku Thapatali Monument Zone, located at the confluence of the Bagmati and Vishnumati rivers in the Kathmandu Valley, has played a critical role in the spiritual lives of both Hindus and Buddhists alike. The temples, shrines, sattals (resthouses), and ghats (stone steps) lining the river banks have served as a location for worship and funeral rites. The sacred Bagmati River is accorded healing powers.

Over the past three decades, however, Kathmandu has undergone rapid and unrestricted development. A jumble of houses, hotels, and commercial buildings crowd neglected temples and the rivers have become little more than open sewers. Recently, the government made repairs to some of the temples, but the surrounding sattals, which define the sacred precinct, remain badly deteriorated. Without much needed emergency repairs to temples and shrines, and a comprehensive plan to curb development and dumping, the sacred precinct of Teku Thapatali is sure to vanish.

Listed in 1996 & 2000



BAHAWALPUR DISTRICT, PAKISTAN

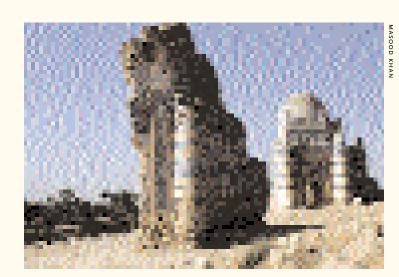
2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.-16TH CENTURY A.D.

Encrusted with sapphire blue, turquoise, and gleaming white tiles, the mausoleums of Uch were commissioned by the region's nobility in the late-fifteenth and early-sixteenth centuries, a period that saw the rise of Mughal power in the Indus Valley region. Built on octagonal and square plans, according to local architectural traditions, the tombs bear embellishments polygonal niches, floral motifs, and sculptural terracotta decorations—that are unique to the Indus Valley and are precursors of the Mughal styles that followed.

Thought to be one of several cities founded by Alexander the Great during his Asian campaign, Uch appears to have emerged as a river port at the confluence of the Indus and its five tributaries, functioning as a waypoint in trade with the Arabian Sea. In the thirteenth century, it served as a defensive stronghold to protect the Muslim kingdoms of central India from invaders. It soon became a refuge for Islamic scholars and holy men fleeing the Mongols to the north, eventually becoming a center for religious learning and worship.

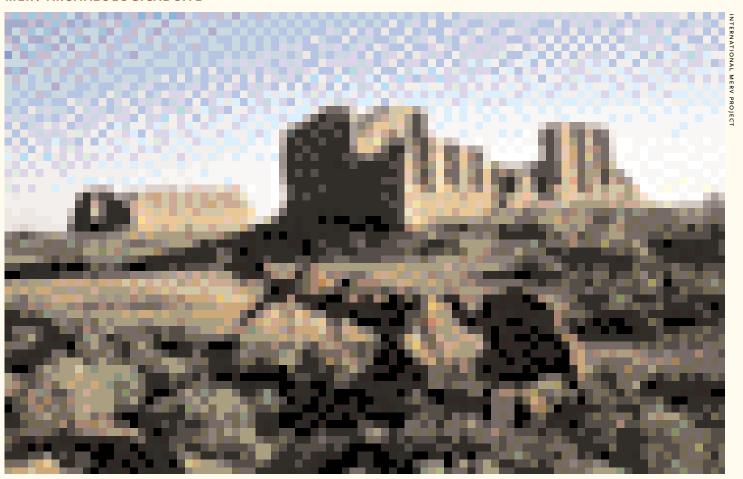
The tombs were severely damaged by flooding in the early-nineteenth century, leading to gradual deterioration of the structural fabric. Attempts to conserve the buildings have further compromised them. Repairs using cement have disfigured two of three most prominent tombs. Efforts to engender local support to conserve the monuments has been further thwarted by the economic realities of the region.

Listed in 1998-2000



SITE NO. 57 **UCH MONUMENT COMPLEX**

SITE NO. 58 MERV ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE





BAIRAM ALI, TURKMENISTAN 6TH CENTURY B.C.-15TH CENTURY A.D.

For more than 2,000 years, the ancient oasis of Merv in the vast Karakum Desert of Central Asia played a vital role in Silk Road commerce. First mentioned by fifth-century Persian king Darias the Great, Merv was strategically located where the eastern empires of India and China met those of the west—the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Persian, and Ottoman. Over the centuries, what had begun as little more than a caravan encampment sometime in the second millennium B.C. would serve as the regional capital of a succession of empires, the largest being that of the Seljuk Turks in the eleventh century, which solidified Islamic power in the area. Merv became the largest city in the Islamic world, attracting numerous scholars Listed in 2000 to its two libraries. Merv's fortunes declined after it was sacked by the Mongols in A.D. 1221. The site was all but abandoned in wake of the opening of worldwide sea routes in the sixteenth century.

The city of Merv is actually a collection of cities built side by side by waves of immigrants and conquerors. A number of religious and secular monuments still stand, among them the twelfth-century Mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar, military fortifications, and numerous mud-brick structures that range from simple dwellings to palaces.

Although Merv is Turkmenistan's principal cultural asset, the recently independent nation has only limited funds to preserve its structures, which have been weakened not only from the passage of time, but from a rising water table, the result of the building of the Karakum Canal in the 1950s. Merv is on the World Heritage List.

Progress Reports:

PREVIOUSLY LISTED WATCH SITES IN ASIA

HERAT OLD CITY AFGHANISTAN

The threats to this one-time capital of Central Asia's fifteenth-century Timurid Empire remain—increasing influx of refugees, rampant looting, and civil unrest. Some funds for restoration have been secured but, in light of the current political situation, there is little hope for any immediate conservation efforts.

Listed in 1998

NAMSELING MANOR

Among the rarest and most revealing examples of Tibetan vernacular architecture, the fourteenth-century
Namseling Manor, occupied until the Cultural Revolution of 1959, was threatened by neglect. Heavy rains had brought down an already damaged roof and large cracks had developed as a result of seismic activity. Although an attempt to organize a stabilization plan was undertaken, little has been done and the site's nominator requested that the site be removed from the Watch list. Its fate is unknown.

LIAO DYNASTY SITE CHINA

Listed in 1996 & 1998

Recently discovered Liao Dynasty tombs (A.D. 916–1125) have provided a wealth of information on this critical period in Chinese history, however, this gravesite had been badly damaged by flooding. Since listing, plans had been approved to build several dikes to prevent further damage. However, WMF has received neither a progress report nor a request for assistance to continue the inclusion of the list.

SAN XING DUI

CHINA
Since listing of this fifth-to-third-millennium Shang Dynasty city, a dike has been built to protect the site from flooding and a new museum is now exhibiting a number of important finds excavated at the site. A \$30,000 grant from American Express has funded site interpretation, artifact conservation, and the publication of an English language guide to the site.
Listed in 1996

DULAN COUNTY TIBETAN ROYAL TOMBS

CHINA

This 1,200-year-old tomb group in Reshui Township has proved to be one of the most important sources of information on early Tibetan history. Although the tombs have been properly excavated, yielding an impressive array of Central Asian and Byzantine silk textiles, the actual burial chambers have vet to be uncovered. Because of the richness of the finds excavated to date, the site has attracted the attention of looters, who blatantly attempted to dynamite the entrance to the main tomb. Listing highlighted the need for site security and preservation of excavated artifacts. Listed in 2000

TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE (XIANNONGTAN)

CHINA

The site of seasonal rituals to ensure a bountiful harvest, the fifteenth-century Temple of Agriculture in Beijing had fallen into disrepair due to exposure to the elements and inappropriate use as factories. Since listing, grants totaling \$225,000 from American Express, the Flora Foundation, and the Ted Tai Sen Lin Charitable Foundation have funded the restoration of several buildings within the temple—the Divine Kitchen Complex, its entrance gate, two well pavilions, and two storage pavilions. Listed in 2000

XUANJIAN TOWER CHINA

With its balanced proportions, fantastically articulated eaves, "flying" rafters, colorfully painted support beams, and glazed roof tiles, Xuanjian Tower typifies traditional Taoist architecture. Considerable alterations were made when the building was converted into a shoe factory in the 1950s. Repaying of a roadway in front of the tower resulted in water damage, which has undermined its foundation. When placed on the Watch list, the building had needed structural work and conservation of wooden elements. A \$50,000 WMF grant was given in hopes that additional support could be raised to restore the tower to its former glory. WMF is monitoring the situation. Listed in 2000

PALPUNG MONASTERY

Founded in 1725, this remote monastery was reopened in 1982 as an active Buddhist university. Today, 40 monks live and work in the monastery. The building contains significant decorative features and the main assembly hall is the largest Dege-style Tibetan building in the world. An earthquake in 1993 did serious damage to the building and water infiltration and improper maintenance and conservation measures have had further negative effects on the building. The monks have been working to raise funds to support piecemeal conservation work on site, but until significant funding can be identified to undertake serious structural problems, the building remains

Listed 1998–2000

TAJ MAHAL

INDIA
In an attempt to address the range of environmental and conservation issues confronting the mid-seventeenth-century Taj Mahal and greater Agra area, an international advisory committe of experts, the Taj Mahal Conservation Collaborative, has been established to diagnose the problems and lead the way in developing a comprehensive site management plan for the monument and Mughal

Gardens. This public/private initiative will also assist in the review of the last decade's analyses of the local sources of polluting emissions and the resulting adverse affect on the Taj's white marble and precious inlaid stones.

Listed in 1996

LEVUKA TOWNSHIP FIJI ISLANDS

Levuka was the capital of Fiji for a brief three-year period beginning in 1877, during which a tremendous building boom occurred with the construction of churches, social and civic buildings, humble bungalows, and a variety of Victorian, neo-Gothic, and false-fronted commercial buildings. After the capital was moved to the main island, Levuka and its buildings suffered from benign neglect. Today the town is largely intact. Watch listing in 1998 resulted in more attention from the national government, specifically with the formation of a government agency dedicated to cultural heritage. Funds are still scarce but long-range plans are promising. Listed in 1998

CHAMPANER

INDIA

Medieval Champaner was an important stop on the military and trade routes linking Malwa and Gujurat. A seventh-century fortress atop Pavagadh Hill dominates the city, while secular, religious, and civic structures reflect various Hindu. Muslim, and Jain regimes. The site was threatened with encroachment and proposed highway construction. Listing brought local publicity and prompted the government of Gujurat to develop a plan for the city, which may include rerouting the highway. A \$25,000 WMF grant is supporting development of a cultural resource information system. Listed in 2000

AHMEDABAD

INDIA

Beautiful, traditional wooden structures, well-defined residential neighborhoods, and a thriving commercial core mask threats to the architectural heritage of Ahmedabad. Though the traditional buildings survived the January 2001 earthquake, demonstrating superior seismic-resistance over new concrete ones, uncontrolled development, urban flight, and corrupt government agencies are undermining their conservation. Funding is needed to save the wooden buildings and launch a campaign to educate the public about the benefits of preservation over new construction. Listed in 1998

ST. ANNE CHURCH

Although this late-seventeenth-century church in Goa, built in the Indian Baroque style of the Portuguese colonial period, continues to have an active congregation, it has been threatened by severe structural problems. A major crack runs the length of the building and water seeps in through broken roof tiles, damaging plaster walls and woodwork, and the staircase of the bell tower is too weak to use. Since listing, some progress has been made in developing a conservation plan. However, WMF is still waiting for a revised scope of work from the Archaeological Survey of India before initiating stabililzation of the bell tower and repair of the crack in the nave vault. Listed in 1996

METROPOLITAN BUILDING

The neoclassical design of this former department store in Calcutta typifies architecture under the British Raj. Although the Calcutta Municipal Corporation successfully negotiated an agreement with the owner to rehabilitate rather than demolish the building, which was underutilized after 1947 and is now abandoned, the building is deteriorating rapidly. It was hoped that listing would highlight the potential for a creative reuse of the structure. Little progress has been made since listing and the nominator has not demonstrated an ability to leverage local support and carry the issue further. WMF will continue to monitor the progress and reconsider this site for relisting. Listed in 2000

BOROBUDUR

INDONESIA

When plans were announced to add new tourist attractions—a sound-and-light show and abundant shopping opportunities—to the ninth-century-A.D. Buddhist complex at Borobudur, preservationists feared that the religious and aesthetic aspects of the site would be compromised. Recent reports suggest that the site has fared well since listing, although a better tourism management plan is in order. Listed in 1996

GOMPAS OF UPPER MUSTANG

NEPAL

Restoration continues on the two fifeenth-century earthen *gompas*, or temple monasteries, of Thubchen and Jamba in the Himalayan Kingdom of Mustang. They are considered among the best surviving examples of Tibetan monastic architecture.

Listed in 1996

TAMBA WARI INDUS RIVER DELTA PAKISTAN

The remains of the mosque of Tamba Wari was one of the earliest and best examples of a synthesis of Islamic and Hindu art. At the time of listing in 1996, the mosque stood on a salty flood plain and frequent flooding undermined the foundation's stability and caused deterioration of the stones. The French Archaeological Mission in Sindh and various local organizations proposed to carefully document each stone of Tamba Wari and relocate its remains. Unfortunately, only six months after listing, the Indus River swept the structure away entirely. Listed in 1996

VAT SISAKET

LAOS

Since the first listing of this nineteenth-century Buddhist monastery, which exhibits a blend of Siamese and Laotian architectural styles along with elements found in European buildings, emergency repairs have been carried out and an overall site survey has been undertaken with a \$15,000 grant from WMF. The Vat Sisaket Appeal Fund has been established in Laos to secure additional funds to ensure the preservation of this eclectic structure.

Listed in 1996 & 1998

Every Bogd Khaan, or head of state

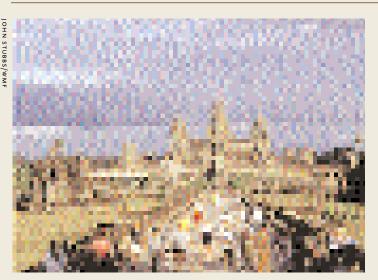
BOGD KHAAN PALACE MUSEUM MONGOLIA

and religious leader, had his own temple-palace. At one time, Mongolia had 700 such temples, but following the brutal Stalinist purges in 1937, only four remained. This ten-building complex is threatened by rainwater penetration, wood rot, and lack of funds to maintain it. Some state monies and revenues from an on-site museum have allowed small conservation projects to move forward, but substantial funds are needed for conservation. The site has gained international support through listing and conservation treatment is set to begin.

Listed 1996 & 2000

ANGONO PETROGLYPHS PHILIPPINES

The oldest known artworks in the Philippines, the petroglyphs comprise 127 carvings on a volcanic tuff. In 1996, the site was deteriorating rapidly as a result of exposure to the elements, vandalism, uncontrolled tourism, and the proposed development of a golf course around the site. A WMF grant of \$40,000 enabled a rock-art specialist to visit the site and establish a training program for conservators. A management plan was



ANGKOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

CAMBODIA

Perhaps Southeast Asia's most famous site, Angkor was the one-time seat of the Khmer Empire, which dominated much of the region from the ninth through thirteenth century A.D. The ruins, spread over more than 160 square kilometers, consist of temples, walls, gates, causeways, reflecting pools, and a complex hydrolic controls system. Until recently, political turmoil had left the site in peril. Since 1992, however, the site has been the subject of intense study by an international effort spearheaded by WMF and other international teams. A management plan, developed by UNESCO, is being implemented and training of Cambodian personnel is proceeding. Although increasing tourism poses new threats, Angkor has improved its capacity to absorb these visitors. WMF's work, initiated at Preah Khan, has expanded to other sites within Angkor, including Angkor Wat's galleries. In 1999, WMF founded the Center for Khmer Studies in Siam Reap. In January 2001, with the construction of the research center complete, a program of research was initiated. Listed in 1996



JAISALMER FORT

INDIA

Built atop a hill in Rajasthan, of the same golden limestone on which it stands, the twelfth-century A.D. fortress of Jaisalmer is known colloquially as Sonar Kila, or the Golden Fort. Though the walled city had endured for almost 1,000 years, it has been brought to the brink of destruction in the span of only a few decades due to wind and water erosion, the latter the result of monsoon rains and the introduction of running water into a city without proper drainage. Since its first listing in 1996, WMF has undertaken three technical missions to the Fort, the most recent of which resulted in the development of a conservation plan and proposed pilot project to address specific structural issues and begin the restoration of the Fort's medieval drainage system. WMF has also sponsored the restoration of the Queen's Palace. This fall, a new Heritage Interpretation Center will open within the fort, funded in part by a WMF Wilson Challenge Grant of \$65,000. WMF is planning a long-term involvement with the restoration of this architectural gem. Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000

prepared and the petroglyphs were incorporated into the design of the new golf course. Today, the site is open to visitors with a viewing platform and on-site museum, regular maintenance continues, and the threats have been eliminated. Listed in 1996

RICE TERRACES **PHILIPPINES**

The Ifugao people settled in this region of the Philippines millennia ago, carving multilevel terraces in the mountainous terrain for rice cultivation. Though the terrace continue to be used, rice cultivation is losing its importance in daily life. The site has been threatened by a collapse of the irrigation system and a lack of community awareness. Since listing, UNESCO has funded public awareness programs and provided technical assistance. The Department of Agriculture has underwritten the rehabilitation of the irrigation system and repair of eroded rice paddies. The Banaue Rice Terraces Task Force has embarked on a six-year masterplan for the terraces. Listed in 2000

KABAYAN MUMMY CAVES PHILIPPINES

The Ibaloi tribe of the Kabayan hinter land mummified their dead, placing them in wooden coffins in mountainside caves. These sacred sites remained hidden until logging began in the region. This newly discovered site was immediately designated as a National Cultural Treasure but vandalism and unmanaged visitation brought new dangers to the sites. The National Museum was in need of support to carry out detailed survey and documentation of the caves, develop a site management plan, and train local staff in proper conservation techniques. A WMF grant of \$35,000 underwrote site mapping, while conservation supported by the National Museum continues. Listed in 1998

MY SON TEMPLE DISTRICT VIFTNAM

Some 70 temples were constructed between the fourth and twelfth century at My Son, the first royal seat of Southeast Asia's Champa kingdom. Though the temples remained undisturbed following the site's abandonment in the thirteenth century, they were damaged during a US bombing raid in 1969. The site's first listing prompted some progress in clearing My Son of vegetation, however, until recently, little was done to conserve structures and combat flooding caused by the destruction of a local dam. A recent grant from American Express has been awarded to address these issues. Listed in 1996 & 2000

MINH MANG TOMB

VIETNAM

Upon the death of Minh Mang, second ruler of Vietnam's Nguyen Dynasty, more than 40 brick and tile structures were erected at this site in the mountains southwest of Hue. Although the buildings managed to survive the heavy bombing of Hue, they were plagued by a host of conservation issues. With a \$50,000 grant from American Express, work has been completed in the Minh Lau Pavilion, which included the survey and documentation of the site and stabilization and restoration of the roof. Funds have also been secured for the restoration of the Stele Pavilion. Listed in 1996 & 2000

SAN SEBASTIAN CHURCH **PHILIPPINES**

The only steel church in Asia, the Basilica of San Sebastián was commissioned in 1886 to replace a 1621 church, which had been destroyed by fires and earthquakes. A Belgian company fabricated the parts in Brussels and shipped them to Manila, where they were assembled. However, the tropical climate was not kind to the steel structure. Rust, air pollution and lack of conservation expertise continue to threaten the church. As a result of listing in 1998,

a \$25,000 grant was awarded through WMF to support the conservation effort. Currently, the National Historical Institute continues to analyze, document, and carry out conservation work on the basilica. Listed in 1998

AYUTTAYA & OTHER **FLOODED SITES ON THE CHAO PRAYA RIVER**

THAILAND

The annual floods that innundate sites at Ayuttaya, the capital of Siam (Thailand) from A.D. 1350 to 1767, are caused primarily by poor land management—land filling and deforestation. A \$50,000 grant from American Express underwrote the restoration of one of the damaged temples. WMF is awaiting word from the nominator regarding future preservaton efforts.

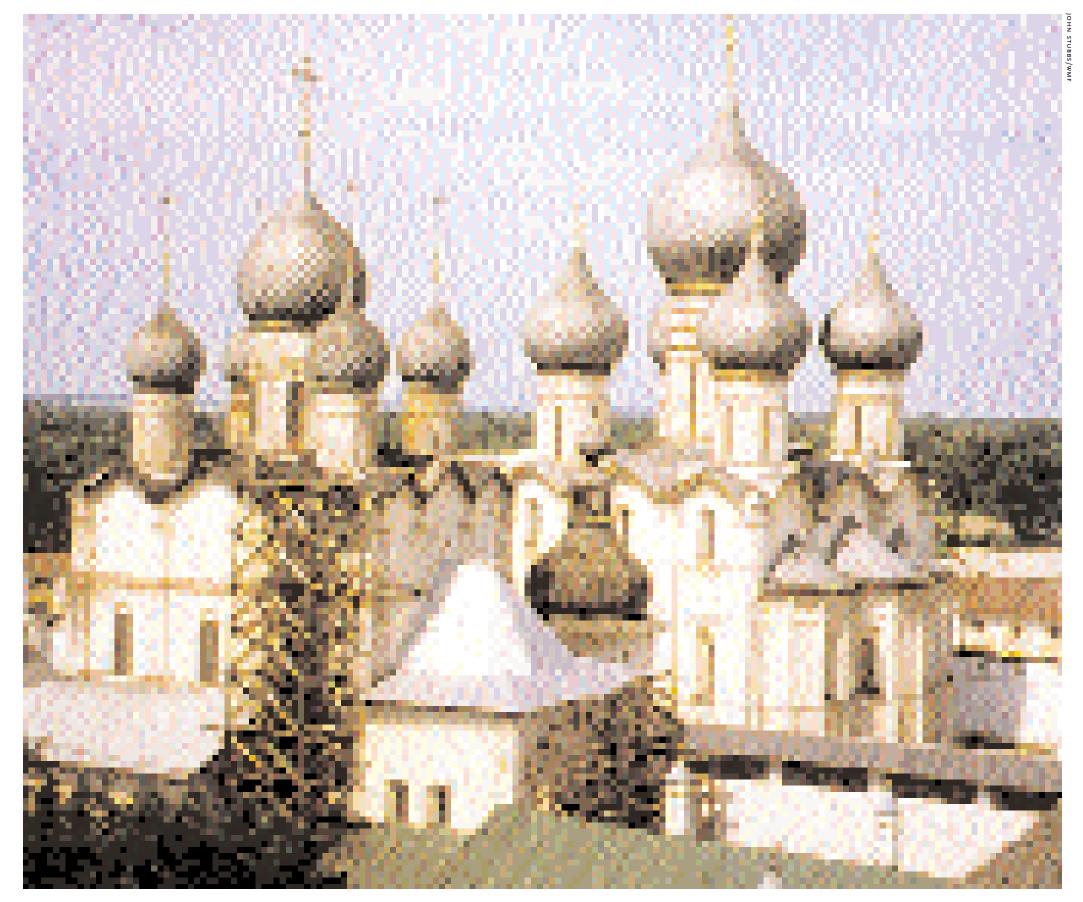
Listed in 1996



TANAH LOT TEMPLE

INDONESIA

Hindu sea gods are honored at this picturesque, yet imperiled, fifteenth-century temple. While the structure is revered by local people, it has suffered from erosion caused by seawater, which buffets the site continually. It is this very erosion that has created the island upon which the temple sits out of a peninsula once connected to the mainland. A \$50,000 grant from American Express has been secured to send a technical team to assess the preservation needs of the site, carry out some conservation, including the repair of temple fences, and devise a plan for long-term preservation of the site Listed in 2000



THE CITY OF ROSTOV VELIKY ON THE SHORES OF LAKE NERO HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN RUSSIAN HISTORY FOR MORE THAN 1,000 YEARS.



CROSSROADS OF CULTURE

It has taken nearly 60 years for Europe to emerge from both the devastation of the Second World War and the partitioning of East and West during the Soviet era. For an international organization like the World Monuments Fund, its current condition presents a particular challenge; as the whole region struggles to embrace its diversity and relearn a common currency of culture, civilization, democracy, and trade.

The disparity between the growing power and wealth of the European Union and the continued poverty and instability of former Soviet republics in the Baltic, the Balkans, and the East has created new threats to heritage even in countries renowned for their care and protection of cultural patrimony. For years, it was confidently believed that nations such as France, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom had established impenetrable heritage safety nets. Yet, as the current list of the 100 Most Endangered Sites attests, many major sites in Western Europe are at risk. Cultural land-scapes such as the historic terraces of the Cinque Terre in Italy, the Palaikastro archaeological site in Crete, and the eighteenth-century architectural landscapes of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland have become endangered as

governments and private enterprises engage in the reinterpretation of laws that have long protected and regulated the use of such lands. Even World Heritage Sites such as the Mnajdra Prehistoric Temple Complex in Malta remain endangered and subject to vandalism due to a lack of proper management and funds for greater site security.

Among the nations of the European Union, many member states have modified their budgetary priorities, and cultural heritage, long a beneficiary of national funding, is slowly being made to pay its own way through tourist revenues and other schemes.

Encouraging unregulated tourism can also be a double-edged sword as a massive influx of tourists to any single site can cause damage that negates any economic gain.

Seventy years of revolution, war, and communism in the former Soviet Union lead to the destruction or inappropriate reuse and alteration of thousands of buildings, primarily churches and other religious structures and aristocratic estates. The churches of the historic center of Rostov Veliky and the wooden Church of the Assumption in the northern Russian state of Karelia were fortunate to survive intact, however, today they are endangered because there are few funds from the state or the church to maintain them.

Recent conflicts in the Balkans have left a particularly tragic legacy of destruction, evident in the urban fabric of Vukovar in Croatia and Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina. These towns can only be recovered through political, educational, and religious reconciliation. What is hoped is that the restoration of a shared heritage will be a catalyst in the wider healing process. In Albania and in the Yugoslavian province of Kosovo, the resurgence of nationalism and religion after half a century of imposed atheism brought with it elements of the historic struggle between Islam and Christianity; this has had an inevitable effect upon the heritage of that region.

The World Monuments Watch list of the 100 Most Endangered Sites challenges the governments of the European Union and the post-communist world to balance economic development with a renewed commitment to protect the shared architectural and cultural heritage of a newly united Europe.

—Colin Amery & Brian Curran, World Monuments Fund in Britain

SITE NO. 59 **VOSKOPOJË CHURCHES**





VOSKOPOJË, ALBANIA

A.D. 1630-1780

At least five seventeenth- and eighteenth-century

churches still stand in Voskopojë, reminders of a time when the town was one of the most important cities in the Balkans. Twenty-six churches were built between 1630 and 1780—all but a few destroyed by war and devastating earthquakes. Today, a small, impoverished village, its ancient paved streets and two bridges are included in the listing. The five churches, four of which are basilicas with domes of Balkan post-Byzantine style, are named, respectively, for the Archangels Michael and Gabriel, Saint Athanas, and Saint Nicholas, the prophet Elijah, and the Dormition of Notre Dame.

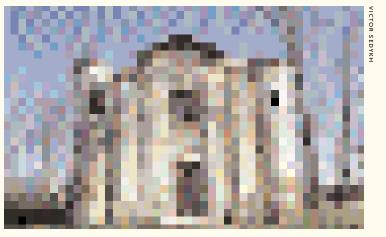
The interiors of all five churches are covered by frescoes, 4,000 square meters in all. These treasures that have suffered due to dampness, a result of water infiltration through walls and roofs. The Ministry of Culture and the Albaninan Orthodox Church would like to promote appropriate tourism in the area as a means of gaining financial support to ensure their restoration and long-term preservation. To accommodate tourism, the churches must be restored.



PERVOMAISK, BELARUS 16TH A.D.

The sixteenth-century Pervomaisk Church was built as a Calvinist Protestant Church, becoming, in 1648, a Catholic church and family tomb owned by the Radziwill Zawisha family. It remained so until 1920, when it was plundered, then neglected in the wake of the October Revolution of 1917.

Stylistically, Pervomaisk Church is a harmonious **blend** of late Renaissance and early Neoclassical architecture. Built of brick faced with white lime mortar, the lime stucco is badly worn and the underlying brick construction is failing at critical points of support, such as cornices, vaulting, and tower domes. The granite-tiled floor is in a 50 percent state of collapse. From 1938 to 1968, the building was used to house a thermoelectric power station with vibrations contributing to structural damage. Since 1974, it has been in the hands of a local agricultural college, which does not have the resources necessary to preserve it. Its nominators would like to restore the building and convert it into a museum.



SITE NO. 60 **PERVOMAISK CHURCH**





MOSTAR, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA A.D. 1468-PRESENT

Prized for its rich palate of architectural styles, ranging from Venetian to Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian, the picturesque city of Mostar had until recently been described as a picture-perfect town with a sixteenthcentury bridge, known as the Stari Most, straddling the aquamarine Neretva River. The bridge, built during the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent at the height of the Ottoman Empire, transformed the once quiet town into a thriving crossroads. Mostar was long admired for its religious tolerance, which is evident in the city's diverse range of sacred structures—Catholic and Orthodox churches and mosques.

In the early 1980s, Mostar won the prestigious Aga Khan Award for Architecture for the quality of its preservation work. Less than a decade later, however, it was reduced to ruin in a brutal assault by Croatian and Yugoslav armies. Immediately, Mostar became the focus of refugee preservationists and students who, in 1993, began planning for its reconstruction. In 1997, with support from WMF and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, a conservation team embarked on a joint program to restore the pre-existing city fabric, establish a master plan for long-term reconstruction, and develop a list of sites to be saved through foreign assistance. The World Bank, UNESCO, and the Istanbul-based IRCICA foundation subsequently joined this effort, focusing on the reconstruction of the bridge. With resolve and support from around the world, the process will culminate with the completion of the bridge restoration in 2004.

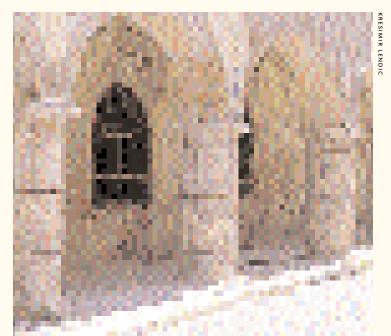
Listed in 2000



The city of Vukovar—in previous incarnations a Paleolithic settlement, a medieval fortress, and a royal seat—rose from the devastation of an eighteenthcentury Turkish occupation to become one of the largest and most significant cities in Croatia.

The city's Baroque core, which contained some of the most outstanding symbols of Croatian cultural identity, faced its biggest threat in 1991, when the occupying Yugoslav National Army launched a half-million missiles into the city. Cultural and historical monuments, including eighteenth-century Baroque buildings such as the Eltz castle, the Church of St. Nicholas, and the Franciscan Friary and church, were singled out for systematic destruction during the three-month siege and subsequent six-year occupation of the city. Of 118 historical monuments, 21 were completely destroyed, 48 were partially destroyed, and 25 have serious structural damage. With financial support from the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction and fellow Croatians, ten buildings in the Vukovar area have already been stabilized, and an additional 14 are in progress, although clearing the area of mines has slowed conservation work. Additional assistance is needed to train local artisans and conservation experts.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 62 **VUKOVAR CITY CENTER**

MARITIME QUARANTINE-LAZARETI





Considered the most humane and efficient facility of its kind at the time of its construction, Dubrovnik's lazaret was built in the seventeenth century to quarantine the ill and prevent plagues from entering the city via maritime trade. Between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, Dubrovnik, a key hub in the trade between the Ottoman Empire and the West, had erected lazarets on six surrounding islands—Bobara, Supetar, St. Andrea, Mijet, Lokrum, and Dance none of which have survived. Indeed, the Dubrovnik seaside lazaret is one of the last and best-preserved in Europe since such buildings were generally demolished once a plague had run its course. An integrated complex built on two levels, the lazaret has a ground floor divided into five identical units, each separated into three parts, and an upper level comprised of single-roomed buildings.

The lazaret continued to fulfill its original function as a quarantine unit until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Since then, however, it has suffered from a lack of maintenance and damage wrought by earthquakes and recent civil unrest. A community of artisans is seeking to transform the derelict building complex into an arts center, complete with an artistsin-residence program, art supply store and bookshop, and internet cafe.



An enormous baroque fortress built by Hapsburg Emperor Josef II between 1780 and 1790, Terezin comprises a town of some 400 hectares enclosed by a bastion-type fortification favored by the French School of Mezieres. A main fortress is complemented by a small fortress, and by upper and lower entrenchments built of brick. The eastern part of the town is built on oak tree pillars and grating with stone filling. Named in honor of Empress Maria Teresa, Terezin has the unfortunate distinction of being one of the most unusual planned ghettos and deportation centers for lews sent on to concentration and extermination camps in World War II. An estimated 190,000 Jews were processed through Terezin between 1941 and 1945; another 35,000 died while being detained.

The reasons for preserving Terezin are twofold. It is a unique example of Baroque architecture and it stands as a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust in Central Europe. The Czech Ministry of Culture is envisioning a third incarnation for the fortress, that of an arts center administered by the Mecca Foundation, which sponsors exhibitions, plays, and workshops. Smallscale conservation efforts undertaken during the past two decades have addressed localized areas of the vast Terezin complex, including the facade of the fortress church and the small fortress, site of the former ghetto. However, rising humidity and increased fungi and insect infestation have resulted in the accelerated deterioration of the complex. To preserve the historical narrative of Terezin, a comprehensive conservation plan must be developed for the Terezin Fortress through a cooperative effort on behalf of all of the stakeholders—the Czech State Archives, the Archive of the Czech Association for Military History, the Archive of the Jewish Community in Prague, and the Jewish Museum of the Ghetto.



SITE NO. 64 **TEREZIN FORTRESS**



BEAUVAIS, FRANCE

A.D. 1225-1660 (NEVER FINISHED)

With its five-aisled choir and transept soaring to a height of 46.5 meters, St. Pierre Cathedral is an extreme expression of Gothic enterprise. Commissioned by Bishop Milon de Nanteuil, the cathedral was built over some four centuries, but not without incident. The choir was completed by 1272, but in 1284, part of the central vault collapsed, necessitating extensive consolidation, which continued until the mid-fourteenth century. The choir remained without a nave or transept until work resumed in 1499 under the direction of Martin Chambiges. Completed by the mid-sixteenth century, the transept was crowned by an ambitious central spire that allowed the Gothic cathedral to rival its counterpart, St. Peter's in Rome. Disaster struck once again, however, when the tower and its supporting vaults at the crossing collapsed on Ascension Day 1573. Repairs to transept vaults were rapidly completed, but by 1600, work on the nave was abandoned. The unfinished portion of the cathedral was closed off with the provisional west wall that one sees today.

Although St. Pierre survived the heavy incendiary bombing that destroyed much of Beauvais during World War II, the structure is as dangerous as it is glorious, being at risk from flaws in its original design, compounded by differential settlement of the foundation and stresses placed upon its flying buttresses from gale force winds. The winds cause the buttresses to oscillate and the already weakened roof timbers to shift. Between the 1950s and 1980s, several critical iron ties were removed from the choir buttresses in a damaging experiment. A temporary tie-and-brace system was installed in the 1990s as an emergency measure when another collapse seemed imminent. Although St. Pierre Cathedral has been intensively studied, there continues to be a lack of consensus on how to proceed and keep this Gothic wonder standing.

Listed in 2000

SITE NO. 66 CHÂTEAU DE CHANTILLY





CHANTILLY, FRANCE

16TH CENTURY A.D.

Rising from the confluence of the Seine and Oise is

the Renaissance castle of Chantilly, built ca. 1560 by the architect Jean Bullant, for Anne de Montmorency, a ranking officer of the court of François I. With 7,800 hectares, Chantilly is one of France's largest estates, of which 110 hectares were laid out by André le Notre (1613–1700), landscape architect of Versailles. At the end of the eighteenth century, the estate came into the hands of the Condé family, cousins of Louis XV and Louis XVI. During the revolution, all of its works of art transferred to the Louvre and it was used as a prison; in 1799, its main wing was destroyed. In the mid-nineteenth century, a new wing was designed by Honoré Daumet for Chantilly's final royal owner, the Duc d'Aumale, who in 1886, donated the estate to the Institut de France. The Musée Condé in the castle is second only to the Louvre in its wealth of Old Master paintings. Its vast collection of manuscripts includes the fifteenth-century Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry. Unlike other Ancien Régime estates, Chantilly was never divided, retaining its farms, ponds, forest, and magnificent horse stables decorated with statuary. In the artistic value and completeness of its holdings, it is equalled only by certain estates in England and Central Europe.

A private, self-contained estate, Chantilly lacks the substantial government support afforded to other his-

toric properties in France and has slowly declined. The hydraulic system, designed to irrigate the huge garden and provide water for the entire city, has failed, resulting in a rising water table that threatens every building in the estate. The château's oldest wing, containing the Gallerie des Actions de Monsieur le Prince, was seriously damaged in a storm in 1997. Private, nongovernmental partners and the regional government see a potential for Chantilly to become sustainable through an upgrading of its facilities and major capital investment.



QEDELI, SIGNAKHI REGION, REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

9TH-17TH CENTURIES A.D.

Enclosed in Bodbe Cathedral is the grave of St. Nino,

a most remarkable female figure in the early history of Christianity. According to Georgian, Armenian, and Greek authors, in the early fourth century, Nino, a Cappadocian woman, was brought as a slave to Georgia, where she soon gained fame for healing people in the name of Jesus Christ, including the Georgian queen. The king asked Nino to teach him the Christian religion, and, directed by Nino, a church was built, winning many converts and resulting in the Emperor Constantine sending clergy to Georgia. Bodbe Cathedral is therefore sacred to all Christendom as well as to the diocese formed in the fifth century, which is still active today. The present cathedral was built ca. 850, on the original site of St. Nino's church, which has not survived. Bodbe Cathedral is a threenave basilica with a truncated long axis, typical of Georgian churches, therefore fewer supporting piers. The cathedral is constructed wholly of brick, uncommon in ninth-century Georgia. The interior is adorned with nineteenth-century murals and fragments of paintings dating from the twelfth to seventeenth

Despite wars, earthquakes, and alterations, Bodbe Cathedral has survived. However, a coating of cement applied in a 1980s conservation effort has led to condensation and damp, affecting the murals. Also, a seventeenth-century wall running around three sides of the church threatens the building's stability and spoils its actual proportions. Proper conservation of this still functioning church will require research into all periods of the site.

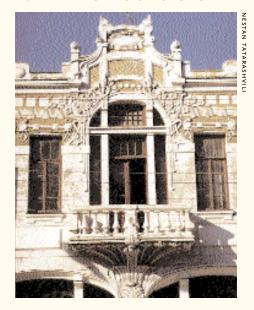


SITE NO. 67 **BODBE CATHEDRAL**

ART NOUVEAU BUILDINGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

SITE NO. 68

72





CITIES OF TBILISI, BATUMI, KUTAISI, POTI, & DUSHETI, REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

19TH-20TH CENTURIES A.D.

Georgia is renowned for its ancient monuments but a more recent layer of history is reflected in its towns' marvellous array of Art Nouveau buildings—houses, schools, workshops, cinemas, theaters, shops, banks, and hospitals—all done in the international style of the turn of the nineteenth century. These buildings, embellished with mosaic and stained glass, embody the paradox of Art Nouveau: its ahistorical, international character on the one hand and the ease with which it became a medium for a fresh visual language in which to express regional handicraft traditions. In Georgia, Western European-style Art Nouveau façades often conceal back courtyards with traditional Georgian timber balconies carved with Art Nouveau motifs.

During the Soviet period, Art Nouveau was ignored as a style of bourgeois culture. Neglect, along with air and water polllution, has caused decorative plasterwork and mosaics to fall away. After the Revolution of 1917, these privately owned buildings were turned to incompatible collective uses, often destroying their interior decorative schemes. Unfortunately, local interest in these magnificent buildings is as nonexistent under new private investment and speculation as it was under the Soviet regime. The Georgian Art Nouveau Preservation Pressure Group is a dedicated local group fighting mass indifference, and hopes to provide the advocacy needed to stimulate investment in conservation.



TBILISI, REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

6TH CENTURY A.D.—PRESENT

An ancient and beautiful city embraced by the hills of the Caucasus, Tbilisi is composed of two main parts, a medieval core known as "Old Tbilisi," and areas built in the nineteenth century that make up "Modern Tbilisi." Old Tbilisi contains the Betlemi group, a collection of buildings selected for a pilot project, which exhibits features found throughout the rest of the historic city—a rocky setting with picturesque views, narrow winding streets and street-stairs, horizontal and vertical tower-like dwellings, flat roofs and architectural ornament of stained glass, and wooden openwork balconies. Sacred buildings include two Orthodox churches, a bell tower, and an atheshga (fire temple) that has been converted into a mosque. Street stairs lead to such monuments as the sixth-toseventeenth-century Upper Betlemi church, the Botanical Gardens, and the Sololaki Ridge with its sweeping view of the Great Caucasus.

The capital of a united and independent Republic of Georgia since 1991, Tbilisi, like so many former Soviet cities, is working to reestablish its own identity. The Betlemi area exemplifies the plight of historic structures throughout Georgia—deliberate destruction in the name of modernization. Previous listing resulted in an aggressive action plan now being implemented. A pilot project in the Betlemi group entails data collection, a sociological survey, analysis of the urban fabric and individual buildings of cultural value, preliminary engineering, geological surveys and photographic documentation. As a result of the listing, the local group "Save Old Tbilisi" has successfully stirred interest among international heritage groups, but additional financial support and local awareness-raising efforts are needed.

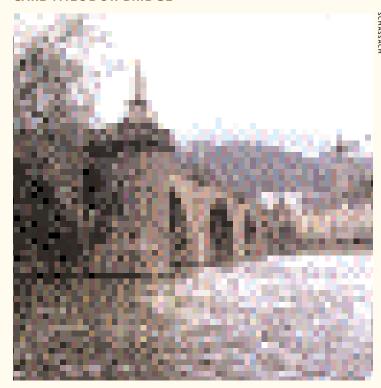
Listed in 1998 & 2000



SITE NO. 69
TBILISI HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE NO. 70

CARL-THEODOR BRIDGE





HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

A.D. 1786

A key architectural feature of Heidelberg, the picturesque Carl-Theodor Bridge attracts four million tourists each year. Commissioned by Prince Carl-Theodor in 1786, the bridge was built entirely of red sandstone—the only bridge on the river of this color. It was the ninth bridge to be built on this stretch of the Neckar River; the previous eight, built of wood, had perished in floods, fire, or winter storms. Its two-year construction period yielded a mock-medieval bridge gate, two towers, and two statues, one of Prince Carl-Theodor, the other of Minerva, the classical Roman goddess of science.

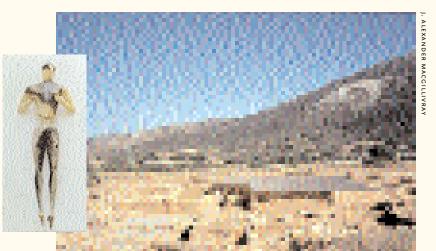
In March 1945, two pillars and three arches were blown up by German forces; they were restored two years later. Today, an autobahn runs below the bridge. A major threat to this much-loved monument is that water constantly penetrates its inadequately sealed stone construction. New concrete-supported sealing and stone reconditioning are of the utmost urgency.



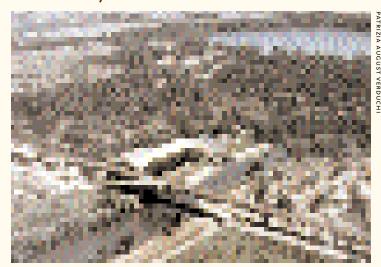
PALAIKASTRO, CRETE, GREECE 3000 B.C.-A.D. 200

Located on the eastern shore of Crete. Palaikastro is the only Minoan city to have survived intact—its harbor, outlying settlements, sanctuaries, and quarries preserved under sediments accumulating over more than 2,000 years. It was here, the ancient authors tell us, that Diktaian Zeus (the youthful Cretan equivalent of the classical Greek god Dionysos) was born and here where the young god founded his holy city. It was also here that Jason and the Argonauts confronted Talos, the man of bronze, a generation before the Trojan War. The earliest written records documenting the worship of Diktaian Zeus at Palaikastro come from the Mycenaean Greek archives at Knossos and date to the close of the Cretan Bronze Age (ca. 1300 B.C.), however, sacred art and architecture dating from all periods has been found, suggesting that the site was hallowed throughout its occupation history. Among the most beautiful artifacts attesting the worship of Diktaian Zeus is a unique gold and ivory statuette of the god made ca. 1500 B.C.

While the ravages of later periods and recent tourism development have obscured similar sites elsewhere in Crete, so far they have spared Palaikastro, which covers some 30 hectares. Today, however, a private developer has been granted permission to build a large tourist complex at Cape Plako, an area which includes the Minoan quarries and outlying sites. An access road to reach the resort area is planned through the ancient city. In addition to development pressures, Palaikastro's harbor and coastal buildings are also threatened by a rise in sea level due to local tectonic activity.



SITE NO. 71
PALAIKASTRO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE





FIUMICINO, ITALY
1ST-4TH CENTURIES A.D.

The largest and one of the best-preserved Roman ports in the Mediterranean, the Port of Trajan actually comprises two harbor facilities near the Tiber River one built by Claudius in the first century A.D., the other, hexagonal in shape, by Trajan in the second century—linked together by a second-century Imperial Palace. The town of Portus grew up around the harbors, and, by the reign of Constantine in the midfourth century, was enclosed by a city wall. Portus remained the principal port for ships bound for Rome from throughout the Mediterranean and an important trading hub until its abandonment in the ninth century due a change in coastline that rendered it inaccessible. The port is now more than three kilometers from the Mediterranean. Rescue excavations undertaken prior to construction of the Leonardo Da Vinci Airport (1958–1965) revealed the remains of five ships in the Claudian port.

Most of the port's ancient structures are in ruinous condition, due in part to nineteenth-century "excavations," by treasure-seekers. The loss of marble facings and displaced mounds of earth within the Imperial Palace have caused decay and collapse of much of its masonry core. Subsequent deep penetration of the building fabric by vegetation has led to mold proliferation on plaster facades, further destabilizing remaining standing architecture. From 1970–1980, the site was used as a zoo-safari amusement park. In the mid-1980s, the area became state property and a program of restoration began, funds for which have remained scarce. The Soprintendenza Archeologica di Ostia hopes to convert the site into an archaeological park.

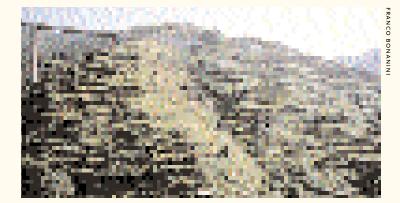


At first glance, Cinque Terre, an awe-inspiring land-scape sited on a rugged stretch of Ligurian coast, would hardly seem suited for agricultural pursuits. During the thirteenth century, however, the steep wooded hills above five Mediterranean villages—Monterosso, Riomaggiore, Vernazza, Corniglia, and Manarola—were carved with terraces buttressed with magnificent stone walls that provided a landscape ideal for cultivation.

Though Cinque Terre has long been renowned for the quality of its wines, only part of the landscape is now under cultivation, due to its near abandonment by the winemaking industry. Local winemakers have found it difficult to farm the ancient terraces at a cost that could compete in a market dominated by the wine produced in commercial vineyards of the European Union.

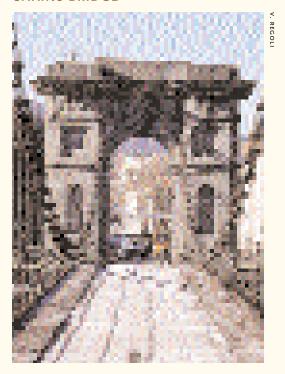
This manmade landscape is now on the World Heritage List, in part because of its rich array of flora and fauna. However, the stone walls supporting its terraces are collapsing due to lack of maintainance. A master plan for Cinque Terre, now a national park, has been proposed, which integrates protection and conservation of the landscape and its continued use for cultivation. Survival of the landscape is dependent upon its economic viability.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 73
CINQUE TERRE

SITE NO. 74
CHAINS BRIDGE





BAGNI LUCCA, ITALY
19TH CENTURY

Suspended over the Lima River between Fornoli and Chifenti, the Chains Bridge of Bagni di Lucca was designed by Lorenzo Nottolini (1787–1851), royal architect to the Duke of Lucca. The bridge, which was begun in 1839 and completed in 1860 by Bettino Ricasoli for the Duke of Tuscany, serves as a footbridge to the thermal baths near the town of Lucca.

The bridge's wooden slabs and chains, destroyed in World War II, were rebuilt in 1953 and thereafter passed through several restorations. However, they had been adversely affected by modern construction and equipment in the immediate area. The sandstone, which faced the bridge's entire masonry, had also fractured and eroded from climatic freezing and thawing. Since its listing in 2000, a plan for the restoration of this suspension bridge has been developed and initial funds for its implementation have been secured. However, until major structural repairs are made, the bridge remains at risk of collapse.

Listed in 2000



MNAJDRA, MALTA

ca. 3500 B.C.

Predating Egypt's pyramids by more than a thousand years, the Neolithic limestone temples of this Mediterranean island captured the imagination of medieval visitors and the attention of modern archaeologists, who have identified them as the oldest free-standing structures in the world.

Exposure to millennia of fluctuating environmental conditions and marine salts has thinned the porous limestone megaliths at this World Heritage Site, weakening the structural integrity of the buildings and has occasionally led to collapse. Vibrations from nearby quarrying activities—at the same site from which the temple stones were extracted—and human activity have only exacerbated the situation. The temple complex recently became the target of vandals and it has been marred by the construction of stone bird-trappers' blinds in and amongst the ruins. Documentation and analysis of present site conditions, including seismic and climactic monitoring, is critical for developing a comprehensive conservation plan for Mnajdra.

Listed in 1998 & 2000



SITE NO. 75

MNAIDRA PREHISTORIC TEMPLES

BARBARY-BOSIA MONASTERY COMPLEX





BUTUCENI, JUDET ORHEI, MOLDOVA 17TH CENTURY A.D.

Incorporating portions of four earlier Christian and pre-Christian sanctuaries, the elaborately decorated surfaces of the Bosie Church and accompanying monks' cells were carved from a cave complex above the Raut River between 1665 and 1675. The names of the church founders, as well as those of craftsmen who carved it from the rock, remain inscribed on the main entrance to the church, which is set deep into the limestone and marl cliffs only meters above the river. The Barbary-Bosia complex is part of the former Soviet republic's larger Orheiul Vechi National Historical Preserve, which contains archaeological and architectural remains from the Paleolithic to Late Medieval periods. The monastery is one of the last building projects completed before the abandonment of the surrounding settlement in the eighteenth century.

The underground springs that created the caves

from which the monastery complex was hewn continue to erode its carved stone surfaces. Silt washing into the grottoes also abrades the decorated rock, and will eventually block the monastery's entrances if it is not periodically removed. Additional factors damaging interior and exterior surfaces include the yearly freezethaw cycle, as well as a significant acid rain situation at the site created by large-scale smelting and refining operations and concrete production in nearby industrial zones. Over a third of the complex's features are in serious condition and require immediate conservation, but the difficult economic conditions in Moldova following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the accompanying departure of skilled conservators from the country, have prevented a comprehensive conservation and management plan from being implemented.

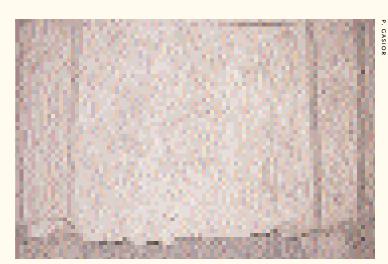


WIŚLICA, POLAND

10TH-12TH CENTURIES A.D.

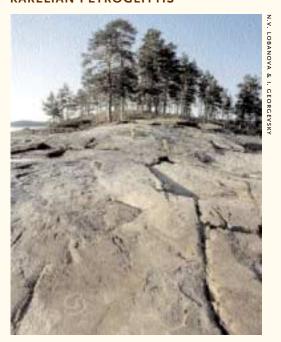
Now a neglected outpost near Cracow, Wiślica was once a thriving religious and political center of medieval Poland with remains dating back to the tenth century. A church built by members of the ruling Piast dynasty in the second half of the twelfth century featured a magnificently decorated gypsum floor preserved by the later Romanesque and Gothic churches built atop it. In 1959–1960, excavators rediscovered the gypsum flooring three meters below the 650-yearold Gothic church, marveling at its portrait of Piast dukes—the earliest-known—surrounded by a Latin inscription and rich floral and zoomorphic designs. It is the only medieval gypsum floor preserved in its original size and context, and an underground exhibition hall was built to showcase it in situ in 1963.

While the gypsum flooring and its surrounding archaeological context were the subject of painstaking conservation efforts in the mid-1980s, the lack of maintenance of the Gothic church that still stands above the site has lead to considerable water and salt damage, and the exhibition hall has been closed to visitors since 1987. Damage to the flooring by vandals in 1998 has lead to soiling and subsequent microorganism infestation. Although residents of the impoverished town are enthusiastic about the potential for cultural tourism in Wi'slica, financial support is necessary to implement a detailed conservation plan that will enable them to showcase their heritage once again.



WISLICA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

SITE NO. 78 KARELIAN PETROGLYPHS





BELOMORSKY & PUDOZHSKY, RUSSIA ca. 4000-3500 B.C.

Considered among the most complex and expressive examples of rock art in northern Europe, the petroglyphs of the Karelian Republic include elaborate scenes of warfare, religious ritual, seafaring, and even skiing, carved into the red granite of the White Sea coast, and enigmatic and fantastic figures incised in rock on the shores of Lake Onega, 325 kilometers to the south. More than 70 ancient settlements have been identified in association with the White Sea carvings. Collectively, they constitute the largest Neolithic site in the region. While comparable petroglyph sites are known in Norway and Sweden, the Karelian petroglyphs are the only major rock art sites associated with the Ugro-Finnic peoples.

In the nineteenth century, local monks, offended by the "obscenity" of the Lake Onega figures, altered them by "adding" strategically placed religious symbols. Human activity remains the biggest threat to the petroglyphs, which have been defaced with graffiti and scorched by campfires since the sites were reopened to the general public in 1992-1993. Changes in seawater chemistry, resulting from new hydroelectric power stations in the area, have contributed to the erosion of the White Sea carvings, while lichen growth has resulted in considerable damage to sites around Lake Onega. A lack of understanding of the importance of rock art among local residents, compounded with a lack of resources and training on behalf of the officials overseeing the sites, puts the Karelian petroglyphs at serious risk.



ROSTOV VELIKY, RUSSIA

9TH CENTURY-EARLY 20TH CENTURY

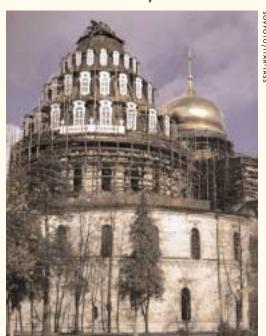
Located on the shores of Lake Nero, some 200 kilometers northeast of Moscow, Rostov Veliky is one of Russia's oldest cities, whose thriving town life was described in the Annals of Past Times of A.D. 862. The city played a critical role in Russian history, being the site of siege and revolt against the Mongols in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the birthplace of some of the most influential leaders and clerics of the early Russian state. Within the surviving earthen ramparts and seventeenth-century town walls, the medieval city offers a spectacular array of vernacular wooden houses and domed ecclesiastical structures, among them the Archbishop's Palace, now known as the Rostov Kremlin, and the adjacent Church of Our Savior on the Marketplace. Built between 1685 and 1690, the church is crowned by five blue domes decorated with gold stars and topped with gold crosses. Murals painted between 1762 and 1764 adorn the building's interior.

The historic city has continued to serve as the commercial and residential core of modern Rostov Veliky. However, a rising water table has begun to undermine many of the wooden and stone structures, leading to their abandonment. Moisture has eaten away painted surfaces, ornamentation, and entire foundations. If the ancient city is to be revitalized as a place for living and working, a plan must be developed to address the water table problems, repair damaged properties, and restore the vitality of the historic core as the heart of Rostov Veliky.

Listed in 2000



CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR ON THE MARKETPLACE & **ROSTOV VELIKY HISTORIC CENTER**





ISTRA, RUSSIA A.D. 1658–1684

Resurrection New Jerusalem Monastery is a tensquare-kilometer complex designed to reproduce, in Russian architectural idiom, the topography, edifices, and place names of the Holy Land. Built between 1658 and 1698, it is not only an extraordinary example of Russian ecclesiastical style, but an important source of study for the actual Holy Savior's Tomb in Jerusalem, built from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, but damaged by fire in 1808. Two main buildings, the Cathedral of the Tomb of the Holy Savior and the Cathedral of the Resurrection, form the nucleus of the complex, along with the hermitage of Patriarch Nikon, unique for its combination of ecclesiastical and residential functions. Within the cathedrals, tile icon supports, casings, and inscriptions constitute the greatest polychrome ceramic work in Russian history, powerfully influencing the making of tiles throughout seventeenth-century Russia.

In the mid-eighteenth century, Resurrection Cathedral was partially remodeled and decorated with Baroque moldings, and in the early nineteenth century a neoclassical side-chapel of Mary Magdalene was added. Bombing by Nazi occupying forces in 1941 destroyed the cathedral's central pylons and great domes. Sporadic restoration has followed in the decades since but came to a halt in the 1990s because of reorganization of the government. Uncontrolled tourism and vandalism compound the perilous condition of the complex.

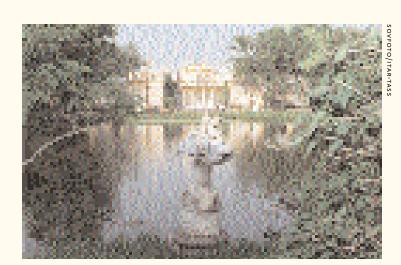
LOMONOSOV, RUSSIA A.D. 1711–1727

Overlooking the Gulf of Finland is the imperial estate of Oranienbaum. It began with the Great Menshikov Palace (1711–27), built for Prince Alexander Menshikov, the particular favourite of Peter the Great. The architect for the main palace was Giovanni Mario Fontana, who was commissioned to design both the city and the country palaces for Menshikov in a Baroque style to rival the palaces of the Czar. It was during the reign of Catherine the Great that many more buildings were added to the estate. The most important of these was her private retreat, known as the Chinese Palace, designed by the architect Antonio Rinaldi, who worked at Oranienbaum between 1762 and 1774. The mid-eighteenth-century interiors of the Chinese Palace constitute one of the world's most authentic Rococo ensembles, complete with all the furnishings, parquet floors, and unique bead wall hangings.

Oranienbaum is the only suburban imperial estate

not to have been touched by the Nazis in World War II. The result is that, while now neglected, it retains an extraordinary, almost tangible atmosphere of the eighteenth century. To preserve this, it is necessary to do a great deal of major work behind the scenes. Rising damp is causing damage to the fragile parquet floors and mural painted walls. A recent survey has shown that a new drainage system is necessary to prevent further seepage of water from the nearby lake. The roof is in need of repair and outmoded services have to be upgraded to provide safety from fire and flood as well as improved interior climate controls.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 81

ORANIENBAUM STATE MUSEUM

SITE NO. 82 ARCHANGELSKOYE STATE MUSEUM





MOSCOW, RUSSIA

9TH CENTURY-EARLY-20TH CENTURY

On a high, scenic bank of the Moskva River sits the grand eighteenth-century Archangelskoye, the only royal estate to have survived with an abundance of original structures and an important art collection, which includes works by van Dyke, Tiepolo, Boucher, and Robert. During the reign of Catherine the Great, French architects designed a palace and formal garden; the latter is graced with sculpture from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. In 1810, a new owner, prince Nikolai Youssoupoff, remodeled the palace to display his art works and to house his 16,000-volume library. The estate also includes a seventeenth-century church, a 1910 family mausoleum, and a private theater, the last such in Russia, with a curtain and four sets by the renowned nineteenth-century designer, Pietro Gonzaga.

From the 1917 Revolution to the early 1980s,

Archangelskoye was used as a museum and theater. The palace's parquet floors, plasterwork, beams, colonnades, and belvedere were partially restored over the twentieth century. The palace and theater were then unfortunately closed, the collections warehoused in a wing, and both buildings severely damaged by total neglect under Russia's severe climatic conditions. The theater's external staircase has rotted away, blocking entry, and exterior plasterwork everywhere has suffered. Vandalism is a growing problem and the collections are inadequately secured. A full restoration plan has been developed that would return the estate to its appearance ca. 1825. The goal is to get the former museum and theater up and running as tourist attractions to spur Archangelskoye's eventual economic self-sufficiency.

Listed in 2000

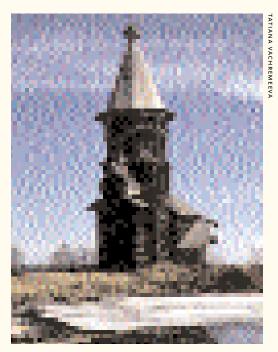


KONDOPOGA, KARELIA, RUSSIA

A.D. 1744

The Church of the Assumption at Kondopoga, the most intact historic building in all of northern Russia, is a protected monument of both the Republic of Karelia and the Russian Federation. With its tall, slender proportions, it is a particularly elegant example of Russian wooden architecture. It is the very last Russian church, from the Finnish border to Siberia, to contain an unaltered "sky," a painted ceiling constructed above the main sanctuary just below the high-tented roof. The "sky," like an iconostase or icon support, is used for mounting icons. Before, during, and after the Revolution of 1917, such "skies" were destroyed, sold off to collectors, or even burned as firewood. Some made their way into museums. Kondopoga's is the only one still in place.

Kondopoga was abandoned as a parish church in the Revolution, and then became a museum in the 1940s. In 1992, it was restored to use as an Orthodox parish church. Its small congregation cannot afford the conservation costs needed to save this rare treasure. To conserve the sky, it must be removed and transported to laboratories in Petrozavfodsk and the deteriorated roof elements must be repaired or replaced.



SITE NO. 83
ASSUMPTION CHURCH

NARCOMFIN BUILDING





MOSCOW, RUSSIA 1928-1930 A.D.

Behind the Narcomfin apartment building's austere

bands of double-height windows unfolds a six-story blueprint for communal living as ingenious as it is humane. Built between 1928 and 1930 by architects and engineers led by Moisei Ginzburg, a member of the post-Revolutionary Union of Contemporary Architects, the apartments range from small dwellingsa living room with kitchen and bath "cabins" and a split-level bedroom above, two capacious three-overtwo plans that include imposing, double-height rooms. The building, erected to house employees of the Ministry of Finance, consists not only of private living quarters, but of communal facilities—an open terrace on the second floor and solarium and garden on the building's flat roof. A four-story annex housed a fitness center, kitchen, public restaurant, library, recreation room and day nursery. Close by, a two-story building provides laundry and repair services. These facilities made the building a successful "house-commune," unique in Russia and in the whole world, intended to divide household chores among the inhabitants while preserving privacy. Bauhausinspired color schemes and built-in furniture remain as evidence of the architects' utopian vision.

Today, the basic fabric of this reinforced concrete

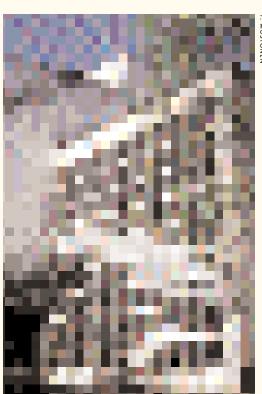
structure is deteriorating. Collapsed walls render a number of units uninhabitable while malfunction of heating, water, and drainage systems have caused leaks that have led to dampness, fungi, and wall decomposition—all severe threats to this monument of Revolutionary Rationalism, a doctrine eclipsed in architectural history by the more flamboyant abstraction of the Constructivist movement.



Finnish architect Alvar Aalto (A.D. 1890-1976) left his imprint on the Modernist Movement, harmonizing its spare forms with the natural and social conditions of northern Europe. He introduced a humanistic attitude and pronounced regionalism. The Viipuri Library was built with an inner rectangular space, like a classical cella with pared-down, massive undecorated facades. The ceiling of the lending and reading hall is a configuration of gradually stepped planes pierced by skylights, and the conference room is covered by a curved, textured wooden ceiling. The whole building prefigures Aalto's mature aesthetic, enunciated in his 1938 aphorism, "Nature, not the machine, is the most important model for architecture."

Located in Vyborg on the Karelian Isthmus, which Finland lost to the Soviet Union during World War II, the library remains in use and is intact, if dilapidated. Conservation is a joint effort of Finnish and Russian Restoration Committees. Listing by the WMF in 2000 has helped promote this unique cooperation as well as contributing to actual repair work.

Listed in 2000



SITE NO. 85 VIIPURI LIBRARY

SITE NO. 86 **TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS**





ANKARA, TURKEY ca. 25-20 B.C.

Upon the death of Augustus in A.D. 14, the Res gestae Divi Augusti, or glorification of his deeds, composed by the emperor during his life, was engraved on two bronze pillars at the entrance to his mausoleum in Rome. While the original has been missing for centuries, a bilingual copy of the Res gestae remains inscribed on the decaying marble walls of a oncemagnificent temple erected around 25 B.C. in Galatian Ancyra (modern Ankara) to honor Augustus and the goddess Roma. A Latin version occupies the interior walls of the pronaos, in two sections, each 2.7 meters high and 4 meters wide. A Greek translation is inscribed in 19 columns on an exterior wall of the cella, covering an area 1.25 meters high and 19 meters wide. The total carved area of the temple measures over 45 meters.

Today, only the temple's pronaos and walls of the cella and opistodomos remain in situ, slowly but relentlessly crumbling away under the pressures of pollution, earthquakes, and climate change in this busy capital city. Earlier attempts at restoring the temple, which foundered from a lack of funding, left behind only a metal scaffolding that continues to sheathe the monument and hide the inscription from view. The University of Trieste, Italy, and the Turkish Ministry of Culture have signed a protocol to collaborate on the restoration and conservation of the site.



OCARLI KÖYÜ, KARS, TURKEY

A.D. 300-1300

From its humble beginnings as an Armenian settlement in northeastern Anatolia, Ani developed into an important cultural and mercantile center on the Silk Road, maintaining its stature for a millennium before being conquered by the Mongols and subsequently abandoned in the fourteenth century. Successive waves of Armenian, Muslim, Byzantine, and Bagratid administrations created Ani's remarkably rich architectural legacy, the remains of which still stand, albeit precariously, on this arid, earthquake-prone high plateau. Among its most important structures are several proto-Gothic churches whose ribbed vaulting and column pier clusters predate their appearance in Europe by more than a century. Minimal archaeological work at the site has also revealed an elaborate water pipeline system and evidence of a sophisticated postal service.

Seismic activity remains the greatest threat to Ani. However, centuries of harsh weather, wind and sand erosion, and recent looting activity continue to slowly weaken the remaining structures. The sight of recently collapsed 1,000-year-old buildings is commonplace. A 1996 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation enabled an international multidisciplinary team to document current site conditions and prioritize actions necessary for its preservation. Fueled by a desire to increase tourism, local authorities have undertaken substandard restoration efforts on city walls and buildings, which threaten these ancient structures.

Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000



SITE NO. 87 ANI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

SITE NO. 88 KÜÇÜK AYASOFYA

("LITTLE HAGIA SOPHIA") MOSQUE





ISTANBUL, TURKEY A.D. 527-536

As a Roman emperor, Justinian (r. A.D. 527-565) has been judged a failure; as a builder, he has been hailed as second to Trajan and the equal of Constantine, having constructed or restored buildings throughout the Balkans, Palestine, North Africa, Italy, and Sinai. It was Justinian who commissioned two brilliant mathematicians, Anthemius of Tralles in Asia Minor and Isadorus of Miletus, to build the well-known Hagia Sophia ("Church of Holy Wisdom"), erected between 532 and 537. Sited near Istanbul's southern city wall on the shores of the Sea of Marmara, the Küçük Ayasofya Mosque ("Little Hagia Sophia") was commissioned by the emperor as the Church of Saints Sergius and Bacchus upon his accession in A.D. 527. It remains the oldest surviving Byzantine monument in Istanbul.

In both plan and elevation, the interior design of the sanctuary presents a subtle alternation of curvelinear and rectilinear forms, organized around a domed octagonal core. It was built using an ancient masonry technique of slanted bricks combined with later structural forms of Roman Imperial decoration such as the gored dome and complex corner vault. Carved elements are executed in both late classical and specifically Byzantine styles. Following its conversion to a mosque in 1504, a half century after the Ottomans came to power in Istanbul, the interior decoration of the sanctuary was modified and a Turkish portal was added on the west. In 1870–1871, the city's main rail line was laid between the mosque and the adjacent sea wall.

Due to numerous internal and external alterations and natural disasters that have occurred since its construction, Küçük Ayasofya has developed severe cracks, especially in its dome and vaults. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has restricted all new construction in the area of the mosque until it has been stabilized, however, as the cracks worsen, they threaten the structural integrity of this monument.



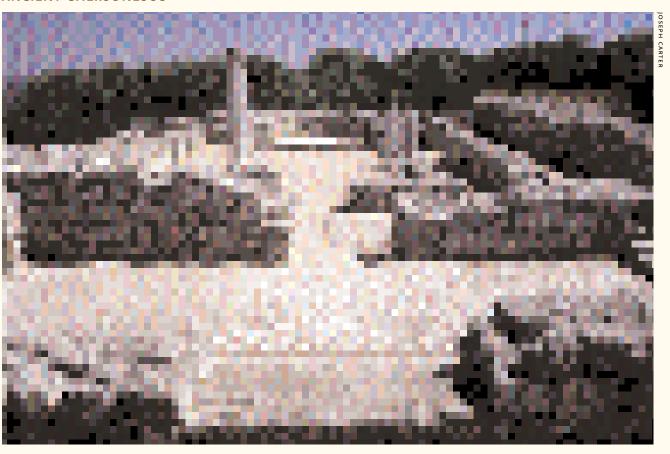
Fine examples of mid-nineteenth-century Armenian architecture may seem an incongruous feature of this once-wealthy trading center in southeastern Turkey, but are only one of many elements in a well-preserved example of cultural and religious integration in the late Ottoman Empire. The missionary hospital and school, constructed at the request of Tepebaşı's merchants, still stand alongside a collection of synagogues, mosques, and Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox churches in the historical district of Gaziantep. At the center of the district is Sira Han, the largest and grandest of the city's hanis, or travel lodges, featuring kitchens, animal stalls, and guest rooms that welcomed both wealthy merchants and refugees. During World War I, Tepebaşı was a destination for Armenian refugees, whose craftsmanship is still visible in intricate ironwork, carved stone arches and columns, basalt ornamentation, and colorfully tiled courtyard fountains.

Following the exodus of many cultural groups from Gaziantep during the First World War and Turkey's War of Independence, once-bustling Tepebaşı fell into decline. Today, however, increased population growth, the result of the nearby Ataturk and Birecik dam projects, threatens the future of the historical district, which is plagued by inadequate preservation planning and poor zoning enforcement. Two busy highways border it, and commercial buildings under construction in the district threaten its historical setting. The guestrooms of Sira Han, whose second story was destroyed by fire in 1994, lie empty. Tepebaşı's advocates realize that successful preservation and revitalization of the historic district is contingent upon reintegrating its buildings into the community. In this vein, the restoration of Sira Han as a world-class museum to house ancient mosaics rescued during dam construction is proposed as a catalyst for urban revival.



TEPEBAŞI DISTRICT

SITE NO. 90 **ANCIENT CHERSONESOS**





SEVASTOPOL, UKRAINE

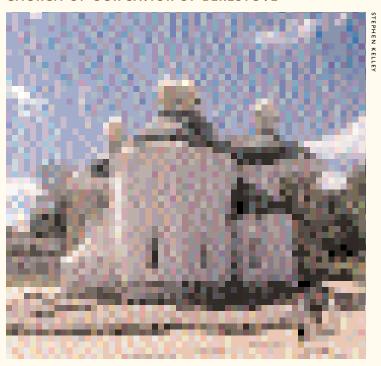
5TH CENTURY B.C. -15TH CENTURY A.D.

Dubbed the "Ukrainian Pompeii," Chersonesos, on the north coast of the Black Sea, offers some of the world's best-preserved archaeological remains, which date from its establishment as a Greek colony in the fifth century B.C. to the destruction of its Byzantine city by the Mongols some 19 centuries later. Occupying more than 500 hectares on the Heraklean Peninsula, the site features outstanding monuments of Greek rural life, including 140 country estates, and the onlyknown Greek theater on the Black Sea, as well as Hellenistic and Roman remains. Chersonesos is one of very few sites in the world where life in the ancient countryside, the chora, can be reconstructed. The Byzantine city—houses, public buildings, churches, and cemeteries—survives largely intact, including the Uvarov Basilica, where Volodymyr, prince of the Kievan Rus, is said to have been baptized in 988, bringing Christianity to the eastern Slavic world.

During the twentieth century, Chersonesos was

largely off-limits to outside investigation, as it lay within the military zone of Sevastopol. In 1996, the National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos, consisting of the ancient city, chora, and site museum, was established by the Ukrainian government, but it currently operates on an annual budget of only a few thousand dollars. Expansion of the now-open Sevastopol city and unregulated encroachment of vacation homes have combined with the considerable rate of coastal erosion to whittle away at the site. Large numbers of unsupervised visitors scramble and sunbathe among the ruins, and conservation and restoration efforts suffer from a near-total lack of funding. While international financial assistance to the preserve is increasing, the greatest immediate threat is posed by the Russian Orthodox Church, which is asserting ownership claims on the site in an attempt to create a pilgrimage center for Slavic Christianity at the expense of Chersonesos' "pagan" monuments.

Listed in 1996 & 1998





KIEV, UKRAINE
12TH CENTURY

Listed on UNESCO's World Heritage List, the

Church of Our Savior was built within a monastery complex in Berestove Village, the one-time seat of Kiev's royal family. The sanctuary was modified over time, the most radical revisions undertaken in 1752, when it became a five-domed edifice. The narthex is the only part of the church that remains unmodified—within it, a fresco cycle dating to the time of its construction.

Today, rising damp and leaking roofs are damaging brick, mortar, and interior finishes. There are numerous cracks in the walls and across the vaults in the eastern apse and the narthex—most likely caused by rotted wood pilings in the foundation—which threaten the integrity of the overall structure. For the church to survive, its structural problems must be addressed and a plan for long-term conservation implemented.



ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

1ST-4TH CENTURIES A.D.

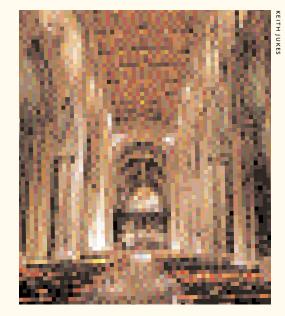
Brading Roman Villa maintains a distinguished position among the ten such sites on public exhibit in the British Isles. A "courtyard villa," Brading owes its opulence to its position on the English Channel. Formerly served by a great natural harbor, the villa's artifacts tell the history of a seafaring family of the first through fourth centuries who had access to the wealth and artistic and philosophical ideas that were circulating across Europe and the Near East in the early centuries A.D. Among its most outstanding features are its mosaics, which depict a variety of classical representations unparalleled in the Romano-British world. For comparable works in terms of artistic and intellectual merit, one must look to Cologne, Naples, Rome, or

Brading Roman Villa has been on view to the public for more than a century and has what can only be described as an archaic and inadequate protective covering. Two disastrous floods in 1990 and 1994 caused extensive damage to the mosaics. The monument is now in the hands of a charitable trust charged with undertaking emergency conservation of the mosaics and devising appropriate protection for them. Without proper housing to protect the villa from flood and animal infestation, and to minimize visitor impact, and without conservation measures to remove groundwater intrusion, to control the movement of soluble salts, and combat microorganisms, the villa will remain at risk.



SITE NO. 92
BRADING ROMAN VILLA

SITE NO. 93
SELBY ABBEY





NORTH YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

11TH CENTURY A.D.

Founded three years after the Norman Conquest,

and rebuilt early in the twelfth century, Selby Abbey has survived in near-perfect condition, despite a major fire in 1906. Architecturally, it is a key document illustrating the transition from Romanesque to a fully developed Gothic style. The fine decorative stonework of the choir dates from the fourteenth century and includes a canopied group of seats for clergy. The three-story Romanesque nave is supported by drum columns and incised arches, reminiscent of Durham Cathedral. The painted and stained glass East Window illustrates the Tree of Jesse and is held in place by the best example of curvilinear tracery in Britain.

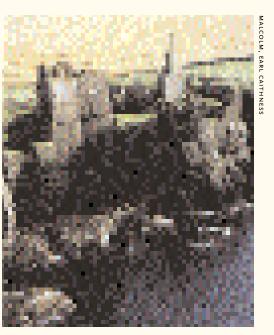
Recently, a pinnacle from the Central Tower fell into the transept, drawing attention to the general deterioration of the abbey's stonework. Although emergency repairs were made on the other pinnacles, additional problems with the exterior stonework were identified. Inside, salt efflorescence is eating away the carving. The Benedictine Monastery at Selby, a thriving settlement in the Middle Ages, was dissolved in 1539, however the church itself survived to become one of the largest parish churches in England. Its size has made it a financial liability for 500 years. Proper maintenance is impossible without outside help. The time has come for a comprehensive plan to ensure its viability as a parish church open for worship and for cultural exhibitions.



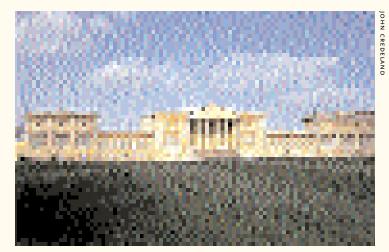
Girnigoe Castle (1470) and Sinclair Castle (1606)

were together used as one dwelling for the Earls of Caithness, northern Scotland's most powerful family. The ruined stone and slate castles still tower high above the North Sea, which surrounds them on three sides, and seem almost to grow out of the peninsula's jagged cliffs. They have been uninhabited since 1690, when they were partially destroyed by cannon, then not rebuilt. They subsequently passed out of the Sinclair family, which bought back the castles in the 1950s and donated them to a trust set up for their preservation in 1999.

Three hundred years of neglect have led to the almost total ruination of Sinclair Castle and the imminent collapse into the sea of the remainder of the Tower House of Girnigoe. Wind and salt spray have badly eroded the sandstone surrounding the doors and windows, and walls are held together by a few keystones, which may fail at any time. Architects and engineers have prepared a formal conservation strategy agreed upon by Historic Scotland, but advocacy and funds are needed to save these sublime relics.



SITE NO. 94
SINCLAIR & GIRNIGOE CASTLES





STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

A.D. 1664-1840

The palatial seat of the Temple and Grenville families,

who shaped British politics throughout much of the eighteenth century, Stowe House is one of the most important estates in the United Kingdom, having been expanded and modified over two centuries by some of Britain's most famous architects, among them Sir John Vanbrugh, James Gibbs, William Kent, Robert Adam, Thomas Pitt, and Sir John Soane. The house as it stands today is one of the earliest neoclassical palaces—a great Marble Saloon at its center, anticipating by a decade the complexity of spacial planning for which Soane would become famous. The house continues to serve as the monumental focal point of the gardens, designed in large part by Lancelot "Capability" Brown between 1741 and 1750. The gardens contain some 30 other structures ranging from neoclassical sculptural works to Asian- and Gothic-inspired temples.

Unfortunately, the house has received little attention

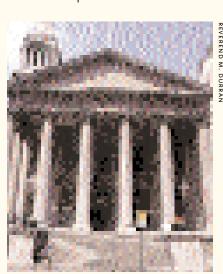
since the 1860s, as major restoration work was beyond the means of its owners, including the Stowe School, which owned the property between 1923 and 2000. In 1998, the property was included on the English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk. Stowe House is now in the hands of the Stowe House Preservation Trust, a nonprofit organization that has embarked on a six-phase program to restore the house.



LONDON, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM A D. 1731

St. George's, Bloomsbury is the last of eight churches designed by the architect Nicholas Hawksmoor, a protegé of the great Christopher Wren. Externally, the church gives a powerful sense of mass with its plain surfaces devoid of neoclassical detail. Inside, the interior spaces are overarched by vaults and windowed clerestories. St. George's was built at a time when the Church of England sought to be truly "primitive," returning in liturgy and architecture to what it believed to be the practices of earliest Christianity. Wren and Hawksmoor, who shared a passion for reconstructing ancient buildings on paper, delighted in speculating upon the nature of the first Christian churches, likening them to such edifices of antiquity as the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, the Temple at Jerusalem, and the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. The church's celebrated spire, considered to be Hawksmoor's most unusual and whimsical, owes its silhouette to the architect's research on Halicarnassus. Depicted in Hogarth's well-known engraving Gin Lane, St. George's was the setting for Charles Dickens' A Bloomsbury Christening. Novelist Anthony Trollope was also baptized in its font. St. George's continues to play its part in the community life of the neighborhood.

The last major repairs were undertaken a century ago. Now the original decorative plaster ceiling is pulling away from its support, and the stone exterior is badly weathered. Refurbishment of the roof, windows, railings, floors, and furnishings, and an overhaul of the electrical and heating systems are necessary for the survival of this parish church.



SITE NO. 96 ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

SITE NO. 97 GREENOCK SUGAR WAREHOUSES





GREENOCK, RENFREWSHIRE, SCOTLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

19TH CENTURY A.D.

From the eighteenth through early-twentieth centuries, warehouses in Great Britain were often designed by architects of note—usually as part of an overall dock plan—a far cry from the perfunctory prefabricated nonentities turned out today. The extensive docks of seaport cities—London, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Liverpool—offered architects the chance to build what were, in effect, secular monuments to industry, and, with the necessity of security from theft and fire, spurred them to innovations in construction. The Greenock Sugar Warehouses, on the Clyde River near Glasgow, are exemplary, being part of the the James Watt Dock (1879-1886), designed by Walter R. Kinipple. Their red-brick fabric contrasts vividly with yellowbrick ornamentation at windows, corners, pilasters, and gables, a nod from the architect at the art critic, John Ruskin's celebration of medieval Italian polychrome. The vast cast-iron windows—rectangular, arched, or circular—with small mullioned panes anticipate the uses of glazing in such Modernist icons as Bauhaus architect Walter Gropius' Fagus Factory, or Pierre Chareau's Maison de Verre. The eight-story warehouses, which were built for the second-largest sugar company in the world, are a rare, early example of structural cast iron externally expressed.

The James Watt Dock is the most complete nine-teenth-century wet dock in Scotland; its titan cantilever crane of 1907, the oldest in existence. Today, however, the dockowner is seeking to demolish the buildings, which, because of their ruinous state, are considered a blight on the waterfront. The roofs have deteriorated and water penetration has rendered the wooden floor dangerous.



KOSOVO, YUGOSLAVIA

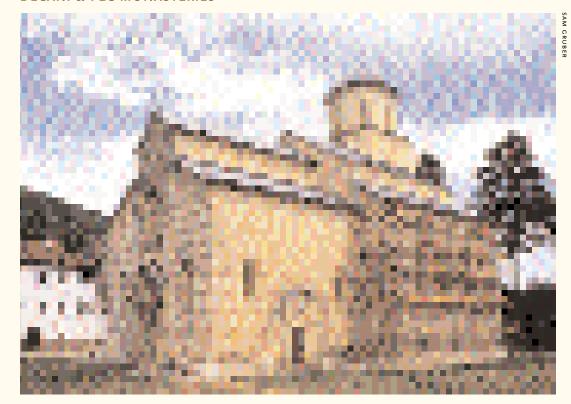
A.D. 1360-1881

The most important historic town in Kosovo, Prizren, was the regional seat of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans from 1360, when Sultan Murad I extended the empire into Europe, until the late-nineteenth century. Orthodox Christianity and Islam coexisted under the Ottomans. Built on an Ottoman town plan, Prizren's architecture reflects both religions with Orthodox monuments dating from the thirteenth century and Ottoman ones from the sixteenth century onwards, including the seventeenth-century Sinan Pasha Mosque and numerous hammams (Turkish baths). In 1881, as Ottoman power in the Balkans waned, Prizren became the capital of a league that loosely united Albania and southern Kosovo. Several important buildings survive from this innovative period.

While Kosovo was integrated into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and later into modern Yugoslavia, Prizren never regained its preeminence, and, as a result, remained largely unaffected by official building programs. It was also spared during the War of 1999. However, as government conservation policy has focused largely on Orthodox monuments over the past several decades, a lack of maintainance of Islamic sites have placed these structures at risk. Many of bondruk construction, built of mud-brick and wood, suffer from water leakage, humidity, and mold. Brick and stone Orthodox buildings, on the other hand, have been damaged by cement "restorations" undertaken in the 1970s.



SITE NO. 98
PRIZREN HISTORIC DISTRIC





KOSOVO & METOHIJA, YUGOSLAVIA 13TH-14TH CENTURIES

Seat of the Serbian Orthodox Church during the Middle Ages, the Peć Monastery comprises four churches built from the early-thirteenth through the mid-fourteenth century, the largest being that of Holy Apostles. The monastery's well-preserved frescoes are among the finest of the Medieval period. Seismic activity and rainwater runoff from the hills above the Peć Monastery have severely weakened the complex's walls and living quarters, while heavy traffic from an adjacent commercial thoroughfare also threatens the medieval buildings.

the Decăni Monastery possesses the richest collection of Orthodox imperial art from the late-Middle Ages and harbors the largest Serbian chuch of the medieval period. Dedicated to Christ Pantrocrator, it was built by the king as his mausoleum. Although the exterior is Romanesque in form, within its interior is an impressive collection of Byzantine frescoes. Rising damp has affected the 3,000 square meters of frescoes at Decăni, while microbial and chemical decomposi-

tion have affected its marble surfaces and statuary.

Commissioned by the Serbian king Stefan Decănski,



Intermittent conservation efforts at the Peć and Decăni began after World War II, continuing until 1998. However, both of these sites suffered as a result of NATO bombing during the 1998–1999 war in Kosovo. Yugoslavia's continued economic and political crisis now pose the greatest threats to the sites. While a general restoration plan has been developed for Peć, which houses an active convent, Decăni Monastery has remained inaccessible to Serbian authorities, and the extent of war damage has yet to be determined.

SITE NO. 100 SUBOTICA SYNAGOGUE





SUBOTICA, YUGOSLAVIA

A.D. 1902

Hailed as one of the best surviving examples of Secessionist, or Jugendstil, architecture, which saw a brief flowering before World War II, the Subotica Synagogue has served as a focal point for northeastern Yugoslavia's Jewish community for nearly a century. Designed by Marcel Komor and Deszo Jakab of Budapest, the building, topped by a glazed tile roof and quincunx of zinc-clad domes, was one of the first to employ concrete and steel construction, which did not become commonplace until later in the twentieth century. Eight steel columns arranged in a circle support the vast central dome. Interior walls, columns, and balcony panels are decorated with murals, woodcarvings, and gypsum elements, inspired by Hungarian folklore and Secessionist-style floral motifs. Given the destruction wrought by both world wars, the synagogue represents one of the few remaining examples of this architectural style.

Prior to its first Watch listing in 1996, the building was partially restored. However, its setting amid fractured Yugoslavia placed it in a fragile and precious position, resulting in a suspension of conservation work. The end of the Milosovic era has raised hopes that the restoration will resume. However, a complete building assessment is mandatory for any further work to be undertaken.

Listed in 1996 & 2000

Progress Reports:

PREVIOUSLY LISTED WATCH SITES IN EUROPE

BUTRINT **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE** ALBANIA

As early as the eighth-century B.C., Butrint was an important point along regional trade routes. The settlement was a stop for successive waves of Romans, Goths, Byzantines, Venetians, and Turks. Placed on the 1996, 1998 and 2000 endangered lists, WMF hoped to call attention to persistent threats of looting, encroachment from coastal development, and lack of a management plan. Since listing, the physical condition of the site has greatly improved. Resources have been allocated to maintain vegetation clearing, reduce the risks of flooding, and carry out a complete survey of the site. The boundary of the Butrint National Park has been expanded to create a buffer zone to control development and a management plan is in the final stages of preparation. Although threats still remain and there is concern over the lack of untrained conservation staff, the site has benefited from international attention. WMF will continue to monitor the progress at Butrint. On the World Heritage List. Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000

BELVEDERE GARDENS AUSTRIA

A WMF Wilson Challenge Grant of \$500,000 resulted in a \$1.8 million commitment from the Austrian government to restore this early-eighteenth-century French Baroque garden, along with its sculptures and infrastructure. These efforts were prompted by an initial \$20,000 Kress Grant to hire an onsite preservationist. The final phase of repair on the garden ramps will be completed in Fall 2001; the entire restoration is scheduled for completion by 2005. Listed in 1996

WORTEL COLONY ESTATE BELGIUM

Built in 1822 as a social experiment to give destitute families a small house, an arable plot of land, two cows, a sheep, tools, and clothing, the estate failed in 1843 when it was realized the occupants were from big towns and had little knowledge of farming. By the late-nineteenth-century, the estate became a shelter for the homeless. With changes in vagrancy laws, the estate lost its source of cheap labor. Placed on the endangered list in 1998 to raise public awareness and encourage authorities to find a compatible reuse, a major publicity campaign was launched by local preservationists. As a result, the site will remain intact with 40 acres set aside for use as a jail and the remaining estate will become a public park. Listed in 1998

TOUR & TAXIS TRANSPORT HUB BELGIUM

A model transportation hub of the

early-twentieth century, Brussels' railroad, customs, and maritime interests converged at Tour and Taxis, Inspired by the Flemish Renaissance vernacular style, the architecture exploited the properties of cast iron, reinforced concrete, steel, and glass. With the creation of the European Community, the complex became obsolete and fell into disuse. Tour and Taxis was listed as a result of concerns that the city government was prepared to approve redevelopment plans that would dismantle and destroy the integrity of the buildings. After six years of advocating for appropriate action, and the tireless efforts of local preservationists, the threat of complete loss of the buildings seems to be over. A new developer has come forward with plans to sensitively reuse the buildings while maintaining their unique architectural features. Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000



KUKS FOREST SCULPTURES CZECH REPUBLIC

In the forest surrounding the early-eighteenth-century estate of Count Sporck, sculpted figures emerge from the natural rock outcroppings. The work of Mattias Bernard Braun, the most important Bohemian sculptor of the High Baroque period, the carvings were placed on the endangered list because they were suffering from water erosion and organic growth. Emergency protection and long-term conservation planning was needed. Grant funds of \$70,000 were made available through WMF and are currently supporting technical studies of the water infiltration problems and emergency drainage systems. Work progresses and WMF will continue to monitor conservation work. Listed in 2000

PREVIOUS RADIO AND TELEVISION BUILDING

BELGIUM The Radio and Television Building, constructed in 1935, is a renowned landmark of the 20th century with its telescoping tower and bands of glass windows. Containing interior spaces designed for highly specialized functions, the building with recording studios and a 400-seat auditorium became obsolete in 1995. Faced with expensive asbestos removal and conservation work, the owners decided to sell the property. Placed on the 1998 list because of the threat of demolition. WMF hoped to support the local preservation movement to raise public awareness about the plight of the building. Extensive publicity followed listing and happily, the building was saved when a new buyer came forward with intentions of restoring and appropriately reusing the building. Listed in 1998

VILLAGE OF POČŤELI **BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA**

As many towns and cities in this area of the world, Počitelj was influenced by successive waves of conquerors— Hungarians, Turks, and Austrians. Its characteristic buildings are in the Ottoman style. The city experienced a rebirth as a tourist destination and artist colony in the 1960s. However, during the conflicts of the 1990s, Počitelj suffered tremendous physical damage and the entire population abandoned the town. Placed on the 1996 and 1998 endangered lists, grant funds were awarded to support a study and strategic plan for the rebirth of the town. National authorities adopted the plan and Po'citelj is now a pilot project for refugee return and rebuilding by the federal government. Hopes are growing that this picturesque hilltop town will once again flourish. Listed in 1996 & 1998

MADARA HORSEMAN BULGARIA

Preservation of this 1,200-year-old Bulgarian icon continues to present a technical challenge. Though the horseman was carved as an open-air monument, preservationists believe that the only way to arrest its erosion is to put a roof over it with a retractable screen. Since listing, conservation alternatives have been investigated and responsible parties are attempting to reach a consensus. Funds for any course of action, however, are still lacking. Listed in 1996 & 1998

IVANOVO ROCK CHAPELS BULGARIA

Part of a medieval monastic complex of churches, chapels, and monks cells, the Ivanovo Rock Chapels were hewn in the cliffs flanking the Rousenski Rom River during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Since their construction, constant seismic activity, groundwater penetration, condensation from high humidity, and more recent air pollution from a nearby industrial complex have accelerated the deterioration of painted surfaces as well as the structures themselves. Since listing, \$28,000 from the Headly Trust and a \$40,000 WMF Wilson Challenge Grant have been secured to fund the development of a research and conservation plan by the National Institute of Cultural Monuments in Bulgaria and begin its implementation. Listed in 2000

SPLIT HISTORIC CENTER CROATIA

For more than four centuries, the palace of Diocletian (r. A.D. 284-305) was the only standing structure at Split, until refugees fleeing the fallen city of Salona, the capital of Roman Dalmatia, turned it into a town in the seventh century. The city, which boasts 13 centuries of continued occupation, was heavily damaged by an earthquake in 1979. Conservation efforts continue in the ancient city, funded in part by a World Bank preservation loan. Listed in 1996

DUCAL PALACE CROATIA

The Ducal Palace—begun perhaps as early as A.D. 1200 and elaborated through the nineteenth century—was one of the few historic structures in Zadar to have survived the ravages of World War II. during which two-thirds of the town was leveled. However, much of the palace was damaged during the heavy shelling of 1991 and 1992. Listing highlighted the building's plight and restoration of the façade is now underway. Listed in 1998

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY **LIBRARY**

CROATIA

Since listing, funds in excess of \$190,000 have been secured from American Express and the Rebuild Dubrovnik Fund to restore this library, which had been in continual use since 1313. Luckily, its collection of more than 70,000 books and manuscripts covering all areas of scientific

study and musical scores had been moved off-site before the siege of the city in 1991–1992. Initiation of a second phase of restoration, which includes work on the structure and wall finishes and the installation of climate control and security systems, is set to begin in Fall 2001.

Listed in 1998 **OLD CITY HARBOR**

CROATIA

Part of the fifteenth-century fortifications that protected the city of Dubrovnik, the harbor sustained substantial damage during the siege of thecity in the early 1990s, damage that has been exacerbated by seismic activity. Two state agencies are now overseeing repairs. Listed in 1996

LOPUD FRANCISCAN MONASTERY CROATIA

This still-functioning island church on the southern Dalmatian coast is part of a monastic complex established in the early-fifteenth century, the majority of which lies in ruin as a result of earthquakes, fire, neglect, and political unrest. Since listing, a \$25,000 Kress Grant has been awarded to fund a conference on ideas for an adaptive reuse of the site. Listed in 1996

VILLAGE OF TVRDA CROATIA

In the 1990s, Yugoslav forces damaged more than 90% of the eighteenth-century Baroque buildings in this unique fortified city. Reconstruction plans are being developed and restoration will

be undertaken as funds become available. Listed in 1996

HEAVENLY FATHER CHAPEL CZECH REPUBLIC

In an effort to convert this fourteenthcentury Gothic building into a history museum for the city of Kutná Hora, municipal authorities have spent \$25,000 for studies and a planning survey. Restoration work is proceeding as funds permit. Listed in 1998

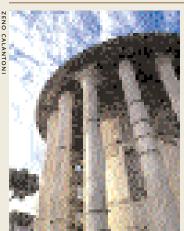
ČESKÝ KRUMLOV GARDEN CZECH REPUBLIC

The Cesky Krumlov estate, built between 1550 and 1575, consists of the castle—one of Central Europe's most important architectural monuments—and the cascading garden. The style of the garden is eclectic with French-style plantings, Italianate rococo and neoclassical terraces. After decades of neglect, the gardens were placed on the 1996 endangered list due to structural problems and a water distribution system in need of total rebuilding. As a result of listing, a grant of \$50.000 was awarded to assist with the reconstruction of the fountain. The government allocated further funds and now the garden is restored and draws numerous tourists every year. The Historic Centre of Cesky Krumlov is on the World Heritage List. Listed in 1996

KLADRUBY BENEDICTINE MONASTERY

CZECH REPUBLIC

The magnificent early-eighteenthcentury cloister church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary within the Kladruby Monastery is only one of the many large and important Baroque structures that the Czech government lists as endangered, having suffered from neglect since the cessation of monastic functions in 1785. Since listing, funding from the Czech state, the Commission of European Communities, and other sources has underwritten the restoration of the roof and rafters of the church. An elaborate plan for the restoration of the rest of the monastery has been developed, but a lack of funds prevents its implementation. Listed in 1996



TEMPLE OF HERCULES

For nearly 2,200 years the Temple of Hercules, also known as the Temple of Vesta, has stood near the Tiber River in Rome. At the time the building was placed on the endangered list, the foundation had seriously eroded, the columns leaned out of plumb, and the iron clamps inserted in the 1810 were rusting causing crumbling of the marble. The slightest earthquake threatened to topple the structure. WMF grants funded the restoration of the temple's interior cella and its fifteenth-century fresco, the podium and pavement of the colonnade. The columns and roof were restored with government funds in time for the Jubilee celebration. Listed in 1996

NEBÍLOVY MANSION CZECH REPUBLIC

Rehabilitation of this early-eighteenthcentury Baroque mansion was completed in 1998, with financial support from regional conservation authorities. The front garden and interior courtyard have been reopened to the public.

Listed in 1998

LEDNICE PARK STRUCTURES—LEDNICE & **VALTICE VILLAGES**

CZECH REPUBLIC

Since 1993, WMF has been involved in conserving Europe's largest manmade landscape—Lednice-Valtice Park with its two castles and attendant follies-which was deteriorating because of neglect and vandalism. Watch listing generated a \$50,000 American Express grant and funds from public and private Czech sources, along with a WMF Wilson Challenge grant. The Czech government has set aside \$2 million for restoration efforts. WMF continues its involvement with the restoration. scheduled for completion in 2002. Listed in 1998

CHATEAU AQUEDUCT FRANCE

The eleventh-century aqueduct system found on this estate consists of an aqueduct, cistern, irrigation system, and four rare hydraulic water mills. The system was central to chateau life and functioned in tact through the 1960s. The chateau and the aqueduct were placed on the endangered list in 1996 to draw attention to serious structural problems that were compromising the integrity of the aqueduct. As a result of listing, the aqueduct system was designated a national historic monument in France. Public and private funds were then made available to repair the collapsed walls and address water infiltration problems. The site was saved. Listed in 1996

IKORTA CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

This twelfth-century Ikorta Church of the Archangel was the most highly ornamented ecclesiastical structure

in the region. The church and its artistically significant murals were always a revered structure in Georgia. The church suffered greatly during a 1991 earthquake. The central dome collapsed and facing masonry detached. Placed on the endangered list in 2000, the church had been supported under temporary scaffolding for years that, ironically, had been causing further damage to the structure. Soon after listing, funds were found to replace the deteriorating metal scaffolding with more appropriate wooden scaffolding, prepare the detailed conservation plan, and begin structural work on the main body of the church. In early 2001, a \$60,000 grant was made through WMF to support further structural stabilization and conservation work. Listed in 2000

PITARETI MONASTIC COMPLEX

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

The Pitareti Church of the Holy Virgin is a foremost example of Georgian domed ecclesiastical architecture at the height of the reign of King George in the twelfth century. A preeminent monastery through the early-eighteenth century, the building fell into disrepair after it was closed in 1731. Earthquakes, neglect, and uneven settling of the foundations had brought the condition of the building to a critical point when it was included on the list in 1996. A WMF grant of \$20,000 was awarded, (the first international funding for a cultural heritage preservation project made in Georgia) to support emergency stabilization and reintroduce traditional conservation methods. Watch listing and the grant funds brought significant attention and support to this project. Conservation continues locally. Listed in 1996

THOMASKIRCHE GERMANY

Since its founding in 1212,

Thomaskirche has been the site of some of Germany's most important cultural and historical events. The University of Leipzig was founded here in 1409, the St. Thomas School was established in 1553, and Johann Sebastian Bach served as choir master from 1723-1750. Placed on the endangered list to raise awareness of the deteriorated state of the building, an ambitious fundraising campaign was launched by the church in preparation for the 125th anniversary of Bach's death. Significant funds had already been contributed but an additional \$5.8 million was needed to com plete the important conservation work. Significant funding was provided by WMF; other funds have been secured to finish the restoration project. Listed in 2000

GARTENREICH DESSAU-WÖRLITZ GERMANY

Inspired by the Enlightenment and romantic English gardens of the lateeighteenth century, this cultural landscape includes palaces, statuary of mythological figures, follies, and bridges. The garden was placed on the endangered list to call attention to problems of urban encroachment. years of neglected maintenance, and uncontrolled tourism. Significant increases in visitation were expected to this World Heritage Site and there were fears that it would seriously compromise the integrity of the historic and cultural landscape. Since listing, conservation work on individual buildings has been undertaken, planning for restoration of the historic infrastructure of the garden has been developed, and a conservation plan for the garden finalized. A \$50,000 WMF grant has just been awarded to support conservation of one of the park follies. Listed in 2000

FESTSPIELHAUS HELLERAU GERMANY

The Festspielhaus Hellerau is one of the birthplaces of modernism and a predecessor to the Bauhaus. The building housed a Rhythmic Dance School and introduced new concepts of unifying the arts—architecture, music, dance, and theater. During W.W.II, it became a police barracks. Under Communism, the Soviet Army occupied the building, which rapidly deteriorated due to neglect and deferred maintenance. Listing was intended to draw much needed international attention to the plight of the structure. After listing, the resources were found to begin the conservation work which is almost complete at this time. Plans include identifying a new private owner to again reopen the building as a theater and arts Listed in 1996

KAHAL SHALOM SYNAGOGUE

GREECE

Many Sephardic Jews fleeing the Spanish Inquisition settled on the island of Rhodes. In 1577, they built a synagogue that remains one of the oldest in Europe. The once-thriving community of 1,673 Jews was reduced to only 151 after World War II, and today numbers only 32. The synagogue was placed on the endangered list due to the rapid erosion of the porous stone of which it is constructed and the damaging effects of water infiltration. A conservation plan had been prepared but funding was needed to undertake the works. WMF awarded a grant of \$35,000 in 2000 to address the urgent roof problems and to support a review of the conservation plan by a conservation architect. Additional funds have been raised. WMF will continue to monitor the progress and perhaps further assist the building through the Jewish Heritage Program in the future. Listed in 2000

ETZ HAYIM SYNAGOGUE GREECE

This synagogue is the only surviving lewish monument on the island of Crete. Iews played a vital role in the Cretan community, particularly during the Ottoman period. By 1941, only 376 Jews remained in the community. Germany deported them in 1944 and they died after their ship was bombed and sunk by the Allies. At the time Etz Hayim was placed on the endangered list, the condition of the building was critical. A full building survey and preservation plan was needed in addition to the funds to carry out repair and conservation. Watch listing successfully galvanized support for the project and the completely restored synagogue was reopened as a museum on October 10, 1999. Listed in 1996

ROYAL GARDEN PAVILIONS HUNGARY

Lying along the Danube River, the Royal Garden Pavilions were constructed after the unification of Buda, Obuda, and Pest as one city— Budapest. At the time of inclusion on the list, the gardens were in a state of decay. Vandalism, automobile pollution, and traffic vibration were eroding the architectural elements, sculpture and mosaics. A WMF grant of \$50,000 was made available for an international on-site planning conference. Soon after the government committed the funding to stabilize, conserve, and reuse the pavilionsa World Heritage Site. Listed in 1996

SPA CENTRE HISTORIC **ENSEMBLE**

HUNGARY In an effort to find new uses for the nineteenth-century buildings of Hungary's oldest and most important traditional spa, the municipality of Balatonfüred has prepared a redevelopment plan for the ensemble, purchasing some of the buildings. Listing attracted considerable press attention and investors are now being sought to restore the reuse of the buildings. Listed in 1996

CLONMACNOISE NEW GRAVEYARD IRELAND

Clonmacnoise is a complex of sixthcentury ruins-churches, towers, a castle, three high crosses, and hundreds of Early Christian cross slabs. In the 1950s, the grounds adjacent to the monastery walls served as a graveyard. At the time of listing, a planned expansion of the graveyard threatened newly discovered ancient remains. Watch listing focused attention on the urgency of the situation. The National Monuments Service and the Offaly County Council provided funds for further archaeological investigation and a ground-penetrating radar survey. The site was then made a National Monument protecting it from encroachment and the threat posed by the new burials was stopped. Listed in 1996

ST. BRENDAN'S CATHEDRAL IRFIAND

St. Brendan established his monastery and center of learning at Clonfert in County Galway in the sixth century. The present Hiberno-Romanesquestyle cathedral dates from 1165. The building is distinguished for its portal and sandstone doorway, acknowledged to be the finest in Ireland. Weathering has eroded much detail and the south transept is in ruins. Inappropriate conservation measures have caused further damage. At the time of listing, a conservation survey and planning was desperately needed to determine the extent of damage and prioritize the work. After listing, the Irish Heritage Council commissioned a detailed conservation plan. Funds, including a WMF grant of \$111, 850, have been raised. Work should begin soon on a structural survey of the belltower and a proper drainage system to divert water away from the foundations of the building. WMF will continue to monitor the progress of the conservation work. Listed in 2000

ETRUSCAN-FRESCOED TOMBS OF TAROUINIA

Since listing highlighted the plight of

the 200 rock-cut Etruscan tombs dating from the seventh through second century B.C., the Soprintendenza has completed the restoration of the tomb of Tifone, the largest and most important of the tomb group. Of the 50 accessible tombs, 20 are owned by the state, nine of which can be visited by the public. These were suffering from uncontrolled tourism and lack of protection of the murals and proper light and signage. The National Center for Research has been developing proper restoration procedures, with particular attention being paid to protective glass barriers, climate control, and adequate lighting. Private funds are still needed to underwrite much of the conservation effort Listed in 1996

POMPEII

ITALY

One of the world's most famous sites, the Roman seaside town of Pompeii, which was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, has been one of the most intensively excavated and visited. It has also been one of the most threatened by inadequate maintenance and conservation, and lack of tourism management. Since listing, joint funding from American Express and the Kress Foundation has supported the development and completion of survey and digitized map for the archaeological site, Piano per Pompei, documenting the range of conditions for buildings and exposed archaeological features such as wall paintings and floor mosaics within the site. The Kress Pompeii Conservation Project has resulted in a more detailed survey, analysis, and conservation plan for a specific city block, Insula V, 2, and one building within the block, the House of the Silver Wedding Anniversary, by a multidisciplinary project team. Restoration and conservation methodologies identified and tested at the House and the surrounding block can be extended for treatments elsewhere in Pompeii. A publication outlining the methodologies and treatments recommended for the House and Insula is currently in production.

Listed in 2000 **DOMUS AUREA** Rediscovered ca. 1480, the Domus Aurea, Nero's Golden Palace, was the major source of information about Roman painting and decoration for Renaissance artists. Although much was lost, the rooms occupied by the emperor (r. A.D. 54-68) remain largely intact. At the time of listing, salt crystallization, calcium deposits, pollutant crusts, and biological growth obscured the decorations and threatened the survival of the structure. The office of the regional superintendent for archaeological sites launched a major campaign to rescue the site and, in June 1999, 32 of the 150 rooms were

> vation. Listed in 199

opened to the public. There are plans

to continue excavations and conser-

NEOPITAGORICA BASILICA ITALY

The remarkable stucco reliefs in this first-century A.D. subterranean basilica in Rome were suffering from condensation, bacterial growth, and vibrations from a nearby railroad line. Since listing, an environmental purification system was installed, and some limited conservation of decorated surfaces, funded by the Italian state, has taken place. Although progress has been slow, the site continues to

Listed in 1996 & 1998

RUINS ON THE RIVER CENTA

ITALY

Had local authorities carried out plans to widen a portion of the river in this town near Savona, a significant portion of this first-century A.D. Roman city would have been destroyed. A court order halted the project while Watch listing prompted concerned parties to investigate alternative methods for flood control. Listed in 1996

ARCH OF TRAJAN

Since listing, major progress has been made in restoring this magnificent commemorative monument of Trajan (r. A.D. 98-117). Listing helped bring together city and port authorities, who have drafted a plan for urban renewal for the port of Ancona, at the heart of which stands the arch. Listed in 1998

SANTA MARIA IN STELLE ITALY

A Kress grant of \$20,000 supported an architectural and photographic survey of this second-century A.D. grotto, analysis of the frescoes and the environmental causes of their deterioration, and the formulation of conservation and maintenance guidelines. Plans to open the site to the public are underway; conservation efforts continue. Listed in 1996

ITALY

Seven chapels in an extensive natural cavern comprise these large and complex decorated grottos. The chapels are of rustic construction, with the largest one decorated with a fresco cycle from the eighth and ninth centuries. At the time of listing, high humidity has caused ongoing deterioration of the frescoes, the construction materials of the chapels require extensive maintenance, and the site was vulnerable to vandalism and theft. Since that time, a WMF grant of \$12,000 launched the restoration process. Further funds from the local municipality financed the necessary emergency maintenance, conservation, and a regional conference to raise awareness and garner further financial support. Listed in 1996

SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE **PORTICO**

ITALY

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

BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI MONUMENT

ITALY

Corrosive pollutants were eroding the surface of this late-fifteenth-century monumental bronze sculpture in Venice. An initial \$15,000 was raised by Associazione Comitato Italiano WMF to complete a preliminary conservation study to determine the extent of the damage and recommend measures for restoration. Since then, a detailed examination of the statue has been carried out and a project plan developed, funded in large part by a \$125,000 WMF Wilson Challenge Grant, \$250,000 from the Superintendent of Fine Arts in Venice, and a \$65,000 Kress Grant. Listed in 1996

GROTTOS OF SAN MICHELE PALAZZO DORIA PAMPHILI

rooms containing important frescoes

Preliminary consolidation of three

in this mid-seventeenth-century

palazzo in Valmontone has been

trol. Additional restoration is pro-

sopritendenza.

Listed in 1998

AT CORSO

ceeding under the aegis of the local

STS. AMBROGIO & CARLO

completed and the threat of plaster

collapse has been brought under con

CLOISTER

The cloister, the work of the Cosmati master Paulus, dates to the first decade of the thirteenth century A.D. The cloister is now suffering from serious humidity from underground water, natural aging, and air pollution. An ambitious fundraising campaign was launched by the Archdiocese of Los Angeles—Santi Quattro is the titular church of the Cardinal Archbishop of Los Angeles. Since listing, a detailed conservation plan has been prepared by experts in Rome. WMF has allocated \$655,000 toward the multimillion dollar restoration project. Work is scheduled to begin by the end of 2001, but the success of the project relies on efforts to raise significant funding to address the water and pollution problems.

SANTI QUATTRO CORONATI

The seventeenth-century Baroque

church, one of the most prominent landmarks on Rome's skyline, was included on the Watch list because of increasing damage to its dome, decorative interiors, and crypt due to water leakage from failed lead seals in the cupolas. Significant restoration of the church was undertaken in preparation for the Jubilee with many of the structural problems resolved. Listed in 1996

BOTANICAL GARDEN OF PADUA UNIVERSITY

Following Watch listing, this midsixteenth-century botanical garden, the oldest in the world, was included on the World Heritage List. Changes in the watertable and construction in the area had threatened the plantings which had survived for centuries. Private American funding supported the installation of a drainage and irrigation system as well as a pumping and desalination plant for the garden

TERRA DEL SOLE PRISON CELLS

Photographic documentation of the graffiti in the nine cells of this midfifteenth-century prison has been completed. Isolated structural problems have been addressed and decorative sculptural elements on the facade have been restored. A CD-ROM documenting the history of the prison has been issued, while a campaign to continue emergency conservation continues. A full restoration of the prison and its presentation as a museum is envisioned. Listed in 1996

RUPESTRIAN CHURCHES OF PUGLIA & MATERA ITALY

Listed in 2000

The region of Puglia and the town of Matera consist of rock-cut dwellings and churches. Forced evacuation of the rupestrian structures due to unsanitary living conditions in the 1950s left the architecture to deteriorate and fall victim to vandalism and theft. Earlier concerns of living conditions are being addressed and residents are moving back. Matera's San Pietro Barisano church is one of more than 500 in the region. The church was prioritized for conservation work and a WMF grant of \$100,000 was applied to the restoration of the frescoes, stone sculptures, and many carved wooden elements on the main altar. Further funding for San Pietro was received from the Italian government's Jubilee financing. It is hoped this project will encourage further funding and technical assistance for other rupestrian churches in the

LIMONAIA OF THE BOBOLI **GARDENS & VILLA MEDICI**

Listed in 1998

The Medici family's collection of potted citrus plants, established in the sixteenth century, survived the centuries because the plants were housed in the limonaia structures at the Boboli Gardens in Florence and the Villa Medici at Castello. About 1.000 plants are now divided between the gardens. The limonaia were rapidly deteriorating and endangering the survival of the rare collection when placed on the Watch list. Since listing, a WMF grant of \$50,000 was awarded to the Limonaia at Villa Medici and an emergency heating system consisting of four gas-burning, forced-air furnaces was installed. These furnaces guarantee that the minimal temperature of 6°C is maintained. A new grant of \$420,000 has been allocated to assist with the restoration of the Limonaia of the Boboli Gardens. Listed in 1996—Villa Medici Listed in 1998—Boboli Gardens

ABAVA VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE LATVIA

The Abava Valley, a region developed during the Middle Ages along the route to Germany, remained immune to the modern development during Soviet times. The villages, the vineyards of Sabile, the country estates of Pedvale, eighteenth- and nineteenthcentury churches and dwellings, and significant nature reserves were intact. With independence in 1991, however, has come decentralization and privatization of property, and without a conservation area established and a legal framework for development, the landscape is threatened by possible insensitive development. Since Watch listing, the government declared the area a Specially Protected Cultural Territory, a plan for future development has been prepared, and the Foundation "Abava Valley" continues to raise awareness through cultural events and the Open-Air Art Museum at Pedvale. Listed in 1996 & 1998

VILNIUS TOWN WALL LITHUANIA

The defense wall, built from 1503 to 1522, encircled a settlement of 85 hectares. The wall, with 10 gates and made of brick and stone, embodied the Gothic and Renaissance features of the period. By the early-nineteenthcentury, the wall had lost its defensive



MT. NEMRUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Between 80 and 72 B.C., Antiochos I, who ruled the Roman state of Commagene, erected a funerary site to himself and the gods he considered relatives—Apollo, Zeus, Herakles among them—commissioning nine-meter-high figures of himself and the gods, seated in a row atop a 50-meter-high mountain of crushed rock. Though many of the statues have been toppled by earthquakes, exposure to the elements on the summit of Mt. Nemrut, which is 2,150 meters high, has taken its toll. Since listing, an American Express grant of \$50,000 has been awarded. WMF and the International Nemrut Foundation recently convened a workshop with local Turkish authorities during which plans for a one-year pilot project for the conservation of the sculptures were approved. It is hoped that one of the fallen statues can be reerected. Listed in 2000

purpose and parts were demolished. Threatened by exposure to the elements and lack of conservation and maintenance measures, the remaining parts of the wall are rapidly deteriorating. Since listing, modest repairs have been carried out by government experts at this World Heritage Site. however, significant funding has not been available to address the major conservation challenges. Concern still exists for the future of this structure. Listed in 1998

VÅGÅ OLD CHURCH NORWAY

At the time of listing, the twelfth-century wooden church remained vulnerable to arson attacks, which had destroyed 20 other ancient churches. A \$15,000 Kress grant underwrote the installation of a surveillance system; the municipality has since equipped the church with smoke detectors. Funds from Norwegian corporations have been secured to install similar systems in the remaining wooden sanctuaries. Listed in 1996

KORSGATA (OLD STREET) NORWAY

An organization that provides housing for students now owns the nineteenthcentury wooden houses that line this street in Trondheim. Fortunately, the new owner plans on upgrading the entire neighborhood, restoring old buildings and filling vacant lots with new structures. While demolition no longer poses a threat, restoration guidelines are still needed to direct the conservation effort. Listed in 1998

DEBNO PARISH CHURCH POLAND

The traditional wooden churches of southern Poland represent a unique legacy of art and architecture and remain an important part of the spiritual and social life of their communities. The church of the Archangel Michael in Debno is one of the five oldest churches in the Podhale region and dates back to the fifteenth century. The dark and austere exterior hides an interior of medieval wall paintings—rich in color and craftsmanship. The building, although in relatively good condition, was threatened by a rapid change in the water table of the area, brought on by the construction of a large reservoir. With the effects of the water table unknown at the time of listing, a \$30,000 WMF grant supported a program of monitoring for the interior microclimate. The research concluded that the negative impacts of the water table were negligible. The remaining funds were used to carry out a conservation project on the polychromed interiors with the assistance of Norwegian conservators. The project was a model for

churches in the region. Listed in 1996 & 1998

BASILICA POLAND

Dominating the skyline of Krakow. and standing at the corner of the midtown Market Place, the church receives hundreds of visitors a day.

the conservation of other wooden

OUR LADY'S ASSUMPTION

These visits, along with the massive industrial, air and water pollution in the city, and years of neglect of the church's infrastructure had resulted in a serious conservation problem when the site was included on the endangered list. Restoration efforts began in 1987 but soon stalled for lack of funds. A WMF grant of \$25,000 supported the restoration of the western portal. As a result of listing, the government and private sector have responded by contributing further funds for conservation work. The historic center of Krakow is on the World Heritage List. Listed in 1996

VISTULAMOUTH FORTRESS POLAND

The fortress of Vistulamouth, constructed between 1482 and 1800, protected the port of Gdańsk until 1919. when it and several of the smaller forts along the Vistula River were abandoned. It was severely damaged in 1945, and partially rebuilt, however, waves generated by passing ships in the active port have weakened its foundation. A \$24,000 WMF Wilson Challenge Grant and \$19,500 from the Headley Trust have been awarded to fund a pilot conservation project on the Artillery Bastion of the fortress.

Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000

PRÓZNA STREET

POLAND

With funds from American Express, the Lipper Foundation, and the Honorable Ronald S. Lauder, the four

remaining buildings on this historic street in the Warsaw Ghetto have progressed their restoration. Since listing, the WMF project team has completed Phase I, a "Significant Details Inventory" that identifed the important remaining exterior and interior architectural details of the rare surviving Jewish Ghetto apartment buildings. The results of this survey are now being used by an international design team that is currently developing reuse plans for a hotel that will include a kosher restaurant and research center for pre-WWII-era Jewish life in Warsaw. Restoration work is scheduled to begin in 2002. Listed in 1996

CÔA VALLEY PETROGLYPHS PORTUGAL

An archaeological survey in preparation for the construction of a dam on the Côa River revealed this important Paleolithic rock art along several kilometers on both sides of the valley. As a result of the find, the dam project was cancelled and efforts began to conserve the rock art in a national park. At the time of listing the greatest threats to the art were erosion due to exposure to the environment and vandalism. Since listing, the Portuguese government declared the area a national archaeological park and a tourism management plan-in response to threats of vandalism was instituted. The area has been declared a World Heritage Site. Listed in 1996

ROMANIA

One of the country's most important Renaissance-style castles, the estate was added to by each succeeding generation of the Bánffy family. The castle currently has late-Renaissancestyle flourishes and other stylistic elements, including an English Romantic garden, stables and a sculpture-filled courtyard. At the end of World War II, retreating German soldiers set fire to the house. Subject to further neglect and deterioration during Communism, today the only hope for the building is a proposed reuse as a restorationtraining center or cultural facility. Since listing, the Romanian and Hungarian governments have provided financial assistance to support historical research and photographic survey, an archaeological assessment of the kitchen block, and implementation of emergency consolidation works. On-site security has resulted in a reduction in theft and vandalism. An action plan for the complete restoration of the complex has been developed and restoration work continues. It is hoped that the momentum initiated by inclusion on the Watch list will continue and further funding will be found. Listed in 2000

ROMANO CATHOLIC CHURCH

ROMANIA Still in use by the local Hungarian Catholic community, the building is significant for its thirteenth-century Gothic mural paintings and a wooden ceiling with 104 panels featuring Renaissance floral and heraldic motifs. At the time of listing, cracks had developed in the two-meter-thick walls and water seepage threatened the murals. Frequent earthquakes continued to undermine the structure and an inadequate gutter system allowed moisture to penetrate the interior. Since listing, the roof of the structure was repaired and clad with new tiles, the painted ceiling was restored, and a new drainage system installed. A \$5,000 grant from WMF supported a fresco conservator to visit the site and evaluate the murals and propose treatment. Following this, the church received an additional \$10,000 from WMF and the Kress Foundation for restoration of an exterior mural

Listed in 1996 & 1998

BRANCUSI'S ENDLESS COLUMN ROMANIA

Listing of this monumental sculpture in Târgu-Jiu generated some \$3 million in grants from WMF and American Express and a \$2.2 million loan from the World Bank for its restoration. which was completed in the Winter of 2000. WMF continues its involvement in the interpretation of the work and the planned restoration of the Gate of the Kiss and the Table of Silence, which, with the column, make up the tripartate ensemble erected between 1937 and 1938 to commemo rate the Romanian fallen youth of World War I.

In the fourteenth-century-Paanajärvi

between the Viking communities to

its north and the Byzantine Empire

village grew up as a trading post

Listed in 1996 & 1998

PAANJÄRVI VILLAGE RUSSIA

to its south. Miraculously, the village's architectural and oral folk traditions have survived until today. Since the 1960s, the village has been threatened by plans to construct a dam across the Viena Kemi River that would flood the town. To date, the dam project has been delayed due to lack of funding. The Finnish government and cultural groups have joined forces with the residents of the town to raise international awareness and implement restoration work in the town. With funds provided by the Finnish government and WMF, seven young men from the town were trained in a one-month restoration course taught by older master craftsmen. Publicity efforts have raised the profile of this village and Finnish tourists are now visiting in record numbers. However, even though the construction has been stalled, the threat is not completely gone. WMF will continue to monitor the threats to the village. Listed in 1996, 1998, & 2000



ST. FRANCIS AND GORTON CHURCH & MONASTERY LINITED KINCDOM

The St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery was built at the height of the Industrial Revolution when Manchester's population was growing dramatically. The neo-Gothic/High Victorian church was the focal point for the Catholic community and a landmark in the city. However, a declining population forced the church to close in 1989. The building had remained vacant and exposed to rapid deterioration and vandalism until ownership rights were transferred to a non-profit preservation trust and temporary weatherproofing has been installed soon after listing. The Monastery of St. Francis and Gorton Trust through heroic efforts and inspired business planning have prepared a reuse scheme that combines the investment of a hotel development chain, a long-term agreement with a local university and several other economic generating ideas for the buildings. WMF has supported the project with over \$490,000 in grant funding and recently an application to the Heritage Lottery has successfully received \$4,773,000 for the project. This project will most likely prove to be one of the most successful projects on the endangered list and a model for other massive buildings looking for viable reuses.—Listed in 1998 & 2000

IRKOUTSK

The village of Irkoutsk grew into an important town because of its location along the trade routes between the Orient and the Occident, and in 1686, it became the capital of Oriental Siberia. The city's rich architectural heritage includes the world's largest collection of eighteenth-century multicolored, two-story wooden houses with galleries and carved cornices. Of the 1,500 houses that survive, one-third are in precarious condition. Since listing, restorations on two houses have been carried out as a prototype for a city-wide program. However, the real threats to the buildings continue as the land they sit on becomes increasingly prized for redevelopment and current property laws limit private ownershipwhich could be the key to the restoration of this historic Siberian city. Listed in 1998 & 2000

KIZHI POGOST RUSSIA

The only remaining mulitdomed wooden churches built during the reign of Peter the Great. The Church of the Transfiguration is considered the finest wooden church in all of Russia. Placed on the list to draw attention to the deteriorated condition of these structures and the need for specialized conservation measures to restore the buildings, and the valuable collection of artifacts and icons. WMF grants totaling \$84,720 were awarded to set up a laboratory to restore icons and the iconostasis, to install a fire suppression system, and to monitor

humidity levels in the churches. At the same time, an international conference was held to review restoration plans by the Ministry of Culture. The international and Russian conservators agreed the best treatment plan was to restore the building in-situ. Work is set to begin on the most urgent conservation concerns—the wooden structure of the churches. WMF continues to monitor the situation Listed in 1996

CATHERINE PALACE AGATE PAVILION

RUSSIA A desire to "re-create the splendor of ancient Rome" was the inspiration of this neoclassical pavilion, designed for Catherine II by Charles Cameron, and built between 1780 and 1787. Although much of the structure was pillaged during World War II, many of the embellishments had survived. Recent water damage, however, has damaged paintings and stucco work, and nearly ruined floors. A \$9,000 Kress Grant has been awarded toward the preservation of interior finishes. Listed in 1998

YELAGIN FLAG PAVILION RUSSIA

One of a number of structures in a park ensemble erected between 1780 and 1826 on a Romanov family island retreat in St. Petersburg. Neglected under Soviet rule, the structures, including the Flag Pavilion, had fallen into disrepair. A WMF Wilson Challenge Grant of \$100,000 has been awarded, along with \$7,000 Kress Grant, for foundation and roof repair. Historic St. Petersburg is on the World Heritage List. Listed in 1998

ALEXANDER PALACE

RUSSIA Catherine the Great commissioned this neoclassical palace in the late eighteenth century for her grandson, later Czar Alexander I. It was subsequently remodeled by Nicholas II. It was here that the royal family was kept under house arrest until their execution at Ekaterinburg on July 17, 1918. In recent years, the palace was used by a Russian naval division, which has since evacuated the building so that it may be restored and con-

verted into a museum, WMF, which along with American Express, underwrote repairs to the roof will continue to play an integral role in the palace's restoration and conversion. Listed in 1996 & 1998

RUSSAKOV CLUB

RUSSIA

Built in 1929 by architect Konstantin Melnikov, the theater is one of the finest examples of late Constructivist architecture. The theater was built for workers who labored in nearby factories and was a perfect architectural expression of the ideals of the early Communist revolution in the Soviet Union. After years of neglect, the building's structural stability is in question. Since listing, the government has completely restored the roof, preventing further water damage to the interior. A WMF grant of \$50,000 was awarded to support window repair and structural evaluation. To date, the majority of these funds remain unspent and further negotiations with the city government are needed to agree on a proper method of conservation. WMF will continue to be involved in the restoration of the theater. Listed in 1998 & 2000

BASIL THE GREAT CHURCH SLOVAKIA

Followers of the Eastern Christian rite

erected a series of wooden churches in the Carpathian region of northeast Slovakia. The Church of Basil the Great is of log-cabin construction and capped by a multitiered, shingle roof and reflects both European and Byzantine influences. With a dwindling congregation and few funds for maintenance, and a lack of skilled carpenters to carry out repairs, the building was beginning to deteriorate at a rapid rate when it was placed on the endangered list. Mold, moss, lichen and insects were destroying the wooden structure and icons and unstable ground was compromising the foundations. Since listing, WMF has contributed approximately \$95,000 for conservation and stabilization measures. The community and the Ministry of Culture are prepared to establish a maintenance fund to ensure the future of the church.

Listed in 2000

HELL HOUSE

One of the most evocative structures

SLOVAKIA

in the historic center of Banská Stiavnica is the Hell House, which served for centuries as a postal center, inn, stagecoach stop, and pub. Today, the building is one of the best examples of Gothic architecture in Slovakia. Unoccupied and not maintained for years, the building is in a terrible state of deterioration. A new roof is desperately needed, structural problems abound, and the building has been vandalized. At the time of listing, the property was in the hands of a private bank that had foreclosed on the previous owner. Since listing, the title of the property has been turned over to a nonprofit association with plans to restore the building and utilize it as a postal museum, commercial pub, gift shop, and hotel. It is anticipated that these activities will generate enough income to maintain the building. However, significant funds are need for the restoration. Hopes are high that the restoration will be successful and act as a catalyst for an overall renaissance for Banská Stiavnica. Banská Stiavnica is on the World Heritage List Listed in 1998

MOORISH HOUSES OF GRANADA

SPAIN In 1238, Muhammad Ibn al-Ahmar established the Nasrid Kingdom in Granada, initiating a glorious period that would last for two centuries. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella conquered the city, and during the first 60 years of their rule, the Morisco population maintained its culture and way of life. The Moorish houses of Granada in the Albayzín neighborhood date from this period. Today, only about 15 exceptional examples remain. At the time of listing, all were in desperate need of conservation. WMF awarded two grants totaling \$100,000. The first supported a feasibility study of ten of the surviving houses: the second focused on a pilot restoration project at 7 Calle San Buenaventura. Other houses have been restored by private owners —many reused as hotels. Inclusion on the Watch list assisted in raising

the awareness of the condition and importance of these building. Restoration efforts continue. The Alhambra and the historic district of the Albayzín are on the World Heritage List. Listed in 1996

WINDMILLS OF MALLORCA

BALEARIC ISLANDS, SPAIN

At one time, 894 flour windmills dotted the landscape of the Balearic Island of Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza, and Formentera. They were the signature elements of the islands. Today, some 200 have been lost and hundreds more are in a ruinous state. Threatened by exposure to the elements and lack of maintenance, at the time of listing, the local government, Insular Council of Mallorca, and the Association of Friends of the Mills of Mallorca had restored 31 mills. However, restoration of more was uncertain since many are in private ownership. Convincing private owners to restore their mills was difficult and funding was needed to support the efforts. WMF awarded \$50,000 to assist with a highly visible restoration of a mill in the city of Mallorca. Progress is being made to convince owners to restore rather than demolish or reconstruct their windmills. WMF will continue to monitor the situation Listed in 1998

CATALHÖYÜK

TURKEY

This Neolithic settlement in central Turkey is one of the largest and most comprehensive known in the world. The site's primary significance is derived from its wall murals and sculptures. Discovered by archaeologists in the 1960s, after only five years of work, the expedition was abandoned and the ruins left exposed. Not until 1993 was remedial conservation work undertaken on-site. Open trenches had allowed walls to collapse and associated art to disintegrate. In the late 1990s, a new threat arose; it was feared that the water table under the site had dropped dramatically due to agricultural irrigation in the region. Since listing, the Turkish Water Authority dug a trench around

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the site and a major decision was made to maintain the current water level. In addition, conservation has continued of the mud-brick houses, laboratory facilities have been constructed, and a site management plan is being developed. Work progresses slowly, but significant financial and technical support has been dedicated to the project. Listed in 1996 & 2000

PATARA

TURKEY

Though this ancient city on the south coast of Turkey has remained largely unexcavated, monuments unearthed by archaeologists have begun to decay due to exposure to wind-blown sand and groundwater infiltration. This damage has been compounded by seismic activity and tourism. Patara itself had been spared development, however, a number of hotels have been built on its periphery and plans for its protection have yet to be established. Since Watch listing, WMF's International Council has raised \$30,000 toward a site assessment. Plans to stabilize the Corenthian temple's fractured marble doorway lintel have been completed; their implementation will begin in Fall 2001. Listed in 1998

HAGIA SOPHIA

THRKEY

Hagia Sophia, erected in A.D. 532 by Emperor Justinian, is a milestone in the history of domed buildings and is one of the most eminent ecclesiastical buildings in the world. Built as a Byzantine cathedral, the Ottomans later converted it to a mosque, and today it is a museum. Despite its worldwide renown, the building suffers from water penetration which damages valuable mosaics and frescoes, lack of tourism control, and uncertain structural conditions. WMF awarded two grants totaling \$200,000 for conservation work on the building. The first grant supported expert roof repairs. The second grant funded the restoration of the mosaics in the central dome. Other international organizations are providing funding and technical expertise and the Turkish authorities have pledged \$1 million for restoration work. The Historic Areas of Istanbul are on the World Heritage List. Listed in 1996 & 1998

ZEYREK MOSOUE

During the twelfth century, the

Byzantine Empress Irene and Emperor John II Komenos constructed this monastic complex to serve as the dynastic mausoleum. Used by emperors up until the fifteenth century, in 1453, the Ottoman converted the building to a madrasa, or school for Islamic learning, and subsequently to a mosque. Still used for Muslim worship, the building is in a poor immigrant neighborhood with a community that has little cultural or historical attachment to the building. The building is threatened by lack of maintenance, water penetration, and vandalism. Until recently, bureaucratic challenges have slowed progress of the restoration project. However, since listing, approval has been given to continue the restoration of the roof with a grant of \$20,000 from WMF. Further funding is needed to restore the windows and consolidate the interior surfaces. Work is moving forward and Watch listing has helped raise awareness of the plight of this important building. WMF will continue to monitor the progress. Listed in 2000

KAMYANETS PODILSKY CASTLE BRIDGE

UKRAINE

The castle bridge, linking the town of Kamyanets Podilsky with its fortress, still services traffic as it has for centuries. When the bridge was first constructed, it was an engineering marvel consisting of six stone pillars joined with wooden trusses. The trusses were replaced with stone arches in medieval times and by the seventeenth century, the bridge was encased in walls. Many changes to the bridge since that time, including the 1942 addition of a three-meterthick superstructure, have resulted in structural problems. At the time of listing, emergency stabilization was desperately needed. Since listing, a plan for restoration has been prepared and emergency work has started. Work is expected to continue, as funds are available. Listed in 2000

ZHOVKVA SYNAGOGUE UKRAINE

This impressive synagogue is considered a superb example of monumental Eastern European Jewish architecture. 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. The building is in need of extensive conservation work, including roof reconstruction, foundation repair and improved site drainage. At the time of listing, the town authorities and Jewish organizations had expressed the desire to restore the building and create a museum of Galician-Jewish history and culture. Emergency stabilization to halt further deterioration was urgently needed and a WMF grant of \$25,000 was awarded. As stabilization progresses, local authorities will carry out further fundraising. WMF will continue to monitor the restoration progress. Listed in 2000

ABBEY FARMSTEAD UNITED KINGDOM

When Faversham Abbey was established as a royal foundation in 1147. Abbey Farm was built as its grange. Four buildings remain, including two barns, a farmhouse, and stables. The complex is a rare and complete example of medieval monastic life. The buildings were in use until 1987. and after were left to deteriorate and fall victim to vandalism. At the time of listing, a British conservation trust was hoping to conduct a feasibility study, consider new uses for the structure, and ultimately acquire the building to carry out conservation measures before it could be sold to an insensitive developer. Listing brought considerable media attention to the issue and attracted a buyer sympathetic to the plight of the barns. The property was purchased and now proper conservation is ensured.

HADLOW TOWER UNITED KINGDOM

Listed in 2000

The Hadlow Tower is nationally significant as one of the most dramatic examples of a Gothic Revival folly in the country. The tower is a visible landmark for the region and is a central component to the local village. The tower, converted to a residence, remains private property today. The owner has carried out little maintenance work and the structure is deteriorating rapidly. The Borough Council has been forced to remove significant architectural features from the upper portions of the building, including the lantern and pinnacle, to avoid falling debris. The building needs to be passed to a preservation trust, probably by means of a Compulsory Purchase Order; in addition, a business plan will have to be devised and funding found to perform the restoration. After restoration, the Landmark Trust has plans to convert the building to a hotel and use the revenues for building maintenance. Listed in 1998

MUSSENDEN TEMPLE UNITED KINGDOM

At the height of the neoclassical period, buildings and monuments were erected throughout the United Kingdom that were meant to create impressive vistas. Mussenden Temple is an excellent expression of that desire. The elegant rotunda perches on a basalt cliff 50 meters above the sea. At the time of listing, the cliff had eroded three meters and immediate action was needed to save the temple. With the help of a \$20,000 grant from WMF and other state and private funding, Mussenden Temple has been saved. The cliff face has been stabilized, using 23 rock anchors.

Listed in 1998

THE ST. VINCENT STREET CHURCH

UNITED KINGDOM

The St. Vincent Street Church is one of the most important nineteenthcentury monuments in Scotland. Designed by Alexander "Greek" Thomson, this church is a great Glasgow landmark. Despite its importance, it has long been neglected. At the time of listing, the exterior stonework was deteriorating rapidly and stabilization was urgently needed. The Alexander Thomson Society was formed to take over the church, rehabilitate it, and provide for its future maintenance. The World Monuments Fund in Britain has become a major advocate and supporter of this project. WMF has contributed approximately \$450,000 for restoration efforts. Other funds have been forthcoming from sources in the UK. Restoration work continues on the building and the local community remains actively Listed in 1998

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