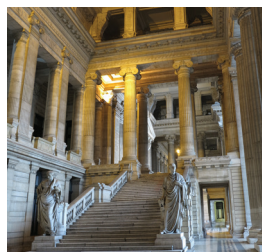




# Twenty Years of the World Monuments Watch



SPONSOR





Angkor, included on the first Watch in 1996, is one of World Monuments Fund's longest-running and successful projects.





# Two Decades of Advocacy

In October 2015 World Monuments Fund announced its eleventh biennial World Monuments Watch marking 20 years of advocating for heritage sites around the world facing urgent threats. The Watch program was created with specific goals:

- to focus public concern on the survival of heritage sites that were being thoughtlessly destroyed and/or poorly maintained;
- to save these sites through the catalytic effects of recognition and seed funding that WMF hoped to make available;
- to help attract more resources to the cause.

Through the Watch, WMF hoped to identify sites that represented the priorities and challenges facing the global field of heritage conservation, in order to address these challenges through its conservation fieldwork.

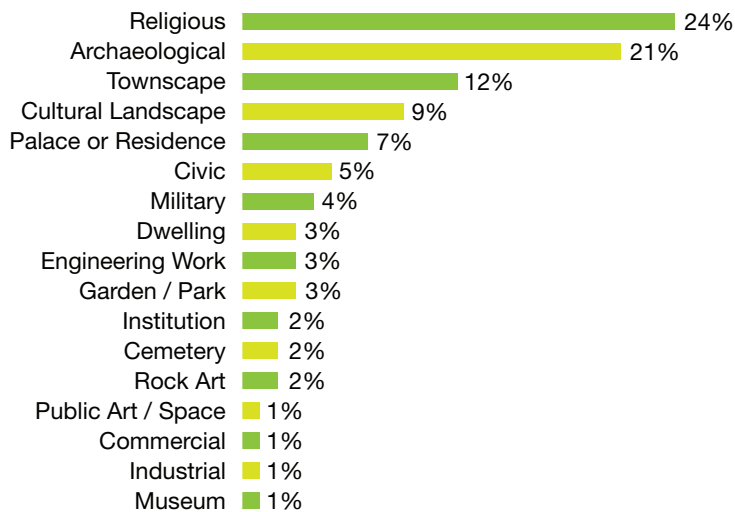
When the World Monuments Watch was conceived in the mid-1990s, there was a turning point in world events. The end of the Soviet era and its satellite regimes throughout the world revealed vast swathes of cultural heritage that had been neglected or intentionally decimated as part of the Communist obsession to obliterate symbols of privilege and to repress religion. There was much to do and very little sense of where to start. WMF hoped the Watch would focus governments on identifying priorities that might open opportunities for partnership with the private sector.

American Express helped launch the World Monuments Watch as its Founding Partner and remains the major corporate sponsor of the program today. This partnership helped to underscore a connection between the Watch and the development of responsible cultural tourism. Indeed, increased tourism has proved to be a primary goal for a vast majority of the sites on the World Monuments Watch. This suggests that WMF should focus in the future on developing more vigorous partnerships around the Watch with the tourism industry and with governmental authorities responsible for tourism, not just those responsible for culture.



Only sites nominated by outside organizations and agencies are eligible for inclusion on the Watch and the selection is made by a panel of external jurors. Between 1996 and 2010, 100 sites were chosen for each Watch cycle, and the program was initially subtitled “100 Most Endangered Sites.” In 2010 both the number 100 and the subtitle were retired. WMF felt that a smaller group of Watch sites could be more comprehensible to the public and allow WMF a more focused response. The Watch has become a barometer in identifying the range and relative importance of issues that confront heritage conservation, which have been consistent from the beginning. Heritage sites are victims of conflict, and this has been seen from nominations of sites in Georgia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Balkans to the current array of disastrous events

## Site Type



in the Middle East. The impact of pollution and urban expansion, and the pressures of increasing population have been seen at many urban heritage sites over the history of the Watch, from Agra and the impact of pollution on the Taj Mahal in 1996 to Yangon in 2014. These Watch listings have been complemented with new thought leadership in the heritage world concerning these problems and Watch case histories have contributed to this dialogue.

Cultural heritage has seen its share of natural catastrophes, which continue to accelerate with the impact of global warming. Although natural catastrophe was the primary cause for listing only 10% of the sites on the Watch, the profound impact of these events on local society, community, and culture elevates the importance as well as the cost of recovery and makes such

sites primary focal points for mitigation work. WMF has tried to respond quickly to these events—in Bhutan and Haiti in 2010, in San Francisco following a catastrophic storm in 1996, on the historic neighborhoods of New Orleans in 2006 and 2008, and now in Kathmandu in 2016.

Other themes, especially the preservation needs of modern and industrial architecture, religious buildings, and sites of conscience have recurred and have given rise to special programs within WMF to address these themes, such as the Modernism at Risk and Jewish Heritage programs.

In recent years, the Watch has also highlighted a number of sites that are not in grave and urgent danger, but display timely opportunities for improvement and reintegration into community life. The Watch has highlighted the opportunities, when they have arisen, to reintegrate cultural heritage into the planning process as a priority for practice of conservation. Examples include cultural landscapes such as Cinque Terre in Italy (2000, 2002), traditional cultural ensembles such as Taos Pueblo (2010), and Basgo Gompa in India (2000).

The World Monuments Watch is premised on the overriding principle that in some circumstances only recognition from outside a community will galvanize support that results in saving an asset that has great value on many levels, both local and global. Twenty years after the launch of the World Monuments Watch, there is still no global system for monitoring for state of heritage conservation, as there is for the environment—no equivalent to the Endangered Species List. This fact has continued to make the World Monuments Watch relevant.



## Since its inception, the program has included 790 sites in 135 countries and territories. Overall, nearly 80% of the Watch sites showed improvement after listing.

This book analyzes the Watch through a series of case histories, the evaluation having been conducted by WMF staff and external reviewers. 63% of listed sites were threatened by lack of financial resources, and another 3% by unmanaged tourism. These are management challenges, and the vast majority of Watch sites could be preserved with more resources and better management. Of the remaining 35%, half were impacted by development, and this threat could be mitigated through greater awareness and better planning within the development construct. Only 15% of listed sites were impacted by external factors such as conflict, looting, and natural catastrophes. However, the damage caused by these events is much more extensive and recovery more difficult.

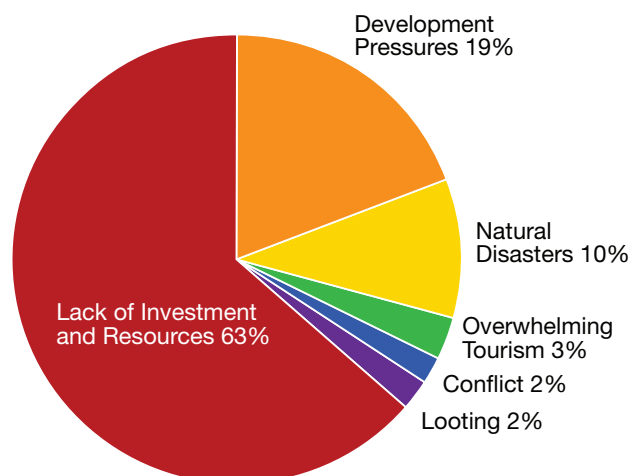
Over 10 Watch lists, 790 sites have been included on the Watch. Over the years, two out of five Watch sites received project support from WMF. More than a third of the remaining sites show clear improvement since the time of Watch listing, thanks to a combination of increased external funding, greater public recognition, greater community engagement, or improved public access. Overall, nearly 80% showed improvement after listing. Of the remaining 20%, the majority have experienced prolonged stasis or a mix of positive and negative developments. A small number of sites that were threatened with complete destruction were irretrievably lost.

By almost any measure, the program has been a success. WMF's global investment in the conservation of Watch sites has been over \$100 million, and WMF has tracked an additional \$245 million in known counterpart funding. However, more resources are needed. In the publication of the first Watch list, WMF stated that the cost to successfully address the threats facing every site in any given cycle would not exceed the budget of one major building project or the proceeds of one successful Hollywood film. This remains true today. What is lacking is a clear commitment on the part of many to share this burden, and of a clear idea of who should play what party, and why.

The use of the Watch as a launching pad for fundraising efforts has been regularly discouraged by selection panels, which have emphasized urgency and the declining condition of Watch sites. Perhaps in the future, acknowledging that lack of funding is the biggest threat facing the preservation of historic architecture and sites, the Watch selection panels will view this differently.

In the absence of a formal process for monitoring heritage sites globally, the Watch plays a crucial role. To know the full impact, more cooperation with authorities is needed. Each heritage site on the Watch represents a huge resource of cultural capital. To squander these resources makes no sense. To preserve and validate them will require a more focused effort. What we have learned over 20 years has made this abundantly clear. The case histories that follow will hope to elucidate the nature of the challenges and the solutions.

### Major Threat to Site





# Watch Success Stories

Since 1996, the World Monuments Watch has brought attention to the conservation needs of 790 cultural heritage sites around the world. The first 20 years of the program have provided opportunities to discover little known places, as well as gems hiding in plain sight. The Watch program has highlighted that treasured architectural masterpieces, no matter how beloved, can have tremendous conservation challenges. At the same time, the Watch program served as a catalyst for action at hundreds of sites, leading to improved safeguarding of heritage sites, better tourism management, and increased community engagement. Twelve success stories are highlighted on the next pages, followed by 32 featured sites as examples of places that have benefited from inclusion on the Watch.



## Gingerbread Neighborhood

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI**

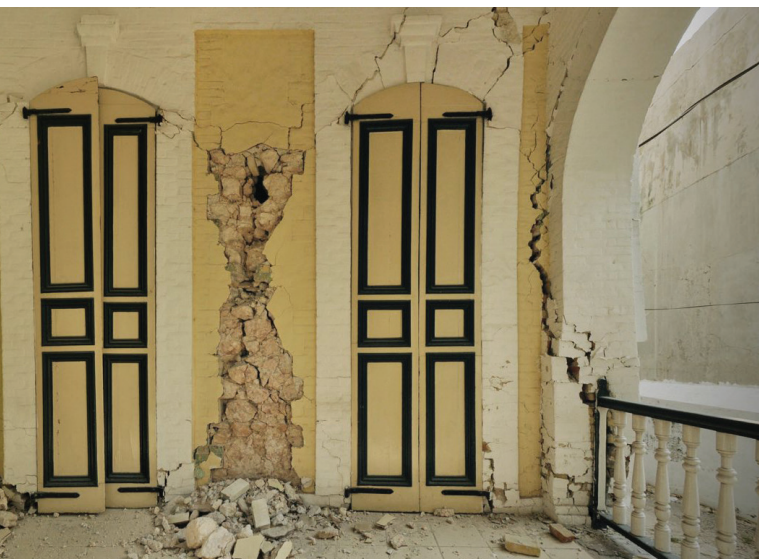
Only a few months after the announcement of the 2010 Watch, Haiti was struck by a devastating earthquake, which wrought immense destruction to the country's built fabric and infrastructure. The gingerbread houses demonstrated the value and contemporary relevance of their hybrid design, as they withstood the tremors and protected many lives. To the Haitian people they are reminders of a time of prosperity, and their survival in Port-au-Prince is an inspiration for a future when Haiti will flourish once again.

Shortly after the earthquake, World Monuments Fund began working with local and international partners to build capacity for the revitalization of this historic district. WMF assisted with training for local artisans in restoration and seismic mitigation techniques for the gingerbread houses, through the rehabilitation of the Dufort House as a conservation model and neighborhood resource center. Based on the experience of restoring the Dufort House, WMF is preparing a set of illustrated technical briefs about the restoration process. These French-language briefs capture local knowledge gained at the site and serve as a valuable guide for craftsmen and artisans, owners of Gingerbread houses, and preservation advocates in Port-au-Prince and beyond.

*The elegant, turn-of-the century "gingerbread" houses of Port-au-Prince, detailed with fretted wood and intricate latticework, were first included on the World Monuments Watch in 2010.*













# Sumda Chun Monastery

## INDIA

Sumda Chun holds immense regional and international significance, as it represents the cultural influences of Tibetan Buddhism in northern India. Sumda Chun was a part of the strenuous pilgrimage route that linked with two other temples of the same period; merit was gained by pilgrims who prayed at all three temples on a single day. Once a sprawling monastery complex covering an entire hill, Sumda Chun is now especially regarded for its surviving structures and interior decorative features, including wall paintings and stucco sculptures.

Inclusion on the 2006 Watch highlighted Sumda Chun's vulnerable condition due to aging materials, its remote location, the impact of increased rainfall in the region, and the increasing number of hikers reaching the sacred site. Following the Watch announcement, WMF supported a four-year conservation program that included site surveys, conditions mapping, repairs, and the development of a conservation and maintenance plan. Structural repairs were carried out in 2008 and in 2009 work continued on the exterior of the temple and adjacent structures, including the stupas. In 2011, the project at Sumda Chun received a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for excellence in cultural heritage conservation. In 2013, a project to conserve one of the earliest recorded painted stupas at Sumda Chun marked the culmination of the long and successful program WMF carried out at the monastery complex.



*Sumda Chun Monastery is located above a remote Himalayan village, 12,700 feet above sea level and accessible only by a four-hour hike.*





# Temples of Hercules and Portunus

ROME, ITALY

The Temple of Hercules—a second-century round building with 20 elegant Corinthian columns marking its periphery—was included on the 1996 World Monuments Watch. The delicate structure was restored with the support of WMF through a grant from American Express in the inaugural year of the Watch program. The neighboring Temple of Portunus, a rectangular building on a high podium with a single flight of steps leading to a portico and a single-room sanctuary, dates from the first century B.C. and was included on the World Monuments Watch in 2006. It became the object of another large-scale restoration program, under the direction of the Special Superintendency for Archaeology of Rome, with the support of the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage.

More than revealing the classical beauty of these celebrated works of Roman architecture, and ensuring that future generations will continue to appreciate them, WMF's work helped elevate the visibility of the Forum Boarium and improve public access to this ancient commercial space. Traditionally thought to have functioned as the city's cattle market, the Forum Boarium must have been a bustling hub of traffic in antiquity, and it is no less so today, separated from the urban fabric by busy avenues that cut through the historic city. Today, the forum and its monuments can be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, and help us imagine what a restless Roman market and port looked, sounded, and felt like.

*The Temples of Portunus (top) and Hercules stand on a bend of the Tiber River, where a busy port once opened to the Forum Boarium, an economic hub of the ancient city. The Temple of Hercules houses rare Christian frescoes (right).*













# Machiya Townhouses

KYOTO, JAPAN

The *machiya* have long defined the urban character of the ancient capital of Kyoto, incorporating centuries of Japanese principles of architecture and design, traditional craftsmanship, materials, and functionality. Although Kyoto survived World War II with relatively little damage, twentieth-century development pressures put these buildings at risk. With construction of new wooden buildings prohibited, restoration of the historic structures is the only way for Japanese carpenters and craftsmen to maintain a link with the rich building tradition they represent.

The Machiya Townhouses were included on the Watch in 2010 and 2012 to support the ongoing efforts of local groups to protect the structures and to encourage long-term policy changes to alleviate threats to the *machiya*. In 2010, WMF partnered with a branch of the Kyoto government and a local nonprofit organization to restore a typical *machiya*, demonstrating to private owners that thoughtful restoration can breathe new life into this historic building type. The restored townhouse—now owned by a neighborhood association—houses a resource center for owners of similar buildings.

In 2012, WMF supported the restoration of the Furaibou, a large-scale *machiya* in Kyoto, addressing the challenges of restoring and preserving larger buildings. The project also studied how to help families incorporate a public use to make ownership of these historic structures financially sustainable. This is exemplified by the adaptive use of Furaibou as the Kyoto Machiya Museum.



*The machiya of Kyoto are traditional townhouses dating from the Edo period (1603–1867) that combine commercial and residential use.*





## Qusayr 'Amra

JORDAN

Qusayr 'Amra's richly decorated painted surfaces depict leisure activities such as hunting, dancing, and playing music. These remarkable wall paintings—unparalleled examples of early Islamic art—were a significant factor in the inscription of Qusayr 'Amra on the World Heritage List in 1985. Of particular note in the decorative cycles is an image of six kings paying their respects to the prince and an image of the prophet Jonah, whose story is narrated both in the Bible and in the Qur'an.

Qusayr 'Amra was included on the 2008 World Monuments Watch and since that time WMF has worked with Italy's Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan to document and conserve the building and its wall paintings. The work led to opportunities for conservation workshops, partnerships with Hashemite University, and the completion of a management plan for Qusayr 'Amra. The collaborative project has led to renewed interest in this extraordinary monument in the desert, as well as offered innumerable opportunities for discovery about the site's history, materials, iconography, and potential as a tourism and educational resource.

*Qusayr 'Amra was a princely retreat built during the Umayyad Dynasty. Today a surviving bathhouse preserves the most complete cycle of wall paintings from that period.*













# Ruta de la Amistad

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

The towering structures of Ruta de la Amistad decorated the landscape in the outskirts of Mexico City, serving as permanent markers of the 1968 Summer Olympics for which they were commissioned. The area has since developed into a major highway and urban sprawl engulfed many of the iconic sculptures. Over time, neglect, deterioration, and the expanding cityscape pushed the sculptures from beloved to forlorn and obscure dots on the map. Over the last two decades, local advocates, led by the Patronato Ruta de la Amistad A.C., successfully rescued and restored most of the sculptures.

In 2012, the Watch called attention to the threat facing some of the sculptures that would have been displaced or demolished to accommodate construction of an elevated level above an existing highway. An award from American Express supported the restoration of two sculptures: *Janus*, by Australian sculptor Clement Meadmore, and *Articulated Wall* by Austrian artist Herbert Bayer.

The conservation work was important, but what was remarkable was the renewed public attention to these sculptures and the reminder of how inventive a public program it had been. The 2012 Watch Day included numerous activities to allow the public to enjoy these sculptures, but the greatest moment was seeing 1,500 people participate in a celebratory bicycle ride to see the ensemble of sculptures and rediscover the route and its connection to the Olympics. Mexico City residents and visitors have the opportunity once again to enjoy these works of art that celebrate Mexico City's history and welcoming spirit.



*Ruta de la Amistad in Mexico City is one of the most outstanding projects created as a result of the 1968 Mexico Olympics consisting of 22 large, public sculptures, designed by artists from five continents, spread along a 17-kilometer route that united distant Olympic venues.*





# San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas Church

PERU

San Pedro Apóstol Church had been gradually deteriorating over the centuries due to exposure to the elements and the nature of its construction. Seismic activity and inappropriate interventions caused structural instability of the façade, balcony, and bell tower. The paintings and reliefs on the ceiling had become detached due to rainwater and vibrations from earthquakes. The roof structure also suffered from fatigue and wood-eating insects. The high altar and Chapel of the Holy Sacrament inside of the church were in need of cleaning and maintenance.

Following inclusion of San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas Church on the 2008 Watch, WMF and WMF Europe provided funding for restoration work at the church. The project began in 2008 with the goal of developing a comprehensive conservation plan for the church structure and artwork, as well as promoting landmark designation and protection for the historic town. The restoration work at the church acted as a catalyst for a subsidiary project focusing on the development of the community itself. The local youth group Grupo Patrimonio Cultural Identidad y Desarrollo Comunitario was created in 2009 with support from WMF and the parish of Andahuaylillas to combat the loss of identity that was taking place due to globalization and the increase in tourism. Grupo Patrimonio was honored with a *Travel + Leisure* Global Vision Award in 2012, offering further international recognition to the importance of Andahuaylillas and the work of this community group.

*Andahuaylillas is a small agrarian town near the city of Cusco known for its sixteenth-century church, often called the Sistine Chapel of the Andes, acknowledging the outstanding beauty of the church's interiors. San Pedro Apóstol was built by Jesuits in the sixteenth century over a pre-Columbian huaca, or ceremonial space.*













# Great Synagogue of Iași

## ROMANIA

Inclusion on the 2014 Watch brought much needed attention to the precarious state of the Great Synagogue of Iași where conservation work had been stalled since 2008. Exposure to the elements resulted in structural deterioration and the inability to restart the conservation program was exacerbating the building's condition. Much progress followed the site's inclusion on the Watch, including the successful celebration of a Watch Day event that commemorated Jewish religion and tradition at the site. The Ministry of Culture resumed the conservation of the synagogue, spurred by the government's financial commitment to the project and pressure from the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania. The scaffolding that had covered the synagogue for almost a decade was removed in 2015, finally revealing the restored façade and roof. In addition, through an award from the David Berg Foundation, WMF supported the emergency stabilization and conservation of the *aron kodesh* (holy ark).



*The Great Synagogue of Iași is the oldest extant synagogue in Romania and sits today near the center of a city that was once home to more than 100 synagogues, but only two survive. Built in the late seventeenth century, the synagogue has undergone various reconstructions and restorations over the centuries, along with enduring the effects of a natural disaster, religious intolerance, and political abuse in the course of its history.*





# Viipuri Library

VYBORG, RUSSIA

The history of Viipuri Library reveals a near-tragic struggle to survive challenges including war, shifting national borders, abandonment, inappropriate repairs, and attempts at restoration. Not until the dissolution of the Soviet Union did a clear picture of the library's conditions emerge.

Inclusion on the Watch brought significant validation to the efforts of the Finnish-Russian restoration team, who began an international campaign that evolved into a 21-year project. Although intermittent funding resulted in the restoration occurring in phases, the Russian government committed the funds to complete the restoration of the building in 2011. The restoration principle of the project was to restore the original architectural values of the building while meeting the continuing operational needs of the library and supporting energy efficiency. The successful restoration of the library, completed in 2013, represents a stellar example of international cooperation in the efforts to restore a modernist architectural landmark.

The Library was included on the Watch in 2000 and 2002 to draw attention to the need for full conservation and necessary resources. Following this, WMF made a grant through its Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage to restore the 58 signature skylights over the reading room and lending library, thus restoring a key feature of the building's distinctive exterior. In 2014, the architects responsible for the restoration of Viipuri Library received the WMF/ Knoll Modernism Prize.

*Considered a milestone in the history of modern architecture, Alvar Aalto's library is one of the celebrated touchstones of modernist design with notable features such as the incorporation of undulating surfaces, a free flowing plan and sectional spaces, and the use of natural building materials, especially wood.*













# Historic Sites of Kilwa

## TANZANIA

Significant structures survive at Kilwa from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries, making Kilwa one of the most significant historic sites along the Swahili coast. Kilwa was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1981. Over time, the historic sites on the island were left unprotected from the elements. Additionally, the sites were threatened by coastal erosion and rising sea levels exacerbated by the reduction of mangrove forests. Kilwa fort was included on the World Monuments Watch in 1996; in 2008, the historic sites were included collectively. That same year, WMF took action to address immediate dangers and facilitate future preservation activities.

In 2011, Kilwa received a grant from the U.S. State Department's Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation to conserve additional buildings and limit coastal erosion. The ruins of the Palace of Husuni Kubwa and a collapsed section of the original town wall were rebuilt, and the conservation team restored 13 structures. In addition to preserving the island's rich built heritage, WMF focused on developing opportunities for training local craftspeople and expanding cultural tourism. In 2014, the World Heritage Committee removed the ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani from the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger, noting the critical steps taken in the management and safeguarding of the site.



*Located on an island off the southern coast of Tanzania, Kilwa Kisiwani was once a thriving Swahili seaport. Through the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Kilwa grew rich because of its location along a significant gold trade route. Today, the standing ruins of Kilwa represent centuries of East African history, from the high point of the trading post civilization, through decline under Portuguese control, to annexation by the Omani Empire.*





# Ani Archaeological Site

## TURKEY

Ani was included on the inaugural Watch in 1996, and again in 1998, 2000, and 2002, to highlight the ongoing need for emergency conservation work, long-term planning measures, and site documentation. Ani Cathedral, completed in 1001, and the Church of the Holy Redeemer, built in 1035, became the focus of a long-term WMF conservation program, which is still ongoing. The Church of the Holy Redeemer was particularly vulnerable, as it had been left structurally unsound when a lightning strike in 1930 caused one side to collapse. Vandalism contributed to the weakened state of the church.

Inclusion on the Watch, in addition to WMF's extensive work at the site, helped leverage considerable funding from other sources to mount a more extensive program of documentation, planning, and conservation. As the work progresses, more and more has been revealed about Ani as a center for religious, architectural, and artistic heritage. In 2013, a program to understand more about Ani and its environs was launched through a workshop entitled *Ani in Context*, which brought together art historians, archaeologists, historians, architects, engineers, and others to visit more than 20 sites in the region that speaks to the great legacy still to be discovered.

*Located in eastern Turkey, Ani archaeological zone contains an impressive collection of ruins from the tenth and eleventh centuries. Two of the most significant structures are Ani Cathedral and the Church of the Holy Redeemer (far right), both leading examples of the origins of Armenian ecclesiastical architecture.*













# Taos Pueblo

NEW MEXICO, UNITED STATES

Taos Pueblo, a remarkable ensemble of adobe structures that has retained its traditional forms and materials, was nominated to the 2010 World Monuments Watch by the U.S. National Park Service primarily to draw attention to the need to develop a site management plan to maintain its status as a World Heritage Site. As the relationship developed with the Taos Tribal Government, it was apparent that a more immediate need was the development of a training program for ten tribal members that resulted in the conservation of an 11-unit dwelling adjacent to the entrance of the pueblo that was in a state of partial collapse. This project enabled the pueblo to qualify for additional funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to continue conservation and training efforts. One of the most remarkable moments during the Watch cycle was recognizing that the act of renewing the adobe structures on the pueblo offered much more to the community than the conservation of physical materials. The acts of harvesting wood from the sacred forest, of creating adobe, and applying traditional materials to renew the structures offered the occasion to say certain prayers, utter special words, and connect language, spiritual practice, physical work, and community traditions in profound ways that prevent the loss of cultural traditions.



*Situated in the sun-baked valley of a Rio Grande tributary and continuously inhabited for 1,000 years, the community and architecture of Taos Pueblo exemplify the enduring spirit of the Pueblo people.*

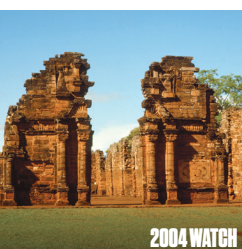


# More Watch Success Stories



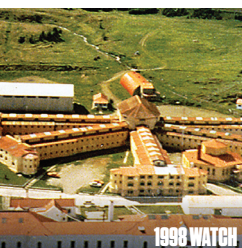
## Buenos Aires Historic Center, **ARGENTINA**

Local advocates leveraged inclusion on the Watch to pressure the government to introduce heritage protection into legislation. They developed workshops and a symposium to advocate for the preservation of the city's built heritage. As a result, the legislature approved the expansion of the Historic District protecting 200 historic buildings.



## Jesuit Guarani Missions, **ARGENTINA**

Since their inclusion on the Watch, World Monuments Fund has been involved with the missions through several field projects as well as a capacity-building program. The program trained local site managers in conservation, documentation, management, and tourism development.



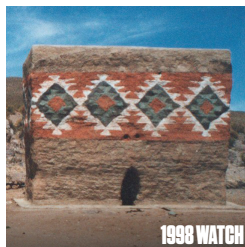
## Ushuaia Prison, **ARGENTINA**

After repairs to the building following its inclusion on the Watch, today the prison houses a museum dedicated to the maritime history of Tierra del Fuego, the building's own history, and the history and biology of Antarctica. The museum, working in conjunction with Ushuaia's Department of Culture and Education, has created an interactive program for schoolchildren.



## Wortel Colony Estate, **BELGIUM**

This agricultural colony, established in 1822 to improve the living conditions of the lower classes, failed by 1843 when it was found that most occupants had little experience with farming. Following inclusion on the Watch, national, regional, and local authorities transformed the site into a park, which has been embraced by the community.



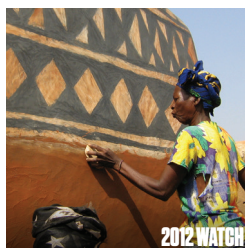
## Rio Lauca Burial Towers, **BOLIVIA**

WMF helped support a program for the emergency stabilization and conservation of 17 burial towers, called *chullpas*. The rehabilitated chullpas, now part of the Rio Lauca Ecotourism Route, have become a popular tourist destination within the Sajama National Park, listed on Bolivia's Tentative List for World Heritage inscription.



## Paranapiacaba, **BRAZIL**

In the nineteenth century, the village housed was a railway workers in wooden buildings similar to those of British mining towns. Included on the Watch to raise awareness of efforts to rehabilitate the village, WMF successfully implemented several sustainable development plans. The town is now a popular tourist destination.



## Cour Royale de Tiébélé, **BURKINA FASO**

Following the 2012 Watch, local advocates were able to raise funds for conservation at the site. To re-engage the community in the maintenance of the traditional structures, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism organized a Watch Day during which local women trained a younger generation by restoring the decorated surfaces of one of the compound's buildings.



## Mind's Eye, **CAYMAN ISLANDS**

A week after the announcement of the 2012 World Monuments Watch the Ministry of Culture pledged \$500,000 to further assist the restoration of the site. After a year-long restoration effort in which the traditional house was stabilized and the interior painted surfaces were conserved, the house opened again in December 2012.





### Chiloé Churches, **CHILE**

The wooden churches of the Chiloé archipelago dot the coastline of the islands. They were constructed by local craftsmen using the techniques used by shipbuilders as part of the Jesuits' system of itinerant missions. For many years after their inclusion on the Watch, WMF assisted in restoring several of the churches.



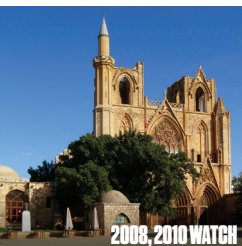
### Shaxi Market Area, **CHINA**

The Shaxi Market Area on the historic caravan trail that links Tibet with Southeast Asia, is the most complete surviving example of a trading center along this route. Following its inclusion on the Watch, WMF supported a multi-phased restoration project to recover lost significances and traditions and promote cultural tourism.



### National Art Schools, **CUBA**

These dramatic buildings represent a fleeting moment in Latin American modernism. Shortly after the schools were first included on the Watch, the Cuban government vowed to restore them. The renewed interest facilitated the declaration of the buildings as a Protected Area. They have been on the tentative list for UNESCO World Heritage since 2003.



### Walled City of Famagusta, **CYPRUS**

Once considered the richest city in the world, Famagusta has been largely overlooked by much of the world for most of the last century. Recent efforts to draw attention to the importance of the city and its built heritage, such as inclusion on the Watch, have encouraged international collaboration and the creation of a revitalization plan for Famagusta.



### Orongo, **EASTER ISLAND, CHILE**

The ceremonial village of Orongo features dozens of petroglyphs and stone houses dating from the Huri-Moai period (c. 1680–1867). Impacted by increasing numbers of tourists, WMF helped develop a conservation and interpretation program that resulted in the construction of a new visitor center near the village that serves as an introduction to the park.



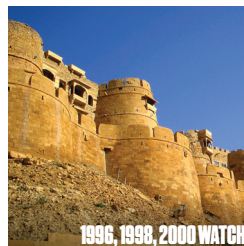
### Todos Santos Complex, **ECUADOR**

Through the Watch and the financial support provided by WMF, areas of the convent that were previously closed were restored and converted into a café and bakery. The historic oven that was an important feature in the neighborhood became functional again, and the spaces provide a source of income to the nuns to fund their social programs.



### Festspielhaus Hellerau, **GERMANY**

One of the birthplaces of modernism and an important artifact of European architectural history, the building suffered neglect and deterioration during Soviet occupation. Now restored, the Hellerau houses a number of different arts institutions, which hope to transform the building into an important center for contemporary art for the second time in its history.



### Jaisalmer Fort, **INDIA**

Built in 1156, Jaisalmer Fort dominates the countryside in the northwestern corner of Rajasthan. The fort is deteriorating, and the introduction of modern plumbing has accelerated the process. Studies produced by WMF following its inclusion on the Watch were instrumental in the design of upgrades to the site's drainage infrastructure.





### Taj Mahal, **INDIA**

The Taj Mahal was included to draw attention to the need for ongoing maintenance, tourist management, security, and improved interpretation. WMF helped counsel the site in data management, architectural conservation, and documentation. This guided the restoration of the gardens and the fountain's water-supply system.



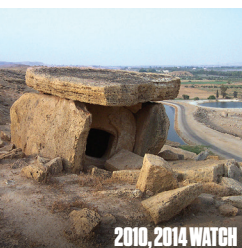
### East Japan Earthquake Sites, **JAPAN**

The sites are on the Watch in two consecutive cycles to underscore the magnitude of the recovery effort, and to highlight its importance for the affected communities. With support from American Express, WMF carried out conservation projects in the towns of Sawara and Kesennuma, aimed to boost the community as it continues to recover.



### Tomo Port Town, **JAPAN**

The Japanese port town of Tomo, Fukuyama, was threatened for many years by a proposed landfill and bridge project that would have negatively impacted the historic waterfront. Following inclusion on the Watch in 2002 and 2004 and local campaign efforts, the project was eventually halted by the Prefecture of Hiroshima.



### Damiya Dolmen Field, **JORDAN**

These Bronze Age tombs throughout Jordan are being lost at an alarming rate, and the landscape of Damiya is threatened by developmental pressures from quarrying operations. Following inclusion on the Watch, the Department of Antiquities announced the creation of the Damiya Dolmen Archaeological Park, which will protect many of these rare artifacts.



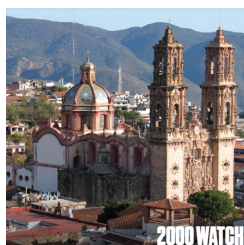
### Petra Archaeological Site, **JORDAN**

Petra was included on five Watch cycles to draw attention to the site's need for tourism management. WMF helped fund several initiatives, including a comprehensive survey, new signage, and a climate change study. Conservation interventions were carried out, and the ancient water channels were reconstructed to prevent future flooding.



### Kampung Cina River Frontage, **MALAYSIA**

Kampung Cina is the oldest street in Kuala Terengganu, one of Malaysia's largest cities. The street is lined with traditional nineteenth-century Chinese shop houses that originally functioned as both homes and businesses. A development plan was created to prevent the demolition of these vernacular timber structures to ensure conservation of the district.



### Santa Prisca Parish Church, **MEXICO**

An active silver mine lies beneath the 250-year-old church. Vibrations from the blasts, earthquakes, and automobile traffic have caused cracks in Santa Prisca's vaults. In 1997, a local campaign mobilized to preserve the church. Inclusion on the Watch helped the strong local initiative already in place and gained the attention of the regional government.



### Terraces of Battir, **PALESTINIAN TER.**

These 4,000-year-old irrigated terraces are of great cultural significance to both Israeli and Palestinian communities that live along their borders and work collectively to protect them. In 2014, they were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. A Watch Day in 2015 celebrated the halt of a proposed separation barrier that threatened the site.





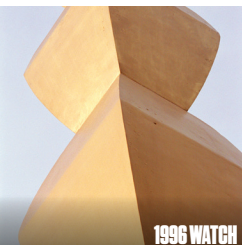
### Teatro Capitólio, **PORTUGAL**

Opened in 1931 and featuring a visionary design that heralded a new age of Portuguese architecture, the theater was slated for demolition when a local advocacy group nominated it to the Watch. Inclusion on the Watch helped the group's efforts to increase public support to save the important Modern building. The theater is once again open to the public.



### Stowe House, **UK**

A Georgian palace located on 400 acres of landscaped park, Stowe House was shaped by the finest talents of the time. Following its inclusion on the Watch, Stowe House became a major WMF project site for more than ten years. Today open to the public, skills training, children's charities, and education through theater and arts have all resulted from the project.



### Endless Column Ensemble, **ROMANIA**

Erected in 1934, exposure to the elements and poor maintenance during the Communist era took their toll on Brancusi's iconic sculptures. The Watch led to a partnership between WMF, the Romanian government, and the World Bank to finance the preservation of the ensemble's three sculptures and revitalize the landscape that had once connected them.



### Strawberry Hill, **UK**

Horace Walpole's Gothic Revival structure—the first to be built in Europe—was started in 1749 and rebuilt over the next quarter century. The Watch acted as a catalyst for a variety of study and training programs at the site. Extensive repairs and restoration works were completed in 2010, and the house was reopened to the public.



### Barrio del Cabanyal-Canyamelar, **SPAIN**

This coastal settlement in Valencia boasts an eclectic collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings, their styles ranging from historicist to modernist and later rationalist designs. Inclusion on the Watch renewed local advocacy to prevent a municipal project that would have destroyed large sections of the historic neighborhood.



### A. Conger Goodyear House, **USA**

Renowned architect Edward Durrell Stone's 1938 house was slated for demolition when it was nominated to the Watch. Following the site's inclusion, WMF led collaborative efforts to ensure its long-term preservation. Working with local funders, WMF secured funds to buy the house and secure a preservation easement on the property.



### St. George's Bloomsbury, **UK**

With a diminishing congregation unable to fund the much-needed repairs, inclusion on the Watch was key in mobilizing resources. Generous donations enabled WMF to restore the building, enhancing its architectural significance. Today the building is a vibrant religious space and community facility with many different users and a growing congregation.



### Route 66, **USA**

Inclusion on the Watch provided needed attention to the historic route. WMF supported several projects for Route 66, including an online travel itinerary, an economic impact study that demonstrates the positive impact of heritage preservation along the route, and a roundtable discussion that explored future opportunities for sustainable development.

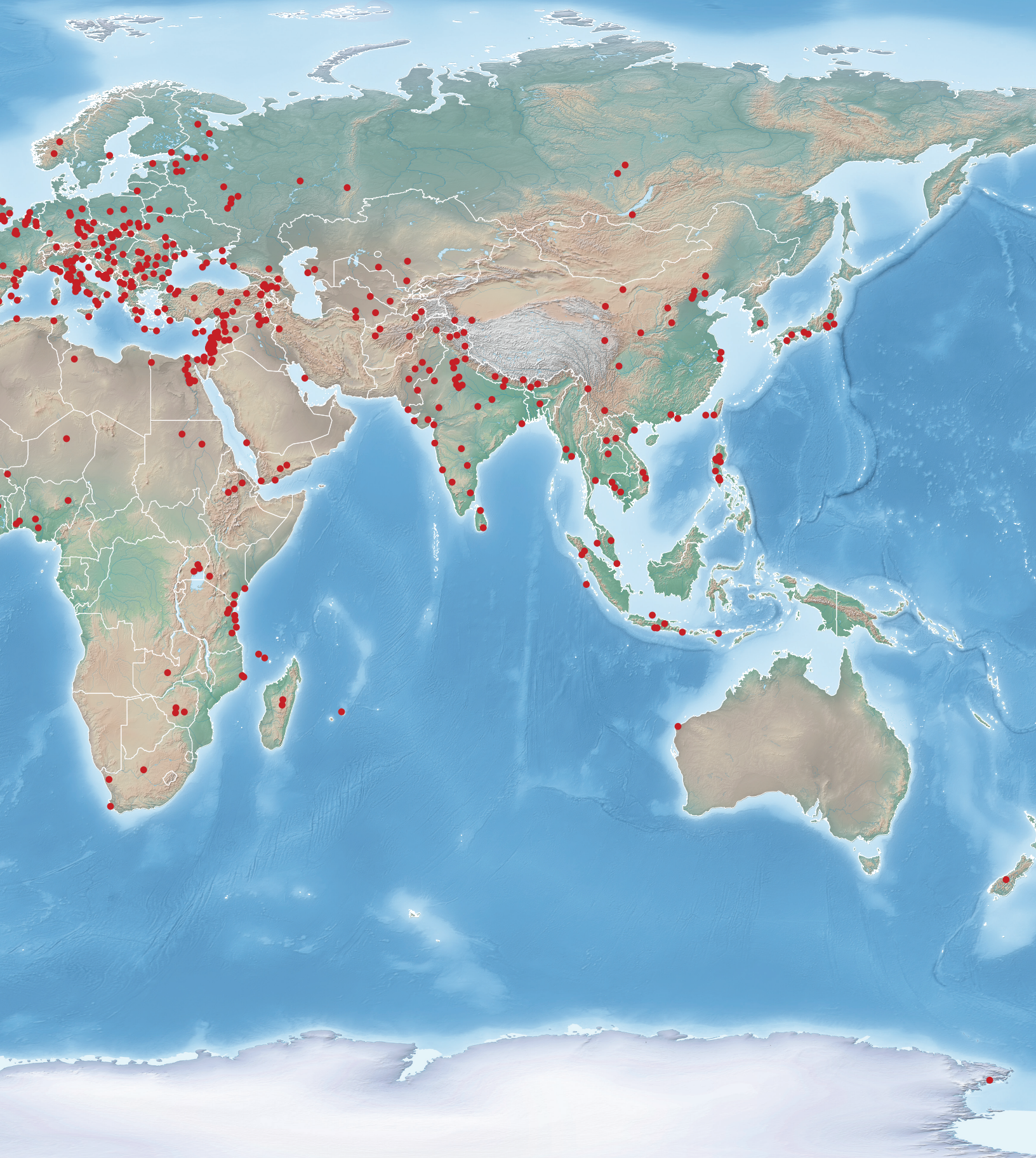


# World Monuments





# Watch 1996–2016





# World Monuments Watch 1996–2016

## AFGHANISTAN

Haji Piyada Mosque, Balkh, 2006  
Buddhist Remains of Bamiyan, 2008  
Ghazni Minarets, 2004  
Old City of Herat, 1998, 2010  
Murad Khane, Kabul, 2008  
Tepe Narenj, Kabul, 2008

## ALBANIA

Butrint Archaeological Site, Sarandë, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Spaç Prison, 2016  
Voskopojë churches, 2002, 2004

## ALGERIA

Medracen and el-Khroub Numidian Royal Mausolea, Constantine, 2008  
Tipasa Archaeological Park, 2000

## ANTARCTICA

Scott's Hut and the Explorers' Heritage of Antarctica, Cape Evans, 2008  
Sir Ernest Shackleton's Hut, Cape Royds, 2004, 2006

## ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires Historic Center, 2010  
Casa Sobre el Arroyo, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province, 2012  
City of La Plata, Buenos Aires Province, 2012  
Jesuit Guaraní Missions, 2004  
Church and Monastery of Saint Catherine of Siena, Buenos Aires, 2014  
Pucará de Tilcara, Quebrada de Humahuaca, Jujuy Province, 2012  
San Ignacio Mini, San Ignacio, 1996  
Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires, 2010  
Ushuaia Prison, 1998

## ARMENIA

Aghjots Monastery, Garni Village, 2010  
Kumayri District, Alexandropol, 2008  
Bardzrakash St. Gregory Monastery, 2014

## AUSTRALIA

Dampier Rock Art Complex, Burrup Peninsula, 2004, 2006, 2008

## AUSTRIA

Belvedere Gardens, Vienna, 1996  
Franciscan Church, Vienna, 1996  
Wiener Werkbundsiedlung, Vienna, 2010

## AZERBAIJAN

Khinalyg Village, Guba Region, 2008

## BAHAMAS

Whyllly Plantation at Clifton Point, 2002

## BAHRAIN

Suq Al-Qaysariya, Muharraq, 2010

## BANGLADESH

Sonargaon-Panam City, 2006, 2008

## BARBADOS

Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill, St. Andrew, 1996

## BELARUS

Pervomaisk Calvinist Church, 2002

## BELGIUM

Brussels Palace of Justice, 2016  
Collégiale Sainte-Croix De Liège, 2014  
Previous Radio & Television Building, Brussels, 1998  
Sanatorium Joseph Lemaire, Tombeek, 2010  
Tour and Taxis Transportation Hub, Brussels, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Wortel Colony Estate, Hoogstraten, 1998

## BELIZE

El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna, Cayo, 1996  
Historic Architecture of Belize City, 2012

## BENIN

Akaba Idéna, Kétou, Plateau Department, 2012  
Royal Palaces of Abomey, 1996, 1998

## BHUTAN

Phajoding, Thimphu, 2010  
Wangduechoeling Palace, Jakar, Bumthang District, 2012

## BOLIVIA

Arani and Callapa Churches, 1998  
Convento-Museo Santa Teresa, Cochabamba, 2010  
El Fuerte de Samaipata, Santa Cruz Department, 2012  
Las Misiones Jesuíticas de Chiquitos, 2010  
Río Lauca Prehistoric Burial Towers, Sajama, 1998  
Vallegrande Area Rock Art Sites, 2002, 2004

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mehmed-Pasha Sokolovic Bridge, Visegrad, 2006  
Mostar Historic Center, 2000, 2002  
Sarajevo City Hall, 2008  
Village of Počitelj, 1996, 1998

## BRAZIL

Historic Center of Salvador de Bahia, 2012  
Historic Olinda, including Convent of San Francisco, Olinda, 2004, 2006  
Jesuit Guaraní Missions, 2004  
Ladeira da Misericórdia, 2016  
Porangatu Historic District, 2008  
Santo Antonio of Paraguaçu Church & Convent, Bahia, 2000  
Serra da Capivara National Park, Piauí, 1996  
Serra da Moeda, Minas Gerais, 2014  
Villa de Paranapiacaba, Santo André, 2000, 2002

## BULGARIA

Ivanovo Rock Chapels, 1996, 2000  
Madara Horseman, Kaspichan, 1996, 1998  
Novae Archaeological Site, Svishtov, 2008  
Vidin Synagogue, 2004

## BURKINA FASO

Cour Royale de Tiébélé, Center-Sud Region, 2012  
Loropeni Ruins, 2008

## CAMBODIA

Angkor Archaeological District, Siem Reap, 1996  
Banteay Chhmar Temple of Jayavarman VII, Thmar Puok, 1998, 2000, 2002  
National Sports Complex of Cambodia, 2016

## CAMEROON

Bafut Palace, 2006

## CANADA

Gulf of Georgia Cannery, Richmond, 1998  
Herschel Island, Yukon Territory, 2008  
St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg, 2004

## CAPE VERDE

Tarrafal Concentration Camp, 2006

## CAYMAN ISLANDS

Mind's eye, George Town, Grand Cayman, 2012

## CHILE

Alameda Railroad Station, Santiago, 1998  
Cerro Pintados, Iquique, 2006  
Chug-Chug Geoglyphs, 2016  
Churches of Chiloé, Chiloé Island, 1996  
Churches of Arica Parinacota, 2010  
Elevators of Valparaíso, 1996, 2014  
Humberstone and Santa Laura Industrial Complex, Iquique, 2004  
General Cemetery of Santiago, 2016  
Montemar Institute of Marine Biology, Viña del Mar, 2008  
Orongo, Easter Island, 1996, 2000  
Palacio La Alhambra, Santiago, 2014  
Ruedas de Agua, Larmahue, Pichidegua, 2002  
Tulor Village, San Pedro de Atacama, 1998, 2006



## **CHINA**

Archaeological Site of the Palace of Nanyue Kingdom, Guangzhou, 2012  
Cockcrow Post Town, Huailai, 2004, 2006  
Da Qin Christian Pagoda and Monastery, Xian, 2002  
Dulan County Tibetan Royal Tomb Group, Reshuixiang-Xuwei, 2000  
Great Wall of China Cultural Landscape, 2002, 2004  
Liao Dynasty Site, Chi Feng City, 1996  
Lu Mansion, Dong Yang, 2006  
Modern Shanghai, 2008  
Namseling Manor, Drachi, 1996, 1998  
Ohel Rachel Synagogue, Shanghai, 2002, 2004  
Palpung Monastery, Babang Village, 1998, 2000  
Pokfulam Village, Hong Kong (SAR), 2014  
Puning Temple Statues, Chengde Tianshui, 2004  
Qikou Town, Shanxi Province, 2006  
San Xing Dui Archaeological Site, Guang Han City, 1996  
Shaxi Market Area, Jianchuan, 2002  
Stone Towers of Southwest China, 2006  
Traditional Houses, Qincheng, 2004, 2006  
Tiantai An, Wangqu, Shanxi Province, 2012  
Tuanshan Historical Village, Yunnan Province, 2006  
Xiannongtan (Temple of Agriculture, Jufu), Beijing, 1998, 2000  
Xuanjian Tower, Yuci City, 2000  
Xumishan Grottoes, Guyuan County, 2008

## **COLOMBIA**

Ancient Ridged Field of the San Jorge River Floodplain, 2014  
Historic Center of Santa Cruz de Mompox, Bolivar Department, 2012  
Paeces Parish Chapels of Tierradentro, Cauca Department, 2012  
San Fernando and San José Fortresses, Cartagena de Indias, 2010  
Santa Fe de Antioquia Historic Center, 2010

## **COMOROS**

Funi Aziri Bangwe, Ikoni, Grande Comore, 2014  
Ujumbe Palace, Mutsamudu, 2010

## **CROATIA**

Ducal Palace, Zadar, 1998  
Franciscan Monastery Library, Dubrovnik, 1998  
Lopud Franciscan Monastery, Dubrovnik, 1996  
Lazareti (Maritime Quarantine), Dubrovnik, 2002  
Novi Dvori Castle, Zaprëši, 2006  
Old City Harbor, Dubrovnik, 1996  
Saint Blaise Church, Dubrovnik, 2006  
Split Historic Center, 1996  
Village of Tvrđa, Osijek, 1996  
Vukovar City Center, Vukovar, 2000, 2002

## **CUBA**

Calzada del Cerro, Havana, 2004  
Colonial Churches of Santiago de Cuba, 2016  
El Vedado, 2016  
Santa Clara of Assisi Convent, Havana, 1996  
Finca Vigía (Hemingway's House), San Francisco de Paula, 2006  
National Art Schools, Havana, 2000, 2002, 2016  
Reina Cemetery, Cienfuegos, 1998  
Parish Church of San Juan Bautista de los Remedios, Villa Clara Province, 2012  
San Isidro de los Destiladeros, Valle de los Ingenios, 2000  
Santa Teresa de Jesús Cloisters, Havana, 2000

## **CYPRUS**

Famagusta Walled City, 2008

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

Český Krumlov Garden, 1996  
Chotesov Monastery, Chotesov, 2004  
Heavenly Father Chapel, Kutna Hora, 1998  
Kladrby Benedictine Monastery, Tachov District, 1996  
Lednice and Valtice Cultural Landscape-Conservatory, Lednice & Valtice Villages, 1998  
Nebílovy Mansion, 1998  
Kuks Forest Sculptures, 2000  
Prague's Historic Center, 1998  
Saint Ann's Church, Prague, 2004  
Terezin Fortress, 2002

## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Parish Church of San Dionisio, Higüey, La Altagracia Province, 2012  
Puerto Plata Lighthouse, 2000

## **ECUADOR**

Bolivar Theater, Quito, 2004  
Church and Convent of San Francisco, 2016  
La Compañía Church, Quito, 1996  
Las Peñas, Guayaquil, 2004  
Remigio Crespo Toral Museum, Cuenca, 2014  
Todos Santos Patrimonial Complex, Cuenca, 2010

## **EGYPT**

Abusir el-Malek, 2016  
Aqsunqur Mosque (Blue Mosque), Cairo, 2008  
Bayt Al-Razzaz, Cairo, 2014  
Enclosure of Khasekhemwy, Hierakonpolis, 2000, 2002, 2004  
Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III, Luxor, 1998, 2004  
New Gourni Village, Luxor, West Bank, 2010  
Sabil Ruqayya Dudu, Cairo, 2004, 2006  
Shunet ez Zebib, Abydos, 2008  
Sultan Al Muayyad Hospital, Cairo, 2002  
Sultan Qa'itbay Complex, Cairo, 1996, 2000  
Tarabay al-Sharify, Cairo, 2006  
The Old Mosque of Shali Fortress, Siwa Oasis, 2010  
West Bank of the Nile, Luxor, 2006, 2008  
White and Red Monasteries, Sohag, 2002

## **EL SALVADOR**

San Miguel Arcángel and Santa Cruz de Roma Churches, Panchimalco and Huizucar, 2004, 2006  
Suchitoto City, 1998, 2000

## **ERITREA**

Asmara Historic City Center, Asmara, 2006  
Derbush Tomb, Massawa, 2008  
Kidane-Mehret Church, Senafe, 2006  
Massawa Old Town, Massawa, 2006

## **ETHIOPIA**

Mentewab-Qwesqam Palace, Gondar, 1998, 2000  
Mohammadali House, Addis Ababa, 2008  
Yemrehanna Kristos, Amhara Region, 2014

## **FIJI**

Levuka Township, Ovalau Island, 1998

## **FINLAND**

Helsinki-Malmi Airport, Helsinki, 2004, 2006

## **FRANCE**

Château Aqüeduct, Castelnau-Pégayrolles, 1996  
Galerie des Actions de Monsieur le Prince, Chateau de Chantilly, 1998  
Churches of St. Merri and Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, Paris, 2014  
Parish Church of Saint Martin-des-Puits, 2010  
Epailly Chapel of the Order of the Temple, Courban, 2008  
Hôtel de Monnaies, Villemagne-l'Argentière, 2010  
Saint Pierre Cathedral, Beauvais, 2000, 2002  
Saint-Émilien Monolithic Church, 1996

## **GAMBIA**

James Island, Lower Niumi District, 1998

## **GEORGIA**

Art Nouveau Buildings, Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi, Poti, and Dusheti, 2002  
Bodbe Cathedral, 2002  
Church of the Virgin, Timotesubani, 2004  
Gelati Monastery and Academy, Kutaisi, 2008  
Ikorta Church of the Archangel, Zemo Artsevi Village, 2000  
Jvari Monastery, Mtshekta, 2006  
Pitaret Monastery, Tetrtskaro District, 1996  
Tbilisi Historic District, 1998, 2000, 2002

## **GERMANY**

Festspielhaus Hellerau, Dresden-Hellerau, 1996  
Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz, Dessau, 2000  
Gaslight and Gas Lamps of Berlin, 2014  
Karl-Theodor Bridge, Heidelberg, 2002  
Thomaskirche, Leipzig, 2000



## **GHANA**

Asante Traditional Buildings, near Kumasi, Ashanti Region, 2012  
Larabanga Mosque, 2002  
Wa Naa's Palace, Wa, 2008

## **GREECE**

Lesvos Historic Churches, 2008, 2010  
Etz Hayim Synagogue, Hania, 1996  
First Cemetery of Athens, 2012  
Helike Archaeological Site, Achaia, 2004, 2006  
Kahal Shalom Synagogue, Rhodes, 2000  
Palaikastro Archaeological Site, Crete, 2002, 2004  
Pavlopetri, 2016  
Pella Macedonian Tombs, 2008

## **GUATEMALA**

Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quiriguá, Izabal Department, 2012  
Capitanes Generales Palace, Antigua Guatemala, 2008  
Ceibal Archaeological Site, Sayaxche, 2008  
El Zotz, Petén Department, 2012  
Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala City, 2010  
Naranjo, El Petén, 2006  
Piedras Negras Archaeological Site, Petén, 2002  
Uaxactun, Petén, 2014  
Usumacinta River Cultural Landscape, Petén and Chiapas, 2000, 2002, 2004

## **GUYANA**

Georgetown City Hall, 2014  
Moruka-Waini Cultural Landscape, Warao Settlements, 1996

## **HAITI**

Gingerbread Neighborhood, Port-au-Prince, 2010, 2012  
Jacmel Historic District, 2012  
Palace of Sans Souci, Milot, 2012

## **HUNGARY**

Royal Garden Pavilions, Budapest, 1996  
Spa Center Historic Ensemble, Balatonfüred, 1998  
Turony Church, 2004

## **INDIA**

Ahmedabad Walled City, 1998  
Amber Town, Rajasthan, 2008  
Anagundi Historic Settlement, Karnataka, 2002  
Bagh-i-Hafiz Rakhna, Sirhind-Fategarh, Punjab, 2012  
Balaji Ghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, 2012  
Basgo Gompa (Maitreya Temples), Leh, 2000  
Bhuj Darbargadh, Bhuj, 2004  
Champaner-Pavagadh, Panchmahal, 2000  
Chettinad, Tamil Nadu, 2008  
Chikitan Castle, Kargil, 2010  
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, 2004, 2006  
Dhangkar Gompa, Spiti Valley, 2006  
Dwarka Dheesh Mandir Temple, Ahmedabad, 2002  
Gon-Nila-Phuk Cave Temples and Fort, 2016  
Guru Lhakhang and Sumda Chung Temples, Leh, 2006  
Historic City of Bidar, Karnataka, 2014  
Historic Civic Centre of Shimla, 2010  
Historic Havelis of Bikaner, Rajasthan, 2012  
House of Shaikh Salim Chishti, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, 2014  
Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, 2008  
Juna Mahal, Dungarpur, Rajasthan, 2014  
Kothi, Qila Mahmudabad, 2010  
Leh Old Town, Ladakh, 2008  
Lutyens Bungalow Zone, Delhi, 2002  
Metropolitan Building, Calcutta, 2000  
Nako Temples, 2002  
Osmania Women College, Hyderabad, 2002, 2004  
Qila Mubarak, Patiala, 2004  
Royal Opera House, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 2012  
Saint Anne Church, Talaulim, Goa, 2000  
Srinagar Heritage Zone, 2008  
Taj Mahal, 1996  
Watson's Hotel, Mumbai, 2006

## **INDONESIA**

Borobudur, Magelang, 1996  
Desa Lingga, Karo Regency, North Sumatra, 2012  
Kotagede Heritage District, 2008  
Ngada Villages of Flores, 2014  
Omo Hada, Nias, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Peceren and Dokan Villages, Northern Sumatra, 2014  
Tamansari Water Castle, Yogyakarta, 2004  
Tanah Lot Temple, Beraban, 2000  
Trowulan, East Java, 2014

## **IRAN**

Bam, 2006

## **IRAQ**

Amedy, 2016  
Al Hadba' Minaret, Mosul, 2010  
Cultural Heritage Sites of Iraq, 2006, 2008  
Erbil Citadel, 2000, 2002, 2004  
Khinnis Reliefs, Kurdistan Region, 2014  
Nineveh and Nimrud Palaces, near Mosul 2002, 2004

## **IRELAND**

Athassel Abbey, 2004  
Clonmacnoise New Graveyard, Shannonbridge, 1996  
Headfort House, 2004  
Hill of Tara, Meath, 2008  
Russborough, Blessington, County Wicklow, 2010  
Saint Brendan's Cathedral, Clonfer, 2000  
Vernon Mount, Cork, 2008  
Wonderful Barn, Kildare, 2006

## **ISRAEL**

Apollonia-Arsuf, Herzliya, 2004  
Beit She'arim Archaeological Site, Kiryat Tiv'on, 2002  
Gemeindehaus, Haifa, 1996, 1998  
Old City of Lod, 2010  
Ramla White Mosque, Ramle Municipality, 1998, 2000  
Tel Dan Canaanite Gate, Upper Galilee, 2000  
White City, Tel Aviv, 1996

## **ITALY**

Academy of Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli, 2006  
Ancient Pompeii, 1996, 1998  
Arch of Janus, 2016  
Arch of Trajan, Ancona, 1998  
Bartolomeo Colleoni Monument, Venice, 1996  
Boboli Gardens, Florence, 1998  
Botanical Garden of Padua University, Padua, 1998  
Chains Bridge, Bagni di Lucca, 2000, 2002  
Cimitero Accatolico, Rome, 2006  
Cinque Terre, Liguria, 2000, 2002  
Civita di Bagnoregio, 2006  
Etruscan Painted Tombs of Tarquinia, 1998  
Farnese Aviaires, Rome, Lazio, 2014  
Farnese Nymphaeum, Rome, 2008  
Fenestrelle Fortress, Turin, 2008  
Garden of Villa Medici at Castello Gardens, Florence, 1996  
Grottoes of San Michele, Salerno, 1996  
Historic Center of Craco, 2010  
Historic Center of L'Aquila, Abruzzo, 2014  
Murgia dei Trulli, 2006  
Muro dei Francesi, Ciampino, Lazio, 2014  
Neopitagorica Basilica, Rome, 1996, 1998  
Nero's Palace (Domus Aurea), Rome, 1996  
Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, Valmontone, 1998  
Ponte Lucano, Tivoli, 2010  
Port of Trajan Archaeological Park, Fiumicino, 2002, 2004  
Portici Royal Palace, Naples, 2006  
Ruins on the River Centa, Albenga, Savona, 1996  
Rupestrian Churches of Puglia and the City of Matera, 1998  
San Giacomo Maggiore Portico, Bologna, 1996  
Santa Maria in Stelle Hypogeum, Verona, 1996, 2006  
Santi Ambrogio e Carlo al Corso, Rome, 1996  
Santi Quattro Coronati Cloister, Rome, 2000  
Temple of Hercules, Rome, 1996  
Temple of Portunus, Rome, 2006



Terra Del Sole Prison Cells, Castrocaro Terme and Terra Del Sole, 1998  
 Transhumance Cultural Landscape, Molise Region, 2008  
 Tuff-Towns and Vie Cave, Various Locations, 2004  
 Venice, Veneto, 2014  
 Villa of San Gilio, Oppido Lucano, 2010  
 Viscontian Bridge-Dam, Valleggio sul Mincio, 2008  
 World War II Concentration Camps in Italy, 2016

#### **JAMAICA**

Falmouth Historic Town, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008  
 Old Iron Bridge, Spanish Town, 1998

#### **JAPAN**

Denchu Hirakushi House and Atelier, Taitō, Tokyo, 2012  
 Early Twentieth Century Architecture in Tsukiji, 2016  
 East Japan Earthquake Heritage Sites, Tōhoku and Kantō Regions, 2012, 2014  
 Kyoto Machiya Townhouses, 2010, 2012  
 Sanro-Den of Sukunahikona Shrine, Ōzu, Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku, 2014  
 Tomo Port Town, Fukuyama, 2002, 2004

#### **JERUSALEM, OLD CITY OF**

Cathedral of Saint James, 2010

#### **JORDAN**

Abila, Quweilbeh, Irbid Governorate, 2012  
 Ain Ghazal, Amman, 2004  
 Damiya Dolmen Field, Jordan Valley, 2010, 2014  
 Jordan River Cultural Landscape, 2008  
 Khirbet et-Tannur, Tafilah, 2008  
 Petra, Wadi Mousa, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2016  
 Qusayr 'Amra, al-'Azraq, 2008

#### **KAZAKHSTAN**

Necropolises of Nomads in Mangystau Province, 2012  
 Vernacular Architecture of the Kazakh Steppe, Sary-Arka, 2010

#### **KENYA**

Lamu Old Town, 2014  
 Mtwapa Heritage Site, 2004, 2006  
 Thimlich Ohinga Cultural Landscape, Migori District, 2000, 2002

#### **KOSOVO**

Peć and Dečani Monasteries, Metohija and Peć, 2002  
 Prizren Historic Center, 2002, 2004, 2006

#### **LAOS, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

Chom Phet Cultural Landscape, Luang Prabang, 2006  
 Hintang Archaeological Landscape, Houameuang District, 2010  
 Tam Ting, Nam Kong River at Ban Pak Ou, 2010  
 Vat Sisaket, Vientiane, 1996, 1998

#### **LATVIA**

Abava Valley Cultural Landscape, Kurzeme District, 1996, 1998  
 Riga Cathedral, 2006

#### **LEBANON**

Ancient Tyre, 1996  
 Chehabi Citadel, Hasbaya, 2006  
 Dalieh of Raouche, 2016  
 Enfeh Archaeological Site, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Heneine Palace, 2016  
 International Fairground, Tripoli, 2006  
 Iskandarouna-Naqoura Cultural Landscape, Oumm el' Amed, 2004

#### **LIBYA**

Wadi Mathendous Rock Art, Fezzan, 2008

#### **LITHUANIA**

Vilnius Town Wall, 1998

#### **MACEDONIA**

Monastery of Poloshko, Kavadarci Municipality, 2014  
 Mother of God Peribleptos Church, Ohrid, 2008  
 Stobi, Gradsko, 2012  
 Treskavec Monastery and Church, Prilep/Dabnica, 2006

#### **MADAGASCAR**

Fianarantsoa Old City, 2008  
 Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, Antananarivo Province, 2012

#### **MALAYSIA**

George Town Historic Enclave, 2000, 2002  
 Kampung Cina River Frontage, Kuala Terengganu, 1998, 2000, 2002

#### **MALI**

Bandiagara Escarpment Cultural Landscape, Dogon County, 2004  
 Cultural Heritage Sites of Mali, 2014  
 Djenné-Djeno Archaeological Site, Djenné, 1996  
 Médine Fort, 2002

#### **MALTA**

Fort St. Elmo, Valletta, 2008  
 Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples, Qrendi, 1998, 2000, 2002

#### **MAURITANIA**

Chinguetti Mosque, 2006, 2008

#### **MAURITIUS**

Traditional Architecture of Mauritius, 2016

#### **MEXICO**

Acueducto de Tembleque, Zempoala to Otumba, 2010  
 Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso, 2016  
 Carolina Hacienda, Chihuahua, 1998  
 Chalcatzingo, 2006  
 Chapultepec Park, 2016  
 Chihuahua Missions, 2008  
 Church of Jesús Nazareno, Atotonilco, 1996  
 Colonial Bridge of Tequixtepec, San Miguel Tequixtepec, Oaxaca, 2012  
 Fundidora Park, Monterrey, 2014  
 Huaca Historic Neighborhood, Veracruz, 2008  
 Inmaculada Concepción Chapel, Nurio, 2002  
 La Tercena, Metztlán, 2004  
 Las Pozas, Xilitla, 2010  
 Madera Cave Dwellings, 1998, 2000  
 Metropolitan Cathedral, Mexico City 1998  
 Mexico City Historic Center, 2006  
 Modern Mural Paintings, Mexico City, 1996  
 Monte Albán Archaeological Site, Oaxaca, 2008  
 Oxtotitlán, Chilapa, 2004  
 Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, 1998  
 Pimería Alta Missions, 2004, 2006  
 Retablos de Los Altos de Chiapas, San Cristóbal de las Casa and Teopisca, 2014  
 Ruta de la Amistad, México, 2012  
 San Francisco de Tzintzuntzan Convent, Tzintzuntzan, 2004  
 San Juan Bautista in Tetela del Volcán, Tlayacapan, 1998  
 San Juan Bautista in Cuauhtinchan, 2006  
 San Juan de Ulúa Fort, Veracruz, 1996, 2000, 2002  
 San Nicolás Obispo, Morelia, 2006  
 Santa Prisca Parish Church, Taxco de Alarcón, 2000  
 Templo de San Bartolo Soyaltepec, 2010  
 Templo de San Felipe Tindaco, Tlaxiaco, 2010  
 Templo y Convento de los Santos Reyes and Convento de la Comunidad, Metztlán, 2010  
 Teotihuacan Archaeological Site-Quetzalcoatl Temple, San Juan Teotihuacan, 1998, 2000, 2004  
 Teuchitlán-Guachimontones, Teuchitlán Archaeological Zone, 2008  
 Usumacinta River Cultural Landscape, 2004  
 Vega de la Peña Archaeological Site, Filo-Bobos, 1998  
 Yaxchilán Archaeological Site, Frontera Corozal, 2000, 2002  
 Yucatán Indian Chapels, Yucatán Peninsula, 1996

#### **MOLDOVA**

Assumption of Our Lady Church, Causeni, 2010  
 Barbary-Bosia Monastery Complex, Butuceni, 2002

#### **MONGOLIA**

Bogd Khan Palace Museum, Ulaanbaatar, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Geser Sum Monastery, Ulaanbaatar, 2004

#### **MOROCCO**

Al-Azhar Mosque, Fez, 2008  
 Figuig, 2016  
 Lixus, Larache, 2010  
 Rabbi Shlomo Ibn Danan and Mansano Synagogues, Fez, 1996  
 Sahrij and Sbaiyin Madrasa Complex, Fez, 2004  
 Medieval Sijilmasa, Rissani, 1996



## **MOZAMBIQUE**

Island of Mozambique, Nampula Province, 2014

## **MYANMAR**

Sri-Ksetra Stupas and Temples, Hmawa, 2002  
Yangon Historic City Center, 2014

## **NEPAL**

Cultural Heritage Sites of Nepal, 2016  
Gompas of Upper Mustang, Lo Manthang, 1996, 1998  
Itum Baha Monastery, Kathmandu, 2000, 2002  
Patan Royal Palace Complex, 2006  
Teku Thapatali Monument Zone, Kathmandu, 1996, 2000, 2002

## **NETHERLANDS**

Beth Haim Portuguese Jewish Cemetery, Ouderkerk aan de Amstel,  
North Holland, 2012

## **NEW ZEALAND**

Canterbury Provincial Government Buildings, Christchurch, 2012

## **NIGER**

Giraffe Rock Art Site, Agadez, 2000

## **NIGERIA**

Benin City Earthworks, Edo, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Ikom Monoliths of Cross River State, 2008  
Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove, Osun State, 2014

## **NORWAY**

Sandviken Bay, Bergen, 2006  
Vågå Old Church, Vågåmo, 1996  
Wooden Architecture of Trondheim, 1998

## **PAKISTAN**

Mian Nasir Mohammed Graveyard, Dadu District, 2006  
Petroglyphs in the Diamer-Basha Dam Area, Northern Areas, 2010  
Shikarpoor Historic City Center, 2008, 2010, 2014  
Tamba Wari, Sindh, 1996  
Thatta Monuments, 2006  
Uch Monument Complex, 1998, 2000, 2002

## **PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED**

Ancient Irrigated Terraces of Battir, Bethlehem Governorate, West  
Bank, 2014  
Al-Qasem Palace, Beit Wazan, 2004  
Church of the Holy Nativity, Bethlehem, 2008  
Tell Balatah, Shechem or Ancient Nablus, 2004, 2006  
Tell Umm el-'Amr (The Hilarion Monastery), Nuseirat, Gaza Strip,  
2012  
Wadi Mahrour, 2014

## **PANAMA**

Fortifications of Portobelo, 2016  
Historic Center of Colón, 2010  
Panama Canal Area, Panama City, Chagres River, 2004, 2006  
San Jerónimo Fort (Fuerte San Jerónimo), 1998, 2000, 2002  
San Lorenzo Fort (Fuerte San Lorenzo), Colón and Portobelo, 1998,  
2000, 2002  
The Corozal Cemetery, Panama City, 2010  
The Mount Hope Cemetery, Colón, 2010  
Way on Cemetery, Panama City, 2012

## **PARAGUAY**

Jesuit Guaraní Missions, 2004  
Paraguay Railway System, Asuncion to Sapucay, 2004  
La Santísima Trinidad del Paraná, Trinidad, 2010

## **PERU**

Alameda de los Descalzos y Paseo de Aguas, Rímac, Lima, 2012  
Allauca Church, Rapaz, 1996  
Angasmarca Temple, 2004  
Apulec Archaeological Site, 1998  
Cajamarquilla Archaeological Site, Lima, 2006  
Capilla de la Virgen Concebida de Kuchuhuasi / Kuchuwasi, Cusco,  
2014  
Caral Archaeological Site, Supe Valley, 2002  
Cerro Sechín, Ancash, 2014  
Chan (Archaeological Site), Trujillo, La Libertad, 2014  
Chankillo, San Rafael District, 2010  
Gran Pajatén, Rio Abiseo National Park, San Martín, 2014

Historic Center of Cusco, 1996, 2000, 2002

Iglesia de Santa Cruz de Jerusalén (Santa Cruz de Jerusalén de  
Juli), 2010

Jesuit Churches of San José and San Javier, Nazca, 2010  
Kuelap Fortress, 2004

La Ermita de Barranco, 2016

Laraos Terraces, 2008

Lima Historic City Center, 2008

Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca, Ica region, 2012

Los Pinchudos, Rio Abiseo National Park, 2000, 2002

Macusani-Corani Rock Art, 2008

Our Lady of Guadalupe Monastery, Guadalupe, 2004

Oyón Valley Missionary Chapels, Lima, 2002

Pachacamac Sanctuary, Lurín, 2010

Pikillaqta, Cuzco, 2010

Presbitero Maestro Cemetery, Lima, 2006

Quinta de Presa, Rímac, Lima, 2012

Quinta Heeren, Lima, 1998, 2006

Ransom Room, Cajamarca, 1998

Revash Funerary Complex, Santo Tomas de Quillay, 2006

Rumiqolqa, 2016

Santuario Histórico Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, 2000,  
2008, 2010

Santa Catalina Monastery, Arequipa, 2008

San Francisco de Asis de Marcapata, 2010

San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas Church, 2008

San Pedro De Morropé Chapel, 2002

Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Cocharcas, 2002

Tambo Colorado, Humay, 2010

Túcume Archaeological Site, 2004, 2006

## **PHILIPPINES**

Angono Petroglyphs, Rizal, 1996

Boix House, 2016

Kabayan Mummy Caves, 1998

Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Municipality of Santa Maria, 2010

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, Ifugao, 2000, 2010

San Sebastian Basilica, Manila, 1998, 2010

## **POLAND**

Dębno Parish Church, Nowy Targ, 1996, 1998

Jerusalem Hospital of the Teutonic Order, Malborka, 2006

Mausoleum of Karol Scheibler, Łódź, 2006

Old Lublin Theater, Lublin, 2004

Our Lady's Assumption Basilica, Basilica, Krakow, 1996

Próżna Street, Warsaw, 1996

St. Paraskewa Orthodox Church, Radruż, Subcarpathian  
Voivodeship, 2012

Vistulamouth Fortress, Gdańsk, 1998, 2000

Wiślica Archaeological Site, Wiślica, 2002

## **PORTUGAL**

Água da Prata Aqueduct, 2016

Church of São Cristóvão, 2016

Côa Valley Petroglyphs, Villa Nova de Foz Côa, 1996

Fort of Graça, Elvas, 2014

Jardim Botânico de Lisboa, Lisbon, 2012

Joanine Library of the University of Coimbra, 2014

Roman Villa of Rabaçal, 2004

Teatro Capitolio, Lisbon, 2006

## **ROMANIA**

Bánffy Castle, Bontida, 2000

Brancusi's Endless Column, Târgu- Jiu, 1996, 1998

Bucharest, 2016

Fortified Churches of Southern Transylvania, Sibiu, 2010

Great Synagogue of Iași, 2014

Oradea Fortress, Oradea, 2006

Romano Catholic Church, Ghelinta, 1996, 1998

Roșia Montană Mining Landscape, 2016

Wooden Churches of Northern Oltenia and Southern Transylvania,  
2014

## **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Agate Pavilion in the Catherine Palace, Tsarskoje Selo, St.  
Petersburg, 1998

Alexander Palace, Tsarskoje Selo, St. Petersburg, 1996, 1998

Arkhangelskoye State Museum, Moscow, 2000, 2002



Assumption Church, Kondopoga, 2002  
 Chinese Palace at Oranienbaum State Museum, Lomonosov, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Icon of the Mother of God of the Sign Church, Podolsk District, 2010  
 Icon of the Mother of God of the Sign Church, Teplovo, 2008  
 Irkutsk Historic Center, 1998, 2000  
 Karelian Petroglyph Sites, Pudozhsky Districts, 2002  
 Kizhi Pogost, Lake Onega, Kizhi Island, 1996  
 Melnikov House and Studio, Moscow, 2006  
 Mendelev Tower, St. Petersburg, 2008  
 Narkomfin Building, Moscow, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Resurrection New Jerusalem Monastery, Istra, 2002  
 Paanajärvi Village, Republic of Karelia, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Perm-36, Perm Oblast, 2004  
 Rostov Veliky City Historic Center, 2000, 2002  
 Russakov Club, Moscow, 1998, 2000  
 Saint Petersburg Historic Skyline, 2008  
 Semenovskoe-Otrada, Moscow Oblast, 2006  
 Shukhov Tower, 2016  
 Viipuri Library, Vyborg, 2000, 2002  
 Vyborg Historic Center, 2016  
 Yelagin Island Palace and Park Ensemble, St. Petersburg, 2006

**SAINT HELENA, ASCENSION AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA**  
 Saint Helena, 2012

**SAMOA**  
 Former Apia Courthouse, 2016  
 Pulemelei Mound, Letolo Plantation, 2006

**SENEGAL**  
 Saint-Louis Island, 2008

**SERBIA**  
 Subotica Synagogue, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2006

**SIERRA LEONE**  
 Bunce Island, 2016  
 Monuments of Freetown, 2008  
 Old Fourah Bay College, Freetown, 2006

**SINGAPORE**  
 Bukit Brown, 2014

**SLOVAKIA**  
 Banská Štiavnica Calvary Complex, 2008  
 Church of St. Basil the Great, Krajné Cierne, 2000  
 Hell House, Banská Štiavnica, 1998  
 Lednické Rovne Historical Park, 2006  
 Lietava Castle, 2010  
 Three Greek Catholic churches, Brodružal, Lukov-Venecia, and Topola, 2004

**SLOVENIA**  
 Lanthieri Manor, Vipava, 2004

**SOMALIA**  
 Laas Geel Rock Art, 2008

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
 Bo-Kaap, 2016  
 Richtersveld Cultural Landscape, 2004, 2006  
 Wonderwerk Cave, Ga-Segonyana/Kuruman, 2010

**SOUTH KOREA**  
 Simwonjeong Pavilion, 2016

**SPAIN**  
 Averly Foundry, 2016  
 Berrocal de Trujillo, 2012  
 Barrio del Cabanyal-Canyamelar, Valencia, 2012  
 Convents of Seville, 2016  
 Güell Pavilions and Garden, Barcelona, 2014  
 Historic Landscape of Seville, 2010  
 Historic Landscape of Toledo, 2010  
 Iglesia Parroquial San Pedro Apóstol, Buenache de Alarcón, Cuenca, 2014  
 Joan Miró Foundation, Barcelona, 2008  
 Moorish Houses of Granada, 1996  
 Numancia, Soria and Garay, 2010  
 Old Town of Ávila, 2010

Pazo de San Miguel das Penas, Monterroso, 2004  
 Route of Santiago de Compostela, 2010  
 Segovia Aqueduct, 2006  
 Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família, Barcelona, 2010  
 Windmills of Mallorca, 1998

**SRI LANKA**  
 Dutch Fort in Batticaloa, 2010  
 Sacred City of Kandy, 2008

**SUDAN**  
 Gebel Barkal, Karima, 2000  
 Sabu-Jaddi Rock Art Sites, 2016  
 Suakin, Suakin Island, 2006

**SURINAME**  
 Jodensavanne, Archaeological Site, Redi Doti, 1996, 2000

**SWEDEN**  
 Ljungberg Hall, Borlänge City, 2008

**SYRIA**  
 Amrit Archaeological Site, 2004, 2006  
 Bosra Ancient City, 2004  
 Cultural Heritage Sites of Syria, 2014  
 Cyrrhus (Nebi Hour), Azaz, 2008  
 Old Damascus, Damascus Old City and Saddle Souk, 2002, 2008  
 Shayzar Castle, 2006  
 The Citadel of Aleppo, 2002  
 Tell Mozan, Ancient Urkesh, 2006

**TAIWAN**  
 Jungshe Village, Wangan Island, 2004  
 Kucapungane, 2016

**TANZANIA**  
 Bagamoyo Historic Town, 2002  
 Christ Church Cathedral, Former Slave Market Site, Zanzibar, 2014  
 Dar es Salaam Historic Center, 2014  
 Kilwa Historic Sites, including Kilwa Kisiwani Portugese Fort, Lindi Region, 1996, 2008  
 Kua Ruins, 2016  
 House of Wonders and Palace Museum and Palace Museum, Zanzibar, 2014  
 Pangani Historic Town, 2010

**THAILAND**  
 Ayutthaya, and Other Flooded Sites, Chao Phraya River, 1996

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**  
 Banwari Trace Archaeological Site, Oropouche Lagoon, 2004

**TUNISIA**  
 Old Town of Testour, Béja Governorate, 2012

**TURKEY**  
 Ani Archaeological Site, Ocarlı Köyü, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Aphrodisias Archaeological Site, Geyre, 2006  
 Cathedral of Mren, Digor, Kars, 2014  
 Çatalhöyük, Archaeological Site, Cumra Area, 1996, 2000  
 Central İzmir Synagogues, 2004  
 Çukur Han, Ankara, 2008  
 Ephesos Archaeological Site, Selçuk, 2004  
 Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, 1996, 1998  
 Hasankeyf, 2008  
 Haydarpasa Railway Station, Istanbul, 2012  
 Historic Walls of Istanbul, 2008  
 Kariye Museum, Istanbul, 2004  
 Küçük Ayasofya Camii (Little Hagia Sophia Mosque), Istanbul, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Meryem Ana (Mother of God) Church, Göreme, Cappadocia, 2008  
 Mount Nemrut Archaeological Site, Adiyaman Province, 2000  
 Mren Cathedral, 2014  
 Oshki, Çamlıyamaç, Erzurum province, 2012  
 Patara Archaeological Site, Kaş, 1998  
 Red Church, Güzeyurt, Sivrihisar, Cappadocia, 2008  
 Rum Orphanage, Büyükkada, Princes' Islands, Istanbul, 2012  
 Temple of Augustus and Rome, Ankara, 2002, 2004  
 Tepebaşı District, Gaziantep, 2002  
 Zeyrek Mosque, Istanbul, 2000



## **TURKMENISTAN**

Ancient Merv Archaeological Site, Bairam Ali, 2000, 2002  
Old Nisa, Bagir Settlement, 2004  
Ulug Depe, near Dushak, Ahal Province, 2012

## **UGANDA**

Kampala Historic Buildings, Kampala, 2004  
Masaka Cathedral, Kitovu Village, 1998  
Wamala King's Tombs, Nansana, Wakiso District, 2010

## **UKRAINE**

Ancient Chersonesos, Sevastopol, 1996, 1998, 2002  
Church of Our Savior of Berestove, Kiev, 2002  
Kamyanets-Podilsky Castle Bridge, 2000  
Panticapaeum Ancient City, Kerch, 2004  
Pidhirtsi Castle, 2008  
Tyras-Belgorod Fortress, Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, 2004  
Zhovkva Synagogue, 2000

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

Abbey Farmstead, Kent, Faversham, 2000  
Battersea Power Station, London, 2004, 2014  
Brading Roman Villa, Isle of Wight, 2002  
British Brutalism, Birmingham, London, and Preston, 2012  
Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Belfast, 2010  
Deptford Dockyard and Sayes Court Garden, London, 2014  
Edinburgh Historic Graveyards, 2010  
Greenock Sugar Warehouses, Renfrewshire, 2002  
Grimsby Ice Factory and Kasbah, Lincolnshire, 2014  
Hadlow Tower, Tonbridge, 1998  
Mavisbank House, Midlothian, Scotland, 2008  
Moseley Road Baths, 2016  
Mussenden Temple, Castlerock, 1998  
Newstead Abbey, Ravenshead, Nottinghamshire, 2012  
Quarr Abbey, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 2012  
Richhill House, Armagh City, Northern Ireland, 2008  
Ruins of the former Cathedral Church of St. Michael, Coventry, West Midlands, 2012  
Saint Francis Church and Gorton Monastery, East Manchester, 1998, 2000  
Saint Mary's Stow Church, Stow, Lincolnshire, 2006  
Saint Vincent's Street Church, Glasgow, Scotland, 1998, 2004, 2006  
Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 2002  
Sheerness Dockyard, 2010  
Sinclair and Girnigoe Castles, Caithness, 2002  
St. George's Church Bloomsbury, London, 2002  
St. John the Evangelist Parish Church, Shobdon, 2008  
St. Peter's College, Cardross, Scotland, 2008  
Stowe House, Buckingham, Buckinghamshire, 2002, 2004  
Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, 2004  
Sulgrave Manor, Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, 2014  
Tecton Buildings at Dudley Zoological Gardens, 2010  
Wentworth Woodhouse, 2016  
Wilton's Music Hall, London, 2008

## **UNITED STATES**

2 Columbus Circle, New York, NY, 2006  
510 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 2012  
A. Conger Goodyear House, Old Westbury, NY, 2002  
Adobe Missions of New Mexico, 1996  
Bluegrass Cultural Landscape of Kentucky, 2006  
Bodie State Historic Park, Bodie, CA, 1998  
Chaco Culture National Historic Park, McKinley County, NM, 1996  
Charleston Historic District, South Carolina, 2012  
Cultural Landscape of Hadley, Massachusetts, 2010  
Cyclorama Center, Gettysburg, PA, 2006  
Dutch Reformed Church, Newburgh, NY, 2006  
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, PA, 1996, 2000  
Ennis Brown House, Los Angeles, CA, 2004, 2006  
Florida Southern College Historic Campus, Lakeland, Florida, 2008  
Fort Apache, Apache Tribal Lands, AZ, 1998  
George Nakashima House, Studio, and Workshop, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 2014  
Golden Gate Park Conservatory of Flowers, San Francisco, CA, 1996  
Hanging Flume, Montrose County, CO, 2006  
Historic Lower Manhattan, New York, NY, 2002, 2004

Historic Neighborhoods of New Orleans, LA, 2006, 2008  
Historic Route 66, Chicago to Los Angeles, 2008  
Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox Church, Unalaska, AK, 1996  
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri, 2014  
Henry Klumb House, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 2014  
Lafayette Cemetery No. 1, New Orleans, LA, 1996  
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1998, 2000  
Main Street Modern, 2008  
Manitoga, Garrison, New York, 2012  
Mesa Verde National Park, Montezuma County, CO, 1998  
Miami Marine Stadium, Florida, 2010  
Mission San Xavier del Bac, 2016  
New York State Pavilion, Queens, NY, 2008  
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, New York City, 2012  
Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, New Lebanon, NY, 2004, 2006  
Orange County Government Center, Goshen, New York, 2012  
Phillis Wheatley Elementary School, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2010  
Plum Orchard Historic District, Cumberland Island, GA, 2004  
Salk Institute, San Diego, CA, 2008  
San Esteban del Rey Mission Church, Acoma, Pueblo, NM, 2002, 2016  
San José Church, Puerto Rico, 2004  
San Juan Capistrano Mission, CA, 2002  
Schindler Kings Road House and Studio, West Hollywood, CA, 2002  
Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, NY, 2000  
South End of Ellis Island National Monument, New York, NY, 1996, 2006  
South Pass Cultural Landscape, South Pass, WY, 1998  
St. Ann and the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, NY, 2002, 2004  
St. Louis Cemetery No. 2, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2010  
Talesin, Spring Green, Wisconsin, 2010, 2014  
Talesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona, 2010  
Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, 2010  
The Atlanta-Fulton Central Public Library, Atlanta, Georgia, 2010  
The Chinati Foundation, 2014  
The Cloisters and Palisades, New York and New Jersey, 2014  
The Bridges of the Merritt Parkway, Connecticut, 2010  
Tree Studios and Medinah Temple, Chicago, Illinois, 2000  
Tutuveni Petroglyph Site, Hopi Tribal Land, AZ, 2008  
VDL Research House II, Los Angeles, CA, 2000  
Walpi Village, First Mesa, Arizona, 2012

## **UZBEKISTAN**

Abdulazizkhan, Bukharak, 2000  
Ayaz Kala, Ellikala, 2008  
Desert Castles of Ancient Khorezm, Republic of Karakalpakstan, 2010  
Madrasa Rashid, Bukhara, 2008

## **VENEZUELA**

Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas, Caracas, 2010, 2014  
La Guaira Historic City, La Guaira, 2004, 2006  
Parque del Este, Caracas, 2010  
Real Fuerza de Santiago de Arroyo, Araya, 2004  
San Francisco Church, Coro, 1998, 2000

## **VIETNAM**

Fishing Villages of Hạ Long Bay, Quảng Ninh Province, 2012  
Minh Mang Tomb, Huế City, Huong Tho Village, 1996, 2000  
My Son Temple District, Duy Xuyen District, 1996, 1998, 2000

## **YEMEN**

Mosque et Hamam al-Mudhaffar, Ta'izz, 2012  
Shibam, Wadi Hadramaut, 1998  
Tarim Historic City, Wadi Hadramaut, 2000, 2002

## **ZIMBABWE**

Bumbusi National Monument, Matabeleland, 2008  
Great Zimbabwe, 2016  
Khami Ruins National Monument, Bulawayo, 1996, 2000  
Nalatala Ruins, near Gweru, Matabeleland, 2012



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