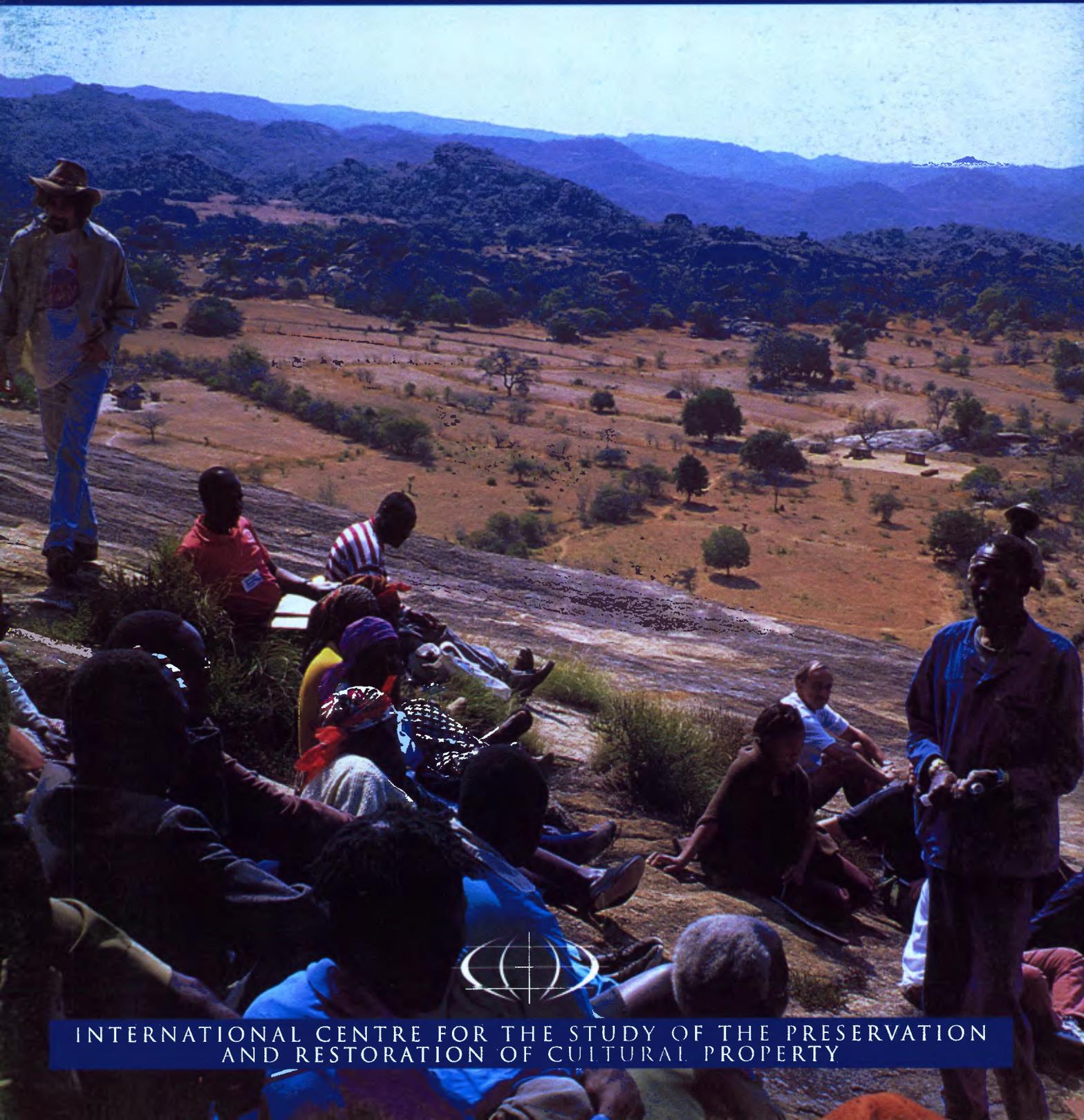


26

ICCR OM newsletter

OCTOBER 2000



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION
AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

ICCROM is an inter-governmental organization (IGO), founded in 1959, with 97 Member States and over 90 of the world's leading conservation institutions as Associate Members. It was created by UNESCO at a time of increasing interest in the protection and preservation of monuments and sites of historical, artistic and archaeological interest.

ICCROM is the only institution of its kind, with a world-wide mandate devoted to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, including monuments and sites, and museum, library and archive collections. ICCROM accomplishes this through collecting and disseminating information; co-ordinating research; offering consultancy and advice; providing advanced training; and promoting awareness of the social value of cultural heritage.

ICCROM does not only aim at increasing the quality of conservation work. It also seeks to increase awareness and support of conservation by everyone from schoolchildren to decision-makers. It aspires, through conservation, to make cultural heritage meaningful and useful for the benefit of people in every part of the globe.

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Cover: Members of the local community discussing preservation of rock art at the Silowane Cave, Matopos National Park, Zimbabwe

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- page 2 **Report of Out-going Director-General 1992-2000, Marc Laenen**
- page 6 **Official Matters**
 The 21st General Assembly of ICCROM
 New Director-General elected
 ICCROM Award
 MEDIA SAVE ART Award
 Lambertus Van Zelst – an appreciation
 New ICCROM Member States
 40 Years of Collaboration with Italy
 ICCROM Council Elections
 Michele Cordaro – In memoriam
 Dr George Abungu, Kenya, address to the General Assembly
 Briefly noted
 ICOM, ICOM-CC, Istituto Centrale per il Restauro,
 Council of Europe, Organization of World Heritage Cities, World Bank, In Memoriam
- page 10 **Interview with new Director-General, Nicholas Stanley-Price**
- page 14 **Programmes and Activities 1999-2000**
- page 15 **Advocacy**
 Media Save Art
 Youth and the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage
- page 17 **Architecture and Archaeological Sites**
 Project Terra
 UNESCO Chair and the Terra Consortium
 NAMEC – Cultural heritage in the countries of the Mediterranean Basin
 SITES Project
 ICCROM Laboratory
 The Stele of Axum
- page 20 **Collections**
 Teamwork for Preventive Conservation
 Towards a European Preventive Conservation Strategy
 CURRIC - Curricula for Conservation Scientists
 PIMA - Pacific Island Museum Association
 Paper Conservation
 SPC - Scientific Principles of Conservation
 URUSHI – Conservation of Japanese Lacquer
 Conservation Internships
 PREMA - Prevention in Museums of Africa
 EPA Endowment Fund - The School for African Cultural Heritage in Benin
- page 26 **Heritage Settlements**
 ARC Technical Courses
 MARC – Modern Architecture
 Architectural Surfaces
 World Heritage Collaboration
 Rock Art
 ITUC - Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation
 Africa 2009 - Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage In Sub-Saharan Africa
- page 31 **Documentation and Information Services**
- page 32 **ICCROM Calendar of Events 2000-2001**
- page 33 **International Conferences**
- page 35 **Library Acquisitions**
- page 38 **Publications for sale**



It is incumbent on me to present to the conservation community, to ICCROM's constituency and supporters, what has been accomplished during the eight years of my mandate. When my tenure began in 1992, the landscape of cultural heritage conservation was considerably changed in comparison with the early '60s when ICCROM was created. At that time, only a handful of institutes were active on the international scene. By the nineties, a multitude of initiatives, each with its own technical, thematic or regional mandate, was in place. Frameworks of international and regional cooperation were built, the private sector had discovered a new market in heritage conservation, and national governments (given other priorities) left the initiative to local administrations, which did not always have the professional skills or awareness of the social values of heritage conservation. While pressures such as natural or anthropogenic disasters, illicit traffic and a wave of globalization threatened our heritage, other opportunities such as sustainable development and social

stability opened new paths of growth. Indeed, consciousness grew that conservation of cultural property was not merely a technical problem and the responsibility of specialists. It had acquired a strong global and socio-cultural dimension and had become everyone's responsibility. New, integrated approaches were needed.

During that period, the notion of heritage expanded from isolated buildings or objects to contextual situations (collections, cultural property in use, historic towns and landscapes), and to intangible heritage – from the elitist to the vernacular and from the remote past to the present. Western interpretations of 'conservation' were expanded by interpretations in other cultural contexts that focused on continuity of socio-cultural processes.

In those years, ICCROM had developed into a leading international organization with an institutional capacity for training professionals. It developed international standards and ethics for conservation practice, and disseminated this information to mid-career profes-

sionals through its training courses and publications. By 1992, it had trained 2576 professionals, most of them occupying important positions in their national organizations and institutions. ICCROM's professional output focused on annual or biennial international training courses, known as our 'identity' courses. Several regional and field activities complemented the courses. In addition to these regular training initiatives, two comprehensive strategic projects (PREMA and Gaia) with clear objectives and a set of interrelated activities were in full development.

The first question we tried to address was what ICCROM, as a specialized international intergovernmental organization, should do in this new and much changed environment. This led to a global performance review that was not meant as a short, technical administrative intervention but rather a progressive change of the very culture of the Organization based on a re-examination of its role. It was a gradual evolution of the way in which ICCROM thinks and works.

With Staff, ICCROM's vision and mission statements were adapted: we were all convinced that the Organization should become the "crossroads of people, ideas, and actions at the service of cultural heritage conservation world-wide" (1994). Given ICCROM's global responsibilities, it was clear that we should think and work strategically, based on authoritative information about needs and provisions for cultural heritage conservation in all parts of the world, that we should respect regional interpretations of the notions of heritage and conservation, that we should use and strengthen existing networks of professionals and institutions and that we should educate all actors in the process of change. Based on

resources. While this statement reveals a consciousness of the role of professional training, it also indicates that training investments are successful only if other complementary conditions for conservation management are present. ICCROM therefore integrated its well-known training courses into more comprehensive and multifaceted approaches to professional and operational capacity building, namely:

- ◆ development of appropriate policies, legal and administrative frameworks;
- ◆ strengthening of institutions and services for the conservation of cultural heritage and educational training infrastructures.
- ◆ human resource development, including technicians and managers

functions and other working methods are combined in the most efficient and cost-effective way. Partners and key target audiences are carefully chosen. All projects are based on an analysis of needs and provisions, and on subsequent strategies and priorities within the field of application and/or the region. They have a pilot phase and a consolidation phase, and include planning for a sustainable transfer of responsibilities to local partners. Much attention is paid to the financial and institutional sustainability of our efforts, as well as to investments and follow-up relations after the transfer. Several ICCROM partners already manage some of the international courses. Other courses are in a consolidation phase



these observations, we set three strategic priorities: (i) collection of reliable information about needs and provisions for heritage conservation; (ii) raising awareness for the conservation of cultural property in key quarters; and (iii) improvement of the operational and professional capacity of Member States for effective preservation and sustainable management of their heritage resources.

Adaptation of ICCROM'S professional performance

In 1993, ICCROM's statutes were changed, widening the Organization's scope to the creation, development and promotion of all conditions necessary for the conservation management of heritage

who need to develop and update communication, negotiation and problem-solving skills for their responsibilities in their institutional and cultural environments;

- ◆ support to the profession of heritage conservation;
- ◆ awareness of the importance and need for conservation of cultural heritage.

These aspects of capacity building were considered appropriate following a strategic outline in ICCROM's projects. All ICCROM scientific activities, including the regular training courses and strategic projects, have been reformulated and have various components. They have precise aims and objectives, a set of success indicators and an action plan in which statutory

before partners take over, or are waiting for a home base to be found.

ICCROM's first regional initiatives were field programmes that complemented its international programmes. The current projects are either both international and regional or regional alone. The latter are not only indicated for economic reasons, but are also the appropriate ethical and professional response to specific regional or local provisions and needs, physical conditions and cultural contexts. In these regional projects or project components, specific critical approaches and international guidelines are applied while fully respecting the local, traditional interpretation of cultural heritage and its conservation,

including techniques. It increasingly appeared that international projects should focus on inter-cultural and inter-regional exchanges of experiences and on regional strategic planning, co-ordination and support.

We also seized the opportunities offered by the information age, and developed a dynamic Internet website that includes a wealth of features:

- ◆ four searchable databases, including the entire library catalogue; a listing of international meetings; a directory of conservation training opportu-

The 1998-1999 programme and budget proposed fully developed programmes and projects. The former international architectural conservation course was developed into a full programme including a project for historic towns, archaeological sites, modern architecture, and regional projects such as the Tunis course in North Africa (NAMEC) and Africa 2009, as well as the core course itself. The mural painting conservation course was integrated into a more general approach to architectural surfaces, including courses on the conservation of rock art and mosaics. The

Notwithstanding financial constraints, ICCROM's professional output has increased since 1994-95. Through cost-sharing partnerships, an important leverage effect was achieved, enabling the Organization to serve more Member States and professionals than before. The number of ICCROM course participants steadily increased from 319 in 1990-91, to 379 in 1992-93, 394 in 1994-95 and 596 in 1998-99.

For activities that involve participants (courses, seminars or conferences), one indicator could be participant-days (pd). The total



nities; and, an archive of historic images of cultural heritage;

- ◆ real-time information on courses in progress, backed up with extensive reference materials;
- ◆ background information on the Organization, including its Member States, Statutes, programmes, projects, publications and services.

We were all aware that apart from ICCROM's traditional courses and projects, new demands needed to be addressed. The first extensions were introduced in the 1994-95 programme. In 1995, a first medium-term programme was proposed and implemented in 1996-1997. Courses in new fields were planned in Rome and in regions, e.g., the conservation of earthen architectural and archaeological sites, scientific principles of textile conservation, non- and micro-destructive analytical methods, the conservation of world heritage cities, risk-preparedness, survey of research for conservation, whereas documentation and information included a new corporate archive and image project.

whole programme received structure with an observatory at the core, and included research and development seminars, international and regional activities, services and an outreach component. This medium-term programme was complex, as it kept ICCROM's old identity courses, ensured the gradual transfer of responsibilities for several projects, and initiated new ones that needed attention. Budgetary constraints obliged management to review and re-plan the 1996-1999 medium-term programme. It focused on a reduced and carefully selected set of programmes and projects with fewer staff.

It became clear that a medium-term programme can only be carried out in a timely manner with solid, medium-term funding commitment from the Member States. Such support will not only stabilize the programme, but also the necessary extra-budgetary funding, which is very difficult to attract on a biennial basis.

output of such events grew from less than 16,000pd in 1984-85 to almost 26,000 in 1998-99, an increase of more than 60%. Member State Contributions remained fairly constant during the same period, while the total available budget in 1998-99 was only 22% above that of 1984-85 (in today's value). Events with regional scope accounted for about 3,000pd (16% of the total) in 1984-85 and for 14,000pd (55%) in 1998-99. During the same period, events with international scope have roughly maintained a comparable volume, fluctuating between 8,000 and 14,000pd.

New orientations

In the past, ICCROM focused on critical approaches to the technical aspects of conservation and preservation, and developed standards and ethics for scientific and professional conservation practice. The adapted programmes include the technical methods in more general conservation management approaches. In these models, curative and

preventive conservation are combined in one global heritage resource management process: integrated conservation. This is a holistic approach ensuring optimal conditions for conservation and for access to or use of heritage resources, where conservation is part of economic, educational, cultural and environmental planning and development. The models take into account the diversity of heritage resources, socio-economic, cultural and environmental contexts, the complexity and disparity of conditions and respect for cultural ethics. Special attention is given to

have enriched this evolution. The first is a structural and operational partnership with international organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM, IIC and others. One of the most important of these was the recognition of ICCROM in 1996 as a main partner for training initiatives and professional capacity building by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The second partnership has been developed with the European Union, which commissioned the NAMEC programme to ICCROM in 1999 in the context of its MEDA programme.

improve the professional and operational capacity of Member States to manage the conservation of their heritage resources and promote understanding of the social values of heritage. While training remains one of our most important outputs, it is now included in a more global, multi-faceted approach.

ICCROM offers a politically neutral platform where joint financial and logistical efforts have an important leverage effect, and its contribution remains technical and managerial.

In doing so, ICCROM slowly moves into the meaning of its vision: to be "The crossroads of



sustainable cultural tourism in the projects on heritage settlements and archaeological sites. In doing this, ICCROM's programmes contribute to the integration of cultural heritage conservation into regional, socio-economic and environmental planning and management, as well as to sustainable human development. Initially we depended on the support and expertise of a few partners identified in our Statutes. For the training courses of the seventies and eighties, we appealed to the expertise of partner institutions and individuals. In the strategic projects, however, the mobilization of an international network of professional institutions and individuals is in place, and has become a basic principle of project management. All projects are implemented with international, national or regional partners, and ICCROM Associate Membership has been reinterpreted as operational partnership in ICCROM projects. Three new kinds of partnerships

The third type of partnership has been created with various European development agencies, and can be extended to international organizations such as FAO and the World Bank, with partnerships being forged between development institutions and heritage conservation organizations. Finally, there is the longstanding partnership with the Italian government, which continued its support with staff secondment and the funding of regional projects in Africa and the Near and Middle East, and recently committed itself to refurbishing our headquarters.

The eight years of intense collaboration have led to important new trends in the Organization. ICCROM has moved from being primarily an international training centre to being a platform of international solidarity where international, national and regional scientific organizations, institutes and development agencies cooperate (in the real sense of the word) to

people, ideas and action at the service of cultural heritage world-wide." The Organization has enhanced its credibility on the international scene and its partnerships have proved their relevance and significance. Even during a period of budgetary constraints, 15 new Member States joined the Organization, and almost all Member States paid their arrears or committed themselves to payment plans. ICCROM enjoys the logistical or financial support of many development agencies, national governments and international organizations, and in recent years it has done more with fewer resources. It will be important to ensure the continuity of these new perspectives through solid structural funding by ICCROM's Member States.

At the end of this challenging but interesting period, I wish to thank all staff members, Council and Council Committee members for their collaboration and support. ■

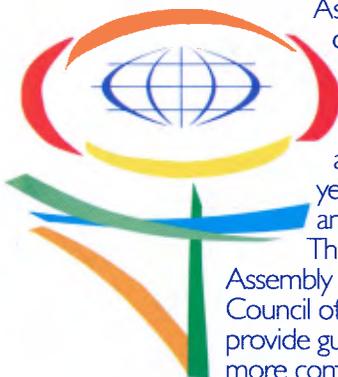
The 21st ICCROM General Assembly (5-7 April 2000, FAO Headquarters, Rome)

ICCROM is governed by a biennial General Assembly where delegates from its Member States examine and approve a two-year programme and budget. The General Assembly also elects a Council of experts who provide guidance on a more continuous basis. The 21st General Assembly of ICCROM was held April 5-7 in FAO Headquarters,

Rome and attracted delegates from 83 member governments and several associate member institutes. The main items on the agenda were the report of 1998-99 activities, the presentation of the proposed programme and budget for 2000-2001, the election of the Council, and the nomination and election of a new ICCROM Director-General. The out-going President of the General Assembly was Giovanni Scichilone,

Central Inspector of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities. The Inauguration of the General Assembly included statements by David Harcharik, Deputy Director-General of FAO; Mounir Bouchenaki, acting interim Assistant Director General for Culture, UNESCO; Franco Danieli, Under Secretary of State, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Giampaolo D'Andrea, Under Secretary of State, Italian Ministry of

Cultural Heritage and Activities; and Francesco Rutelli, Mayor of the City of Rome.



Election of ICCROM's Director-General

ICCROM's new Director-General - the seventh in the history of the organization - is **Dr Nicholas Stanley-Price**. He was elected in a closed session of the General Assembly, and was chosen over candidates from Germany, India, Spain and the United States. **Nicholas Stanley-Price**, with a doctorate in archaeology, succeeds Marc Laenen from Belgium, who has been Director-General since 1992. The mandate is for six years.

Dr Stanley-Price is no stranger to ICCROM, having been a staff member there in the 1980s while co-ordinating the annual course on Scientific Principles of Conservation. Since then, he continued his interests in professional conservation education while on the staff of the Getty Conservation Institute (1987-1995) and, for the last two years, as a lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology of University College London. He has specialized in the conservation of archaeological sites, and has organized training courses, field projects and consultancy missions in various countries including Argentina, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines and Turkey. He founded and edited the quarterly journal "Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites" and has published a number of books including "Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage" (Getty Conservation Institute, 1996, co-edited with Mansfield Kirby Talley, Jr. and Alessandra Melucco Vaccaro).

This will be the third time that a citizen from the United Kingdom leads the Organization. ICCROM's first Director was Harold J. Plenderleith from 1959 to 1971, while Sir Bernard Feilden served as the third Director from 1977 to 1981.



1. Francesco Rutelli, Mayor of Rome
2. Former ICCROM Director, Sir Bernard Feilden and Council Member Mansfield Kirby Talley Jr. (Netherlands)
3./4. Delegates at the General Assembly
5. ICCROM Staff at the General Assembly Welcome Desk

ICCROM rewards outstanding work in world heritage preservation

The ICCROM Award - first granted in 1979 - is conferred on individuals who have made a special contribution to the conservation, protection or restoration of the world's cultural heritage. In 2000, the twelfth ICCROM Awards recognised the outstanding contributions of the Algerian archaeologist and art historian, **Dr Mounir Bouchenaki**, and the Finnish architect, **Jukka Jokilehto**, to the world's heritage preservation. **Dr Bouchenaki** has devoted 35 years to cultural heritage world-wide. A former Director of Antiquities, Museums and Historical Monuments of Algeria, **Dr Bouchenaki** joined UNESCO in 1981. Since then, he has served as Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage, as well as assuming the additional role of Director of the

World Heritage Centre. Responsible for a number of conservation initiatives throughout Northern Africa and the Middle East, **Dr Bouchenaki** has also recently been named as UNESCO's Acting Assistant Director-General for Culture. Over the past three decades, **Dr Jokilehto** has earned a reputation as one of the leading authorities in architectural conservation. With a career at ICCROM spanning from 1973 to 1998, he has been a well-known teacher, lecturer, adviser and expert in Rome and abroad. He has also been a member of ICOMOS for over twenty years. His most recent work, "History of Architectural Conservation" (1999) confirms his lasting contribution to architectural history and criticism.

Dr Lambertus Van Zelst

ICCROM wishes to recognise the significant role played by the outgoing Chairperson of the ICCROM Council, **Dr Lambertus Van Zelst**, in the work of the Organization over the last decade. **Dr Van Zelst**, Director of the Center for Materials Research and Education at the Smithsonian Institution, was first elected to the ICCROM Council in 1988. During his subsequent terms as Chairman of the Finance and Programme Committee and then as Chairman of the Council, **Dr Van Zelst** displayed commitment and dedication to the ideals of the Organization and his valuable contributions to ICCROM policy and financial management are very much appreciated.



Jukka Jokilehto and Mounir Bouchenaki, recipients of the ICCROM Award with the winners of the MEDIA SAVE ART Awards, Alessandra Mammi and Emmanuel de Roux



MEDIA SAVE ART

ICCROM's biennial international press competition, MEDIA SAVE ART, awards prizes of \$4,000 each to the authors of the best newspaper and magazine articles addressed to the general public about the safeguard of cultural heritage. The winners of the 3rd edition of this prestigious award – **Emmanuel de Roux**, **Roland Paringaux** and **Alessandra Mammi** – were presented their prizes at the ICCROM General Assembly. A report on their prize-winning entries can be read in the Advocacy section of this newsletter.

Three new countries join ICCROM in 2000

ICCROM is pleased to welcome three new countries as Member States: Chad (6 February 2000), China (14 June 2000) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (19 June 2000). The total number of Member States of ICCROM now stands at **97**.

Collaboration between ICCROM and Italy celebrated

In 1959, the Italian Government agreed to host the headquarters of the newly created ICCROM and pledged to



provide all the necessary facilities including the logistical, scientific and financial support needed to run it. During the official inauguration of the General Assembly, ICCROM Director-General, Marc Laenen, paid tribute to the unique collaboration that has developed between Italy and ICCROM and stated that Italy was still the most important single direct and indirect contributor to the

Organization. ICCROM has published a 100-page, fully-illustrated book, "**ICCROM-ITALY, Forty Years for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage**", to celebrate the close co-operation between ICCROM and the Italian Government, Italian institutions and individuals over the past four decades. The book also provides a broad overview of the history and achievements of ICCROM, by documenting the evolution and development of ICCROM's world-wide programme of activities in training, research, co-operation, advocacy, and information, and its strong contacts with individuals, Member States and the international community.

Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, France Dijoud, France

ICCROM Council

The General Assembly election of half of the **ICCROM Council** (12 members) reflects the highly international profile of the Organization, and comprises the following 24 members: Salvador Aceves Garcia (Mexico), Maria de las Nieves Arias (Argentina), Ana Cepero Acan (Cuba), Charles Costain (Canada), Abdelaziz Daoulatti (Tunisia) Chairperson of the Council, France Dijoud (France) Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Erwin Emmerling (Germany), Bent Eshoj (Denmark), Byoung-mo Kim (Republic of Korea), Mansfield Kirby Talley Jr. (Netherlands), Magdalena Krebs Kaulen (Chile), Jane Lennon (Australia), José Maria Losada (Spain), Fernando Manzambi Vuvu (Angola), Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium), Carole Milner (United Kingdom), Sadatoshi Miura (Japan), Blanca Niño Norton (Guatemala), Godfrey Mahachi (Zimbabwe), Nils Marstein (Norway), Olga Pizano (Colombia), Tej Singh (India), Lazar Sumanov (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Agnes Timár Balázs (Hungary).



Council Chairperson, Abdelaziz Daoulatti, Tunisia

Michele Cordaro

It was with deep regret that ICCROM learned of the death of **Michele Cordaro**, Director of the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR). The General Assembly noted that this was a considerable loss to the conservation community and remembered Mr Cordaro's strong working relationships and support to ICCROM. In respect for their deceased colleague, the General Assembly observed a moment of silence.



African Museum Director General highlights culture and development

"Museums around the world must make radical efforts to change the way the public sees them", so said **Dr George Abungu**, Director-General of the National

Museums of Kenya. In his address to the General Assembly on conservation and museum issues, **Dr Abungu** conceded that museums were often

perceived as old buildings full of dusty relics. But he asserted that "museums of the 21st century are places to explore, and to learn through discovery".

ICCROM continues to build new and strengthen existing relationships with partners in cultural heritage

International Council of Museums (ICOM)

During an official visit to ICCROM headquarters in February, Dr **Manus Brinkman**, ICOM Secretary General participated in the workshop "Youth and the Preservation of Cultural Heritage: European Experiences" and in discussions with ICCROM staff emphasised his interest in forging stronger links with ICCROM. He stated that the safeguard of museum collections and heritage at risk, as well as institutional and professional networking, could be possible areas for future collaboration.

International Council of Museums-Conservation Committee (ICOM-CC)

Ties with ICOM-CC are getting stronger. Since the beginning of 2000, ICCROM is the home of the ICOM-CC secretariat which is managed by Isabelle Verger, a freelance conservator-restorer. In November 2000, ICCROM is going to host a special gathering of the board with the coordinators of the 21 working groups. The objective of the meeting is to formulate ICOM-CC's mission and to review the committee's structure and operation. The meeting also presents a great opportunity for our two organizations to better harmonize their respective programmes.

Council of Europe

In March 2000, ICCROM was accepted as an observer in the CCPat meetings of the Council of Europe. The CCPat is the intergovernmental platform of the Council of Europe, which develops and approves its programmes in the conservation of cultural property.

Istituto Centrale per il Restauro

Ms. **Almamarca Mignosi Tantillo** has been nominated Director of the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR), Rome. She succeeds the late **Michele Cordaro**.

The Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)

In May 2000, the newly elected Secretary-General of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), Dr **Siri Myrvoll**, visited ICCROM Headquarters. Dr Myrvoll met with the ICCROM Heritage Settlements staff (**Herb Stovel**, **Nobuko Inaba**, **Elena Incerti Medici** and **Katri Lisitzin**), and Dr **Nicholas Stanley-Price**, Director-General elect, to discuss collaboration between her organization and the Heritage Settlements ITUC programme.



Nobuko Inaba, ICCROM staff member and Dr Siri Myrvoll, Secretary-General, OWHC

World Bank

As World Bank programmes begin to give prominent focus to improving care for cultural heritage within mainstream development, collaboration with ICCROM has increased. Within the framework of 'Culture Counts: A Conference on Financing Resources and the Economics of Culture in Sustainable Development' (Florence, Italy, October 4-7, 1999), sponsored by the World Bank, UNESCO and the Government of Italy, ICCROM organized a specialist forum during which 23 experts discussed cultural heritage concerns and economic evaluation. ICCROM has also recently participated in World Bank colloquia on cultural heritage themes (e.g. 'Preserving the Architecture of Historic Cities and Sacred Places') in Washington, and in technical missions to Ethiopia to review the conservation management programme in Axum, and to Eritrea to examine a range of conservation projects.

In memoriam

Ernest Connally the first Chairman of US/ICOMOS (1967-1975), and later Secretary General of ICOMOS, passed away 23 December 1999. He was a key force behind the establishment of the World Heritage Convention. Dr Connally received many preservation awards in the United States and in 1987 was decorated by the French Government in recognition of his contributions to cultural advancement. In 1996 he was awarded the Gazzola Prize in Sofia.

Fausta Gallo, from the Istituto Centrale per la Patologia del Libro, former SPC lecturer on paper and photo conservation, and long-time collaborator with ICCROM passed away in August 2000.

Johan Lodewijks died on 25 July at the age of 70. He was the founding director of the former Central Research Laboratory for Objects of Art and Science in Amsterdam (now part of the Institut Collectie Nederland (ICN)). He also founded the training centre known as the Opleiding Restauratoren. Dr Lodewijks served ICCROM for many years in different capacities. He was a member of ICCROM's Council in the years 1975-1985 and 1988-1989, and was its chair from 1977 to 1985. He was also a regular lecturer on the annual Scientific Principles of Conservation course, for which he taught in his particular area of expertise of textile conservation. In 1992, he received the ICCROM Award.

Alessandra Melucco Vaccaro, passed away August 30, 2000 at the age of 60. She was Director of Archaeology in the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and also a professor of conservation at the University of Venice. She was always a close colleague and adviser to ICCROM, notably for its projects of advocacy and education in cultural heritage awareness.



ICCROM's new **Director-General, Dr Nicholas Stanley-Price**, spoke with Terry Little, Head of Communications, about his career in cultural heritage, the challenges facing conservation and the unique role that ICCROM has played – and continues to play – in the conservation world.

When and how did you become interested in conservation?

In the course of archaeological research and field work, I became aware of the issues connected with the conservation of sites and what was involved in making the decision whether or not to restore a site. I had never been given any exposure to these sorts of questions despite the benefit of a good basic training in archaeology. A number of years ago, conservation hadn't been a part of any university training in archaeology.

Is it correct to say that there was no clear link between archaeology and conservation at that time?

Thirty years ago, there was certainly no clear link presented in archaeological training. If one thought about conservation, it referred to conservators who were on museum staffs and looked after

museum collections. There were a few who used to work on archaeological excavations but they were very rare.

You have been involved in this field for the past 30 years. Do you feel that conservation has changed much over this period?

I believe the field has changed enormously, especially in the range of material culture – the material evidence about cultural heritage – that is now considered important enough to be actively conserved and to be the object of conservation policies. If the emphasis 30 years ago was on historic buildings, archaeological sites, museum collections, libraries, it has now been extended into every conceivable aspect of heritage. It is now culturally much broader – looking at landscapes and entire urban quarters instead of individual buildings; and looking

at materials and creations of the last 20 or 30 years, many of which are already recognized as being historically or aesthetically significant and therefore worthy of preservation. At the same time, these have been raising all sorts of interesting questions about the preservation and relevance of modern or synthetic materials, which nobody thought about years ago.

One of your previous experiences was as a staff member of ICCROM. How do you view ICCROM's reaction to all these changes?

When I was at ICCROM, I was most closely associated with one of the regular training courses on Scientific Principles of Conservation which still exists, albeit adapted and transferred to other regions. The topics of ICCROM's training courses have considerably broadened in scope

since the 1980s, when there were the core courses of Scientific Principles of Conservation; Architectural Conservation; Mural Paintings Conservation and Preventive Conservation in Museums. There are courses now in every aspect of preventive care of museum collections, often under quite different conditions to those in Europe, such as the PREMA programme and others on built heritage such as the courses on landscape and urban conservation; and the conservation of decorative surfaces. Thus, ICCROM has monitored trends in the conservation world and has developed its activities accordingly.

Did living in Rome affect your views or your vision of conservation?

I believe it must have, especially for its importance in conveying an impression of the conservation of a city as a whole, as opposed to singling out individual historic buildings for restoration and treatment.

On the other hand, you spent about a decade living in Los Angeles, a very different kind of city. How might that have affected your outlook?

[The two cities] are very different but that experience has had a very positive effect. People often think of Los Angeles as a complete contrast to Rome – the eternal city, full of culture – whereas Los Angeles is a city “without culture”. But Los Angeles has its places of immense significance to its inhabitants, be they murals or historic buildings from the turn of the century. The crucial thing is that in whatever context, whatever kind of city one finds oneself in, there are always places which are significant to people, which they consider their heritage and which they are interested in conserving.

You have a lot of experience in other well-known conservation institutes like the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) and more recently at the Institute of Archaeology at University College London (UCL). How would you compare these two institutes to ICCROM?

They can be compared in terms of the work that they do, but their statutory functions and the way that they are set up are very different. On the one hand, ICCROM is intergovernmental and must respond to the needs and

requests of Member States. The GCI is also a world leader in conservation but, as a private foundation, it has a very different mandate and does not have to respond to voting members. So its scope can be world-wide but its mission can be very different. The Institute of Archaeology at UCL is an academic body and the institute with the longest history of training people in archaeology and conservation for archaeology, and has the largest archaeology department in the English-speaking world. It is very internationally oriented but very different to ICCROM and to the GCI, as it emphasises pushing forward the frontiers of research in archaeology as an academic discipline, as well as conservation and the management of cultural heritage generally.

What do you think are some of the keys to successful training? And what do you perceive as ICCROM’s role in training?

The essential goal of training is to ensure that those being trained have fully understood what they are learning and feel confident about putting into practice what they have learned. The key to successful training must lie in the evaluation phase. However distinguished the teachers, however good the content of the programme, and however desirable the place in which the course is held, unless you succeed in making those students confident about using the techniques they have just learned, then you can never say that the course had been entirely successful.

ICCROM has pioneered many of the approaches to training at the international level.



ICCROM training activity: Scientific Principles of Conservation 1999, Rome



Nicholas Stanley-Price at the inauguration of the PMDA – Programme for Museum Development in Africa Mombasa, Kenya, August 2000

A continuing subject of discussion is how best to adjust to changing realities in the conservation world and to changing ideas about the form and nature of training and, especially in recent years, making sure that training methods are culturally appropriate. Mention should be made of the PREMA programme which pioneered ICCROM's change of approach and has a very carefully planned long-term strategy for making a difference in the preventive conservation of collections in Africa. Many people have pointed to ICCROM's PREMA programme as having been a model and something from which others could draw lessons in organizing successful training in a culturally appropriate way.

You have been involved in conservation projects in every part of the world. Is there any one project that you found particularly interesting?

Most of the projects in which I have been involved have been concerned with training. I have always been fascinated by the challenge of organizing training in another country and trying to understand something of the cultural as well as socio-economic contexts in which the people who are being trained live. I particularly enjoyed a mosaic conservation course in Cyprus in the late 1980s: it involved two seasons of field

work in training about eight mosaic conservators in the conservation of an outstandingly important site at Paphos in Cyprus. The project gave me a real feeling of contributing to the long-term conservation of the island's cultural heritage. Another project, undertaken over three seasons, involved leading a team for the conservation of rock art in a very remote area of the Baja California Peninsula in Mexico. The focus of the work also involved organizing a management plan to protect the sites from excessive visitors. The experience was wonderful, not only for the natural beauty of the environment but also for the very impressive rock art, a very good team and excellent collaboration with our Mexican colleagues.

No discussion about conservation these days fails to make reference to funding. Do you think that funding is a problem?

If you have ambitious ideas and programmes, they need to be funded and there is bound to be competition from other organizations wishing to do similar things. And yet, when it comes down to action to improve the conditions of a certain site or museum, there is much people can do without access to a great amount of funding. A lot can be done with very simple tools, the right attitude and adequate knowledge. Lack of lavish funding is not necessarily an obstacle to improvement – at a general level – in the conservation of quite a lot of what we consider to be cultural heritage. However, the field of cultural heritage can never attain the sort of profile it deserves at the political and international level if there is not substantial funding for the exchange of experience, students and trainees, and we need to persist in raising consciousness and funds.



There has been a fair amount of recent press on the idea that the public has an important role in conservation. Would you agree with that?

Absolutely. We are conserving because we value certain things, certain places with which we are familiar and which we think of as being part of our heritage, or which we think are so outstanding that they are part of a universal heritage and are of importance to everyone. People ascribe value to these things, thus you cannot eliminate people from the whole

discussion of conservation. Our work is being done for the benefit of the public. At the same time, we are dependent on the public to let us know what is important to them and it is important that they play a role in the actual protection and guarding of places and objects. There is great interest now in volunteer schemes, volunteer stewards – members of the public who are motivated to protect something which means a lot to them and don't expect to be paid. I cannot conceive how conservation, as such, could be a viable field without the role of the public.

Is there something that you personally have found very important to conserve?

Having moved around from country to country I have spent much less time in England, my native country. A year ago I found myself back in England and had to clear out the family house. I came across boxes and suitcases of family archives and letters which I had never seen before. After working all these years in conservation, understanding more about the value of heritage and about how you physically conserve different materials, I certainly saw all those boxes in a very different light than if I had seen them at the age of 18.

What do you think is the most misunderstood thing about conservation?

There are plenty of things that are misunderstood. One of the things that is unfortunate is the cliché way in which most conservation projects are written about in the media. How often do we read the phrase, “restorers at work returning it [object] to its former glory.” In a very simple way, it is true that they are trying to restore it to its former glory. But a conservator would argue for a much more complex understanding that we cannot go back to what it was either in medieval times or in the Renaissance, let alone in the ancient world. That is how media stories usually portray conservation, as some kind of magical touch that will make an object look just

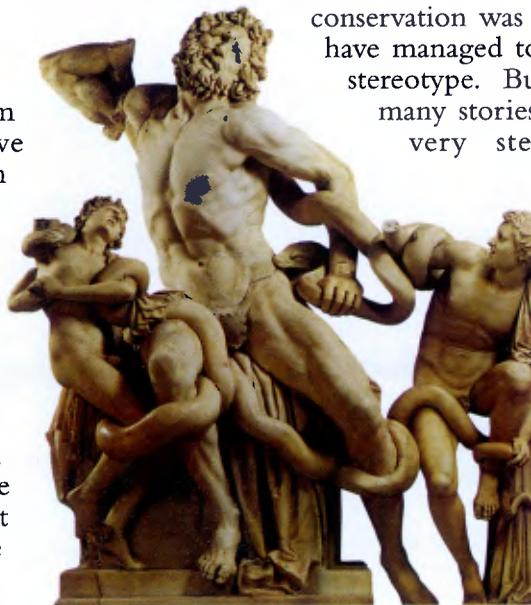
as it was when it was new. Fortunately there are initiatives, such as ICCROM's own MEDIA SAVE ART programme, that now encourage more informed coverage of conservation.

How much of this is the fault of the conservator? And how much the fault of media?

It is a bit of both. We are all familiar with the stereotype of the conservator, who works in the back rooms of the museum conserving objects and who finds it difficult to communicate with the public and media. Years ago people realised that this was a fault in the way in which conservation was presenting itself and have managed to get away from the stereotype. But, at the same time, many stories are dealt with in a very stereotyped way in newspapers: for example, the way in which most archaeological discoveries are reported in the media really hasn't changed in the last 50 or 60 years.

It is always, “amazing discovery, a new Pompeii”. Stories may not run unless they include the discovery of skeletons and gold. I am exaggerating, but

The Laocoon



these are the clichés that are still very common in attracting public interest and they are a complete travesty of what modern archaeology is about.

Trick question. What is your favourite work of art?

I won't say it is my favourite work of art, but one of the most fascinating works of art for anybody interested in conservation is the sculpture of the Laocöon in the Vatican Museums. It is an outstanding work of art, recorded in antiquity, re-discovered, wrongly restored in the Renaissance and radically re-interpreted in the twentieth century. There are just so many lessons to be learnt from that one work of art, as it exemplifies the fascination of conservation and the need to question thoroughly why we do what we do. ■

Programmes and Activities

ICCROM programme activities are organized both in Rome and elsewhere around the world, taking a variety of forms.

There are courses, meetings, seminars and publications on a wide range of topics, as well as technical advisory missions and other forms of support to the

Member States. Moreover, ICCROM's Documentation and Information Service offers a range of products for conservation professionals through the ICCROM website or by correspondence.

What follows here is an overview of recent activities and a glimpse of others to come. They have been organized within the structure of four programme clusters: Advocacy; Architecture and Archaeological Sites; Collections; and Heritage Settlements plus Information and Documentation Services.





Education specialists from 10 European countries came to ICCROM headquarters to exchange experiences which raise young people's awareness of the fragility and conservation of cultural heritage. 'Youth and the Safeguard of Heritage' workshop, ICCROM, February 2000

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ICCROM aims to create strategies and instruments for raising society's awareness about the value of cultural heritage, the fragility of that heritage and the meaning of conservation, and the problems concerning the conservation of cultural heritage. ICCROM has mobilized the media in favour of cultural heritage and opened up the world of conservation to the general public through MEDIA SAVE ART and various advocacy activities aimed at different target groups such as schoolchildren, teachers, tourist guides and visitors.

The **Advocacy Programme** is aimed at conservation professionals, the educational sector and the communications sector, and its activities include the Edmat Colloquium; workshop advocacy; educational materials; sharing ICCROM's experience; and the Media Save Art award.

Media Save Art - 3rd Edition

Informing the public about the threats facing cultural heritage and the efforts necessary to preserve it is the rationale behind ICCROM's MEDIA SAVE ART award. The biennial press competition – open to all journalists – awards prizes of \$4,000 each to the authors of the best articles dealing with the safeguard of cultural heritage, published respectively in newspapers and magazines.

For the 3rd MEDIA SAVE ART awards, a total of 338 articles were received from 102 journalists in 46 countries. Of these, the competition jury chose winners from *Le Monde*

(France) and *L'Espresso* (Italy) and they were presented with their prizes during the General Assembly.

The French journalists Emmanuel de Roux and Roland Paringaux were rewarded in the newspaper category for a series of 13 articles, '*Razzia sur les objets d'art*', published in *Le Monde*. The prize-winning articles examined the various aspects of the illegal traffic in artworks world-wide and highlighted the complicity of authorities, the lack of appropriate legislation, the consequence of wars, and unscrupulous collectors and auction houses as responsible

for the perpetuation of the trade.

In the magazine category, the jury awarded first prize to the Italian journalist, Alessandra Mammi, for "*Il Leonardo ritrovato*", an illustrated report on the 20-year restoration of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper. The investigative study, published in *L'Espresso*, describes the numerous cultural, technical and economic difficulties encountered during the conservation and restoration processes, as well as the results obtained. In addition, the competition jury conferred a Special Mention on the Peruvian



Gael de Guichen launching a new ICCROM publication, *Youth and the Safeguard of Heritage*

journalist Carlos Necochea Flores for a series of articles in *El Comercio* that denounced a very dangerous law, which allows the sale of archaeological areas as farmland.

A Special Mention was also given to Anita Addad Reem, whose article in the *Lebanese Daily Star* dealt with the perennial conflict between urban development and the

conservation of cultural property.

The winning articles of the 3rd MEDIA SAVE ART award can be read on-line at: www.iccrom.org

Youth and the safeguard of heritage

In February 2000, a working group met in Rome to discuss the theme: "How to extend/develop the participation and support of schoolchildren in heritage conservation".

The meeting identified two lines of action as the basis of future action, namely: interest in cultural heritage - and thus commitment to its preservation - should be stimulated at the

school level; and teachers should be motivated and inspired to advocate cultural heritage preservation inside and outside the classroom.

Advocacy Publications

As part of a series on "Raising public awareness of safeguarding cultural heritage," the advocacy programme has recently produced two publications. *Youth and the Safeguard of Heritage* is addressed to the educational departments of museums or international organizations, conservators and tour guides. It provides advice from heritage specialists, practical information and examples of successful projects. *The Press and the Safeguard of Heritage* offers a worldwide panorama of the current situation, a selection of published articles and introductions by experts from the world of media and conservation. These two books complete a series which began with *Raising Public Awareness of the Safeguard of Heritage*, published by the Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1999.

Ongoing Focus of the Advocacy Programme

In the next 18 months, the Advocacy Programme proposes focusing activities on: developing "advocacy" as an integrated component of all ICCROM's programmes; producing materials which educators (primary and secondary schools) can use to teach about the conservation of cultural property; creating teaching modules for conservation professionals; and producing information material for the communications sector on the benefits of conservation and the vulnerability of cultural heritage.





Pan-American Course on the Conservation and Management of Earthen Architectural and Archaeological Heritage – PAT99, test yard, site museum, Chan Chan, Peru

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The **Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme** contributes to ICCROM's role in world-wide conservation and restoration of cultural property by initiating, developing, promoting and facilitating conservation and restoration in the field of historic-archaeological architectural heritage.

The Programme comprises three projects: Terra, NAMEC and SITES.

It manages follow-up to the former International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC), and also provides the ICCROM Laboratory Service.

Terra

Project Terra aims to develop the conservation of earthen architectural heritage – as a science, a field of study, a professional practice and a social endeavour.

The recent Second Pan-American Course on the Conservation and Management of Earthen Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (Curso Panamericano sobre la Conservación y el Manejo del Patrimonio Arquitectónico Histórico-Arqueológico de Tierra) – familiarly known as PAT99¹ (Trujillo, Peru, 31 October – 10 December, 1999) – was the last in the ten-year history of short-term, mid-career PAT courses. Attracting 27 architects, archaeologists, and conservators from 14 countries in Latin America, the course was designed to promote the use of inter-disciplinary scientific methods in conservation on an archaeological site.

One of the outcomes of PAT99 was that a value-driven planning methodology has been applied to the development of a conservation

management plan for Chan Chan. The plan, undertaken by the Instituto Nacional de Cultura–La Libertad, with the support of UNESCO and the Terra partners, was completed in 1999 and has been legally adopted by the Peruvian Government to be applied on the site.

One of the challenges Project Terra faces is to develop earthen architecture as a field of study at the university level, by elaborating and testing training methodologies and didactic materials, developing faculty, and building a university consortium. Importantly, PAT99 also served as a means of synthesizing and codifying the body of knowledge amassed through these years of training activities, in preparation for working with universities. By capturing this cumulative experience and exploring innovative approaches to education in this area, PAT99 was a testing ground for improved teaching methodologies and materials.

¹ PAT99 was a collaboration of the GCI, ICCROM, CRATerre-EAG, and the Instituto Nacional de Cultura–La Libertad (INC-LL), a regional agency of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura del Peru.

UNESCO Chair and the Terra Consortium

A significant channel for developing university-level study of earthen architecture will be the UNESCO Chair on Earthen Architecture, Constructive Cultures and Sustainable Development. Formally inaugurated in October of 1998, the Chair is a vehicle for working with universities and other training institutions, and is aimed at developing formal education programmes related to earthen architecture.

Through a joint programme, the UNESCO Chair and Project Terra partners (CRATerre-EAG, ICCROM, and the GCI) will cooperate in the development of curricula, didactic materials, and faculty. They hope to create a consortium of universities and training institutions addressing the conservation of earthen architecture.



Terra Project partners, CRATerre-EAG, Getty Conservation Institute and ICCROM met in May 2000 for a coordination meeting, Rome

The Project Terra partners will be collectively responsible for identifying institutional partners, co-ordinating the consortium, fostering the development of specific programmes, and facilitating the exchange of information and ideas amongst collaborators. The partners will also collaborate directly with institutions to develop educational initiatives in earthen architecture and to integrate them within the institution's existing curricula/programmes in conservation, architecture, engineering, planning and/or related disciplines. It is anticipated that the institutions, as well as working with the Terra partners, will also work with

other universities and training organizations involved in the Terra Consortium. A benefit of the programme will be the sharing of information among Consortium members as the network develops.

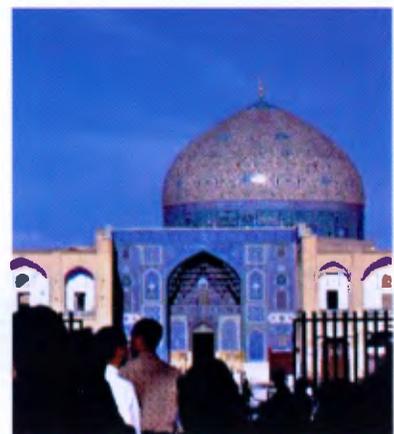
NAMEC

NAMEC is a 'Support Programme for Cultural Heritage of North Africa and Near and Middle East Countries' – created in the framework of collaboration between the Italian Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo – Ministero degli Affari Esteri and ICCROM. It aims to strengthen capacities for the conservation of cultural heritage in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. The project began in 1992, mainly with Italian funding, in addition to substantial contributions from the Getty Grant Program, UNESCO, and the French Government for the organization of its first phase (the Tunis architectural conservation course, 1993-1996). During 1998-2000, the European Commission (DG1-B) contributed with funds for the development of the above-mentioned course (Tunis) and for two additional NAMEC project components (Algiers Course, and Rabat Course; both on matters of movable property). During the first phase of NAMEC (1993-1998), a survey on the state of cultural heritage in the Maghreb was undertaken and regional seminars and specialized conservation courses were held. The second phase of the programme (1997-2001) has focused on transferring responsibilities to host countries of the region. In North Africa, the Architectural Conservation Course – now in a third edition – is managed by the Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine in Tunis. In addition, the Tunis course has been extended to other countries in the region

with parallel courses: the Algiers course dealing with objects in an archaeological context (*le cours d'Alger de conservation et restauration des biens archéologiques* is being managed by the Agence Nationale d'Archéologie et de Protection des Sites et Monuments Historiques (ANAPSMH); and the Rabat course on museum collections (*cours de Rabat de conservation-restauration des collections de musées au Maroc*) has been undertaken in collaboration with the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles (DPC).

SITES

The conservation and management of archaeological sites in the Near and Middle East Countries has been recognized as a priority in several international meetings. Additionally, ICCROM has held exploratory meetings in January and November 1997, and undertaken technical missions in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria between 1997 and 1999. These initiatives have resulted in a preliminary assessment report of conditions that influence the conservation and management of sites in the region. Based on this report (available in the ICCROM Library), a five-year (2000-2004) programme of training and implementation of comprehensive management planning for archaeological sites will be part of a general



ICCROM strategy concerning archaeological heritage. The main premise is that an integrated, participatory and value-driven methodological approach will yield the best responses to the complex and varied conditions currently affecting the conservation of sites in the region.

ICCROM Laboratory

The ICCROM Laboratory is a scientific service managed as a part of the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme. It aims to provide support to all other programmes and activities foreseen in ICCROM's Biennial Programme and Budget. The present laboratory structure was created in 1996 thanks to a



A group of students from the Escola Superior de Conservación de Galicia, Spain, visiting ICCROM Laboratory with Ernesto Borelli

contribution of ICCROM's Plenderleith Fund. It was completely reorganized in the Cortile del Porto in 1997 with funds from the Italian Government. The ICCROM Laboratory currently carries out activities

related to applied science and training, supporting ICCROM programmes and giving technical advice on conservation issues. As a resource and reference point for conservation professionals active within the framework of ICCROM programmes it offers assistance in diagnosis of decay processes and monitoring and provides facilities for experimental studies carried out by visiting scientists, fellowship holders, interns and others. These activities are often implemented in collaboration with scientific partners, including laboratories of Italian universities and institutions, such as the ICR and the 'Centro Nazionale per le Ricerche' as well as some conservation services of Member States.

The Stele of Axum

The city of Axum in Ethiopia is renowned for erecting in the third century AD a number of stelae – unique stone slabs often with geometrical designs – that are considered almost certainly to have funerary significance (Newsletter #24, September 1998). Of the three stelae described by the Deutsche Aksum Expedition Report (1913), it was the 24 meter high example that was removed on Mussolini's instructions in 1937 and erected at the Piazza di Porta Capena, Rome. On March 4, 1997, the governments of Italy and Ethiopia signed a joint statement regarding its return to Ethiopia.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign

Affairs has entrusted ICCROM with the study of the state of conservation of the stele. In this framework, the ICCROM team, in close collaboration with Ethiopian experts, eminent Italian institutions, such as the ICR, the Università di Roma "La Sapienza", the Università di Napoli "Federico II" and the Università di Padova, as well as Italian experts, has undertaken a study of scenarios for the transfer of the stele.

This has involved analysing the foundation and exploring hypotheses for dismantling, transporting and remounting it in Axum.

As the integrity of the stele is of primary importance, operational risks during the dismantling and transport, as well as those *in situ* in Ethiopia, have been carefully studied. Details on the technical hypotheses are included in the report, 'La Stele di Axum – Progetto di Smontaggio e trasporto della Stele di Axum dall'Italia in Etiopia'.



Stele of Axum, survey work, Rome

Ongoing Focus of the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme

This Programme aims to define a strategic approach to develop the field of conservation of historic-archaeological architectural heritage.

This will be based on the following principles: permanent dialogue, including debate with architectural conservation services in Member States; local empowerment in the planning and implementation of activities related to historic-archaeological architectural conservation; national /regional ownership of projects and activities; international partnerships among all organizations active in architectural conservation initiatives; and an active network of professionals.

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*Participants react to a simulated disaster during
'Scientific Principles of Conservation
– SPC 99', Rome*

Museums, libraries and archives face the double challenge of conserving collections for future generations while, at the same time, making those collections available for the enjoyment and education of the community today. ICCROM will explore ways of reconciling these priorities through its wide-ranging activities in the conservation of collections.

The **Collections Programme** is organized into the following five inter-related areas of action: Professional Development; Institutional Projects; Debates on Directions; Support Service; and Participation Building.

In the Professional Development area the Collections programme continues to focus on mid-career training at a national, regional and international level, working with partners on issues such as the contents, teaching and learning methods and materials, and evaluation, within an interdisciplinary and inter-cultural framework. This action area includes efforts to increase and diversify the ways in which conservation concerns are included in the initial educational programmes of different heritage professionals, such as archaeologists, archivists, museologists and architects.

Institutional Projects cover a range of activities aimed at stimulating and supporting institutions to analyse, experiment with and improve ways in which conservation is integrated in their activities and services to the community. Support Service and Participation Building aim at nurturing and strengthening professional networks, including providing ad hoc and tailored support responding to institutional requests for information and advice.

In future ICCROM will also foster the development of appropriate new attitudes and knowledge by engaging an ever-widening circle of professionals in debates on emerging ideas through the internet and face to face.

In April 2000, the international seminar held at ICCROM, 'Developing Strategies in Conservation, Education and Training', reflected on the current challenges facing the conservation of movable cultural heritage and how these might be integrated into the processes of education and training. The discussions which involved key partners from five regions have already promoted changes in our training activities, to focus on interdisciplinarity, heritage values and communication.

Teamwork for Preventive Conservation

Beginning in 1995 and concluding this year, eleven European museums and sixteen advisory services have participated in ICCROM's experimental "Teamwork for Preventive Conservation" project. "Teamwork" assists museums to form multi-disciplinary teams for preventive conservation and implement short- to medium-term plans for action. By networking with partners, the museums launch activities that also assist other museums to implement teamwork for preventive conservation.

Each of the museums has used the Teamwork project to make improvements in the participation and awareness amongst its own staff, establish museum-wide management frameworks and update collections care.

Through experimentation and development of the project and the concept with its partners, ICCROM has developed brief documents for self-assessment and planning in the teamwork approach: Preventive Conservation Indicators and Team-Building. These are available on the ICCROM web site. A complete Teamwork Resource Kit is currently in preparation.

At the national level, the original four museums involved in the project (from Portugal, France, Belgium and Northern Ireland), have launched ambitious projects, with assistance from ICCROM and the European Commission Raphael project. These range from producing a public awareness video and a collections handling manual, to operating a resource centre



Teamwork

for other museums, and developing a national preventive conservation strategy. Amongst other notable creative new projects are those of the National Ethnographic Museum of Hungary, Czech National Museum and the Royal Netherlands Army and Arms Museum which are joining with other museums to share technical information and training courses. Their innovative methods include reference web pages and a wide distribution of resource manuals translated into different languages.

Towards a European Preventive Conservation Strategy

ICCROM and five co-organizers¹, with funding from the European Commission Raphael Programme, are taking the leadership in developing a European Preventive Conservation Strategy. At the national level, the strategy will assist ministries of culture, museums and conservation services to justify, plan and implement services in support of preventive conservation, and at the international level it will allow concerted planning and action to support preventive conservation in Europe.

An essential element in developing this strategy will be ICCROM's experience in the Teamwork project, as well as the data that ICCROM has collected from its recent Preventive Conservation Survey of European Museums and Services.

This information will be presented to the high-level meeting of museums and cultural

ministries from 24 European nations (15 EC and 9 non-EC) who will meet in Vantaa, Finland (21-22 September, 2000) to develop the European Preventive Conservation Strategy.



Museum directors from the Teamwork for Preventive Conservation Project present their definition of 'preventive conservation' in five languages (Rome, 1999)

¹ The organizations are EVTEK Institute - Department of Conservation Studies (Finland), Instituto José de Figueiredo (Portugal), Ministry of Cultural Heritage (Hungary), Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France, and ICCROM)

CURRIC - Curricula for Conservation Scientists

A Conservation Scientist (CS) today can be defined as a scientist with a degree in one of the natural, physical and/or applied scientific disciplines and with further knowledge in conservation (ethics, history, cultural values, historical technologies, past and present conservation technologies and practice, specific scientific aspects, etc.) which enables him/her to contribute to the study and conservation of Cultural Heritage within an interdisciplinary team.

From 'Definition of a Conservation Scientist, Bologna Document', November 1999

Scientists - whether chemists, biologists, physicists, geologists - are becoming increasingly involved in conservation activities. However, the education and training of scientists in conservation-related areas is still limited in university faculties in

most countries.

How best to prepare conservation scientists has been the subject of much enquiry and debate by the international community over recent years: ICCROM has undertaken two surveys on the subject (Scientific Research for Conservation (1997-98) and The Feasibility of Training Curriculum for Conservation Scientists (1998-99), and the topic was discussed at an ad hoc session of the ICOM-CC Working Group on Scientific Methods of Examination of Works of Art during the ICOM-CC conference (Lyon, 29 August-3 September 1999).

As a means to discuss the need and feasibility of a postgraduate training programme for conservation scientists, ICCROM organized an international seminar, in collaboration with the Universities of Bologna (Italy), Oviedo (Spain),

Thessaloniki (Greece) and Aachen (Germany) entitled, 'University Postgraduate Curricula for Conservation Scientists' (Bologna, 26-27 November 1999). The three-day seminar discussed the role, professional profile and options for training conservation scientists.

The seminar attracted more than 50 representatives from scientific departments of universities, research institutions whose activity is entirely or partly devoted to the

conservation of cultural heritage and schools of conservation-restoration. Although the majority of the participants were from countries of the European Union, others from Europe, North and Latin America, North Africa, and Asia attended.

The seminar resulted in the preparation and approval of 'The Bologna Document', which defines the role and professional profile requirements of conservation scientists and should serve as a basis for future action.



Participants at the Curric Seminar, November 1999, Bologna, Italy

Pacific Island Museum Association (PIMA)

'Working together, preserving, celebrating and nurturing the cultural heritage and resources of the peoples of the Pacific Islands'

The Vision of PIMA, 1997.

The PREMO Programme (1994-2000) has succeeded in transferring responsibilities for conservation training and research activities to the countries of the Pacific Island States. The newly founded Pacific Island Museums Association (PIMA), based in Fiji, has received international recognition by ICOM, ICOMOS and UNESCO and counts ICCROM as a permanent member. As a regional, multilingual, non-profit organization, PIMA is already assisting Pacific museums, cultural centres and peoples to safeguard, conserve and disseminate the

cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands² through a series of training activities, a newsletter and Website.

PIMA has also organized two general assembly meetings (August 1999 and February 2000), in which members developed vision and mission statements, together with a three-year action plan. The PIMA Conservation Action Plan (2000-2003) aims to build up the existing PIMA/PREMO network of conservation skills and to develop five museums as centres of knowledge, training and advisory skills.

The five museums will focus on the following thematic areas:

Palau - community involvement in conservation and training the trainers

French Polynesia - conservation in storage

New Caledonia - conservation in exhibits

Papua New Guinea - planning, adaptation and management of museum buildings

Vanuatu - audio-visual preservation
These museums will exchange professionals amongst themselves and act as leaders in conservation for all PIMA museums.

A symposium, Team-Building and Teaching Skills in Conservation was intended as the first regional event in the Action Plan. The activity, to have been held in Fiji in June 2000, was cancelled due to the local political situation. The individual museums are continuing action on the themes in the Plan and a regional meeting is scheduled to take place in conjunction with the South Pacific Arts Festival in October 2000.

The PIMA Website (sponsored by the World Heritage Centre) is at: www.pacificislandsmuseum.org



Paper Conservation - USA

"Preservation Principles for Paper-Based Collections: Fundamentals and Future Directions in a Digital World" was an international course held in Washington, DC from 28 June to 6 August, 1999. The course was organized with the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education (SCMRE), and in collaboration with the Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Park Service, and National Geographic Society. The course was a part of a series of

paper conservation training initiatives undertaken by ICCROM in collaboration with specialized institutions in different parts of the world. ICCROM is very proud of this opportunity to collaborate with colleagues in the U.S.A. to develop this line of action.

The international ICCROM course syllabus was enriched by the incorporation of recent U.S. developments in conservation research and preservation management. The course structure was based on the strategic plans of

major U.S. repositories, many of which are based in the Washington area. The vast experience of SCMRE in research, education and outreach activities provided an inspiring setting for the event.

An important result of the course for the organizers and participants alike was the course calendar built on the internet. It contains not only the detailed day-to-day course programme, but also an extensive selection of images, texts and links to background material available on the internet.

Scientific Principles of Conservation (SPC) - Italy

ICCROM has been a pioneer in advocating the relevance of scientific principles to the conservation of cultural heritage.

The SPC programme aims to reinforce the capacity of the conservation profession to respond to challenges from developments in the scientific, technical and informatics fields, as well as by new institutional approaches to conservation activities.

The SPC International Course (ICCROM, Rome, 11 October - 10 December 1999) focused on the composition of materials and the deterioration processes that affect them, as well as on the different approaches to conservation solutions. The course encouraged active participation in interdisciplinary and international dialogue through developing communication skills, including

written presentation and advocacy activities.

This edition of the course saw the return of SPC to its roots in Rome, after a regional SPC for Latin America in 1998. The many conservation projects in Rome launched in connection with the Jubilee provided an additional focus of activity and site visits for the participants.

URUSHI - The conservation of Japanese Lacquer - Japan

An international course on Urushi, Japanese lacquer, took place in Tokyo in August of 1999. The course was organized with the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP) and the Tokyo National Museum. Building on the successful experience of the international

Japanese Paper Conservation courses, this first event of its kind was directed at curators and conservation staff involved in study and care of urushi collections. The course offered an intensive foray into the world of urushi, guided by a wide range of specialists in the making and study of urushi.



Urushi – traditional Japanese lacquer technique

Internships in Conservation - Chile

Internships as learning opportunities are a widely used practice in the conservation profession, both as part of curricular requirements of degree programmes, and as opportunities for updating the skills of those already working in the conservation field.

In the best of cases, an internship can mark the professional identity and approach of the individual for years to come; in the worst of cases, an internship can result in a time-wasting period of drifting around an institution. Such experiences can be equally frustrating for the hosting colleagues.

What makes a good internship? The essential prerequisites for a successful internship were explored in a regional seminar, 'Internships – towards excellence' (Santiago, Chile, 10-12 May 2000), which was organized by ICCROM in collaboration with the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR).

The three-day seminar brought together educational specialists, former interns, representatives of institutions with experience of receiving and sending interns, and of funding agencies supporting internship programmes. Participants

analysed the characteristics of a successful internship, and looked at the issue from several viewpoints, including: the choice of institutions and persons, the formulation of objectives for an internship, decisions as to when and where to go, and the questions interns should ask themselves and the others involved.

The seminar findings on what constitutes a successful internship will be reported on the websites of ICCROM and the CNCR in Chile in the near future.



1. PMDA computer work station (donated by Germany Embassy, Kenya)
 2. Inauguration of the PMDA headquarters, August 2000, Mombasa, Kenya
 3. EPA Team, Porto Novo, Benin
 4. Participants on the first PMDA activity 'Museum Enlivening Skills', August 2000
 5. The Old Law Courts Building, home of the PMDA, Mombasa, Kenya

From PREMA to Two New African Institutes

ICCRUM's successful PREMA Programme (Prevention in Museums of Africa), launched in 1986, has met its objectives and come to a close. By the end of 1999, 342 professionals from 43 countries had received training through PREMA. Today over 80% of the teachers involved in the training activities are former participants from Africa (compared to the situation in 1986 when PREMA began, when only 5% of the teachers were African). Large-scale preservation work on national collections had been undertaken in 8 countries and eight exhibitions have been mounted to raise awareness amongst the public on the problems of cultural heritage conservation. Despite these achievements, staff training, conservation, and reaching out to the public must continue to be priorities for museums in sub-Saharan Africa. At the 6th PREMA Review (Porto Novo, Benin, 1998) delegates agreed that in order to consolidate the achievements of the PREMA Programme and ensure continuity of the services it provided, two permanent regional bases should be established: one in French-speaking and one in English-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. African museums accepted the challenge and two sister institutions

have now been set up as autonomous NGOs. They are operating with staffs made up completely of professionals from the region serving the needs of conservation and museum development in sub-Saharan Africa.



The logos of the new organizations

EPA Ecole du Patrimoine Africain - The School for African Cultural Heritage - was established in Porto Novo, Benin in a joint effort with the University of Benin to serve French- and Portuguese-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. EPA is a self-financing institution with university-level programmes which is training museum professionals; encouraging specialized research; and providing advice and technical services to communities. EPA has launched a project called PREMA 2 which aims to increase the percentage of children visiting their national museums from the current figure of 4% to 50% by 2010.

PMDA - The Programme for Museum Development in Africa has been set up in the landmark Old Law Court building in Mombasa, Kenya in early 2000 in a joint effort with the National Museums of Kenya to serve museums in English-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. PMDA began operations in April 2000. The programme for the next two years consists of several training activities plus surveys in museum needs and the relationship between museums and schoolchildren which will be the basis for long-term programmes.

Partners

In the past year, PREMA, EPA and PMDA have benefited from important contributions from Denmark - DANIDA; France - Ministry of Cooperation; Germany - BMZ and the German Embassy in Kenya; Italy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Netherlands - Royal Dutch Embassy in Kenya; Norway - NORAD; Sweden - Sida; Switzerland - SDC; United Kingdom - British Council in Kenya and UNESCO. Technical support has been received from University College London - Institute of Archaeology, the University of Paris I - Sorbonne and the CCI (Canadian Conservation Institute).



"I firmly believe in your initiative and hope that the partners who so generously supported the programme from 1986-2000 will renew their commitment and that others will soon join the effort "
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,
former Secretary-General of the UN

"I would like to assure you of my wholehearted support for the action launched by ICCROM to help African countries preserve and enhance their exceptional cultural heritage "
Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of France

"I sincerely believe in the importance of making African children aware of their country's culture through the museum collections of sub-Saharan Africa "
Mrs. Maria de Jesus Barroso Soares,
President of the Pro Dignitate Foundation and
former First Lady of Portugal

EPA Endowment Fund

"Museums open to the public, in which social problems are discussed and debated; museums with spaces for play and enjoyment, for children, young people and adults; museums which mirror Africa's past and present cultures, and propose a synthesis of that of tomorrow" (EPA's vision)
ICCROM for the first time is building an endowment fund. This special fund - le fonds EPA - will provide support to the EPA and its wide-ranging activities for conservation and museum development in 26 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The main activities include training, documentation and making young Africans

aware of the value of their heritage.

The endowment has already received strong support from internationally renowned personalities. **Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar**, former Secretary-General of the United Nations; **Mr. Jacques Chirac**, President of the French Republic; **Mrs. Maria Barroso Soares**, President of the Pro Dignitate Foundation for human rights and former First Lady of Portugal; **Mr. Quincy Jones**, American jazz singer and music impresario; and **Mr. Emile Zinson**, former President of Benin have accepted positions on the Honorary Committee of the EPA Fund.

Ongoing Focus of the Collections Programme

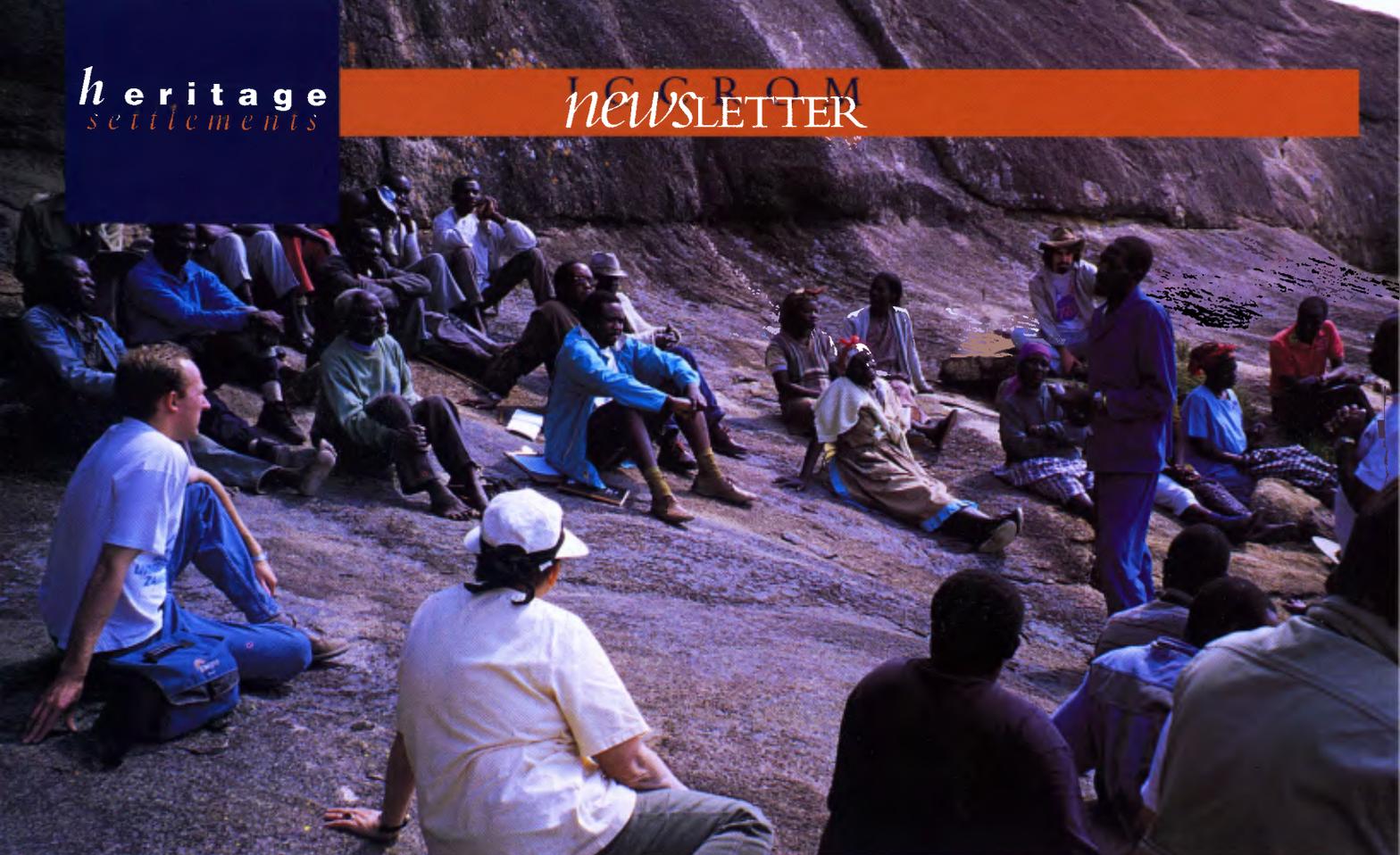
The Collections Programme aims to build an integrated approach to conservation by 2005. Towards this end, action will focus on: designing, testing and diffusing common methodology and resources, which will support the implementation of integrated conservation. The methodology and resources will adjust to diverse cultural contexts and types of collections; and building a network of institutional partners capable of developing and implementing further programmes of integrated conservation. This network will include at least one institutional partner in each of the main regions of the world.

THE EPA ENDOWMENT FUND \$US 2,500,000 target

Be one of the 500 partners by contributing
Donor US\$ 1,500
Benefactor US\$ 8,500
Founder US\$ 25,000

Fonds - EPA ICCROM
 Banca Commerciale Italiana
 Rome - FAO 00153 Rome, Italy
 account c/c 02002-03356 -
 1574489/11/02 (Euro account)

For further information,
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Community stakeholder meeting in front of the Silwane Cave, 'Conservation and Management of Rock Art Sites in Southern Africa course', Matopos National Park, Zimbabwe, August 1999

The **Heritage Settlements Programme** is aimed at strengthening the capacity of managers whose decisions can affect the heritage values of human settlements, large and small, and their constituent elements. The main goal is to develop and disseminate methods and approaches applicable in protecting and enhancing heritage bound up within dynamic processes of change. The Heritage Settlements programme applies these methods over a range of scales and contexts, including the ITUC programme (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation), focused particularly on the conservation of historic settlements and landscapes, Africa 2009, focused on strengthening conservation activity for sub-Saharan built heritage and the ARC technical courses, dealing with particular building materials and surfaces found in historic settlements. Additionally, the support provided by ICCROM to the World Heritage Convention, strengthens the capacity of site managers to care for the “exceptional universal value” of their sites, particularly through training.

ARC Technical Courses

A number of technical courses developed within the ARC programme are also managed by the Heritage Settlements Programme. These include the International Course on Stone Conservation (Venice), the International Course on Wood Conservation (Norway), the International Course on Modern Architecture (MARC), the course on Architectural Surfaces and the course on the conservation of modern building materials (USA).

MARC

Architectural heritage of the recent past forms a substantial part of the world's heritage: indeed, in many countries it is a dominant feature of the existing

building stock. As such this recent heritage faces challenges for its rehabilitation and survival.

Responding to the needs of professionals, ICCROM, in collaboration with the Government of Finland, held an international pilot course, Conservation of Modern Architecture (MARC) from 27 May - 18 June 1999, in Helsinki and Espoo, Finland to address the practical problems encountered in the conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and re-use of twentieth-century buildings. Focusing on European examples, an international interdisciplinary group of professionals aimed at developing a theoretical and practical basis for the identification of the particular qualities and values of modern architecture and its documentation and conservation.

Architectural Surfaces

A major concern for those conserving mural paintings and related architectural surfaces – such as mosaic, stone and stucco – is how best to record topographical data from condition surveys and interventions. The substantial amount of research findings and practical experience in this area have never been evaluated and discussed at a broader, international level.

In order to redress this imbalance, ICCROM in collaboration with Italian National Research Centre, ICOMOS Committee for Applied Photogrammetry (CIPA), Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Institut Royale du Patrimoine Artistique (Brussels), the Courtauld Institute, Getty Conservation Institute and Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (Hannover) organized a 4-day research seminar, 'Graphic Documentation Systems in Conservation of Mural Paintings – GraDoc' held at ICCROM, 17-20 November 1999. Although mural paintings were the focus of the debate, professionals dealing with all architectural surfaces will benefit from the results. The seminar examined the basic principles for graphic documentation, evaluated recent applications, including computer-aided systems; and established ongoing contacts amongst documentation specialists and users. A synthesis report of the material produced by the seminar – including survey results, participant papers and working group results – is currently in preparation. This project has been supported by the EU Raphael programme of 1999.

World Heritage

ICCROM was named an Advisory Body to the World

Heritage Committee, along with ICOMOS and IUCN, in the 1972 World Heritage Convention. ICOMOS, an NGO, was given responsibility for preparing evaluations of cultural nominations to the World Heritage List; with most attention in the early years of the Convention's life going to the development of the World Heritage List. ICCROM's role consisted of giving occasional advice on conservation issues and practices, and evaluating State party requests for training assistance. With increased attention going to the "post-inscription" conditions for conservation on sites in the late 80's and 90's, ICCROM was invited to play a larger role by the Committee.

In 1994, ICCROM was asked to develop a global training strategy for World Heritage, a process which is still ongoing. This effort has involved ICCROM in development of a number of tools, at the international level designed to help the Committee make best use of its scarce financial resources for training, including sets of principles, criteria and checklists to aid both in preparing and evaluating training assistance requests. In addition, this has involved ICCROM in developing regional training strategies in a number of distinct regions, including North-eastern Europe, Latin America (for historic cities), South-east Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The regional strategy for sub-Saharan Africa, adopted as the result of an ICCROM-led expert meeting in 1996, provided the basis for development of Africa 2009, a programme managed jointly by ICCROM, the World Heritage Centre and CRATerre. And finally, the Committee adopted

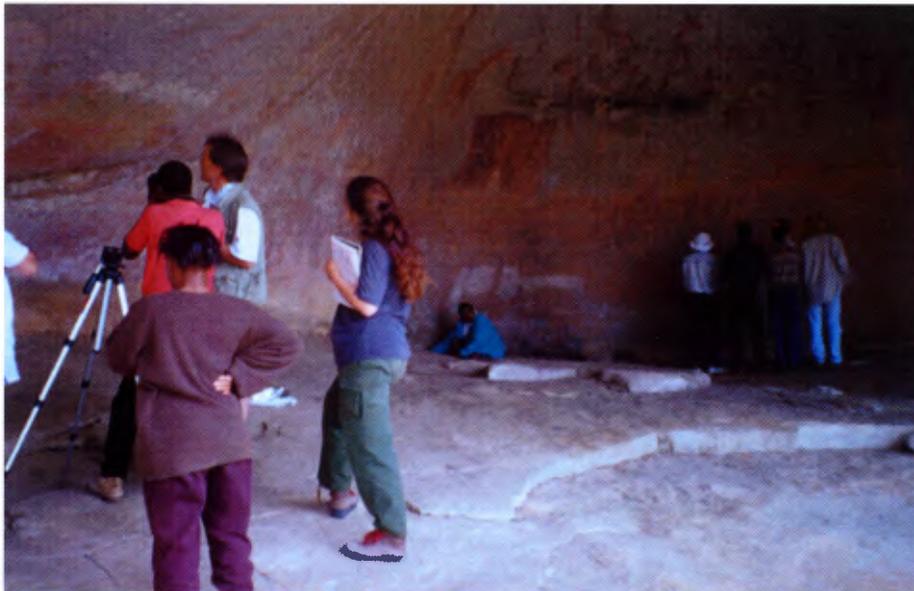
training guidelines for World Cultural Heritage in 1996 which encouraged ICCROM to submit funding requests for World Heritage related projects to the Committee. Since then, over 30 projects have been funded, in all continents, generally around themes and concerns where ICCROM and World Heritage objectives coincide. The Committee specifically asked ICCROM to submit requests to support activities within its ITUC programme, and subsequently, on behalf of Africa 2009, and a number of projects have been supported in each area.

As well, a large number of ad hoc activities and projects have been supported in this fashion. In 1999, ICCROM projects funded by the Committee included a regional training strategy for South-east Asia, initiation of a monitoring manual for World Heritage sites, the PAT 99 course in Chan-Chan, Peru, the ITUC 99 International course in Rome (May – June 1999) and Africa 2009.



Urban Conservation Workshop, case study at St Peter's Cathedral, Hungary, June 2000

A particular example of interest, funded by the WH Committee in 1997 but not carried out until 1999 is rock art.



Recording exercise during the 'Conservation and Management of Rock Art Sites in Southern Africa' course, Matopos National Park, Zimbabwe, August 1999

Rock Art

Rock art sites throughout the world are becoming increasingly known and also threatened. The preservation of rock art is a major challenge for many reasons, including the large scale of many sites, the complexity of decay mechanisms, inadequate professional and institutional capacities and a lack of training opportunities.

The countries of southern Africa have a considerable corpus of rock paintings and engravings which record in a unique manner the history of the region's indigenous people over at least the last 25,000 years. Yet the enormous value of this heritage for education and tourism has scarcely been tapped.

The first regional training course in rock art, "Conservation and Management of Rock Art Sites in Southern Africa – COMRASA 99" (Matopos National Park, Zimbabwe, 20 August-5 September 1999) attracted heritage managers from throughout the southern African region¹.

COMRASA 99 aimed at improving rock-art site management. The practice-oriented training course was held within the

general framework of the Southern Africa Rock Art Project (SARAP) and in co-operation with regional partners, the National Monuments Council of South Africa (NMC) and the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ). It was funded by ICCROM and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD).

ITUC - Integrated Territorial & Urban Conservation

The ITUC Programme is aimed at improving the integration of concern for cultural heritage in the sustainable planning, management, and development of territorial and urban heritage.

The programme is confronted by many challenges in trying to achieve its objectives: fostering priority attention to conservation in human settlements beset by accelerating urbanization, increasing poverty and growing disparity between rich and poor; mobilizing self-sufficiency for conservation at local levels; giving weight to heritage values in development decision-making frameworks which normally discount such values; and defining a

particular role by which ICCROM's contribution can make a difference.

The ITUC strategy, given ICCROM's limited resources, of necessity, requires developing activities of high impact, and which generate synergies among initiatives and partners. In this context, a workable strategy must involve a combination of linked activities at international and regional levels.

At the international level, activities such as the ITUC 99 training workshop (bringing together 15 participants from all continents for 7 weeks in Rome, May 13-June 26), and the World Heritage Historic Cities monitoring workshop in Malta, May 21-25, 2000 (focused on developing appropriate indicators for historic city managers attempting to improve their ability to measure positive and negative change), have been designed to strengthen exchange among those



'Integrated Urban Conservation Training Workshop and Urban Archaeology' Seminar for Central European Historic City Managers, June 2000. Budapest and Noszvaj, Hungary

involved in various regional programmes.

Regional ITUC projects have been established in regions where needs can be already defined, where these have been expressed as significant by governments within the region, and where ICCROM's involvement can make a real difference.

The ITUC project established in NE Europe in 1996 has supported an ongoing series of seminars,

¹ Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

ongoing series of seminars, workshops, publications and related activities. In November 1999, principal events included a one-week training workshop for 50 managers of historic cities in the region, in Kaunas Lithuania, and an associated seminar on investment environment for historic cities, in Vilnius. In 1999, the Academy of Cultural Heritage was also established – a consortium of 3 institutions of higher learning in Vilnius – set up with ICCROM support to provide a permanent framework for delivery of cultural heritage training initiatives.

The ITUC project established within CECI (the Institute for Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation, situated within the Federal University of Pernambuco, in Recife) has been

active since 1997, with annual 4 month courses (August–November) being offered for practitioners from Brazil and beyond. In 1999, the course moved from Recife to São Luis, and the key protagonists in urban conservation in the WH city of São Luis were involved as course participants. This approach, bringing participants and their everyday dilemmas to the centre of course debate was remarkably successful, and offered CECI a model well worth duplication in future years in other historic cities.

A third ITUC regional project is being established in South/SE Asia.

A number of meetings have

been held to define an appropriate orientation for a training strategy for the region's historic city, including an expert meeting organized by the Asian Institute of Technology in July



Herb Stovel making a point at the 'Integrated Urban Conservation Training Workshop and Urban Archaeology' Seminar for Central European Historic City Managers. Hungary June 2000

AFRICA 2009 Conservation of Immoveable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

AFRICA 2009 aims to increase the capacity of African cultural heritage professionals to better care for and conserve their immovable cultural heritage. Importantly, this ten-year programme is led by colleagues from African cultural heritage institutions in partnership with ICCROM, CRATEREAG and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Recent highlights are summarized below.

Course

A strong foundation for future activities in the region was the first AFRICA 2009 Regional Course on Conservation and Management of Immoveable Cultural Heritage (National Museums of Kenya, Mombasa, Kenya, 5 July–3 September 1999), which brought together a group

of 22 African heritage professionals to enhance their professional skills. Many participants were exposed for the first time to key concepts related to management planning and participatory management of cultural heritage sites. One of the most important impacts of the course was that it initiated a network of professionals in the region.

A full day was devoted to evaluation of all aspects of the course, the results of which were captured and used in the preparation for the next AFRICA 2009 Regional Course on the Conservation and Management of Immoveable Cultural Heritage – for participants from French-speaking countries – in Benin (28 August – 17 November 2000).



Kassene traditional architecture, Sirigu, Ghana

Seminar

The AFRICA 2009 Programme also held its first annual Directors Seminar (Mombasa, 30 August–1 September 1999), in conjunction with the last week of the Regional Course. The principal aim of the seminar was to present the AFRICA

2009 Programme and its links with the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre to increase the representativity of African Heritage on the World Heritage List; to allow participants of the regional course to present various aspects of the course to the Directors;

and to allow the Directors to explore the important issues related to improving communication and networks in Africa. The twelve Directors participating in the seminar endorsed the long-term vision of AFRICA 2009, its ethics and aims; and appealed to the donor community to continue to support the programme.

Meeting

African cultural heritage is still under-represented on the World Heritage List despite the continent's archaeological, architectural, technical, and spiritual treasures. 'Authenticity and Integrity in the African Context' was the title of a World Heritage meeting held at the Great

Zimbabwe World Heritage Site (26 - 29 May 2000), which debated the notions of authenticity and integrity for potential World Heritage properties in "traditional societies". The meeting attracted around 20 professionals, including African and international experts and UNESCO staff. Mr. Jukka Jokilehto, former Assistant to the Director-General of ICCROM and Mr. Joseph King, Co-ordinator of AFRICA 2009, who were both on the scientific committee for the meeting, presented a paper on 'Authenticity and conservation: reflections on the current state of understanding', in which they underlined the importance of understanding the richness of



Circle of standing stones, Kerbatch, Gambia

Africa's intangible heritage, its oral tradition and religious and cultural rituals, which give meaning to the immovable heritage. A final report of this Zimbabwe meeting was submitted to the 24th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in Paris (15 June 2000).

Website

The newly created AFRICA 2009 Website is proving a dynamic tool for disseminating information on the conservation of immovable cultural heritage to a wide audience. During the meeting in Zimbabwe, for example, AFRICA 2009 agreed to host a web site that provided daily summaries of the issues presented and discussed, as well as the final recommendations of the

meeting. The Website can be reached at: <http://www.iccrom.org/africa2009/home.htm>

Projets Situés

In addition to activities at the regional level, AFRICA 2009 is also working with national institutions on a number of site projects. In 1999, work continued on conservation and promotion of the Asante Traditional Buildings World Heritage Site in Ghana. In 2000, work is already underway on sites in Uganda, the Gambia, and Tanzania.

Partners in AFRICA 2009

African cultural heritage institutions – ICCROM – UNESCO World Heritage Centre – C R A T e r r e - E A G - N O R A D - S I D A - R i k s a n t i k v a r e n



Traditional house of the Pategi Chief, Nigeria

Ongoing Focus of the Heritage Settlements Programme

A wide variety of complementary activities are being planned within the framework of the Heritage Settlements Programme at both the international and regional levels. Notable amongst the proposed initiatives are: the establishment of an Urban Conservation Information Reference Centre, in collaboration with the Organization of World Heritage Cities; the publication of the World Heritage Cities Management Guide (second edition), with support from ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee; and the organization of an international workshop on risk-preparedness in urban environments, with support from the World Heritage Fund (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, January 2001).



Students from the Technical University of Potsdam, Germany visiting the ICCROM library

The rationale behind the documentation and information service is based on the first of ICCROM's statutory mandates: 'collect, study and circulate information concerned with scientific, technical and ethical issues relating to the conservation and restoration of cultural property' and on ICCROM's mission statement: 'promote and facilitate networking and information exchange'. The service is composed of three parts: the Library; Data Management; and the Audio-visual and Corporate Archives. ICCROM would like to acknowledge the continued support of Hewlett Packard in the improvement and expansion of its information services to the conservation community.

Library

The ICCROM Library resources include a collection of over 60,000 volumes and some 700 periodicals. Its services to readers include:

- Access to the Library catalogue through the Internet, either on ICCROM's Website or through the Conservation Information Network
- An acquisition list printed every four months
- A bi-annual printed list of the periodicals received by the Library
- Thematic bibliographies in printed or electronic format
- A photocopy service in-house or by correspondence
- Sales of publications issued by ICCROM or other institutions

Data Management

The role of Data Management is to collect, organize, co-ordinate and maintain ICCROM's corporate information system, as well as to support information sharing, using traditional means and the latest communication technology.

In particular, ICCROM has made five of its eight corporate databases available free of charge on the ICCROM Website, including the Image Archive; Library Catalogue; Library Periodicals Catalogue; Conservation Training Directory; and the Conservation Conference Calendar. Data Management is currently engaged in upgrading the corporate database engine to improve access, search and retrieval capabilities; developing an

integrated database system that fuses ICCROM's databases and links them to the corporate mailing list (some 20,000 names); and enhancing the proactive aspect of the ICCROM Website.

The Audio-visual and Corporate Archive is cataloguing and systematically analysing the audio-visual and printed technical collections of the different services of ICCROM, as well as the corporate archives, and is creating in-house databases for data entry in order to access and distribute this unique cache of information material to the conservation community and the public at large. For example, the ICCROM Image Archive of slides, photographs, drawings and maps is a rich information resource for research, training, documentation and advocacy purposes. To date, ICCROM staff has scanned some 16,000 images (of which 10,000 images are also catalogued) from ICCROM staff collections, courses and projects. Every week approximately 200 such images are added to the Image Archive. Most of this digital archive is already accessible to the public through the ICCROM Website. Although the images bear ICCROM copyright, users can request reproduction rights by sending a message to image@iccrom.org. A full report on the development of the ICCROM Archive (*'Creazione all'ICCROM di una banca dati di immagini relative alla conservazione dei beni culturali'* by Maria Mata Caravaca and Marie-Christine Uginet) will be published shortly in the Italian magazine 'Kermes'.

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Marie-Christine Uginet
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Consultant

Maria Mata Caravaca

CALENDAR

- ITUC NE EUROPE REGIONAL SEMINAR ON 'AUTHENTICITY AND RECONSTRUCTION'** **Riga, Latvia, 23-25 October, 2000 (English)**
In collaboration with Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and WHC / DEADLINE: CLOSED
- ITUC CARIBBEAN RISK-PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP** **Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 19-23 January 2001 (English/Spanish)**
For officials and town managers from all countries in the region – in collaboration with the Govt. of the Dominican Republic and the WHC
DEADLINE: 17 OCTOBER 2000
- TRAINING ON THE TECHNOLOGY OF STONE CONSERVATION** **Venice, Italy, mid-April-end of June 2001 (English)**
For architects, conservator-restorers, scientists and others involved in stone conservation / DEADLINE: 30 OCTOBER 2000
- TRAINING COURSE ON THE CONSERVATION OF MUSEUM COLLECTIONS** **Rabat, Morocco, February 2000-August 2001 (French)**
Participants from the Maghreb countries
- TRAINING COURSE ON THE CONSERVATION OF FINDS IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT** **Algiers, Algeria, December 1999-August 2001 (French)**
Participants from the Maghreb countries
- CURRICULUM (CURRIC) WORKING GROUP MEETING** **ICCROM, end November 2000 (English)**
European working group for the establishment of a postgraduate programme for conservation scientists / DEADLINE: CLOSED
- JAPANESE PAPER CONSERVATION** **Tokyo, Japan 26 November-17 December 2000 (English)**
Three-week introductory international seminar on the conservation of Japanese paper / DEADLINE: CLOSED
- CONSERVATION AND USE OF COLLECTIONS (CUC)** **Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 23 April-3 June 2001 (Spanish)**
For conservator-restorers, scientific personnel dealing with collections, architects, exhibition designers / DEADLINE: 15 NOVEMBER 2000
- SHARING CONSERVATION SCIENCE: VERS UN LANGUAGE COMMUN** **Paris, France 8 June-6 July 2001 (English/French)**
For English/French speaking scientists, conservator-restorers, art historians, archaeologists and curators involved in conservation research / DEADLINE: 15 NOVEMBER 2000
- INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS** **Santiago, Chile October-November 2001 (Spanish)**
For Spanish-speaking archivists, librarians, conservators, technicians / DEADLINE: TO BE ANNOUNCED
- URUSHI CONSERVATION OF JAPANESE LACQUER** **Tokyo, Japan August-September, 2001 (English)**
Introductory course for curators, conservators, scientists
DEADLINE: TO BE ANNOUNCED
- 4TH MEDIA SAVE ART AWARD** **ICCROM, December 2001**
International Press Competition for articles dealing with the safeguard of cultural heritage / DEADLINE: 31 MAY 2001

For further information, please contact ICCROM's Training Information and Fellowship Office at training@iccrom.org check www.iccrom.org for updates and other activities

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS CAN BE FOUND ON THE ICCROM WEB PAGE: <[HTTP://WWW.ICCROM.ORG](http://www.iccrom.org)> OR OBTAINED FROM THE ICCROM LIBRARY

CALENDAR 2000 / 2001

13-17 Nov - Amsterdam, Netherlands
Focus on textile conservation 2000
Judith Hofenk de Graaff
Instituut Collectie Nederland
Symposium "Archaeological Textiles"
Postbus 76709
NL-1070 KA Amsterdam, Netherlands
Email: tex.symp@icn.nl

13-15 Nov - Harrisburg PA, USA
Preservation trades: annual int. workshop
Convergence: architecture and craft
Preservation Trades Network
P.O. Box 257
Mastic, NY 11950, USA
Email: info@ptn.org

16-18 Nov - Istanbul, Turkey
Earthquake safe: lessons to be learned from traditional construction? A conference
David Michelmore, President
ICOMOS International Wood Committee, UK
Email: build-serve@geo2.poptel.org.uk

07-08 Dec - Amsterdam, Netherlands
Wood and furniture conservation: int. symposium
Dominique van Loosdrecht
Rijksmuseum Amsterdam
P.O. Box 74888
NL-1070 Amsterdam, Netherlands
Email: d.van.loosdrecht@rijksmuseum.nl

2001

09-12 Jan - Tumacacori AZ, USA
Protective shelter needs for archaeological sites in the Southwest
Christina Romero
NPS, Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87502, USA
Email: christina_romero@nps.gov

10-13 Jan - Long Beach CA, USA
Bricks and brick making in archaeological contexts
Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting
Larry Buhr
Department of Anthropology
/096 Ansari Business Building
University of Nevada
Reno, NV 89557-0006, USA
Email: buhr@scs.unr.edu

15-17 Jan - Washington DC, USA
Restoration and renovation 2001
Conference Manager
EGI Exhibitions, Inc.
129 Park Street
North Reading, MA 01864, USA
Email: show@egiexhib.com

05-09 Mar - Havana, Cuba
Issues for preservation and access for paper-based collections
School for Scanning: Cuba
Archivo Nacional de Cuba
10100 Habana Vieja, Cuba
Email: arnac@ceniai.inf.cu

02-04 Apr - Rhodes, Greece
Hyalos-vitrum-glass conference: History, technology and conservation of glass vitreous materials of the Hellenic world
Dr G. Kordas
Demokritos-National Center Sci. Research
Greece
Email: gkordas@ims.demokritos.gr

02-06 Apr - Santiago, Chile
Metal 2001: Congreso mundial de conservación de metales
Johanna M.Theile
Departamento de Teoría
Fac. de Artes, Universidad de Chile
Las Encinas 3370, Santiago, Chile
Email: jtheile@abello.dic.uchile.cl

05-08 Apr - Philadelphia PA, USA
Int. symposium - Sustaining conservation: future directions in the stewardship of the historic environment
US/ICOMOS
401 F Street NW Room 331
Washington, DC 20001, USA
<http://www.icomos.org/usicomos>

09-13 Apr - Havana, Cuba
Cultural heritage: context and conservation. Int. congress
CENCREM
Calle Cuba # 610 e/ Luz y Sol
10100 La Habana, Cuba
Email: congreso@cencrem.cult.cu

06-10 May - St. Louis MO, USA

**American Association of Museums (AAM):
annual meeting**

The spirit of community

Email: annualmeeting@aam-us.org

09-12 May - Atlanta GA, USA

**Places of cultural memory: African reflections on
the American landscape: conference**

Email: Toni_Lee@nps.gov

17-19 May - Troyes, France

**Conservation et technologie du vitrail
historique: forum international**

Section Française de l'ICOMOS

62 rue Saint-Antoine

F-75186 Paris, France

21-23 May - Tlemcen, Algeria

**La conservation, la sauvegarde et la restauration
du patrimoine bâti: conférence internationale**

M. Allal Mohamed Amine

Université Abou Bekr Belkad

Faculté des Sciences de l'Ingénieur

Departement de Genie-Civil

BP 230

1300 Tlemcen, Algeria

Email: amine_allal@hotmail.com

29 May-04 Jun - Dallas TX, USA

**AIC annual meeting. State of the art: conser-
vation in 2001**

American Institute for Conservation

1717 K St., NW, Suite 200

Washington, DC 20006, USA

Email: info@aic-faic.org

20-23 Jun - Munich, Germany

**Fungi: a threat for people and cultural heritage
through microorganisms**

Angelika Rauch

FUNGI Conference 2001

Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum

Burgplatz, 1

D-38100 Braunschweig, Germany

Email: callforpaper@gmx.de

01-08 Jul - Barcelona, Spain

**International Council of Museums (ICOM): 19th
General Conference & 20th General Assembly.**

**Managing change: Museums facing economic and
social challenges**

Andrea A. Garcia Sastre

Coordinator of the ICOM General Conf.

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya

Palau Nacional, Parc de Montjuc

E-08028 Barcelona, Spain

27-29 Sep - Paris, France

**ARAAFU conference: Visibility of restoration,
legibility of art works**

N. Richard

Secrétariat Colloque ARAAFU

7 rue du Pot de fer

F-75005 Paris, France

Email: colaraafu2001@aol.com

12-14 Sep - London, UK

Int. conference: Past practice: future concepts

Maureen Theobald

Department of Conservation

The British Museum

Great Russell Street

London, WC1B 3DG, UK

Email: conservation@british-museum.ac.uk

02-03 Oct - London, UK

2001: a pest odyssey

Helen Kingsley

Science Museum

Exhibition Road

London SW7, UK

Email: h.kingsley@nmsi.ac.uk

2002

22-28 Sep - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ICOM-Conservation Committee:

13th Triennial Meeting

Isabelle Verger

ICOM-CC Secrétariat

c/o ICCROM

13, via di San Michele

I-00153 Rome, Italy

Email: icom-cc@iccrom.org

16-21 Oct - Harare, Zimbabwe

ICOMOS General Assembly.

Place, memory and meaning: valuing intangibles

Pauline Alphen

ICOMOS International Secretariat

49-51 rue de la Fédération

F-75015 Paris, France

Email: alphen.icomos@wanadoo.fr

Selected Recent Acquisitions

Archaeology

MESKELL, Lynn, Ed., *Archaeology under fire: nationalism, politics and heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*. London: Routledge, 1998, 251 p. ISBN 0-415-19655-8
Collection of essays on the socio-political implications of archaeology in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, including Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the Gulf states. Globalization, post-colonialism, and the positive or negative role of the past and its exploitation for nationalistic ends are among the subjects treated.

Council of Europe, *Report on the situation of urban archaeology in Europe*. Strasbourg: Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 1999, 249 p. ISBN 92-871-3669-6 [Also available in French: ISBN 92-871-3671-8.]
This work is a collection of reports on the situation of urban archaeology in various European countries. Following a standard format, the contributions examine the following aspects: definitions of urban archaeology; documentation and inventory, archaeology and urbanism (juridical context, administrative or financial aspects), presentation to the public and the diffusion of information.

Architecture

Fondation Roi Baudouin. *Carnets d'entretien*. Bruxelles : Fondation Roi Baudouin, 1997 (L'art dans la rue)
Published to complement the works in the series on "L'art dans la rue," these booklets focus on the substance of buildings and briefly analyse the nature, richness and nobility of the materials used in traditional constructions, especially through study of façade elements. Conceived in a simple and practical manner, these notes are addressed to a broad public: visitors interested in heritage; inhabitants aware of their neighbourhoods; owners conscious of property values; and construction professionals. Four volumes have been published so far: façades; sgraffiti, wood and metal.

MORTON, Robert, Ed., *African painted houses: Basotho dwellings of Southern Africa*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1998, 168 p. ISBN 0-8109-1990-7

This book studies the history of the Basotho people, one of the indigenous tribes of Southern Africa, and the remarkable decorations with which the women adorn their houses. Such decorations include engravings, wall paintings, bas reliefs and mosaics. The author describes the typology and techniques of applying the motifs, which have a sacred and ritual meaning, and the initiation or propitiatory ceremonies that accompany the major events in life. Extensively illustrated.

Archive and Library Materials

OGDEN, Sheryl, Ed., *Preservation of library & archival materials: a manual*. Andover, Massachusetts, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 1999, 412 p. 3rd edition ISBN 0-963-4685-2-9

This highly successful manual is now in its third printed edition, and English and Spanish versions are also available on the Web at: www.nedcc.org. The aim of the manual is to supply basic technical information for non-professional library and archive staff so that they can plan and implement maintenance programmes for their collections or incorporate conservation principles within existing programmes.

Direction des archives de France. Les documents graphiques et photographiques : analyse et conservation. Travaux du Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques 1994-1998.

Paris: La Documentation française, 1999, 195 p. ISBN 2-11-004083-1
This book is the seventh collection on the work of the 'Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques.' It includes seven articles on the following subjects: mass deacidification at the French National Library, study of the efficacy of a new archival product, the Microchamber; analysis of papyrus and study of its degradation,



the influence of artificial aging on leather and parchment treated with polyethylene glycol, photographic clichés on flexible supports and their stability, disinfection of papers with electron rays and micro-waves, and, finally, the antifungal activity of some essential oils.

Brick, clay

MINKE, Gernot, *Earth construction handbook: the building material earth in modern architecture*. Southampton: WIT Press, 2000, 206 p. ISBN 1-85312-805-8

A revised and updated English edition of the original German 'Lehmbau-Handbuch.' This work proposes a review of applications and construction techniques involving earth as a material, especially the material's characteristics, its specific qualities and ways to improve them. This information can be used as a reference guide by architects and engineers during construction phases.

SAUVAGE, Martin, *La brique et sa mise en oeuvre en Mésopotamie des origines à l'époque achéménide*. Paris : Editions Recherche sur les civilisations, 1998, 485 p. (Université de Paris I. Centre de recherche d'archéologie orientale ; 13) ISBN 2-86538-272-9

Whether sun dried or baked in a kiln, brick was virtually the only construction material used in Mesopotamia, and it has survived to recent times. This work first proposes a summary of current knowledge on the material, as well as the different ways it was employed, as revealed through archaeological excavations. The second section describes the

main phases of Mesopotamian architecture and the key periods which saw the fabrication of moulded brick using standardized forms and complex equipment, as well as the development of architectural decoration with glazed brick.

Climatology

Trento. Provincia Autonoma di Trento. Servizio Beni Culturali. *Climatologia applicata alla conservazione dei beni archeologici e storico-artistici, atti del convegno, Trento, 22-24 ottobre 1998.* Trento: Provincia Autonoma di Trento, 1999, 224 p. (Incontro di restauro; 2) ISBN 88-86602-09-X Preventive cultural heritage conservation and its basic component, climatology, was the theme of a one-day meeting organized in Trento in 1998. Three principal papers (in Italian with English abstract) and 12 posters (in Italian) discuss the issues connected with conservation and climate and light control in buildings such as museums and churches, as well as in covered archaeological excavations where humidity control is particularly important and difficult.

Colour

DELAMARE, François-GUINEAU, Bernard, *Les matériaux de la couleur.* Paris : Gallimard, 1999, 160 p. (Découvertes Gallimard : techniques) ISBN 2-07-053478-2 This work follows the history of colouring materials from the paleolithic era to modern times. The main themes covered are: natural earths, natural pigments and dyes, synthetic pigments created by the Egyptians, commerce, the provenance and dyeing of cloth in antiquity, the enrichment of the palette in the Middle Ages with pigments and dyes better adapted to new supports, the increase in demand for dyeing materials in the 16th century and the progress of science and technology in the 17th and 18th centuries, with diversification in the range of pigments and dyes, and, finally, the triumph of the chemical industry in the 19th and 20th centuries.

VAN STRALEN, Trudy, *Indigo, madder marigold: a portfolio of colors from*

natural dyes. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press, 1993, 127 p. ISBN 0-934026-86-6

The author explains how to produce a wide range of colours using natural dyes and a little bit of mordant, combined with some ability in mixing colours, dyeing and pH modification. The book includes an in-depth description of more than 20 of the most important natural dyes and some 200 individual recipes. Numerous colour illustrations complete the volume.

BOTHEM Catarina Isabel, *Der grösste Kehricht aller Farben? Uber Asphalt und seine Verwendung in der Malerei.* Mainz: Philipp von Zabern, 1999, 190 p. ISBN 3-8053-2585-1

Bitumen has been used as a colorant, pigment and binder for a long time, and although admired for its tonality it has often been criticized for the damage it causes in paintings. In this work, the author studies the nature of bitumen, its physical and chemical characteristics, the terminology employed in literary sources and the meaning of terms such as asphalt, tar, pitch and mummy, its manufacture and use, and the current state of research.

Dictionary

GINOUVES, René, *Dictionnaire méthodique de l'architecture grecque et romaine.* Rome : Ecole française de Rome, 1985-1998, 3 vols. ISBN 2-7283-0105-0, 2-7283-0239-8, 2-7283-0529-3

In three illustrated volumes, this dictionary presents the vocabulary used to describe the buildings of classical antiquity. Each term is explained in French with its equivalent in German, English, Italian and modern Greek; ancient Greek or Latin terms are also given where relevant. An index in each language is provided. The first volume, written in collaboration with Roland Martin, covers materials, construction techniques, techniques and decorative forms; the second deals with construction elements, supports, roofs and interior arrangements; the third looks at architectural spaces, buildings and building complexes.

Metal

MACH, Martin, Ed., *Metallrestaurierung = Metal restoration: international conference on metal restoration, Munich, 23-25 October 1997.* München: Karl M. Lipp, 1998, 194 p. (Arbeitshefte des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege; Band 94) ISBN3-87490-658-2

This conference was organized by the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege and the German National ICOMOS Committee. The proceedings include 27 papers in German or English on the following main subjects: analysis of corrosion provoked by atmospheric pollution; examination and analysis of monuments in bronze and copper and their corrosion phenomena; case studies of restoration of outdoor bronze monuments and sculpture. Numerous illustrations.

NICOLINI, Gérard – DIEUDONNE-GLAD, Nadine, Eds., *Les métaux antiques : travail et restauration. Actes du colloque de Poitiers, 28-30 septembre 1995.* Montagnac : Editions Monique Mergoïl, 1998, 199 p. (Monographies instrumentum ; 6) ISBN2-907303-15-5

This colloquium was organized around the themes of study and conservation of the major metals or alloys used in antiquity: gold, silver, bronze and iron. It brought together four categories of specialists who are increasingly found working together: archaeologists and/or art historians, metal-working technicians (whether with ancient or other metals), technicians in physical and chemical analyses and conservator-restorers. The 24 papers are grouped under four main themes: workshops, techniques, analyses and restorations.

Museology

GILROY, David – GODFREY, Ian, Ed., *A practical guide to the conservation and care of collections.* Perth: Western Australian Museum, 1998, 181 p. ISBN 0-7307-1215-X

A collective work designed to provide a basis for a global approach to conservation of collections in small museums, historic homes, historical societies and private collections. The first three chapters address the general issues of

preventive conservation, biodeterioration of collections and treatment of objects. The remaining chapters cover specific materials: leather, textiles, wood, etc. Case studies and technical appendices on analytical methods and conservation products complete the work.

Musical Instrument

Section française de l'ICC.

Instruments pour demain : conservation & restauration des instruments de musique.

9es journées d'études de la SFIIC, Limoges, 15-16 juin 2000.

Champs-sur-Marne : SFIIC, 2000, 228 p. ISBN 2-905430-12-5

The proceedings of this meeting contain 21 papers in English or French (each with an abstract in the other language) on the conservation of musical instruments. They are grouped in three sections: ethics and preventive conservation, scientific approach and case studies. The objects concerned were: pianos, pianofortes, wind instruments, organs, bells, lutes and an orchestral ensemble.

Natural History Collections

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN L, *Destructive preservation: a review of the effect of standard preservation practices on the future use of natural history collections.* Göteborg: Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis, 1999, 206 p. (Göteborg studies in conservation; 6) ISBN 91-7346-358-2

In this PhD dissertation presented at Gothenburg University, the author addresses the problem of current preservation practices and their impact on natural history collections. Analysis of numerous research projects confirms that destructive conservation exists and that most of the damage could have been avoided. The author suggests that the problem be recognized, that professionals be made aware of the fragility of such collections and of the need to find more appropriate treatments and develop high-level standards.

Painting

Icon conservation in Europe, Frankfurt-am-Main, 24-28 February 1999. Uusi-Valamo:

Valamo Art Conservation Institute, 1999, 160 p. ISBN 951-97952-1-9

This seminar is a continuation of others organized in 1997. The 13 papers continue the discussion on so-called 'late' icons – those of the 18th and 19th centuries in Estonia, Greece and Russia – their technique, especially the painting, and conservation practice in Estonia, France, Germany, Russia and the United Kingdom. One chapter is dedicated to documentation of conservation treatments with examples of the forms used by the British Museum to record examinations and treatments.

Photography

Section française de l'ICC.

Groupe Photographie. L'album photographique : histoire & conservation d'un objet. Journées d'études du groupe Photographie de la SFIIC, Paris, 26-27 novembre 1998. Champs-sur-marne : SFIIC, 2000, 128 p.

ISBN 2-905430-11-7

Photograph albums, which make up a major part of photographic collections, do not present the same problems as conservation of individual photographs. This meeting was called to reflect on the best ways to deal with them – their treatment, conservation and restoration. An introductory section contains five papers on different types of albums (including family albums, albums prepared by public services, albums for personal documentation, travel albums and postcard collections). The second section offers nine papers describing conservation case studies.

Rock Art

FORTEA PEREZ, F Javier, Ed., *La protección y conservación del arte rupestre paleolítico: mesa redonda hispano-francesa, Colombres (Asturias), 2 al 6 de Junio de 1991.* Oviedo: Servicio de publicaciones del Principado de Asturias, 1993, 191 p. ISBN 84-7847-198-7

Spain and France, which both have a rock-art heritage and are faced with identical conservation problems, organized a round-table on this topic in 1991. This volume contains the 22 papers presented – in French or Spanish – on the following main topics: climate control in caves, ventilation and air exchange between inside and outside, biodeterioration of decorated walls, alteration of rock supports, closure to visitors and alternative solutions, and international cooperation for documentation, research, publication and conservation.

Sculpture

BUYLE, Marjan-VANTHILLO, Christine. *Retables flamands et brabançons dans les monuments belges.* Bruxelles : Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap, 2000, 256 p. ISBN 90-403-0104-2

Detailed study of carved wooden retables with painted or sculpted shutters produced in Flanders and Brabant in the 15th and 16th centuries. Many of these pieces were destroyed over the course of time, but a certain number are still found in churches and monuments, often in their original setting. The following subjects are treated: iconography, production materials, techniques and polychromes, examination, conservation and restoration.

Textile

ROBINSON, Jane – PARDOE, Tuula, *An illustrated guide to the care of costume and textile collections.* London: Museums & Galleries Commission, 2000, 50 p. ISBN 0-948630-95-7

This guide was prepared for non-specialists who work with museum textile and costume collections and who are responsible for their day-to-day care. With a practical approach, the guide focuses on three main areas: maintenance, storage and display. It explains what should be done and how, illustrating the principles of best practice with numerous drawings.

FOR SALE / AVENDRE

- The ABCs of Collections Care.** T. Gillies & N. Putt. Rev. (ed.) Winnipeg: Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service. 1995. VIII + 152 pp. ISBN 0-9694423-1-9 (E) **\$33.00/Euro 33.00**
- Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes and Adhesives.** L. Masschelein-Kleiner. 2nd ed. Rome: ICCROM, 1995. 118 pp. ISBN 92-9077-119-4(E) **\$15.00/Euro 15.00**
- ARC Laboratory Handbook.** A. Urland & E. Borelli. Rome: ICCROM. 1999. 5 pamphlets. ISBN 92-9077-157-7 (E) **\$25.00/Euro 25.00**
- Architettura romana: tecniche costruttive e forme architettoniche del mondo romano. /Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques.** R. Marta. 2nd ed. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 1990. 249 pp. ISBN 88-7890-020-6 (I/E) **\$30.00/Euro 30.00**
- Architectural Preservation in Japan.** K.E. Larsen. Trondheim: Tapir. 1994. XII + 204 pp. ISBN 82-519-1432-9 (E) **\$25.00/Euro 25.00**
- Between Two Earthquakes.** B.M. Feilden. Rome: ICCROM. 1987. 108 pp. ISBN 0-89236-218-X (E) **\$8.00/Euro 8.00**
- Il biodeterioramento di libri e documenti.** F. Gallo. Rome: Centro Studi per la Conservazione della Carta. 1992. VIII + 128 pp. (I) **\$22.00/Euro 22.00**
- Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation.** G. Krist et al. (comp.) Rome: ICCROM. 1990. XII + 284 pp. ISBN 92-9077-097-X (E/F) **\$20.00/Euro 20.00**
- Biology in the Conservation of Works of Art.** G. Caneva, M.P. Nugari & O. Salvadori. Rome: ICCROM. 1991. 192 pp. ISBN 92-9077-101-X (E) **\$33.00/Euro 33.00**
- Characterization of Earthen Building Materials.** Analysis, procedures for particle size, liquid and plastic limits of soils. Please specify video format: NTSC, PAL or SECAM. Rome: ICCROM. (E) **\$20.00/Euro 20.00**
- Chemical principles of textile conservation.** A. Timár-Balázs, D. Eastop. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1998. XX + 444 pp. ISBN 0-75-6-2620-8 (E) **\$110.00/Euro 110.00**
- Climat dans les musées: mesure. Climate in Museums: Measurement.** G. de Guichen. Reprinted. Rome: ICCROM. 1988. 80 pp. ISBN 92-9077-082-1 (F/E) **\$8.00/Euro 8.00**
- The Colours of Rome.** B. Lange. Copenhagen: Danish Architectural Press. 1995. 142 pp. ISBN 87-7407-156-4 (E) **\$60.00/Euro 60.00**
- Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention. Bergen, Norway 31 January-2 February 1994.** Trondheim: Tapir. 1994. 138 pp. ISBN 82-519-1445-0 (E) **\$25.00/Euro 25.00**
- The Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage. Vol. I°** G. Croci. Southampton: Computational Mechanics Pubs. 1998. XV + 251 pp. ISBN 1-85312-4826 (E) **\$196.00/Euro 196.00**
- Conservation des manuscrits de Dunhuang et d'Asie centrale.** M. Cohen et A. Brandt (ed.). Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale de France. 1998. 171 pp. ISBN 2-7177-2038-3 (E/F) **\$36.00/Euro 36.00**
- A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist.** C. Sease. UCLA Inst. of Archaeology. 1994. V + 114 pp. ISBN 0917956-82-6 (E) **\$18.00/Euro 18.00**
- The Conservation of Historic Buildings.** B.M. Feilden. London: Butterworths. 1994. 345 pp. ISBN 0-7506-1839-X (E) **\$50.00/Euro 50.00**
- Conservation of Leather Artefacts.** T. Sturge. Northampton: Leather Conservation Centre. 2000. 40 pp. ISBN 0-946072-06- (E) **\$22.70/Euro 22.70**
- Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure. / Conservation des œuvres d'art et décorations en métal exposées en plein air. Symposium.** Paris, 6-8.X.1986. Rome: ICCROM. 1987. 302 pp. ISBN 92-9077-079-1 (E/F) **\$ 15.00/Euro 15.00**
- The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981.** Bologna: Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto. 1981. 2 vols. 844 pp. (E/F) **\$27.00 /Euro 27.00**
- Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather.** B. Mühlethaler, L. Barkan & D. Noack. Rome: ICCROM. 1973. 71 pp. ISBN 92-9077-003-1 (E) **\$8.00/Euro 8.00**
- Conservation on Archaeological Excavations.** Ed. N. Stanley Price. 2nd ed., Rome: ICCROM. 1995. XIV + 152 pp. ISBN 92-9077-130-5 (E) **\$16.00/Euro 16.00**
- La conservation préventive. Paris, 8, 9 et 10 Octobre 1992.** Paris: ARAAFU. 1992. 323 pp. ISBN 2-907465-02-3 (E/F) **\$70.00/Euro 70.00**
- Conservation, Protection, Presentation. Conservação, protecção, apresentação. 5th Conference of the Int. Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics.** Coimbra, 1994. Faro & Coimbra: ICCM. 1993. XII + 255 pp. ISBN 972-8137-07-9 (Papers in various langues) **\$30.00/Euro 30.00**
- The Conservator-Restorer's Professional Activity and Status**

and its Responsibility Towards the Cultural Heritage. Florence, 21-30 May 1997. Preprints. Leefdaal: E.C.C.O. 1997. 237 pp. (E) **\$22.00/Euro22.00**

Conservazione dei materiali librari, archivistici e grafici. M. Regni, P.G. Tordella [ed.]. Torino: U. Allemandi. 1999. 2 vols. ISBN (vol. 1) 88-422-0617-2, ISBN (vol. 2) 88-422-0901-5 (various languages) **\$62.00/Euro62.00**

La conservazione delle pitture murali. L. e P. Mora, P. Philippot. Bologna: Editrice Compositori. 1999. XIV + 473 pp., 144 pl. ISBN 88-7794-183-9 (I) **\$54.75/Euro54.75**

C.R.I. Climate Control in Museums. Participant's and Course Assistant's Manual. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM. 1998. 3 vols. (E) **\$40.00/Euro40.00**

C.R.I. Le contrôle du climat dans les musées. Manuel pour le participant et le chargé de cours. G. de Guichen et B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM. 1997. 3 vols. (F) **\$40.00/Euro40.00**

Damp Buildings, Old and New. G. & I. Massari. Rome: ICCROM. 1994. XII + 305 pp. ISBN 92-9077-111-9 (E) **\$30.00/Euro30.00**

Degrado dei monumenti in Roma in rapporto all'inquinamento atmosferico. M. Laurenzi Tabasso & M. Marabelli. Viterbo: Beta Gamma. 1992. 176 pp. (I) **\$15.50/Euro15.50**

Earth Construction: a Comprehensive Guide. H. Houben, H. Guillaud. London: Intermediate Technology Pubs. 1994. 362 pp. ISBN 1-85339-193-X (E) **\$46.00/Euro46.00**

Environmental Monitoring and Control. Edinburgh:SSCR. 1990. 104 pp. (E) **\$15.00/Euro15.00**

Exhibit Conservation Guidelines: Incorporating Conservation into Exhibit Planning, Design & Fabrication. T. Raphael. Harpers Ferry: National Park Service. n.d. CD-ROM (E) **\$49.95/Euro49.95**

Guide de gestion des sites du patrimoine culturel mondial. B.M. Feilden & J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM. 1996. VIII + 127 pp. ISBN 92-9077-135-6 (F) **\$20.00/Euro20.00**

A History of Architectural Conservation. J. Jokilehto. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1999. XIV + 354 pp. ISBN 0-7506-3793-5 (E) **\$89.00/Euro89.00**

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 11th Triennial Meeting, Edinburgh, 1-6 Sept. 1996. Preprints. London: James & James. 1996. 2 vols. ISBN 1-873936-50-8 (E/F) **\$140.00/Euro140.00**

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 12th Triennial Meeting, Lyon, 29 August-3 September 1999. Preprints. London: James & James. 1999. 2 vols. ISBN 1-87-3936-92-3 (E/F) **\$150.00/Euro150.00**

ICOM-CC Study Series / Cahiers d'étude. [20 essays on conservation and restoration]. Paris: ICOM. 1995. 32 pp. (E/F) **\$6.00 /Euro6.00**

ICOMOS Int. Wood Committee. 8th Int. Symposium. Kathmandu, Nepal, 23-25 Nov. 1992. Troidheim: TAPIR Publications. 1994. 203 pp. ISBN 82-519-1443-4 (E) **\$25.00/Euro25.00**

ICOMOS. Series produced for 10th Assembly, Colombo, 1993. - Directory - Archaeol. Heritage Manag. (E) *Each/Chacun* **\$40.00/Euro40.00**

IFLA Principles for the Care and Handling of Library Materials. E.P. Adcock (ed.). Paris: IFLA-PAC & CPA. 1998. 72 pp. (E) **\$12.00/Euro12.00**

Interdisciplinary approach about studies and conservation of Mediaeval textiles. Interim meeting of ICCOM-CC Textiles Working Group, Palermo, 22-24 October 1998. R. Varoli-Piazza, ed. Roma: Il Mondo 3 Edizioni. 1998. 199 pp. ISBN 88-8175-004-X (E/I) **\$28.00/Euro28.00**

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