

# NEWSLETTER 10

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## annual bulletin



ICCROM

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# EDITORIAL



*The General Assembly, 1983. The locale is the "ex-Stenditoio" in a recently renovated part of San Michele.*

*"ICCROM celebrated its 24th anniversary with its 12th General Assembly which met in the San Michele complex, the seat of ICCROM's headquarters. It is hoped that future General Assemblies may be held on ICCROM's own premises.*

*On this occasion ICCROM was honored by the presence of many prominent personalities in the conservation field. Among them were its three former directors, representations from 52 of its 68 Member States, the Italian Minister of Cultural Property, H.E. Nicola Vernola, and — for the first time at an ICCROM General Assembly — the Director General of Unesco, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, whose inaugural address, for its valuable content and historic importance, takes the place of our editorial. We take this occasion to express our deep gratitude and warm appreciation to all those who with their untiring efforts and continuous support have contributed to making ICCROM what it is today".*

Cevat Erder  
Director

Mr President of the General Assembly,  
Mr Minister of Cultural Affairs,  
Mr Representative of the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs,  
Mr Director,  
Distinguished Delegates,

I am particularly happy to be speaking to you today on the occasion of the XIIth General Assembly of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. I am especially pleased because this Assembly is being held in this room for the first time, because it is being opened in the presence of Mr Nicola Vernola, Minister of Cultural Affairs, and of the representative of my friend Emilio Colombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and because it marks an important anniversary for cultural action in the world. Thirty years ago, in fact, in September 1953, the International Committee on Monuments held in Paris, under the auspices of Unesco, a joint session with the Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories of the International Council of Museums at which the first plans were laid for the Centre that ICCROM was to become.

Three years later, the General Conference of Unesco decided, at its ninth session, to establish that Centre and to locate it in Rome where it could receive assistance from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and other specialized scientific institutes. At the same session, the General Conference adopted the Statutes of the Centre and assigned to it the following main functions: to collect, study and circulate documentation concerning the preservation and restoration of cultural property; to co-ordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain; to give advice and make recommendations on general or specific points; and, lastly, to assist in training research workers and technicians and in raising the standard of restoration work.

Initially, in 1959, twenty-four years ago, ICCROM comprised only nine Member States. It now has sixty-eight, as well as forty-two Associate Members—important public and private bodies concerned with conservation and training in various regions of the world.

This success is due primarily to the distinctive character of ICCROM's work, resulting from the practical slant given to its research and from its constant concern with the possibilities of applying it.

In addition, ICCROM endeavours to combine in its work, as the need arises, the most advanced technologies with the traditional techniques used in various countries. It thus demonstrates, through a quarter of a century's practical experience, that it is possible to safeguard part of the immovable cultural heritage by techniques that are as simple as they are effective and whose main advantage is that they are accessible to many countries with limited resources.

This approach lies behind a considerable number of the operational activities to which ICCROM contributes, nationally, regionally or internationally. This was the approach that predominated, for example, in Unesco's action in Ethiopia, Montenegro, Sri Lanka and recently in Turkey.

However, ICCROM's work is probably of the most decisive importance for the future when it comes to training. It is obviously a most important task to make available to experts in all branches of restoration work, from craftsmen to scientists, the widest possible range of new knowledge and techniques needed for the protection and preservation of cultural property.

In addition to the four courses it provides each year in Rome on the conservation of buildings, the conservation of mural paintings, the scientific principles of conservation, and preventive conservation in museums, ICCROM has organized on behalf of Unesco, in various

regions of the world, a series of courses on specific practical matters, ranging from stone in Venice to sun-dried brick in Lima.

It is worth stressing, however, that while the problem of training restoration specialists is a worldwide one, it is particularly acute in the Third World. A recent comparative study has shown that the great majority of training centres are in Europe where there are 49 training schools or institutes for restorers, as against 18 in the rest of the world and, 27 specialized courses for architect-conservators as against 13 in the rest of the world.

A special effort is thus called for so that your services can be increasingly secured for the international community. With this aim in view, a programme could be developed in close collaboration with all the international organizations concerned so as first to devise national training programmes in co-operation with Member States, and secondly, to establish a worldwide network of training centres by expanding or setting up national, regional subregional and international institutes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past twenty-four years, the collaboration established between ICCROM and Unesco has proved most fruitful. The high standard of your work is now greatly appreciated by professional conservators throughout the world.

Since 1979, in close association with the Unesco-ICOM and Unesco-ICOMOS documentation centres, ICCROM has helped very considerably to extend the international documentation network concerning the cultural heritage. In addition, your contribution to the circulation of Unesco's publications and periodicals and your help in the production of certain works, including several volumes in the series 'Museums and Monuments', have been invaluable. I am particularly pleased to note that your representation on the Advisory Board of the journal *Museum* has already resulted in an outstanding special issue on the problems of conservation.

Where the future is concerned, Unesco intends to increase still further its co-operation with ICCROM, particularly as regards implementation of the relevant subprogramme in its second Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989. That subprogramme provides for 'systematic action to strengthen the structures, programmes and methods of training of the various categories of scientific and technical personnel required in all fields of the heritage'. With the aim of providing Unesco with the means of undertaking such action and of improving training at the international level, provision is made, in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-

1985, for a study of new needs, existing institutions, current curricula and available human, technical and financial resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the message that he addressed to the international community on the occasion of the historic visit with which he honoured Unesco, on 2 June 1980, His Holiness Pope John-Paul II said: 'It is through culture that man lives a truly human life... Culture is a specific mode of man's "existing" and "being". Man always lives according to a culture of his own which, in turn, establishes among men a bond which is also, in itself, peculiar to them, determining the inter-human and social character of human existence'.

In order to give tangible form to their vital need for communication, to stand up to danger, the unknown and death, to express their hopes and collective desires, men, long before they invented writing, slowly developed ways of expression like drawing, sculpture, music, dancing and drama, through which each people developed its specific genius and left its characteristic stamp on its history.

In this way, those peoples laid the foundations of what we now call culture which, for millennia, was indissociable from all the events and activities marking their existence, including material production and technical progress.

Of the tangible manifestations of this 'specific mode of existing' that men produced during the vast period that preceded the modern age, sometimes little remains. Many of the most important works have failed to withstand time's corrosive action or have not survived the turmoil of history. Hence those that remain appear all the more precious to us, and our reasons for protecting, conserving and restoring them are all the more compelling. The damage caused for thousands of years by natural disasters and the wayward impulses of man have now, for the past few decades, been compounded by the damage resulting from the many forms of pollution or deterioration bound up with the modern phenomena of industrialization, urbanization and mass tourism.

However, these illustrious relics of our distant past are also, and more than ever, necessary references for our present, essential landmarks for our future. In a world increasingly marked by trends towards uniformity, they provide an ideal



*Mr M'Bow speaking to the Assembly. At left, H.E. Nicola Vernola, Italian Minister of Cultural Affairs and Dr Nobuo Ito; at right, Cevat Erder, Director of ICCROM.*

anchorage for the cultural identity of each people, for that identity which is the medium of a people's living desire for freedom, dignity and sovereignty. Those works, however, wherever they are, also bear witness to man's inventive genius and are therefore landmarks in the history of all mankind. I am pleased that Unesco is able to co-operate so effectively with ICCROM in saving them.

I thus take this opportunity, given to me by Mr Erder in inviting me to address you, to express, on behalf of Unesco, my thanks to the President of the General Assembly, Mr Ito, to the President of the Council, Mr Lodewijks, to the Chairman of the Finance and Programme Committee, Mr Paul Perrot, and to Mr Erder who directs this institution with tireless devotion. Allow me also, on behalf of both Unesco and ICCROM, to express my gratitude to the Italian authorities who have provided decisive support for all that has been achieved here. And I thank the City of Rome, whose very name symbolizes one of the zeniths of the universal historical heritage, for contributing through its hospitality, through the cultural climate reigning here and through the myriad works it contains, to ICCROM's influence in the world.

Address by

Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

Director-General of the  
United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization  
(Unesco)

to the XIth General Assembly of ICCROM  
Rome, 10 May 1983



# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The XIII General Assembly will be held 7-9 May 1984. This extraordinary session also coincides with ICCROM's 25th anniversary. Member States have been invited to communicate their conservation needs so that future policy can be planned accordingly. There will also be a presentation on earthquake damage and cultural property.

**XII General Assembly — 10-12 May.** ICCROM was honored on this occasion by the presence of Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco who inaugurated the Assembly and met with ICCROM officials to discuss mutual activities. Also in attendance were delegates from 52 Member States, as well as representatives from Unesco, the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Italian Central Restoration Institute (ICR), the Italian Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and 10 Associate Members.

*ICCROM's four directors, past and present. From left: Paul Philippot (1971-1977); Harold Plenderleith (1959-1971); Cevat Erder (1981 to present); Bernard Feilden (1977-1981).*



A few highlights of the proceedings of the XII General Assembly and the Council are given below:

- speeches of welcome by the Italian Minister of Cultural and Environmental Property, H.E. Nicola Vernola, and by Mr P.M. Antici of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- the election of officers: President, Agnes Ballestrem; Vice-presidents, Vasile Dragut, Manfred Koller, and Tae Young Lee;
- the examination and approval of the Programme of Activities and Budget for 1983. It is not possible to report all the free-ranging discussion here, but the main orientation that came out of the three days was continuing emphasis on training;
- nomination of Dr Bernard Feilden as Director Emeritus;
- consignment of ICCROM awards for service in conservation, honouring Dr Hans Foramitti (in memoriam) and Sir Norman Reid;
- two exhibitions: one organized by Cathleen Malmström, about ICCROM's work in the conservation of cultural property, and the other on preventive conservation in museums;
- presentations by ICCROM professional staff members on activities in their departments;
- proposals for four resolutions on the following subjects: conservation on archaeological excavations; legislation to guarantee an interdisciplinary approach to conservation; support of training; and ICCROM's premises;
- election of the 1983-84 Council as follows: Driss Ait Salah (Morocco), Yousef Alami (Jordan), Antonio Almagro (Spain), Agnes Ballestrem, Vicechairman (F.R.G.), Demos Christou (Cyprus), Jean Coural (France), Abdelaziz Daoulatli (Tunisia), Salvador Diaz-Berrio (Mexico), Vasile Dragut (Romania), Muhammad Ishtiaq Khan (Pakistan), Nobuo Ito (Japan), Manfred Koller (Austria), Peter Lasko (U.K.), Tae Young Lee (Korea), Johan Lodewijks, Chairman (The Netherlands), Tariq Madhlloom (Iraq), Paul Perrot, Vicechairman (U.S.A.), Rakhal Das Sengupta (India), Blanche Weicherding-Goergen (Luxembourg).

A luncheon offered jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Culture and ICCROM provided an opportunity for delegates, staff and course participants to meet informally.



*The ICCROM Award in honour of Hans Foramitti is presented to Mrs Foramitti by Johan Lodewijks.*

*The excursion group pauses to read the day's schedule on the steps of the Victor Emanuel monument. Foreground, from left: P. Lasko, J. Coural, H.J. Plenderleith, W. Bornheim Schilling.*



An excursion was also organized to some special sites in Rome: Arch. Giangiacomo Martinez of the Archaeological Superintendence of Rome allowed us to climb the scaffolding around Trajan's Column for a close-up view of the famous spiral relief, Prof. Carlo Pietrangeli, Director of the Vatican Museums, showed us knowledgeably through the private apartments of the Lateran Palace, and the Ambassador of France, H.E. Gilles Martinet, kindly welcomed us to the Farnese Palace.

## MEMBER STATES

We are pleased to announce that the Republic of the Philippines has become a Member State of ICCROM, effective 1 January 1984. This brings the total number of ICCROM Member States to 69.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

In its 35th session, the Council accepted three new Associate Members:

- Bebyggelseantikvarisk Avdelning, Göteborgs Universitet, Gothenburg, Sweden;
- Centre de recherches de l'histoire de la sidérurgie (C.R.H.S.), Jarville la Malgrange, France;
- School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India.

Two other organizations, approved by the previous Council, have now completed the formalities and become Associate Members:

- State Institute for Reconstruction of Historic Towns and Monuments (SURPMO), Prague, Czechoslovakia;
- Washington University Technology Associates, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.

There are now 48 Associate Members in all.

## PERSONNEL

Changes:

- G. de Guichen was appointed by Council in May as Assistant to the Director for Special Programmes.
- I.S. Jack, Secretary to the Director, became a permanent member of staff on 1 January.
- E. Carra, Maintenance Technician, became a permanent member of staff as of 1 December.

Arrivals:

- S. Bolstridge was employed as Accounts-Secretary on 7 June.
- C. Faure was employed on 1 March as Assistant Secretary to the Director.
- B. Ramer was employed on 1 January (1984) as Technical Assistant.
- S. Widmer was employed as Receptionist/Secretary on 21 February.

Short-term Assistance:

- C. Antomarchi began on 25 September as Assistant for the course in Scientific Principles of Conservation, with responsibility for French translation of course material.
- A. Bakkenist (SPC83) spent four months, September-December developing teaching material on biodeterioration for the Scientific Principles of Conservation course.



*Gemma Berardinelli.*

Departures:

- C. Acker resigned her post as Secretary on 31 January after 9 years of service.
- G. Berardinelli, Accounts Secretary detailed to ICCROM from the Italian government, retired at the end of March after 23 years of service.
- J. Römer resigned her post as Secretary at the end of April, after 2 years of service.

To those who have left us, we extend our thanks and appreciation for their many valuable contributions.

# QUESTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



*The new Technical Assistance Programme is discussed among (from left) Nelson Melero Lazo, Jehad Nammar, Susanne Peters, Pedro Ponce de León, and Gaël de Guichen.*

Our last Newsletter reported on the programme we recently introduced for the distribution of publications, minor equipment, and in some cases special materials to many conservation centres in various countries. Here follows the history of this initiative.

For several years ICCROM had received occasional requests for such materials from member states and non-member states, and we were not too surprised that the requests frequently came from former ICCROM course participants. After their stay with us these people returned to their countries and found themselves hard pressed to obtain the literature, basic equipment, and conservation products necessary to implement what they had learned with us, due to simple lack of finances, currency restrictions, or both. As we became more aware of the problem, we formally initiated a project in 1982 to provide follow-up materials; this project came to be known as the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP).

To show how the programme is progressing, we invited three potential TAP candidates to

interview Gaël de Guichen and Susanne Peters about the project. The interviewers are participants in this year's course on Architectural Conservation: Nelson Melero Lazo, Centro Nacional de Restauración, Cuba; Pedro Ponce de León, Consultant, Dirección General de Bellas Artes, Spain; and Jehad A.N. Nammar, Assistant Resident Engineer, Al-Aksa Mosque and Dome of the Rock Restoration Committee, Jerusalem. From the numerous queries that were posed, we have been able to distil the essentials of just what the Technical Assistance Programme can and cannot do.

**1. You mentioned that organizations from both ICCROM member states and non-member states are eligible for technical assistance. Are there criteria for a preferential treatment of applicants?**

As you already know, the programme is geared towards conservation organizations with limited financial means, and ones that also may face currency restrictions within their countries. Geo-political isolation could also be



an important factor. Larger institutions are given preference over, say, a small museum, because a wider circle of people can benefit from the materials provided. Member states of ICCROM also have priority over non-member states if a choice has to be made.

## 2. Assuming I want to apply for technical assistance on behalf of my organization, what do I have to do?

The initial request should always come from the head of your organization to the director of ICCROM. It should tell us about the specific problems you face and the materials you need information about, for example wood, adobe, stone etc., and fields of specialization such as archaeology, museums and so on. We also need to know the language you prefer for publications, and what literature you already have in the field of conservation. Usually this last requirement is not difficult to fulfil because the people who apply tend to have very few, if any, publications. So we are able to build up an existing library with the material we can provide, or help to establish one.

## 3. Can you tell us about the publications you provide?

Well, first of all we provide materials on conservation only. These may be books, pamphlets, technical bulletins or notes put out by special organizations like the Canadian Conservation Institute, the International Institute for Conservation or the British Archaeological Trust. ICCROM's own publications are of course included. You probably know that most of the publications tend to be in English, but if they exist in other languages, we will provide

them in French, Spanish or Arabic. And then there are also specialist journals.

## 4. Does that mean I can also get subscriptions?

Let me tell you about the periodicals project for 1984, which is a part of the Technical Assistance Programme. Last year we wrote to 115 central organizations, museum or libraries offering them annual subscriptions to essential periodicals in the field for 1984. The response was quite good and we are going to pay a variety of subscriptions for a total of 62 institutions. You realize of course that we had to be quite selective in our choice of a *central* place so that the periodicals would be available to the most people. As a rule we could supply only one place in a country with these subscriptions, so in a large country the contribution may appear fairly small.

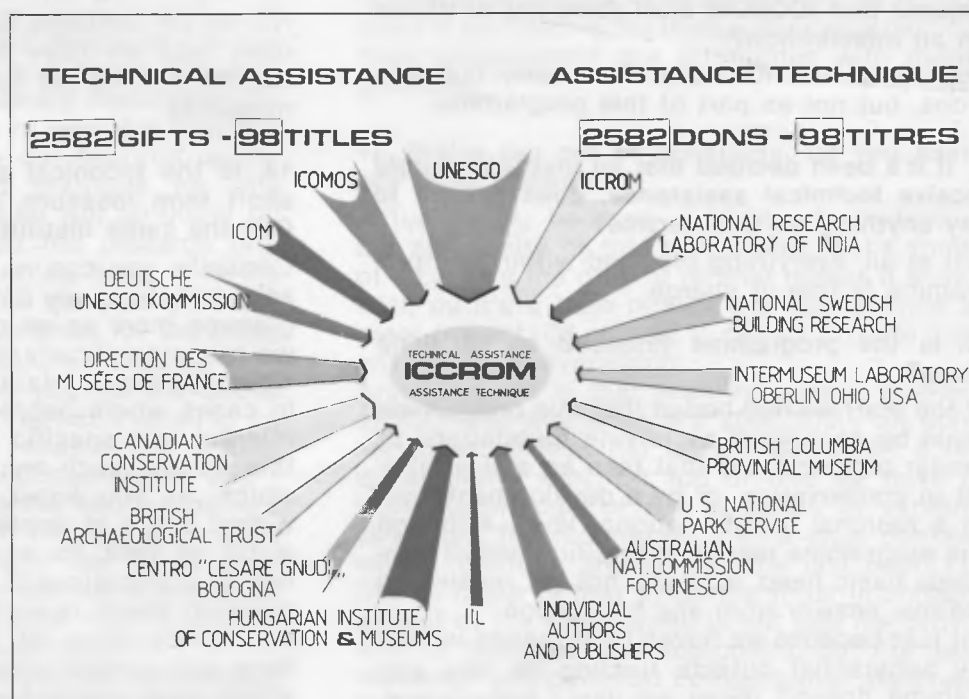
## 5. What types of equipment do you send out?

As we feel that basic equipment to control deterioration of cultural property is the thing we should provide, the instruments are those which measure humidity in walls or in the air, or register light intensity. Due to our limited budget we have not been able to provide any item worth more than around US\$ 400. So we limit ourselves to "minor" instruments. It's also worth pointing out that all our course participants are well trained in the use of this equipment, so the things we send out to former trainees are likely to be well used.

## 6. Do you provide anything else apart from publications and minor equipment?

Yes, actually we do: slides, first of all. These

*The sources of publications distributed by the Programme Over 70% of these are donated by the institutions concerned.*



do not come in complete pre-packaged sets on any topic, but are meant to fill gaps for specific purposes. They're basically to be sent — upon request — to past ICCROM participants who are teachers in the field and need a slide or two to underline a point. And, as you probably know, one good slide in the right context can be of as great a value in training as a whole book.

Then we've also had requests for small quantities of products (say one kilo) for an experiment. This almost always takes a lot of time as it can be difficult for us to obtain the requested material ourselves. But we certainly try!

**7. Could you give me a typical example of a request for technical assistance?**

Although the majority of requests are for printed material of some kind, virtually every case is unique. Each has to be assessed individually, and a selection has to be made to suit every situation in terms of subject, language and so on. Then we may also be asked for spare parts such as lid gaskets for autoclaves in order to let people get on with their job, or even just for plain drafting equipment. Only recently we were asked by a department of monuments to provide the following: a pantograph, a proportional compass, drawing instruments, 'Rapidograph' sets, contour pens, adjustable set squares and adjustable tee squares. We are sending these items which will cost about US\$ 250 and are very happy to provide this "basic" material. It's sometimes hard for people who live in an affluent country to realize that such basic, essential things may not be obtainable in another.

**8. As part of this programme, could we also request that ICCROM staff carry out or advise on an intervention?**

You know that ICCROM does carry out missions, but not as part of this programme.

**9. If it's been decided that an institute should receive technical assistance, does it have to pay anything for this service?**

Not at all, everything provided within this programme is free of charge.

**10. Is the programme financed by ICCROM alone?**

At the start we had hoped that this programme could be sponsored by private foundations or similar organizations that take an active interest in conservation, or by a development fund on a national or international level. Although this programme responds to situations of genuinely basic need, we have not yet received a positive answer from any foundation.

But just because we haven't succeeded in raising substantial outside funding for this programme doesn't mean we won't keep trying.

Naturally, any suggestions you may have would be welcome.

We are happy to say, though, that the World Heritage Fund has very generously offered us 20,000 dollars; this money, however, can only be spent on countries that have ratified the World Heritage Convention. We're certainly most thankful for their support.

But to go back to your question, we have received a lot of publications free of charge from professional organizations, some publishers and so on (see graph). We've also been granted some large discounts by publishers, and by producers of equipment. So you see there is a sort of outside finance, although it is rather indirect and irregular.

**11. Could you tell us what the programme cost in 1983?**

We spent US\$ 20,000 from ICCROM's budget to buy equipment, publications and some material. Administrative expenses are not included in this figure.

**12. In a way this is a lot, in a way it's nothing. Obviously there must be a limit to what one can ask for. Could you express this in financial terms?**

ICCROM has 68 member states (1983). In arithmetical terms this means only 294 dollars per country. Of course, there are countries that don't apply for assistance, and this leaves a bit more for the others. But you realize that the value of the material we make available is considerable and cannot really be expressed simply in dollars.

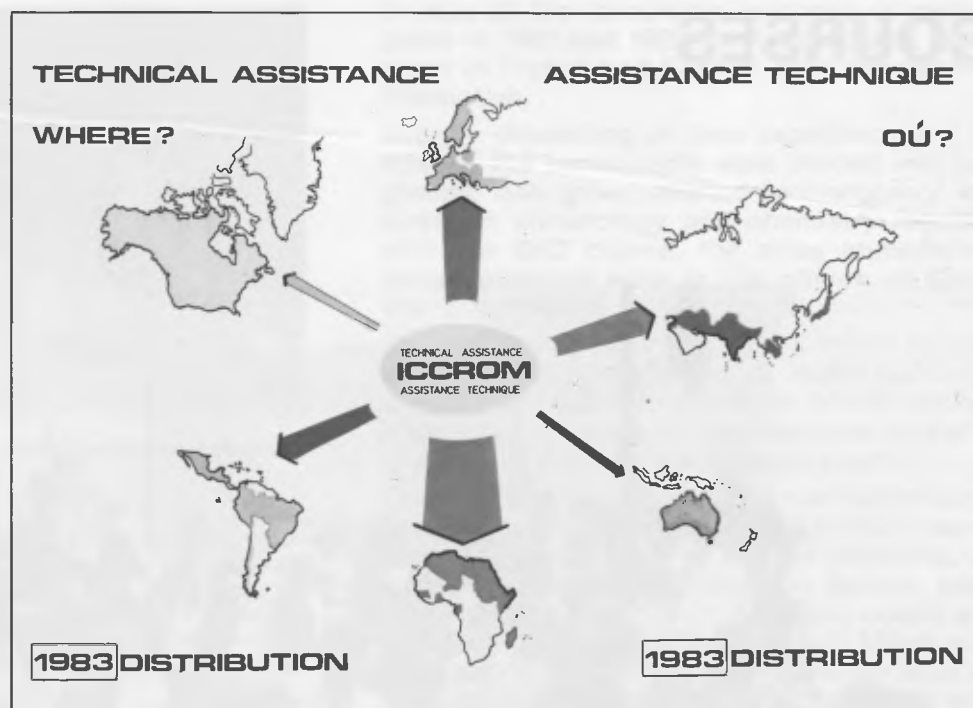
**13. Do you allocate a specific sum for each country, or a group of countries?**

No. So far, requests have come from all directions and we have found a kind of natural equilibrium, so we haven't had to take such measures.

**14. Is the technical assistance programme a short term measure, or an on-going service? Can the same institution re-apply?**

Certainly, you can re-apply every year. As far as publications are concerned, we see the programme more as an on-going service, that is, we try automatically to send new items to previous applicants. Naturally we can do this only in cases where people have shown an active interest in a specific field of conservation. In this we are much helped by ICCROM's library which, as you know, is the library with the widest range of conservation literature in the world. In 1982, for example, we sent a selection of publications to the library of a national museum which is particularly concerned with the conservation of fossils. Since then we have sent several new articles on the subject which were received with great enthusiasm.

*Distribution of aid under the Programme to various parts of the world.*



**15. So you receive comments from the recipients?**

Yes, not so often, but when we do, we are very pleased.

Generally we have the impression that some of the isolation has been overcome, and that we have also started good professional contacts with colleagues in the field.

For a better illustration, you can look at some of the replies we have received.

- "We are indeed pleased to learn that your Institution has accepted to donate to our Museum Library a vast collection of books and periodicals on the Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Property. On behalf of the Director, the entire Museum community and the Library Department in particular, I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you our heartfelt appreciation and profound gratitude for this noble offer. The donation will no doubt go a long way to support the research programmes currently running here. It is my conviction that this kind generosity on the part of ICCROM will continue for the benefit of Conservation Institutions." (Kenya)
- "I would like to thank you for the slides you have sent to me. I am still working on the translation into Arabic of certain copies on Preventive Conservation and I will use the slide and the text to instruct my staff. I will send you a copy when completed. Also I will be sending a separate letter for the acknowledgment of the books which ICCROM contributed to the National Gallery". (Jordan)
- "Herewith let me give you an information that I have received all of the books in a

good condition. I received them yesterday on 23 August '82. I am very pleased for having received all those books. I realize that they will be useful for me, especially to my country". (Indonesia)

**16. What can we do to help the programme run smoothly?**

Well, first give us information which is as detailed as possible in your letter of application, so that lengthy correspondence can be avoided; then please acknowledge receipt of materials upon arrival. It would also help a lot to hear from you at regular intervals on how an instrument is performing, for instance, or whether you have encountered any difficulties with items provided.

**17. We've run out of questions. Do you have any more answers?**

Actually yes, because we'd like to underline the **specificity** of this programme. Let's think of a car: it's the drop of oil that makes it work. With us it's a little money that can provide a great impact. Of course, it cannot provide just anything and everything.

Another point is that every request is studied at ICCROM where we are specialists on conservation issues, that is, we can judge a request pretty well. On top of this we have a good knowledge of the situation in various countries, the requirements of a local conservation institute, and so on. The last point I'd like to make is that to us the most important aspect of the programme is not just the provision of literature and equipment, but the professional and personal contacts that are created in the process.

# COURSES



1983 participants, staff and lecturers pose on the steps of the Tiber embankment after the close of the courses.

## COURSES AT ICCROM

### Architectural Conservation — ARC83

The *ICCROM course on Architectural Conservation* was held from 10 January to 3 June. There were 17 regular participants from 14 countries. Two others, one from Thailand and one from India, followed a part of the course and were given a letter of attendance. Four observers also attended for short periods, two from the U.S.A., one from Iceland and one from Democratic Kampuchea.

The programme of the course followed the lines of the previous year. Industrial archaeology was given special attention in the framework of the ICCROM research programme. Attention was also given to conservation of historic towns, social sciences, and comparative aspects of legislation, with new lecturers invited to deal with these subjects.

A successful two-week seminar on urban and regional conservation was organized in Ferrara and coordinated with the help of Carlo Cesari, architect of the city of Ferrara. In this context, visits were organized in the city and the region of Ferrara as well as in Venice and Bologna to discuss the policy, problems and techniques of conservation on the sites.

Laboratory experiments were coordinated this year by Jeanne-Marie Teutonico (ARC82), member of the research group of ICCROM, while Cathleen Malmström (ARC82) assisted in the course and field work. Overall coordination was assured by Jukka Jokilehto and Alejandro Alva.

Special contributions to finance lecturers were received from the Institut für Denkmalpflege, G.D.R., and from the Government of Finland.





*ARC83 participants discover a convenient mode of transport for visits to Ferrara work sites.*

*Rome University, Faculty of Architecture, Specialization School on the Study of Restoration of Monuments.*

The two-year Rome University Diploma Course in Architectural Conservation was organized at ICCROM from January to June.

In past years, the course had closely followed the structure of the programme of the ICCROM course in Architectural Conservation, and concentrated lectures and other group activities in six months of the first year. The second year was then devoted to study for examinations and to dissertation work.

Beginning in 1983, the course programme has been changed so that lectures are distributed over the entire two-year period and examinations are held at the end of each year. This will mean that as of 1984 there will be groups of first and second year students together.

Within this new structure, the content of the course programme itself has not undergone radical changes, but the lectures can now be extended over a longer period so as to allow students more time to assimilate the material.

The 1983 course was directed by Prof. Renato Bonelli; coordination was ensured by Prof. Stefano Marani (ARC76), assisted by architects Bruno Menichelli (ARC72) and Franca Iole Pietrafitta. Numerous leading professors and conservation directors from all parts of Italy were called upon to lecture. Foreign lecturers were also drawn from the ICCROM course. (J.J.)

**Conservation of Mural Paintings — MUR83**

The course, given under the direction of Paolo and Laura Mora and in cooperation with specialists from the ICR, took place from 15 February to 3 June, and included 15 participants from 11 nations. Paul Schwartzbaum and Marie-José Mano were the coordinators, with Fabiola Jatta as course assistant. Additional help was also provided by Ivi Gabrielides, Heinz Leitner (MUR78), and Brice Moulinier (MUR82).

In view of the favourable response of participants in 1981 and 1982, the training was again given in French and English, with consecutive translation.

Initially, depending on their experience and interests, the participants were divided into two groups: one group attended introductory lectures on climatology and chemistry together with the SPC course; the other immediately began practical work in the church of Santa Maria dell'Orto.

The group was then reunited to follow various seminars on conservation of mural paintings and to carry out practical work, which reached a conclusive phase of interventions in Santa Maria dell'Orto and the Caetani Castle.

Study trips and local visits to restoration workshops enabled the participants to learn about techniques employed in various locations, as follows: Florence, with Umberto Baldini, Sabino Giovannoni and Guido Botticelli; Spello and Piacenza with Carlo Giantomassi; Milan with Alessandra Brambilla-Bandera; Venice with Alfredo Volpin; The Vatican (Sistine Chapel) with Gianluigi Collalucci. (M.-J.M.)

**Scientific Principles of Conservation — SPC83**

The course took place from 15 February to 3 June. Sixteen participants took part from twelve different countries. Giorgio Torraca and Nicholas Stanley Price coordinated the course with the assistance of Monica Martelli-Castaldi (SPC82).

The content of the programme was similar to that of 1982, but some modifications were made. Rather than take an evaluation test on their arrival, all participants followed the same programme beginning with an introduction to climatology and chemistry/solubility. The review papers designed to ensure comprehension of the material being taught were held every three weeks rather than every week as previously. Both innovations proved to be successful.

The first five weeks devoted to basic science were bilingual, held jointly with the Conservation of Mural Paintings Course. The latter part of the course, devoted to inorganic and organic materials, was in English alone since all participants were English-speaking. In the organic materials section, the week on paper was taught by Anne F. Clapp, formerly of the Winterthur Museum in Delaware. All other lecturers had taught on the 1982 course, and again the ICR and other institutes in Italy provided valuable support for teaching and demonstrations.

A week's study tour took the course participants to conservation laboratories and work-sites in Florence, Piacenza, Milan and Venice. Other activities in the Rome area included visits to a potter's atelier, a foundry and the stone quarries at Marino and Tivoli. (N.S.P.)



*Left: The course on Preventive Conservation in Museums meets in the Chieti Museum library.*

*Below: The course on Scientific Principles of Conservation.*



*Above: Carnaval brings out the lighter side of life at ICCROM.*



*Right: National Museum of Venezuela. Participants use a light meter to measure the effectiveness of different filters.*

### Preventive Conservation in Museums — SEC83

The course, held this year in French from 8-23 September, had 19 participants from 11 countries. Coordinators Gaël de Guichen and Susan Inman were assisted by Marina Regni, who also took the course. Although the average age of participants is still rather low, and it seems that this state of affairs will continue, we must nevertheless note that most of the trainees already hold positions of responsibility in their museums or ministries, young though they may be.

A few modifications in the teaching staff were made this year. Adalberto Biasiotti, consultant for the installation of alarm systems, enlivened the section dealing with theft. Raymond Vaillant, a fire brigade commandant assigned to the Louvre for security questions (and also a course participant), replaced Walter Lindenmann, who was unable to come at the last moment. The section on fire was thus given in a slightly reduced form, with one practical session on fire extinguishers and four hours of lectures.

A visit to the Chieti Museum was organized this year, and the group was welcomed by Dr Giovanni Scichilone, who has implemented an exemplary system of storage and security in the museum. (G.G.)

### TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

#### Unesco Stone Conservation Course — VEN83

*12 April to 10 June: Venice.* The Fifth Stone Conservation Course was coordinated by Lorenzo Lazzarini (Soprintendenza ai Beni Artistici e Storici di Venezia) and Paul Schwartzbaum (ICCROM). It was attended by 21 participants, from 15 countries, who had applied to their National Unesco Commission and had been selected by a special committee formed by Unesco, ICCROM and the local Superintendents of Cultural Property.

The nine-week programme developed along the lines established in previous courses. Notable additions were lectures by John Ashurst (Department of the Environment, U.K.) and Ippolito Massari (ICCROM consultant for moisture problems in buildings). A field trip to the quarries of Istrian stone in Yugoslavia was also a new feature which caused some organizational problems, as the multinational group had to cross a border. This visit, however, was extremely successful. Field excursions to Vicenza, Torcello, Murano, Padua and a second field trip to Bologna, Florence and Rome were again included as in previous years.

The next course will be held in April-June 1985.

### International Symposium and Training Workshop on the Conservation of Adobe

*Peru: 10-22 September.* See Conference Reports, page 30.

### Preventive Conservation in Museums

*Egypt: 24 January-5 February.* At the invitation of Dr A. Khadri, Director of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities, G. de Guichen gave a refresher course on preventive conservation for 12 local personnel. It was held at the Egyptian Museum, which served as a concrete example for study of problems of climate control and lighting, and for finding remedies of a simple or more complex nature.

*Venezuela: 23-28 May.* At the invitation of the National Gallery of Art in Caracas, Gaël de Guichen gave a short course on control of climate and light in museums. The course was coordinated by Michelle Arias Bernard (SEC81) and attended by 25 museum professionals from all parts of the country. Inscription fees for the course went to purchase equipment which was brought from Rome and left for the conservation and restoration team.



*Dublin. A practical exercise on light sources.*

*Ireland: 17-21 October.* The Ulster Museum and the National Gallery of Ireland were the joint organizers of a course on Preventive Conservation, conducted by Gaël de Guichen, ICCROM, in the National Gallery, Merrion Square, Dublin. James Black (SEC81/MUR82), Institute of Archaeology, London, and Christopher Wheatley (SEC80), Maritime Museum,

Greenwich, also contributed to the success of the week. This was a 'first' for Ireland — "A very useful first", to quote one of the 25 participants, all of whom were most appreciative of the course: "It was superb"; "The lecturer succeeded in combining a very deep knowledge of the subject treated with a light approach which carried us with him almost all of the time, without strain". Those in attendance came from all over Ireland and represented our major national institutions such as the National Museum, National Library, Royal Irish Academy, Public Record Office, the Ulster Museum, the Chester Beatty Library, as well as some local museums. The Office of Public Works, which is the body responsible for maintaining many of these institutions, was very well represented. (Report written by Maighread McParland, Senior Restorer of the National Gallery of Ireland).

The demonstration material developed for the course held last year in England was also used on this occasion, and has been left at the disposition of the Conservation Department of the Institute of Archaeology, London, for use in future courses on this subject.

### Conservation of Mural Paintings

*India: 4-17 October.* Under Unesco contract and with a grant from the World Heritage Fund, Paul Schwartzbaum, Guido Botticelli (Opificio delle Pietre Dure, Florence), Carlo Giantomassi (Rome), Donatella Zari, (Rome), and Wannipa Na Songkhla (National Museum Thailand), conducted an ICCROM/Archaeological Survey of India Workshop on "New Techniques in the Conservation of Mural Paintings", at the Ellora Caves. The workshop was organized by Dr R. Sengupta, and 20 staff conservator chemists from the Archaeological Survey participated.

*Thailand: 26 December 1983 — 9 January 1984.* At the request of the Department of Fine Arts, National Museum of Thailand and financed by the Ford Foundation, Paul Schwartzbaum collaborating with Wannipa Na Songkhla (MUR76) organized a seminar on the Conservation of Thai Mural Paintings, in Bangkok. Other international participants included Agnes Ballestrem, Giacomo Chiari, Carlo Giantomassi, and Ippolito Massari.

## COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Research/Training Fellowships at ICCROM

Starting in 1984 a new fund will be created in the ICCROM budget to provide support to a limited number of young specialists who wish to carry out a research programme in Rome in one of the fields in which ICCROM is actively engaged: climate control in museums, storage, insect control, mortars in conservation, stone

conservation, or consolidation of mural paintings. The work will be supervised by ICCROM staff, and fellows will take part occasionally in the activities of the regular courses. The application deadline is 15 February of each year. Contact "Research Fellowships" c/o ICCROM.

### New Internship Programme

ICCROM is pleased to announce that a few fellowships will be awarded in 1984-85 to support scholars wishing to carry out advanced conservation studies at other institutions. These fellowships are meant to cover subsistence and didactic materials for 10 months.

*Institutions only* should apply, and provide guarantees that the intern will be following a definite programme under adequate supervision. The application deadline is 15 February of each year. For further information, contact "Advanced Internships" c/o ICCROM.

### Seminar on Teaching Methods and Use of Didactic Materials



*An effective means of improving teachers' skills is to show them how they appear on video.*

A four-day seminar, to be led by Robert Ferguson of the University of London, Institute of Education, will be offered again at ICCROM from 11-15 June 1984. The deadline for applications is 15 May 1984. For further information, contact G. de Guichen at ICCROM.

### Wood Conservation Technology. 18 June — 27 July 1984

An international course on Wood Conservation Technology will be organized in Trondheim, Norway, with the support of Unesco, ICCROM, the Norwegian Government and the UNDP Regional Programme. This six-week course will be similar to the course on the Conservation of Stone which is held in Venice. In the future, the wood and stone courses will be given alternately: stone in odd years (1985) and wood in even years (1986, etc.).

Although the deadline for 1984 applications is 15 April, there may still be vacancies because this new course has not yet been extensively



publicized. Further information can be obtained from Mr Knut E. Larsen, Department of Architecture, Norwegian Institute of Technology, N-7034 Trondheim, NTH, Norway.

#### **Summer School: University of London, Institute of Archaeology. July 1984**

The Institute of Archaeology, with ICCROM support, is organizing a programme of week-long courses which includes:

- Making Electrotpe Replicas ..... 9-13 July
- Photography of Museum Objects 9-13 July
- Restoration of Glass Vessels ..... 16-20 July
- Metallography of Ancient Objects 16-20 July

Applications should be sent to: Mr James Black, University of London, Institute of Archaeology, Conservation Department, 31-34 Gordon Square, WC1H 0PY London, U.K.

#### **Insect Pest Control in Museums. 23-27 July 1984**

A pilot course on Insect Pest Control in Museums is planned to take place in London at the Institute of Archaeology. Those interested in collaborating/contributing should write for further details to Fred Greene c/o ICCROM.

#### **Summer School: The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, York. 24 September — 4 October 1984**

The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, in collaboration with the British Council and ICCROM, is mounting a summer school intended especially for architects/conservators from overseas. The principal aim is to acquaint them with conservation practice in England and with up-to-date information about the conservation of traditional structures and building materials. The fee will be £395, which includes room, board and excursions, but not travel to York.

For further information write to: The Secretary, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, U.K. Applications should be made before the end of July 1984.

#### **Rome Course Dates**

The regular ICCROM course on Preventive Conservation in Museums will begin on 27 September and end 12 October 1984, and will be held in English this year. Applications are due by 30 April 1984.

#### **Proposed ICCROM Course on Paper Conservation**

A new ICCROM course on the conservation of paper is now in the planning stage. The course is tentatively scheduled to be held in Rome for eight weeks in the autumn of 1985 (precise dates to be announced). The following topics would be covered: cellulose chemistry; climatology for paper; Japanese methods for conserving Oriental objects on paper; Western methods for conserving works of art on paper;

conservation of documents, manuscripts, ephemera, etc.; non-paper materials; care of mass quantities, including objects of large size; book conservation, photographs.

As for all ICCROM courses, applications will be accepted from professionals working in the field: conservators, scientists, librarians, archivists, etc. with at least four years of experience. Inquiries should be addressed to the Training Section at ICCROM.

#### **National Screening Committees**

In some countries, applicants for ICCROM regular courses are requested to channel their applications through their local conservation services. The relevant names and addresses for those countries are given below:

- Brazil: Fundação Nacional pró-Memória, SCN, Quadra 2, Bloco K, 70.710 Brasília, DF;
- Finland: Mrs. Marjatta Oksanen, Ministry of Education, Rauhankatu 4, SF-00170 Helsinki;
- India: R. Sengupta, Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi, 110011;
- U.S.A.: Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Suite 430, 1522 K Street, Washington, DC 20005.

Copies for information may also be sent directly to the Training Section at ICCROM.

### **ICCROM PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COURSES**

#### **Italy**

*Colle Val D'Elsa (Siena): 12 February.*

"Conservation and Adaptive use of the Capalbio Ironworks" was the topic of a lecture given by G. Torraca and D. Ferragni at a course offered by the "Associazione Intercomunale Alta Val d'Elsa".

*Rome: 19 February.* At the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, G. Torraca lectured on "Stone Conservation; General Principles" for the specialization course on stone conservation.

*Ferrara: 15-27 May.* A. Alva and J. Jokilehto gave a series of lectures to the First Course for the Formation of Craft Skills for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, organized by regional and national associations of craftsmen.

*University of Florence: 18 May.* D. Ferragni and M. Forti (ICCROM Mortar Research Team) lectured on "Mortars for Use in the Conservation of Ancient Buildings" at the Course on Architectural Conservation.

*Valcamonica: 19-21 July.* I. Massari and P. Schwartzbaum lectured at the seminar on Preservation of Rock Art, held at the Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici.

*Roberto Marta lecturing  
at Hosei University.*



**Sorrento:** 28 November-2 December. At the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, S. Lucarelli gave photogrammetry instruction for a course on "Survey of Architecture and the Urban Environment". This refresher course was attended by teachers from various technical institutes.

#### **Japan**

1-17 May. Consultant R. Marta lectured at the University of Hosei and at the Departments of Art and Restoration. His topic was Italian historic centres.

#### **Sri Lanka**

8-31 October. At the invitation of the Commissioner for Archaeology, Mr Roland Silva (ARC67), the Director Emeritus, B.M. Feilden, gave a short course on conservation at the University of Moratuwa. Some 20 lectures were given, and site visits were made to the great archaeological excavations of the Cultural Triangle project and other individual monuments. The course tutor was Arch. Nimal de Silva. The 11 participants were all actively engaged in conservation work or were university lecturers.

#### **Spain**

3-5 July. G. de Guichen lectured at a seminar on Restoration of Cultural Property held at Menendez Pelayo International University, Santander. His topic was "Training of Specialized Personnel for the Conservation and Protection of the Cultural Heritage". The seminar, organized by J.M. Cabrera (SEC75), was attended by 158 participants.

#### **Thailand**

18-28 May. R. Marta gave three lectures to staff of the Division of Archaeology and Restoration.

#### **Turkey**

**Ankara:** 22-26 November. At the Middle East Technical University, C. Erder lectured on "Historical Development in Architectural Conservation" and made a general presentation on "International Organizations for Conservation of the Architectural Heritage and the Role of ICCROM".

#### **United Kingdom**

**York:** 19-26 November. J. Jokilehto lectured during "International Week" for the M.A. course on architectural conservation at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York.

#### **United States**

**Los Angeles:** 5-8 April. At the request of the Museum Studies Program at the University of Southern California, G. de Guichen gave a lecture series on preventive conservation. These lectures were open to local museum personnel as well as students at the university. Practical exercises were held at the Los Angeles County Museum and at the J. Paul Getty Museum.

**Malibu:** 16-29 May. G. Torraca led a five-day seminar at the J. Paul Getty Museum on "Materials Science for Conservation: Solvent Theory, Organic and Inorganic Materials, Deterioration of Building Materials, Metals and Corrosion".

#### **Yugoslavia**

**Cetinje:** 4-5 November. At the invitation of the recently founded Faculty of Conservators of Cetinje, J. Jokilehto delivered a series of lectures on the history of architectural conservation.

**Split:** 7-9 November. J. Jokilehto also gave a lecture series to the M.A. course in architectural conservation at Zagreb University.

# LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

## Acquisitions

In the past year the library has acquired about 1,800 books and off-prints by purchase, gift or exchange; we subscribed to 130 periodicals and received some 100 more, also as gifts or in exchange for ICCROM publications. The total number of books, off-prints and periodicals registered has reached 28,000.

The *List of Acquisitions* for 1981 and 1982 and the corresponding *Subject Index* were published in June.

## Assistance

Numerous requests for bibliographical assistance were received from institutions or individuals in all parts of the world, and a variety of material was sent: photocopies of articles or reports, computerized bibliographies, gift books. Some of the cost involved was borne by the Technical Assistance Programme.

The librarian, Marie-Christine Uginet, continued to send summaries of works published in Italy to the *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* (AATA).

## Photocopy Service

As in the past, the library was responsible for the photocopy service, providing copies of texts for participants in the various ICCROM courses, as well as the production and sale of copies of articles and reports requested by library readers or outside correspondents interested in works registered in the *List of Acquisitions*.

The library is also in charge of the reproduction and sale of theses presented by final-year students at the Art Conservation Program of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. We are currently studying the feasibility of collecting

graduate theses presented at other conservation institutions, with the authors' agreement for reproduction and distribution.

All told, 28,000 pages were photocopied and either sold or distributed free by the library during 1983.

## The Computer Catalogue

Computer registration continued steadily, and included all the year's regular acquisitions as well as more of the backlog of material acquired prior to 1977. To deal with the accumulation of completed registration forms, we have had to call upon some outside help at the computer console. There has also been some difficulty in finding readers to keep up with scientific journals. Cooperation with the J. Paul Getty Foundation and the AATA should alleviate this problem in the near future.

To date, over 18,500 documents have been registered and forms for about 1,500 more are ready for computerization. The number of texts listed is growing yearly, so the next *List of Acquisitions* will cover 1983 alone; we ultimately divided the 1981 and 1982 material into separate volumes for the same reason.

## Computer Access

Until such time as an international documentation network is established, the library is willing to share its memory with other institutions that have a compatible computer. A tape containing all the material registered to date can be purchased for the actual cost of reproduction: about US\$ 200. Two institutions have already requested this service, and others are encouraged to do so in order to permit researchers more complete access to the wide range of our information.

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Out of the 1,800 new acquisitions received this year in the library, we have prepared a selected list of some of the most interesting titles in various fields of conservation.

### Adobe

AGARWAL, Anil, *Barro, barro!*. London, Earthscan 1981. Available also in English under the title *Mud, Mud*. 100 pp.

A small manual recommending the utilization of mud brick as a solution to the habitat problems of the Third World. The inadequacy of cement as a construction material in many regions, the advantages and disadvantages of earth (the latter can easily be overcome by improved maintenance and construction techniques) and the regional possibilities founded on a survey made in 23 countries, are all studied and presented in a clear and didactic manner.

### Archaeology

*Rescue Archeology. Papers from the First New World Conference on Rescue Archeology 1981*. Ed. by Rex L. Wilson and Gloria Loyola. Washington, The Preservation Press, 1982. 266 pp.

Proceedings of a conference held at Quito, Ecuador, on the protection of pre-historic and historic sites of the New World, which are threatened simultaneously by large public works, inadequate public funding, and international traffic in antiquities.

### Architecture — Construction Techniques and Design

ARNOLD, Christopher — REITHERMAN, Robert, *Building Configuration and Seismic Design*. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1982. xii-296 pp.

Guide to planning of structures resistant to earthquakes. Clearly explains the forces released by earthquakes, their measurement and their effect on structures. Discusses the consequences of current design and ways to improve the final performance of constructions.

KLOCKNER, Karl, *Der Blockbau*. München, Callwey Verlag, 1982. 220 pp.

Monograph on the typology and functional development of wooden houses in Austria, Bavaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Romania, Russia and Yugoslavia. The materials and construction techniques, the form and design of different elements, and the decorations are studied in detail with handsome illustrations. Glossary and bibliography.

KUBLER, George, *Building the Escorial*. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1982. xvi 187 pp.

Complete monograph on the history of this famous building constructed in the reign of Philippe II. The architectural project, its religious implications and successive transformations are studied in detail. The Annex contains numerous archival documents as background material.

### Architecture — Rehabilitation

*Guide pour l'amélioration des logements existants*. Paris, Editions du Moniteur, 1982. 392 pp.

Work published under the aegis of the French Ministry of Urbanism and Housing. It gives an overview of the problems encountered in the course of a rehabilitation project. It is divided into three parts: description of the French built heritage, its condition, and evaluation of market impact on rehabilitation; principal administrative, legal and financial aspects of rehabilitation; detailed description of technical operations with diagnoses, technical data and choice of solutions.

### Climatology

WITTMANN, Helmut, *Klimatisierung von Bergungsräumen*. Wien, Hermann Boehlaus Nachf. 1982 (Studien zu Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege. XII). 50 pp.

Booklet giving all the information necessary, with drawings and diagrams, on the climatology of shelters (caves, ancient salt mines, etc.) used for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

### Furniture

MacGIFFIN, Robert E., Jr, *Furniture, Care and Conservation*. Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1983. xvii-230 pp.

Describes the most common problems encountered in the conservation and restoration of old furniture; gives practical advice on materials to use or avoid; furnishes lists of manufacturers and regional conservation centres in the U.S.A.

### Legislation

O'KEEFE, Patrick — PROTT, Lyndel V., *Existing Legislative Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Pacific Region*. Paris, Unesco, 1982. v-140 pp.

Comparative study of existing national legislation for the protection of the natural and cultural property of the region. This property includes in particular historic buildings, ethnographic material, traditional crafts, archive documents, fauna, flora and museum collections.

*Patrimonio Cultural: Selección de Legislaciones en America Latina y el Caribe*. Lima, Proyecto Regional de Patrimonio Cultural PNUD/UNESCO, 1982. ix-509 pp.

Edition of legislative texts relating to the protection of cultural property in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. In the Annex are several Unesco recommendations and conventions.

### Paintings

HARLEY, R.D., *Artists' Pigments c. 1600-1835*. 2nd edition. London, Butterworths, 1983.

Second edition of this basic study, drawn from English documentary sources, on the history and identification of pigments.



## Paper

FEDERICI, Carlo — ROSSI, Libero, *Manuale di conservazione e restauro del libro*. Roma, La Nuova Italia Scientifica, 1983. 260 pp.

Manual giving a clear description, with drawings, of the different stages in the restoration of paper, parchment and books. A long chapter is devoted to binding. Lexicon in appendix.

FLIEDER, Françoise — DUCHEIN, Michel, *Livres et documents d'archives: sauvegarde et conservation*. Paris, Unesco, 1983. (Cahiers techniques: musées et monuments. 6.) 89 pp.

Studies the technology of materials, the different agents of destruction, the choice of proper premises for good conservation and the various methods of protection. Urgent treatments and the principles of restoration are also covered.

## Sculpture

*Der Schwabacher Hochaltar. Internationales Kolloquium anlässlich der Restaurierung, Schwabach 30 Juni — 2 Juli 1981*. München, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, 1982. (Arbeitshefte. 11). 179 pp.

Papers presented at the symposium on the occasion of the restoration of the paintings and sculptures of a famous late Gothic altar located in the Church of Saints Jean and Martin in Schwabach. The papers deal with the triptych's history and iconography, the technical research done prior to restoration and the restoration interventions.

WEIL, Phoebe Dent, *Maintenance Manual for Outdoor Bronze Sculpture*. Saint Louis, Missouri, Sculpture Conservation Laboratory, 1983. 15 pp.

Booklet giving basic information for understanding deterioration agents and their effects on bronze sculptures, methods and materials used in conservation of outdoor bronzes, and the methods and requirements for correct maintenance of these sculptures. Important bibliography.

## Stone

AMOROSO, Giovanni G. — FASSINA, Vasco, *Stone Decay and Conservation*. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1983. xix-453 pp.

Thoroughly studies the alteration of stone due to atmospheric pollution and discusses the different methods of cleaning, consolidation and protection. Numerous references at the end of each chapter.

DOMASLOWSKI, Wiesław, *La conservation préventive de la pierre*. Paris, Unesco, 1982. (Musées et monuments. xviii). 158 p.

French translation of the original Polish. The author gives a detailed description of the causes of stone decay and methods of protection. In the Annex is a text prepared by the French Experimental Centre for Research and Study of Buildings (CEBTP) on synthetic resins and their application in stone conservation.

LAZZARINI, Lorenzo, *La pulitura dei materiali lapidei da costruzione e scultura*. Padova, CEDAM, 1981. viii-138 pp.

Reference book on stone cleaning. The morphology and the origin of black crusts affecting stone, preliminary investigations, different cleaning systems and their control are studied. Important bibliography and list of products and materials.

## Stucco

BEARD, Geoffrey, *Stucco and Decorative Plasterwork in Europe*. London, Thames and Hudson, 1983. 224 pp.

Monograph devoted to the art of stucco in Europe. The following are studied in detail: manufacture, materials and tools, working techniques and the training of craftsmen from antiquity to the baroque and rococo periods, different styles, and the Neo-Gothic and Art Nouveau revival. Very well illustrated. In Annex, dictionary of plasterers and stuccoists and bibliography.

## Technology

*Tecnología Andina*. R. Ravines compilador. Lima, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1978. xix-822 pp.

Collective work presenting a detailed study of the technological development of the Andean region, before and after the Spanish conquest, in the fields of food, agriculture, textiles, ceramics, metallurgy, construction, transportation, medicine and administration.

## Textiles

OSSUT, Claude, *Tapisserie d'ameublement*. (Paris), Editions Vial — Eyrolles, 1983. 288 pp.

A beautiful book on tapestry for furniture: different types of upholstery, their cutting, sewing and finishing, are described in a technical manner with numerous drawings and illustrations. Lexicon.

## Watches and Clocks

GAZELEY, W.J., *Watch and Clock Making and Repairing*. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1982. 425 pp.

Second edition of this basic work on making and repairing watches, clocks and chronometers. The equipment, material, different mechanisms and movements are described in detail with the aid of numerous drawings.

## Wood

DINWOODIE, J.M., *Timber, Its Nature and Behaviour*. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1981. x-190 pp.

Manual intended for students of wood science and technology. The performance of wood as a construction material (structural movements, deformation, stress) are studied in detail.

## Urbanism

HENARD, Eugène, *Etudes sur les transformations de Paris...* Paris, L'Equerre, 1982. xx-368 pp.

Re-edition of eight installments published between 1903 and 1909 by the architect E. Henard, who states his ideas on modern urbanism and solutions for modernization of the capital: problems of circulation and public thoroughfares, creation of open spaces and new constructions.

San'a. An Arabian Islamic City. Ed. by R.B. Serjeant and Ronald Lewcock. London, World of Islam Festival Trust, 1983. 631 pp.

Magnificent collective work devoted to the town of San'a in North Yemen. The history of the town from its origins to contemporary time, its administrative organization, economic and social life, crafts, and principal monuments are studied and shown in illustrations.

# PUBLICATIONS

## LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

### Library. List of Acquisitions 1981

### Library. List of Acquisitions 1982

The pace of computer registration of library acquisitions has been so intense in the past two years that the library catalogue series has had to be divided into two volumes, one for 1981 and one for 1982. Henceforth, the *List of Acquisitions* will be issued annually. These volumes are used in conjunction with the *Subject Index* for the same years (see below).

1983, 378 and 455 pp.

Price \$12.00 each

### Library. Subject Index 1981

### Library. Subject Index 1982

These are the companion volumes to the *List of Acquisitions*, and provide a cross reference by subject matter to all the material catalogued during the same period. As before, it has also been printed in French, in separate volumes.

1983, 495 and 537 pp.

Price \$12.00 each

### Mosaics N° 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980

Edited by the board of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation, this illustrated book deals with problems of what to do on discovering a mosaic, and lists the pros and cons of 11 kinds of supports for detached mosaics.

1983, 63 pp.

Price \$6.00

### Participant Directory

As our body of alumni has grown to well over a thousand, we have produced an experimental directory extracted from our computer address list. It provides listings by country, giving addresses where participants are now living (which may or may not be their country of origin). For easy cross-reference, it also includes a master list in alphabetical order, and lists of participants in each course, from 1966 to June 1983. If the directory proves useful, it will be up-dated and reprinted periodically.

1983, 94 pp.

Price \$3.00



### International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation

The papers presented at this conference, held at ICCROM from 2-4 December 1982, have been collected in this volume, together with a resumé of the discussion. The papers are reproduced as submitted by the authors, in English, French or Italian.

1983, 238 pp.

Price: \$6.00

### Climat dans le musée: Mesure Climate in Museums: Measurement by Gaël de Guichen

This is the second edition of this practical handbook on techniques and instruments for measurement of the museum climate. Some changes and additions to the text have been made, and several illustrations redrawn. The text is in both French and English.

1984, 80 pp.

Price: \$4.50

## ICCROM PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

### **Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems**

by Giorgio Torraca

A third edition of this "best seller" is now in press, as the supply of the previous edition (1978) was exhausted. Minor textual corrections have been made, the table of solvents revised, and the bibliography expanded.

### **Basic Principles of Conservation on Archaeological Excavations**

The papers for this publication were circulated and discussed at the ICCROM conference in Cyprus, August 1983. The topics will include the field conservation of excavated objects, mosaics and wall-paintings; the storage of finds; the protection of excavated structures of stone and mud brick; and the anastylosis and presentation of stone buildings.

**Technical Notes Series.** Two popular books in this series are now being translated by former ICCROM course participants.

- Giorgio Torraca's *Porous Building Materials* will be produced in French: translation by Colette di Matteo (MUR79/SPC80);
- Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner's *Liant, vernis et adhésifs anciens* will be made available in English: translation by Janet Bridgland and Sue Walston, both SPC83.

### **Biological Factors in the Deterioration of Library and Archive Materials**

by Fausta Gallo

The purpose of this book, as stated in the introduction, is "to provide more of the information needed by librarians and archivists to comprehend the threat to books and documents posed by biological factors (insects and micro-organisms), to recognize any eventual damage caused by these factors, and to know the best environmental conditions to be created to prevent infestations and infections".

The author is head of the biology laboratory at the Italian Central Book Pathology Institute, and has worked with ICCROM to prepare didactic material. The book will be in both English and French.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### **Mortars, Plasters and Renders in Conservation**

by John Ashurst

This comprehensive, illustrated guide is now available through ICCROM. It brings together craft-based knowledge, the chemistry of building materials, and simple, graphic explanations of common problems and questions on the repair of mortar joints, plasters and renderings and on the materials which are to be matched and repaired.

The author is an international expert in the conservation of stone, wood and binders, and is also a principal lecturer for the ICCROM course in Architectural Conservation.

### **Science for Conservators. Book 2: Cleaning**

The second book in this valuable series has now been published by the Crafts Council (U.K.) and is available from ICCROM. The third book in the series (*Adhesives and Coatings*) will also be issued shortly.

### **Butterworths Publications**

ICCROM has for several years supported the Butterworths publishing programme in Conservation and Museology with contributions for authors' expenses and illustrations. Some interesting titles have already been published, while others are eagerly awaited. One of the most recent of the Technical Studies is the second edition of R.D. Harley's *Artists' Pigments c. 1600-1835: A Study in English Documentary Sources* (see Recent Acquisitions).

A book of special interest to ICCROM is the English translation of the classic Mora-Philippot book, *Conservation of Mural Paintings*, due for publication in February 1984. In June 1984, *The Conservation of Paintings and Manuscripts of South-East Asia*, by O.P. Agrawal, should be printed.

Butterworth Scientific now also publishes **MONUMENTUM: The International Journal of Architectural Conservation** in association with ICOMOS and with Unesco support. The editor is Dr Derek Linstrum. This quarterly journal includes as regular features:

- The world of conservation: interviews with selected architects/conservators who discuss their work and ideas.
- Areas of concern: historic town centres, sites or groups of buildings in danger.
- Design in conservation: case-study analyses of individual architectural additions and adaptations or new buildings in an established context.
- Techniques and materials: this reports on completed work and provides detailed technical information on methods and materials used.
- In retrospect: assessments of key buildings in the history of conservation; these incorporate the most up-to-date historical research.

More subscribers are needed to keep this valuable journal going. The rates are £ 20 (US\$ 37) or, for ICOMOS members, £ 12 (US\$ 22.20). Subscription inquiries should be addressed, clearly stating the title of the journal and the period of the subscription, to:

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# SALES

## ICCROM PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

E: English - D: Deutsch - F: Français - I: Italiano - Sp: Español

□ = new publications - □ = nouveau

Architectural Conservation and Environmental Education. Conclusions of the meeting. ICCROM. February 1975. Conservation architecturale et éducation à l'environnement. Conclusions de la conférence. ICCROM. Février 1975. 24 pp. (1979)

(E/F) \$ 2.50

BACHMAN, K-W. La Conservation durant les expositions temporaires. Conservation during Temporary Exhibitions. 46 pp. (1975)

(E/F) \$ 3.00

BROCK, I. - GIULIANI, P. - MOISESCU, C. The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning. Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione architettonico-urbanistica. 132 pp. (1973)

(E/I) \$ 3.50

CARBONNELL, M. Quelques aspects du relevé photogramétrique des monuments des centres historiques. Photogrammetry Applied to the Study and Conservation of Historic Centres. 110 pp. (1974)

(F/E) \$ 4.00

Catalogues of technical exhibitions; catalogues d'expositions techniques; cataloghi mostre tecniche: N° 2: Theft - Vol - Furto. 59 pp. (1977)

(E/F/I) \$ 2.00

DE ANGELIS d'OSSAT, G. Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of Their Deterioration. Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause del deterioramento. 2nd edition. 48 pp. (1982)

(E/I) \$ 3.00

FORAMITTI, H. Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels. 44 pp. (1972)

(F) \$ 2.50

FORAMITTI, H. La photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs. 48 pp. (1973)

(F) \$ 3.00

FRANCE-LANORD, A. Ancient Metals: Structure and Characteristics. Technical cards. Métaux anciens: structures et caractéristiques. Fiches techniques. 80 pp. (1980)

(F/E) \$ 10.00

GAZZOLA, P. The Past in the Future. 2nd edition. 138 pp. (1975)

(E) \$ 4.00

□ GUICHEN, G. de. Climat dans le musée: Mesure. Fiches techniques. 2ème édition, revue et corrigée. Climate in Museums: Measurement. Technical cards. 2nd edition, revised and expanded. 80 pp. (1984)

(E/F) \$ 4.50

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1977-78. Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1977-78. 319 pp. (1979) \$ 10.00

List of Acquisitions 1979-80. Liste des acquisitions 1979-80. 528 pp. (1981) \$ 17.00

□ List of Acquisitions 1981. Liste des acquisitions 1981. 378 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

□ List of Acquisitions 1982. Liste des acquisitions 1982. 455 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

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Subject Index 1977-78. 329 pp. (1979) \$ 10.00

Subject Index 1979-80. 494 pp. (1981) \$ 17.00

□ Subject Index 1981. 495 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

□ Subject Index 1982. 537 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

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ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des Matières 1977-78. 326 pp. (1979) \$ 10.00

Table des Matières 1979-80. 490 pp. (1981) \$ 17.00

□ Table des Matières 1981. 493 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

□ Table des Matières 1982. 535 pp. (1983) \$ 12.00

(F)

INIGUEZ HERRERO, J. L'altération des calcaires et des grès utilisés dans la construction. 128 pp. (1967)

(F) \$ 4.00

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. 1982.

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 1982. 3rd edition. 141 pp. (1982)

(E/F) \$ 5.00

□ International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation.

Réunion internationale des coordinateurs pour la formation en conservation architecturale. 238 pp. (1983)

(E/F) \$ 6.00

MARASOVIC, T. Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split). 56 pp. (1975)

(E) \$ 4.00

MASSARI, G. Humidity in Monuments. 47 pp. (1970)

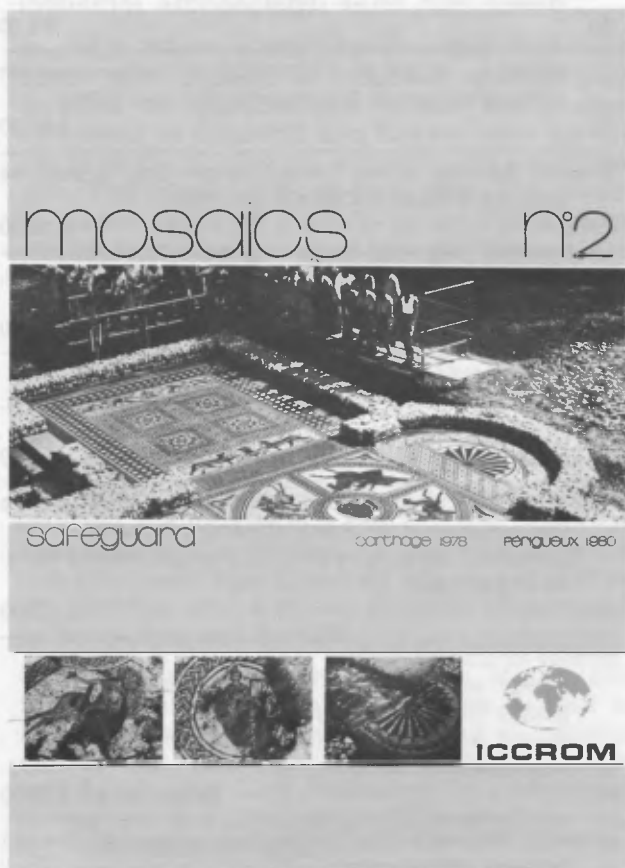
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Mortars, Cements and Grouts Used in the Conservation of Historic Buildings. Symposium 3-6 November, 1981, Rome.

Mortiers, ciments et coulis utilisés dans la conservation des bâtiments historiques. Symposium 3-6 novembre 1981, Rome. 414 pp. (1982)

(E/F) £ 12.00





- ☐ Mosaics N° 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 63 pp. (1983)  
(E) \$ 6.00

Mosaïque N° 1: Détérioration et conservation. Actes du 1<sup>er</sup> Symposium international sur la conservation des Mosaïques, Rome, novembre 1977. 104 pp. (1978)

(F) \$ 8.00

Mosaïque N° 2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 60 pp. (1981)

(F) \$ 11.00

MÜHLETHALER, B. - BARKMAN, L. - NOACK, D. Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. 71 pp. (1973)

(E) \$ 4.00

☐ Participant Directory/Annuaire des participants. 94 pp. (1983)

(E/F) \$ 3.00

STAMBOLOV, T. - VAN ASPEREN de BOER, J.R.J. The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments. 2nd edition. 86 pp. (1976)

(E) \$ 4.00

TORRACA, G. Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. 2nd edition. 135 pp. (1982)

(E) \$ 5.00

TORRACA, G. - Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación. 59 pp. (1982)

(Sp) \$ 3.00

TORRACA, G. - Solubilité et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. 78 pp. (1980)

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## OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Appropriate Technologies in the Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 136 pp. (1981)	
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ARGAN, G.C. - MURTAGH, W.J. Historic Districts. Les districts historiques. 38 pp. (1975)	
(E/F)	\$ 3.00
□ ASHURST, J. Mortars, Plasters and Renders in Conservation. London. 54 pp. (1983)	
(E)	\$ 8.00
□ CLAPP, A. Curatorial Care of Works of Art on Paper. Intermuseum Laboratory, Oberlin, Ohio. 135 pp. 1978	
(E)	\$ 8.00
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(E)	\$ 15.00
□ Conservazione preventiva nei musei. ICR/ICCROM, Rome. 43 pp. (1982)	
(I)	\$ 2.50
Deterioration & Preservation of Stone. Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress. Venice, 24-27 October 1979.	
La détérioration et la préservation de la pierre. Actes du 3ème congrès international. Venise, 24-27 octobre 1979. Fondazione "Giorgio Cini". 715 pp.	
(E/F/I)	\$ 25.00
FEILDEN, B.M. Conservation of Historic Buildings. Butterworths, London. 472 pp. (1982)	
(E)	\$ 60.00
□ FLIEDER, F. - DUCHEIN, M. Livres et documents d'archives: Sauvegarde et conservation. Unesco, Paris. 89 pp. (1983).	
(F)	\$ 3.50
ICOM Committee for Conservation. Problems of Conservation in Museums. Papers presented in Washington and New York 1965.	
Problèmes de conservation dans les musées. Communications présentées au comité de l'ICOM à Washington et à New York 1965. 224 pp. (1969)	
(E/F)	\$ 10.00
ICOM Committee for Conservation. 6th Triennial Meeting, Ottawa 21-25 September 1981. Preprints. 4 vols. (1981)	
(E/F)	\$ 100.00
Jacopo della Quercia e la Facciata di San Petronio a Bologna. Contributi allo studio della decorazione e notizie sul restauro — Reports on the Conservation Treatment. Part I in Italian — Part II in both Italian and English. 306 pp. (1981)	
(E/I)	\$ 7.00
□ La conservation préventive de la pierre. Unesco. 158 pp. (1982).	
(F)	\$ 8.00
□ LAZZARINI, L. La pulitura dei materiali lapidei da costruzione e scultura. CEDAM, Padova. 138 pp. (1981).	
(I)	\$ 8.00

□ MARTA, R. - Sintesi schematica di tecnica edilizia romana. 37 pp. (1981)	
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MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. - Les solvants. IRPA. 129 pp. (1981)	
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MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. - Liant, vernis et adhésifs anciens. IRPA. 105 pp. (1978)	
(F)	\$ 6.00
□ MORA, L. - MORA, P. - PHILIPPOT, P. The Conservation of Mural Paintings. Butterworths, London. (1984)	
(E)	\$ 90.00
Museum Security Survey / Aide mémoire pour la sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 116 pp. (1981)	
(E/F)	\$ 12.00
Pest Control in Museums: A Status Report (1980). 170 pp. (1981)	
(E)	\$ 15.00
Photogrammètrie des monuments et des sites. Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites. CIPA. 36 pp.	
(E/D/F/Sp)	\$ 3.00
ROSSI-MANARESI, R. - NONFARMALE, O. Report on the Conservation of the Porch of Ferrara Cathedral. Notizie sul restauro del protiro della cattedrale di Ferrara. 47 pp. (1981)	
(E/I)	\$ 2.00
Science for Conservators:	
Book 1. An Introduction to Materials. 112 pp. (1982)	
Book 2. Cleaning. 128 pp. (1983)	
Book 3. Adhesives and Coatings. (1984)	
Crafts Council, London.	
(E)	Each/Chacun: \$ 12.00
Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property (photocopies).	
— Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation (photocopies).	
— Materiales sintéticos empleados en la conservación de bienes culturales (fotocopias). 30 pp. (1968)	
(E/F or Sp)	Each/Chacun: \$ 2.00
The Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 342 pp. (1968)	
(E)	\$ 10.00
The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. 2 vols. 844 pp. (1981)	
(E/F).	\$ 25.00
Third International Symposium on Mudbrick (Adobe) Preservation, Ankara 29 September — 4 October, 1980. 308 pp. (1980)	
(E/F)	\$ 10.00
THOMSON, G. The Museum Environment. Butterworths, London. 270 pp. (1978)	
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TILLOTSON, R.G. Museum Security. La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 pp. (1977)	
(E/F)	\$ 15.00

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

## Industrial Archaeology

In 1983, Albert France-Lanord and Neil Cossons, both experts in industrial archaeology, lectured at ICCROM and visited the ancient ironworks at Capalbio and Canino with participants in the course on Architectural Conservation. The blast furnaces have been the object in recent years of a study by an ICCROM research team composed of Giorgio Torraca, Daniela Ferragni, Jef Malliet, and Jeanne-Marie Teutonico.

In June, Barrie Trinder, Deputy Director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum and David Crossley of Sheffield University carried out a preliminary archaeological survey at the Capalbio ironworks in cooperation with the ICCROM research group. They submitted a detailed report on their findings which confirm the historical and spectacular interest of the site. A tentative plan was also prepared for an excavation programme, with a strong didactic component, to be carried out in 1985.

In Canino, a team composed of J. Malliet and two students from the Architecture School of Rome University, S. D'Avino and E. Giorgi, carried out two campaigns, 9-25 September and 31 October — 6 November, to complete a survey of the ironworks discovered by the ICCROM team in 1982.

ICCROM and the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust are cooperating on the Symposium on "Iron Works and Iron Monuments", planned for 23-26 October 1984 at Ironbridge.

## Mortar Research Group

The research group completed a series of laboratory tests on hydraulic mixtures, suitable for injection, to be used in the consolidation of mural paintings, mosaics and succoes. Two complete restoration works were carried out with the cooperation of Paolo and Laura Mora who supervised the work of the ICCROM team: D. Ferragni, M. Forti and J. Malliet.

In the House of the Menander, Pompeii, the painted parapets on one side of the peristyle were consolidated in the course of four short missions during April-July. The work was financed by the American Express Foundation.

In Rome, a four-storey Renaissance façade decorated by the sgraffito technique was consolidated in about two months. The research group was augmented on this occasion with a trainee, Vladimir Zak from Czechoslovakia.



*Pompeii. A conservator on the local maintenance staff tries out the ICCROM mixture for the consolidation of painted plaster.*



*Sgraffito decoration of a 16th century palace in Rome after consolidation by the ICCROM research team.*



*Injection of a hydraulic lime grouting mixture in a floor mosaic at Ostia Antica.*

Further activities in this domain included consultations on the consolidation of Palladian stuccoes in Vicenza (P. Mora and G. Torraca), the consolidation of a section of floor mosaic in Ostia, the sealing of a crack in the Giotto frescoes in the upper church of San Francesco in Assisi, and an experiment of consolidation of the mural paintings in the "Tomba dell'Orco" in Tarquinia. In the last case the entire work was carried out later by a private conservator and ICCROM consultant, G. Pignatelli, using materials studied by the ICCROM research team. The group also visited the towns of Ferrara and Comacchio at the invitation of the local authorities to examine problems involving conservation of ancient plasters and masonry repair.

A grouting mixture developed by a private firm, following a tentative specification prepared by ICCROM, was tested in the laboratory and in the field with promising results, but further research is required before a commercial compound may be available on the market.

A first report on the work of the research unit was presented in October at the Aquileia meeting on the conservation of mosaics. A more complete report will be presented at the next IIC conference, Paris, September 1984.

### **Disinfestation**

The research work begun in 1982 by Fred Greene (SPC82) continued this year. The results of his contacts and studies have made it possible to initiate a number of activities in this long-neglected field.

- A pilot course will take place in London in July 1984. It is hoped that this course could be exported in the future.
- A working group on disinfestation has been created in the ICOM Committee for Conservation.
- A directory of people working on this aspect of collection care is being established.
- Documentation on disinfestation has been developed in the library.

People doing work on this subject are warmly encouraged to write to the disinfestation project, giving details of their work or area of interest.

### **Showcases**

May Cassar, Unesco research fellow, submitted her report in June. It contains an interesting classification on types of showcases as protection against climate, and demonstrates clearly the need for further information and study in this field.

### **Consolidation of Wall Painting Plasters**

A programme of study to evaluate the effectiveness of materials and methods currently being employed for the consolidation of wall painting plasters began in 1982 with Unesco support. To date a master work plan for the project has been constructed, and preliminary essays for the creation of a prototype deteriorated sample were carried out by Catherine Myers (MUR 82-USA) and Gottfried Hauff (MUR 78-FRG).

Paul Schwartzbaum continued the study on consolidation techniques by visiting various work and research projects:

4-6 July: study of methods being used for consolidation of the Cavallini frescos at the Church of S. Maria Donnaregina, Naples; 25 July-2 August: discussions with Dr Seymour Lewin of New York University on their testing programme to evaluate silicon esters and silanes used in conservation; inspection of the work being carried out for the consolidation of the Abydos Reliefs at the laboratory of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

22-26 August: research on the use of silanes and lime water for the conservation of limestone and plasters with John Ashurst in the U.K.

# CONFERENCE REPORTS

## CONSERVATION ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

23-26 August: Cyprus. The conference, organized by ICCROM, was held in Nicosia with the co-operation of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus and with the financial support of Unesco.

The conference had two main aims: first, to review responsibilities for the conservation needs of excavations, referring particularly to the 1956 Unesco Recommendation on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations; and, second, to discuss nine invited papers on different aspects of conservation on excavations. The papers, which were circulated to participants beforehand, dealt with excavation and conservation (N.P. Stanley Price), the shock effect of excavation on materials (G. de Guichen), first-aid conservation of objects (C. Sease), storage of finds (G. Scichilone), recording and publication (J. Coles), the conservation of excavated mosaics, stuccos and frescos (P. Mora), the protection of excavated structures (J. Stubbs), anastylosis of stone buildings (D. Mertens), and conservation of excavated mudbrick (A. Alva, the paper being presented in his absence by G. Chiari). Discussion concentrated on excavation conditions in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern region.

Some 56 participants attended the conference, which was by invitation only. Representatives of Unesco, ICOM, ICOMOS and conservation

organizations in Cyprus were present. From ICCROM there were G. Torraca, G. Chiari, G. de Guichen, and N.P. Stanley Price, who organized the conference. At the opening session speeches were made by Dr V. Karageorghis, Director of Antiquities of Cyprus; Dr G. Torraca, representing ICCROM; Mr C. Leventis, Ambassador of Cyprus to Unesco; and Mr C. Mavrellis, Minister of Communications and Works of Cyprus, who formally opened the proceedings.

The participants included nine directors of antiquities, or their deputies, from the following countries: Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, and Spain; each one made a statement about conservation on excavations in their own countries, referring to the Unesco Recommendation. In addition to the formal sessions, one day of the conference was devoted to technical visits to excavation sites in order to discuss conservation problems in situ.

The conference provided an opportunity for conservators, archaeologists and administrators to exchange views on how best to ensure the conservation of excavated objects and sites. Three working groups were formed, and made proposals for the revision of the 1956 Unesco Recommendation to take more account of conservation needs, and for changes and additions to the papers before being published by ICCROM.

These and other suggestions for future action closed a successful conference, with a call for further similar meetings in this important field.



*Cyprus. The symposium group visits Tenta.*



*Cyprus. Toms of the Kings.*





*Cusco. Symposium participants visit the spectacular site of Macchu Picchu.*

## **INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND TRAINING WORKSHOP ON THE CONSERVATION OF ADOBE**

10-22 September: Cusco, Peru. - The symposium/workshop was organized by ICCROM and the UNDP/Unesco Regional Project on Cultural Heritage, in cooperation with the National Institute of Culture of Peru, the Unesco World Cultural Heritage Fund, the Peru/UNDP/Unesco National Project, the Ford Foundation and the Italo Latin-American Institute (IILA).

ICCROM was represented by Cevat Erder, Alejandro Alva (co-ordinator), Giacomo Chiari, Paul Schwartzbaum, and Marie-Christine Ugnet. Some 130 participants from 28 countries took part, including about 20 former ICCROM trainees.

The syllabus was built around eight major topics, presented as discussion papers by a group of international experts. The final report will be completed by the Regional Cultural Heritage Project by May 1984, and will be submitted to the ICCROM and ICOMOS General Assemblies. The document will include all the proceedings, as well as the papers discussed during the meeting and the recommendations. It will be distributed on a world-wide basis.

Other events of the symposium were a special exhibition on "Adobe in America: History, Conservation and Contemporary Use", and visits to local sites and museums. The ICOMOS/ICCROM International Mud-brick Committee also held a working session during the symposium to review recent work.

## THE CONSERVATION OF FLOOR AND WALL MOSAICS

The idea of an International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics was launched in 1977 by ICCROM, which has handled the secretariat since that time. 1983 was a key year with the publication of the fourth volume edited by the committee: *Mosaics N° 2: Safeguard*.

In addition, the second plenary meeting of the committee was organized in Aquileia, Italy, from 3-7 October, on the theme: "Conservation of Floor and Wall Mosaics in situ". There were 90 participants and 24 reports, which were distributed as pre-prints; a poster was also produced for the occasion. Funding was covered by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Property, ICCROM, and Unesco.

The committee has emerged reinforced from this meeting, with an elected board for the first time, the creation of a Spanish section of the committee, an invitation to hold the third assembly in Spain in 1985, and material for publishing the Mosaic Newsletter in 1984, as well as the committee's fifth book, which will be entitled *Mosaics N° 3*.

The following resolution was drafted at the meeting:

The participants at the Second Conference of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation held in Aquileia in October 1983: — anxious to ensure the use of the most suitable conservation methods for mosaics;

1) underlined the inherent dangers in the mis-use of cement in restoration, and drew attention to previous recommendations, published by the committee in its Second Report (*Mosaics N° 2 — Safeguard*), and called for further studies on all types of materials.

2) aware of shortfalls in the training of restorers, appealed for the creation of a course (possibly within the framework of ICCROM's activities) where those in charge of mosaics could learn and practice new restoration techniques.

3) suggested that efforts be made to create permanent shelters and to backfill mosaics when their exposure might lead to their destruction.

4) proposed that in the event of excavations on sites that can be expected to have remains of mosaics that a part of the excavation budget be set aside for conservation measures which are necessary immediately once the mosaic begins to be uncovered.



*Aquileia. Visit to the mosaics.*



*The conference group assembled at Torcello.*

# CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION



*G.D.R. The ICOM Working Group on Training gathers on the steps of Pillnitz Castle during an excursion up the Elbe. (Photo courtesy of the Hochschule für Bildende Künste, Dresden).*

## **Bahrein**

3-9 November: "Bahrein Through the Ages" Conference. Director Emeritus B.M. Feilden represented ICCROM at the conference and gave a paper on the Presentation of Archaeological Sites with special reference to the State of Bahrain. The conference was attended by many distinguished archaeologists and historians and produced a number of valuable papers for future publication.

## **Belgium**

15 February. On the invitation of the European Economic Community, a meeting was held at EEC headquarters in Brussels to discuss scholarships offered for conservation studies. Present were representatives of the EEC, the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of York, the University of Louvain, and ICCROM (J. Jokilehto). EEC scholarships, already available to ICCROM for several years, were confirmed for all three training centres. Cooperation and mutual exchange between these institutions will also be fostered.

## **Canada**

1-5 August. M.C. Uginet participated in the International Symposium on Data Centres for Conservation, organized by Heritage Canada, and gave a short presentation about ICCROM's computerized documentation system. The possibility of linking together such centres was discussed.

## **Egypt**

15-19 July. C. Erder, P. Perrot and members of the International Consultative Committee were on the jury to evaluate the projects proposed for the renovation of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

## **German Democratic Republic**

28 March - 3 April. At the invitation of the Institute of Preservation of Monuments, C. Erder and J. Jokilehto visited conservation facilities, discussed areas of cooperation, and made a presentation on ICCROM's activities to the officials of the G.D.R.

5-9 September: Dresden. The Working Group on Training of the ICOM Committee for Conservation met for a con-

structive session coordinated by H.C. Von Imhoff. ICCROM lent financial support to this meeting, in which several of our former course participants and Council members participated. The group perfected the final wording of a document entitled "The Conservator-Restorer: A Definition of the Profession", which will be presented to the Directory Board of the Committee for adoption. This is an important document which should be of great benefit in clarifying the conservator-restorer's role and basic components of the training necessary to produce professional competence.

## **Greece**

11-14 September: Athens. Seminar on Conservation of the Parthenon. The Greek government's tentative proposals were reviewed by an international group of experts. ICCROM was represented by B.M. Feilden, D. Linstrum and R. Mainstone. The minimum intervention was recommended, with careful treatment of lacunae. It was felt that further studies with regard to protection against earthquakes were necessary.

## Haiti

25 September - 1 October. A seminar was organized by the Institute for Protection of the National Heritage of Haiti (ISPAN) on the topic of "Fortifications in Latin America and the Caribbean". Unesco, ICOMOS and ICCROM supported the seminar, and ICCROM sent Council member Salvador Diaz-Berrio, who spoke about "Rehabilitation of Fortifications: Historical Value, Context and Natural Setting". He also informed the participants about ICCROM's activities and structure.

## Italy

3 March. A workshop was held at ICCROM on "Temporary and Emergency Measures in Earthquake Areas". The aim of the workshop was to discuss an ICCROM publication on this subject, with particular regard to historic buildings and areas. Participants were A. Alva, P. Beckmann, C. Erder, B.M. Feilden, M. Fournier d'Alba, and J. Jokilehto.

5-7 April. A group of international experts met in Rome to discuss a manual for the management of the world cultural heritage. This meeting was organized by ICCROM and ICOMOS for the World Heritage Convention. The group included M. Bourke, J. Dimacopoulos, B.M. Feilden, J. Jokilehto, F. Leblanc (ICOMOS), H.C. Miller, S. Mojilovic, A.A. Mturi, and A. Qudsi. Bernard Feilden was recommended as editor of the manual.

9-10 June. Rome. C. Erder attended a meeting of the ICOMOS National Committee of Italy. The theme of the discussion was "Monuments and Sites: Action Today for Preservation in Italy".

4 October. Milan. G. Torraca spoke on "The Application of Science to Conservation Technology" at a round table organized by a leading chemical manufacturer.

24-25 October. A meeting on "Preventive Measures for the Protection of Cultural Property in Earthquake-Prone Regions" was held at ICCROM. The group was composed of P. Gavrilovic (Yugoslavia) and R. Mainstone (U.K.), with ICCROM participants C. Erder, A. Alva and J. Jokilehto. (M. Bleahu, Romania, came on another occasion.) They discussed the preparation of a manual on this subject, the formulation of a syllabus for a short course, and the re-edition of the ICR exhibition on seismic risks and cultural property.

3-4 November. Naples. C. Erder attended an ICOMOS/Unesco preparatory meeting to discuss the creation of a body to deal with "Cooperation for the Mediterranean Architectural Heritage".

30 November - 2 December. Florence. P. Mora and G. Torraca took part in a meeting on "Wood in Restoration, Restoration of Wood".

## Japan

15 November-14 December. At the invitation of the Japanese government

and the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, P. Schwartzbaum and G. Torraca took part in the Seventh International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: Conservation and Restoration of Mural Paintings in Tombs and Underground Structures. They presented two reports on recent projects in this field in which ICCROM staff and consultants have participated.

After the symposium G. Torraca visited sites and laboratories in Kyoto and Nara. P. Schwartzbaum stayed three weeks longer as a guest researcher, during which time he visited various conservation facilities, gave public lectures, and wrote the first draft of an article on the cleaning of mural paintings.

## Portugal

10-12 October. Lisbon. CIPA Workshop on Architectural Photogrammetry. Prof. J. Barthélemy of the Department of Architecture, Faculté Polytechnique de Mons, represented ICCROM at this meeting, where he spoke on "The Need for Surveys in the Study, Conservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings".

## Syria

26-30 September. J. Jokilehto attended the "International Symposium for the Conservation of the Old City of Aleppo (ISCOCA)", where he presented a paper prepared in collaboration with B.M. Feilden on "Management of Conservation in Historic Cities". The seminar noted the important contribution made by the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Aleppo to the study and documentation of their historic town. General guidelines for the conservation planning of Aleppo were discussed, and while regretting the recent destruction in the historic fabric of the town, it was noted with satisfaction that general agreement was reached on conservation policy.

## Spain



Valltorta, Spain. A site of prehistoric rock art.

25 November - 3 December. Barcelona. G. de Guichen represented the Director at the meeting of the board of the ICOM Conservation Committee, which is preparing for its triennial meeting in Copenhagen. Following this, he took part in a working group on the conservation of rock art, which brought together several experts from the Mediterranean area.

## Tanzania

5-10 December. A seminar on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Monuments was organized in Bagamoyo by Unesco in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and Culture of Tanzania. This was part of the pilot training scheme being developed at the behest of the Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa (OMMSA), which was reported in last year's Newsletter. The 15 participants were directors of conservation, architects, museum directors and professors from Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania. Unesco was represented by Patrick Bulenzi and ICCROM by Jukka Jokilehto, who presented a paper on training in architectural conservation.

Reference was made to the meeting in Lamu in 1978 as well as to various reports regarding the conservation of the



Tanzania. The Unesco meeting at Bagamoyo.

Members of the ICCROM Committee on Standards and Training visit the ceramics training laboratory at the Winterthur Museum (Art Conservation Program), Delaware. (Photo: R. Sengupta)



historic towns on the coast. Organization of training in building crafts and architectural conservation was also discussed. The seminar reviewed the present situation in the conservation of historic towns and sites, noting the progress made in the past six years and presenting recommendations for further action.

### Turkey

18-23 April. C. Erder participated in the symposium on "The Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Art", organized in Istanbul by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He also took part in the meetings of the International Commission for the Conservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, and gave a press conference on ICCROM.

9-12 May: Istanbul. Herbert Ganslmayr (Übersee-Museum, Bremen) represented ICCROM as an observer at the Unesco Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural

Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. Several recommendations addressed the need for trained personnel to ensure the proper conservation of the objects involved.

### United Kingdom

23 July - 3 August. London. Representing ICCROM, G. de Guichen attended the 13th ICOM General Assembly and spoke about present and future areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

### United States

8-11 November. C. Erder and C. Rockwell joined the Council's Committee on Standards and Training in visits to the Winterthur-University of Delaware Art Conservation Program, and the NYU Institute of Fine Arts Conservation Center, New York. The committee is studying evaluation procedures and training typologies by visiting institutions in various countries.

### Yugoslavia

30 January - 3 February. A. Alva represented ICCROM at the "International Meeting of Experts on Protection of Cultural Heritage Against Natural Violent Phenomena and Their Consequences". The participants discussed the outline of a document to be submitted to the Executive Board of Unesco.

27 June - 1 July. In Belgrade, C. Erder discussed possible cooperation for training of museum personnel and for regional programmes. He then proceeded to Montenegro to discuss ICCROM's participation in the training programme at the Kulturoloski Fakultet, Cetinje, and to review preservation activities in the area.

9 November. A decoration of Yugoslav Orders, awarded by the federal government of Yugoslavia, was presented to J. Jokilehto at the Ministry of Culture in Titograd. Paolo and Laura Mora have also been named to receive these honours for significant contributions to the conservation of the cultural heritage of Montenegro within the projects of ICCROM and Unesco.



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

## Brazil

21 November-2 December. Rio de Janeiro. Following a request from the Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa, ICCROM sent a specialist to teach and give advice on the conservation of leather. This mission was carried out by Claire Chahine, specialist at the Centre for Research on the Conservation of Graphic Documents, Paris. During her visits to the National Archives, the National Library and the conservation laboratory of the Casa de Rui Barbosa, she was able to develop suggestions for preventive conservation: climate control, disinfestation, maintenance, etc. The mission also served to promote professional contacts between the Rio laboratory personnel and the CRCDG.

## Burma

1-21 February. Under Unesco contract and as part of the UNDP project BUR/78/023, ICCROM began the first phase of the conservation of the wall paintings of a pilot monument at Pagan, the temple of Kubyaukgyi. D. Zari, assisted by P. Schwartzbaum during an inspection visit, enacted the work with two chemist-restorers from the Department of Archaeology, Messrs U Ba Tint and U Aye Maung, and four trainees. In addition a test area of external stucco was consolidated with the experimental hydraulic lime technique developed by the ICCROM research team.

## Egypt

6-7 February. After the course in Cairo, G. de Guichen and I. Fayçal were requested to make a report on the climatic conditions of the Luxor Museum and proposals for improvement. During the visit, modifications in the lighting were proposed as well as a series of measures to control the museum environment.

## Italy

Ferrara: 10-11 March. At the request of the Comune of Ferrara, the terms of a letter of agreement for technical cooperation with the Office of the Historic Centre of the city were discussed. ICCROM would cooperate in the campaign to monitor structures of the city's historic building stock.

Rome: Capitol Palace. G. Torracca took part in various meetings of the technical committee for the consolidation of the Palazzo Senatorio on the Capitol Hill. A grouting experiment was performed in July by the contractor according to the prescription of the ICCROM research team on mortars. In October, L. Mora carried out a demon-

stration of correct re-painting technique for the contractor's personnel, using a mixture of hydraulic lime, hydrated lime and pozzolana.

Capri: 28 June. 20 September. J. Malliet and G. Torracca continued monitoring cracks in the structure of the Muntz Foundation in Anacapri. No imminent danger was noted, confirming the report of P. Faulkner who inspected the building twice (in 1982 and 1983) and contrary to the opinion of a local contractor. P. Mora carried out experiments on the cleaning of statuary and mosaics conserved in the Villa San Michele.

Torcello, Venice. Conservation of Mosaics. With support from ICCROM and the Venice in Peril Fund (U.K.), Ewa Parandowska of the Warsaw Museum joined the conservation team for the restoration of the mosaics of the main apse of the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta. With this additional help and some improvements in the grouting technique the project went on faster than anticipated, and work on the apse mosaic was completed at the end of August.

ICCROM presented a report on the year-long series of measurements of the width of cracks on the triumphal arch. The present stability of the structure no longer seems to be in doubt, and this result means that it will be unnecessary to remove further mosaics from the walls in order to examine the masonry core.

The International Torcello Committee meeting of 30 August was attended by G. Torracca.

## Jerusalem



Al-Aksa Mosque. Detail of reconstruction by the "tratteggio" technique.

18 July-18 September: In cooperation with the Al Aksa Restoration Committee, an ICCROM team has completed the restoration of the dome of the Al Aksa Mosque, which was extensively damaged by fire. More than 150 m<sup>2</sup> were treated in all. This project began in 1979 and was coordinated by Paul Schwartzbaum and Isam Awwad, Resident Architect, under contract to the Committee. Treatment included reattachment of all loose areas, removal of two layers of blistered overpaint, restuccoing of all lost areas, and reintegration.



Al-Aksa Mosque, Jerusalem. Right: Isam Awwad, Resident Architect; left: Paul Schwartzbaum. Note area on left after treatment.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the conservators (listed below) who worked on the Al-Aksa project over the years.

#### International Team:

F. Adamo	ITA
P. Chamberlain	GBR
S. d'Alessandro	ITA
S. Di Gianbattista	ITA
G. Fazio	ITA
G. Ferruggia	MLT
A. Fontana	ITA
C. Giantomassi	ITA
G. Jolles	NLD
L. Lazzarini	ITA
N. Leto	GBR
R. Lujan	GTM
H. Mannetje	NLD
M. Mano	FRA
M. Pulieri	ITA
C. Scandurra	ITA
P. Schwartzbaum	USA
L. Spada-Scandurra	ITA
D. Zari	ITA
P. Zari	ITA

#### Local Team

I. Awwad	JOR
M.A. Jabari	JOR
J. Nammar	JOR

### Pakistan

Restoration of a book in Italy. At the request of the Pakistan government, ICCROM organized the restoration of a badly deteriorated nineteenth century copy of the Holy Quran, property of the President of the Republic. The restoration was carried out by the Italian Central Book Pathology Institute in Rome. The volume was deacidified, mended and rebound; it was formally consigned to the Ambassador of Pakistan in Rome on 26 September.

### Thailand

ICCROM continued its long-term project to assist the Department of Fine Arts to increase the professional competence of its staff and to perfect methods for conserving tempera mural paintings in a tropical climate.

The team developed the techniques of reattaching and cleaning severely detached tempera paintings that are presently being employed in the conservation of the mural paintings of Wat Sutat, Bangkok. This project encompassing 1600 m<sup>2</sup> of mural paintings is a three-year bilateral assistance program between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany with ICCROM providing technical assistance. The project is coordinated by Wannipa Na Songkhla and P. Schwartzbaum, with funding provided by the Ford Foundation.

In 1982/83 an ICCROM team consisting of C. Giantomassi, I. Massari, P. Schwartzbaum and D. Zari worked in 17 temples around Thailand enacting test treatments and solving specific conservation problems.

### Turkey

6 September-6 October. I. Dangas (MUR75) and G. Tranquilli continued work on the joint ICCROM/Turkish Ministry of Culture project for the conservation of the Byzantine wall paintings in Göreme which is now in its tenth year. This year, the work focused on conservation interventions in the church of Karanlık Kilissi. It is expected that the mural painting team will also participate actively in the upcoming project for structural consolidation, especially in terms of protecting the paintings during any interventions. Following the mission of experts organized in 1982, ICCROM received a second contract from Unesco to organize a task force for the execution of experiments on structural consolidation and protection of the rock churches against weathering processes, in collaboration with the Turkish authorities. A second mission of two ICCROM experts (F. Lizzi and R. Bowen) was also foreseen. Due to the lateness of the season, ICCROM could only organize the purchase and shipment of some materials and assist Unesco in the purchase of equipment; the rest of the programme was postponed to 1984.

Turkish Documents in Venice. The Turkish government requested ICCROM to promote the conservation of a group of Turkish documents existing in the State Archives of Venice. Solution of this problem was complicated by the lack of a laboratory and trained conservators in the archives. After several visits by G. Torracca, the last with the support of V. Contini of the Central Archive Laboratory of Rome, it was decided to entrust an experimental batch of documents to a private conservation group. The group will also supervise a Venetian trainee, C. Manfredi, who received an EEC fellowship through ICCROM.

### United Kingdom

14-16 February. At the invitation of J. Rogers, Principal Keeper of the Museum, P. Mora inspected the problems of conservation of the decorated wood structures of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton. Mora submitted a report on possible ways to control deterioration processes while avoiding drastic interventions on the original materials.

### Yugoslavia

4 September-4 October. As part of the Unesco programme for assistance to earthquake-damaged Montenegro, H. Leitner (MUR78) and local conservators carried on the ICCROM project for conservation of the wall paintings of Pod Lastva Monastery. This mission was coordinated by P. Schwartzbaum and M.J. Mano, in collaboration with a local team led by A. Cilikov and Z. Gagic, of the Cetinje Institute.

4-7 October. The fifth session of the Unesco Working Group was held in Budva, Montenegro, with ICCROM represented by J. Jokilehto in place of B.M. Feilden. The group recognized the substantial contribution that Unesco has made in close collaboration with ICCROM to the restoration and reconstruction of the earthquake damage in Montenegro. Continued assistance in the form of training programmes, acquisitions and technical missions was discussed. The present state of documentation, planning and restoration activities was evaluated together with the International Board for Planning in Montenegro.

Also growing out of the Unesco Working Group is a plan for an international appeal to Unesco member states, in the form of a publication prepared by George Burrows and J. Jokilehto in November. The book will be published by Unesco in 1984.



Budva, one of the choice sites in Montenegro damaged by earthquakes, is now being restored with the help of Unesco and ICCROM expertise.

# MISCELLANEOUS

## CONFERENCE CALENDAR — 1984

28 May - 1 June

**International Research Group on Wood Preservation - 15th Annual Meeting.** Ronneby Brunn, Sweden.  
Swedish Preservation Institute, Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences.

For information:  
IRG Secretariat  
Drottning Kristinas väg 47C  
S-114 28 Stockholm, Sweden

11-14 June

**Environmental Monitoring for Architectural Conservation.** An "advanced research workshop" will be organized in Rome at ICCROM by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the support of ICCROM, the Conservation Center, NYU Institute of Fine Arts and the NATO Science Committee. By invitation only.

For information:  
Richard A. Livingston  
Acid Deposition Research, RD-676  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20460, U.S.A.

26-30 June

**Science in Egyptology: 2nd Symposium.** Manchester, England. Manchester Mummy Research Team.

For information:  
Dr A.R. David  
Manchester Museum  
The University  
Manchester M13 9PL, U.K.

9-13 July

**MICRO 84 International Symposia and Exhibition. International Conference on Microscopy and Exhibition on Modern Microscopes and Ancillary Equipment.** London, England.  
The Royal Microscopical Society.

For information:  
The Royal Microscopical Society  
37/38 St. Clements  
Oxford OX4 1AJ, U.K.

21-28 July

**8th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering.** San Francisco, CA, U.S.A. International Association for Earthquake Engineering.

For information:  
EERI-8WCEE  
2620 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94704, U.S.A.

5-10 August

**6th International Biodeterioration Symposium.** Washington, DC, U.S.A.  
The George Washington University and Virginia Commonwealth University.

For information:  
Department of Forensic Sciences  
The George Washington University  
Washington, DC 20052, U.S.A.

8-14 August

**IVth International Symposium on Mosaics.** Trier, F.R.G.

For information:  
Prof. Dr. G. Grimm  
Ordinarius für Klassische Archäologie  
Fachbereich III  
Universität Trier  
Postfach 3825  
D-5500 Trier, F.R.G.

12-15 August

**3rd International Conference on the Durability of Building Materials and Components.** Espoo, Finland.  
CIB / RILEM

For information:  
Anneli Kaarresalo,  
Conference Secretary  
Technical Research Centre of Finland  
Division of Building Technology and Community Development  
SF-02150 Espoo 15, Finland

28-31 August

**2nd Conference of the ICOM Working Group "Waterlogged Wood".** Centre d'Etudes et de traitements des bois gorgés d'eau, Grenoble, France.

For information:  
M. Ramière  
CENG, CETBGE ORIS 85X  
F-38041 Grenoble CEDEX, France

September

**1st World Conference on Cultural Parks.** Mesa Verde National Park, CO, U.S.A.  
United States National Park Service.

For information:  
Dr. Muriel Crespi  
Cultural Resources Management (412)  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20240, U.S.A.

2-8 September

**Biennial Congress of the IIC: Adhesives and Consolidants.** Paris, France. International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

For information:

IIC  
6 Buckingham Street  
London WC2N 6BA, U.K.

10-14 September

**7th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM International Committee for Conservation.** Copenhagen, Denmark.  
International Council of Museums.

For information:

DIS Congress Service  
48, Linde Allé  
DK-2720 Vanlose, Denmark

19-23 September

**Principles in Practice: Philosophical Challenges / Technological Responses.** Toronto, Canada.  
Association for Preservation Technology.

For information:

APT 1984, Herb Stovel  
2nd Floor, 77 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 2R9 Canada

24-28 September

**Fourth TL & ESR (Thermoluminescence and Electronic Spin Resonance) Specialist Seminar.** Worms, F.R.G.

For information:

Dr. G.A. Pernicka ... or  
Dr. G. Wagner  
Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik  
Postfach 103980  
Saupfercheckweg 1  
D-6900 Heidelberg 1, F.R.G.

27-29 September

**Problems in Historic Centres.** Berlin, F.R.G.  
UIA - ICOMOS

For information:

Pierre Vago  
17 bis Quai Voltaire  
F-75007 Paris, France

23-26 October

**Symposium on Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use.** Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, England.  
ICCROM; Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust; The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage.

For information:

Daniela Ferragni  
"Iron Symposium" c/o ICCROM  
Via di San Michele 13  
00153 Rome RM, Italy

## CONFERENCE CALENDAR — 1985

1-4 April

**Second International Congress on Architectural Conservation: "Conservation and Tourism".** Basel University, Switzerland.

Heritage Trust in association with the Institute for International Art Festivals.

For information:  
The Secretary General  
Heritage Trust  
86 Vincent Square  
London SW1 2PG, U.K.

June (tentative)

**Symposium on the Conservation of the Mary Rose Shipwreck.** Portsmouth, England. By invitation only.  
ICCROM; The Mary Rose Trust.

For information:  
N.P. Stanley Price  
ICCROM  
Via di San Michele 13  
00153 Rome RM, Italy

## ALUMNI NOTES

Richard Peterson (ARC82) has published an article about the work of ICCROM and its benefits for Australia in *Trust News*, the journal of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Ashley de Vos (ARC82 - Sri Lanka) writes that two projects, for which he was the project architect, have been awarded the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) Cultural and Heritage awards for 1982 and 1983 respectively:

- the conservation of Jetavana Stupa and Monastery Complex at Anuradhapura;
- the Dutch Period Museum, Pettah.

We would be happy to hear from other ICCROM alumni about noteworthy professional activities or awards for their work in conservation.

## AUTUMN STUDY PROGRAMMES

**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York**

The Roman Studies Programme of RPI was again housed at ICCROM for the fall semester 1983, from 6 September to 15 December. The programme, with 16 students of architecture, was led by Prof. Janet Null and consisted of a full-time curriculum of architectural design, history, and theory as well as Italian language instruction. The Architectural Design Studio focused on the problems of reintegrating isolated historic structures into the city fabric of Rome, utilizing the Teatro di Marcello and the abandoned church of S. Filippo Neri for the design projects. As part of their course, students were introduced to the problems and attitudes of conservation, in part through lectures from ICCROM staff, including Profs. Torraca, Jokilehto and Schwartzbaum.

**Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada**

The School of Architecture of Carleton University has a five-year professional degree programme, and students in their fourth year are currently offered the opportunity of a directed study term in Rome. The 1983 group of 20

students, directed by Prof. Nan Griffiths, was pleased to have studio accommodation in ICCROM. A study of the unique architectural dialogue between building and city which is the tradition of Rome is the purpose and inspiration of the studio programme, which is divided into three term projects: analyses of the primary urban systems and architectural elements of Rome; a design study of urban space and architectural object (the transformation of the Piazza Barberini for the Fontana del Tritone); and a design study of the dialectic between building as modern symbol and the form and meaning of an historical site (a modern gallery of art for the Via Giulia).

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Seismic Risk for Historic Monuments

In May 1983 the Istituto Centrale del Restauro presented in Rome an exhibition on seismic damage and protection of cultural property, coordinated by Giovanni Urbani, then director of the institute. Several members of the ICCROM Council visited the exhibition and recommended its diffusion outside of Italy.

As a result, a project was started to prepare the exhibition for international circulation, with translations of the text and some slight modifications. The coordination of the project was entrusted to the research group on mortars, with support from the experts of the Committee on Seismic Risks and in consultation with the Italian experts who worked on the original project. Part of the exhibition will be presented in Rome at the General Assembly of 1984.

# OPEN FORUM

## TRAINING, UPDATING, RE-TRAINING

In the midst of the lively cultural and scientific debate over defining the concept of conservation and identifying a common methodology, one problem ever increasingly stands out: the problem of the operators, and conservator-restorers in particular.

Indeed, the training of conservator-restorers presents a series of difficulties. Primary among these are: a) the lack of an accepted concept of professionalism in this activity; b) the recent extremely rapid evolution occurring in conservation.

The impelling need for a qualification of technicians has led to the appearance, on the international level, of a definition of the role to be assigned to the "emerging" profession of the conservator-restorer. This has been in process now for six years.

This definition, satisfactory in principle, has made it possible to adjust our sights on WHAT to teach by defining WHO is to be taught.

The major part of the efforts have thus been aimed at establishing and refining both the scope of training and the different stages and levels involved in the preparation of the new ranks. Yet, apart from a few timid attempts, there has been little notice taken of the fact that not enough attention has been paid to the HOW of teaching.

That is, the contents have rightly been of primary concern but little space has been given to the means to implement them. The definition of "procedures for transfer of knowledge/skills between teacher and students" (Organ) has not yet been seriously dealt with. Among many, one might mention for instance procedures that foster the necessary leap in quality between the transmission of basic information and the development of the student's critical capacity. In effect, the management of training has been limited to an empirical level, often relying on the charisma of a few individuals to perform the "Miracle" of training.

This is where the difficult task of teaching teachers becomes of dramatic current interest.

Equally dramatic is the need to become aware that we must also measure ourselves against

the temporal dimension of planning for the training of teachers.

An International Symposium on Teaching Aids in Conservation was held at ICCROM way back in September 1980. This symposium offered a discouraging panorama and its proceedings, perhaps due to misplaced tact, have not yet been published.

The overly long time that has passed between that symposium and the ICCROM seminar last June "On the use of didactic material and training techniques" seems unfortunately to be indicative of the pace of carrying out training policy.

To what type of operator shall we entrust the application of our theory? No longer to a craftsman; not yet to a professional. Theory, if not implemented, runs the risk of becoming sophisticated lucubration.

Nor must we forget that hand in hand with the question of training go urgent problems of retraining and updating.

Unfortunately, these two terms, these two concepts, being intended to serve a common purpose, are often lumped together or even used interchangeably. Thus it does not seem superfluous to recall that "updating" means to enrich with further, more current knowledge, those operators who have had proper basic training, whereas "to retrain" means to intervene on basic training that had been unsatisfactory or even downright wrong.

Updating thus essentially involves programming and organization: a problem ultimately easy to solve.

Retraining, however, linked as it is to problems of training, calls for techniques and specific didactic instruments which should be structured according to a methodology that has yet to be thoroughly worked out.

As a consequence, in these days of the rapid and revolutionary aggression of "telematics", one may well run the risk of seeing non-qualified persons being updated: persons who by the very fact that they are considered "updated" may also be thought of as retrained.

Mara Nimmo  
Istituto Centrale del Restauro  
December 1983





*ICCROM Assembly delegates pick up their hard hats to climb the scaffolding around Trajan's Column.*

This Newsletter is issued once a year, in the spring, and reports activities of the preceding year. Reproduction and translation of the contents are not only permitted but actively encouraged. Should you make any translations, we would appreciate having copies for our files.

If you have moved, if your address label is incorrect, or if you prefer to receive the French edition of the Newsletter, please notify ICCROM. Please send your mailing label, if possible, with any corrections you wish to make in your address.

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Cover: The ICCROM course on Preventive Conservation in Museums visits the storage facilities at Chieti Museum.

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