

# NEWSLETTER 11

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## annual bulletin



**ICCROM**

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# EDITORIAL

**Inauguration Speech by Professor Cevat Erder,  
Director of ICCROM,  
at the XIII General Assembly.**

About thirty years ago, just after the end of the Second World War, Europe looked like one enormous restoration workshop. In September 1953, under the auspices of Unesco, the International Monuments Committee held a session in Paris together with the Scientific Laboratories Committee of the International Museums Council. At this session the recommendation was made that the first Hague Convention should be revised, and that an internationally financed scientific centre should be set up for the preservation and restoration of the cultural heritage. The centre would have the duties of promoting the coordination of research programmes, of centralizing documentation and of developing the teaching aspect, while avoiding duplication of work by the different national institutes.

That is how the first plans were drawn up for the centre which was to become ICCROM. Three years later, in 1956, during the course of the ninth session of the Unesco General Conference, it was decided to set up this centre and, at the invitation of the Italian Government, to establish it in Rome.

From the time of its creation, therefore, the organization had at its disposal the services of the various specialized Italian scientific institutes which were already very active in this field, and was thus able to carry out the principal duties assigned to it.

In 1959 ICCROM had only nine member states. Today, twenty-five years later, it consists of 69 States, as well as 56 associate members, comprising both public and private institutes responsible for conservation and for training in various parts of the world. This alone shows, should it be necessary, that governments have come to realize that conservation is worthy of consideration, and that an effort at the intergovernmental level is both indispensable and viable.

The Philippines is the latest country to become a member of our organization. Allow me to welcome the representative of the Philippine Republic in your name. The participation and contribution of this country will help continue to improve the scientific and technical potential which ICCROM puts at the disposal of all those who seek in every way to preserve their cultural heritage.



*Cevat Erder*

The stream of information which arrives directly or indirectly from both member and non-member countries has enabled the setting up of a unique, pluridisciplinary documentation centre and, as you are aware, the Library is recognized as the most important in the field of conservation in the whole world.

In close collaboration with the documentation centres of Unesco, ICOM and ICOMOS, ICCROM has since 1979 made a continuing contribution to the widening of the international network of documentation on the conservation of the cultural heritage.

The distribution of knowledge has been intensified by the programme of technical assistance which commenced in 1982. The aim of this programme is to ensure the diffusion of basic technical information and the distribution of minor items of equipment to national organizations responsible for the conservation of cultural property both among the ICCROM member states and among those non-member developing countries where it is almost impossible to buy books or other foreign products. In a period of sixteen months more than 120 demands have been satisfied, and 2000 basic texts plus 230 subscriptions to specialized reviews have been distributed free of charge.

The principal means of diffusion of knowledge remains, however, that of training programmes. This is certainly the most efficacious manner by which to make available to experts in all fields of restoration, from the craftsmen to the scientists, the widest possible range of knowledge, and of the requisite techniques, for the protection of the cultural heritage.

It is indicative to analyze how the training sector has developed. During the first stage, from 1960 to 1970, ICCROM collected information and requests and made a study of requirements. During the second stage, from 1970 to 1980, sample courses were designed and tested here in Rome. Over the last five years ICCROM has entered into the third stage of development, consisting of the diffusion and export of courses of either a general or specific nature, ranging from those concerned with wood in Norway, with stone in Venice, from adobe in Peru to mural painting in Thailand, from conservation in the Ivory Coast to climate-control and lighting in museums in the U.S.A., Venezuela, Egypt, England, Ireland and elsewhere.

In Rome itself, the courses have become more and more successful and the selection criteria more and more strict. Since the foundation of ICCROM there have been about 1500 trainees coming from more than 100 countries who have followed the training programmes. These old students now set up their own regional and national associations, which enables them to keep informed as regards the most recent developments in the field.

It goes without saying that ICCROM would never have been able to develop in this way had Italy not given its full support. From the very beginning, Italy supplied assistance not only on the technical front, but also in the administrative, financial and diplomatic fields.

It is thus only natural that among the five prizes which ICCROM is awarding today, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, three should be presented to Italian friends and colleagues in homage to the constant contribution and support they have given, especially in the field of training. They themselves could bear witness, should it be necessary, to the progress which has been made since 1959. Every year has seen the start of yet another new project which has helped to strengthen the organization.

Without wishing to go into details as to the latest accomplishments during the last year, I would like to mention some of them.

Over the last year, new member countries have set up their national office or ICCROM committee and maintain contact by informing us of their requirements and by spreading our ideas.

During the last few months, the desire expressed by the delegates of the Spanish-speaking countries has been fulfilled, and thanks to Sylvio Mutal, the UNDP representative at Lima, our annual Newsletter is now distributed also in Spanish.

A new initiative will take place during the present Assembly: as decided by you here last year, a session will be dedicated to a specific technical theme. The subject, "Natural Catastrophes and the Conservation of Cultural Assets with Particular Reference to Earthquakes", was chosen by the Council. This is the reason for the exhibition on show in this room — an adaptation of the exhibition on the same subject carried out last year by the Istituto Centrale del Restauro. Here I must be allowed to express our gratitude to the specialists of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for all the help they have given in the preparation of the exhibition. The theme "Natural Catastrophes and the Conservation of Cultural Assets" will be followed up further during this meeting by Professor Vasile Dragut, and some of my collaborators will relate some part of their experience on this subject. They will also recall the difficulties they have met with in carrying out various programmes on which you have decided.

Since last year, His Excellency Nicola Vernola, the then Minister of Culture, has answered the appeal made by the delegates to the XII General Assembly as regards the premises occupied by ICCROM. The following is an extract from his letter: "I am fully aware of the necessity of accomplishing the restoration work on the two wings of the courtyard; I think that this operation is possible given the budget allocations; in any case, for my part, I am convinced that the increase in the activities of ICCROM is profitable not only from the point of view of world heritage, but also from that of my own country; I will not fail, as far as lies within my powers, to give the necessary orders to the organizations concerned..."

I would like here to assure his successor, His Excellency Nino Gullotti, of our deepest gratitude for this generosity. Since last year, the plans drawn up by ICCROM have been officially approved by the Italian authorities concerned, and respond to all exigencies, legal and otherwise. Obviously, given the size of the building, the works do not always progress with a rapidity such as our requirements demand; we are, however, in close contact with the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, and the Superintendence for the Cultural Assets of the Latium (Lazio), in order that the work which still remains to be done shall be carried out as rapidly as possible.

As you know, the new premises will be equipped and furnished by ICCROM. A fund has been created for this purpose. At present prices, the costs will amount to about two million U.S. dollars. We sincerely hope that the budgetary reserve which was created with this in mind will arrive at this amount. At the moment, however, we are far from achieving the necessary sum and we would like to be able to count on the effective support of our member states in order to be able to carry out the works demanded by them under the best of conditions.

Before finishing, and as today we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of ICCROM, I would like to offer my congratulations to my predecessors who opened up a path which is very pleasant to follow, with the help of all the personnel and the support of the members of the Council. I would also like to thank our Italian colleagues from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, from the Faculty of Architecture, from the Istituto per la Patologia del Libro, from the Superintendences, and in particular from the Superintendence for the Cultural Assets of Lazio, as well as the Archaeological Superintendence of Rome and the Board of Antiquities and the Fine Arts, for the continued support they show towards ICCROM. A very special thanks are due to the Ministries of Culture and of Foreign Affairs for their understanding and their actions — as discreet as they have been effective.

Finally I would like to address the delegates from member states and associate members, and to express our gratitude for the confidence they demonstrate in the future of ICCROM, a confidence which dispels the doubts which others may have during a period when the world is undergoing a serious economic crisis, when the amounts dedicated to cultural activities are normally the first to suffer.

This confidence is the legacy earned by those who, over the last 25 years, have worked with exemplary generosity to make ICCROM become this true International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property which is today generally known as ICCROM, and of which we may all be proud.



# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 13th General Assembly was held in Rome from 7-9 May 1984. Delegates from 49 Member States attended, as well as observers from Unesco, UNDP/Unesco, The International Council of Museums (ICOM), The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), The Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (IRPA), the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR), and several Associate Members. This extraordinary session also marked ICCROM's 25th anniversary.

The session was inaugurated with speeches by Cevat Erder, Alessandro Cortese de Bosis of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Raffaele Tamiozzo representing the Minister of Cultural Affairs, Carlo Aymonino of the City of Rome, and Syed Naqvi of Unesco.

The officers of the Assembly were elected as follows: Vasile Dragut (Romania), President; Alexander Aldrich (U.S.A.), Augusto Carlos da Silva Telles (Brazil), Gamini Wijesuriya (Sri Lanka), Vice-Presidents.

ICCROM awards for outstanding service in conservation were presented to Italo C. Angle, Laura Mora, Paolo Mora, Jean Taralon, and Johannes Taubert (in memoriam).

Reports on the previous year's activities and financial status were reviewed and approved by the Assembly. The proposed programme and budget for 1984/85 were then discussed and approved, with comments from several delegates. Member States had also been invited to report on their conservation activities and needs, and there were numerous informative interventions on this subject.

Several delegates expressed congratulations on ICCROM's 25th anniversary and praise for its accomplishments. As the United States delegate put it, the ratio of staff to activities made for real cost effectiveness and the programme was full of useful initiatives, sensitive to the needs of all member states and deserving of strong continued support.

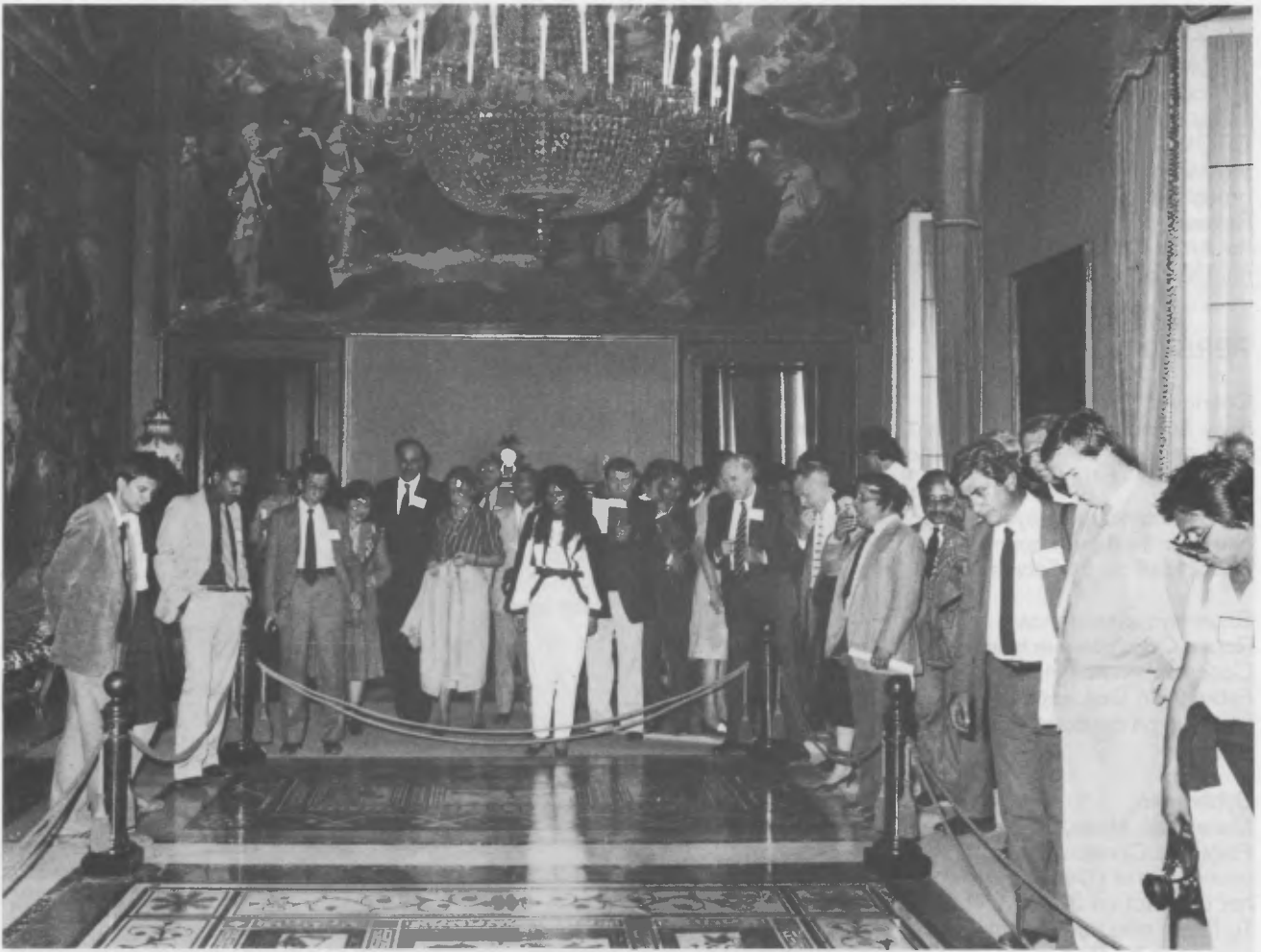
The Assembly also focused on the topic of seismic risk to historic buildings and museums. The president gave an introductory presentation, and ICCROM staff members spoke about some of their activities in this domain. The English edition of an exhibition on "Seismic Risk and Historic Buildings", realized on the basis of the 1983 ICR exhibition, was presented at the meeting.

Two resolutions were passed by the Assembly. One thanked the Italian government for recent progress in restoration of ICCROM's premises in San Michele; the other called for co-operation with ICCROM for training and research programmes at the national and regional level.

The 1984/86 Council was elected as follows: Om Prakash Agrawal (India), Driss Ait Salah (Morocco), Antonio Almagro (Spain), Agnes Ballestrem (F.R.G.), Demos Christou (Cyprus), Jean Coural (France), Abdelaziz Daoulatti (Tunisia), Salvador Díaz-Berrio (Mexico), Vasile Dragut (Romania), Nobuo Ito (Japan), Peter Lasko (U.K.), Tae Young Lee (Korea), Johan Lodewijks (Netherlands), Tomislav Marasovic (Yugoslavia), Colin Pearson (Australia), Paul Perrot (U.S.A.), Dario Rodriguez-Ramirez (Colombia), Augusto da Silva Telles (Brazil), Stephan Tschudi-Madsen (Norway). The Council subsequently elected J. Lodewijks Chairman; V. Dragut and P. Perrot Vice-Chairmen.



*The president and officers of the 13th General Assembly. From left: A.G. da Silva Telles, G. Wijesuriya, V. Dragut, C. Erder, A. Aldrich, and J. Lodewijks (Chairman of Council).*



Above: the General Assembly excursion group admiring a mosaic floor in the Quirinal Palace.



The ICCROM Award recipients. Facing camera, from left: I.C. Angle, L. Mora, Mrs J. Taubert, J. Taralon, and P. Mora.

The Assembly also included several pleasant social events which fostered informal contact between delegates, ICCROM staff, course participants, and the local conservation community. There was an inaugural luncheon offered jointly by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and ICCROM, and a reception at Castel Sant'Angelo offered by the Italian Minister of Culture and ICCROM. An excursion group visited Nero's Golden House, the Arch of Septimius Severus, and the Quirinal Palace, thanks to the kindness of the Archaeological Superintendency of Rome and the Quirinal authorities.

## PERSONNEL

### Changes:

Sally Anne Bolstridge, employed as Accounts/Secretary on a one-year fixed-term contract, became a permanent member of staff on 7 June.

Sonia Widmer, employed as Receptionist/Secretary on a one-year fixed-term contract, became a permanent member of staff on 21 February 1984.

### Short-term Assistance:

Robert Organ, former head of the Smithsonian Institution's Conservation Analytical Laboratory, was at ICCROM from February to June, acting as senior scientific consultant and teaching on the course on Scientific Principles of Conservation.

### Departures:

Marie-José Mano, employed as Assistant to the Mural Paintings Conservation course on a two-year fixed-term contract as of 1 December 1982, left ICCROM on expiry of her contract on 30 November 1984.

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

## MEMBER STATES

Congratulations to Canada on its National Parks Centennial, "One Hundred Years of Heritage Conservation", which is being celebrated in 1985 with a series of special events throughout the country. Further information can be obtained from the Centennial Task Force, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2.

We are pleased to announce that Prof. Guglielmo De Angelis D'Ossat has been appointed as the Italian Government's special representative to the ICCROM Council, filling the vacancy left by the death of Italo C. Angle. Professor De Angelis has worked closely with ICCROM for many years, especially in connection with courses on architectural conservation, and his presence on the Council will be most valuable.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

As of January 1985 there are 55 Associate Members of ICCROM. The new members accepted by the 1984 Council are listed below:

- Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago IL, U.S.A.
- Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, India.
- FTV Consulting Engineering, Budapest, Hungary.
- Heritage Trust, London, U.K.
- Museum of Australia, Canberra City, Australia.
- The National Monuments Commission, Livingstone, Zambia.
- "STAR GRAD", Mostar, Yugoslavia.
- The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond VA, U.S.A.



*E. Fiorini, one of ICCROM's original staff members, does the honors for the silver anniversary celebration. At right, background, are N. Proietti and G. Berardinelli, who also joined the staff in 1959.*

# QUESTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS



*Course on electroforming in London. This is part of a summer programme of refresher courses offered with ICCROM support at the Institute of Archaeology.*

## A NEW PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT TRAINING

The ICCROM Council has decided to create an office to support and develop various aspects of training in the conservation of cultural property. Although training has always been a particular ICCROM concern, this is the first attempt to coordinate its worldwide promotion in a systematic way. Gaël de Guichen has been assigned the task of establishing the training office, and we have asked him to share some of the ideas and aspirations connected with the beginning of this exciting new venture.

### **1. Gaël, can you give us some background on how the ICCROM Council decided to set up this office?**

As you know, when ICCROM was founded in 1958, it was assigned the four following goals:

- a) to develop research;
- b) to carry out missions;
- c) to collect and distribute documentation;
- d) to promote training.

Twenty-five years have past since then, and the field of conservation has evolved. Today, on the level of research, the number of laboratories dealing with conservation of cultural property has increased considerably, especially because university laboratories have become interested in the problem. As for missions, many museums and institutes now agree to send their personnel on mission.

Given this evolution, ICCROM today certainly participates in research and missions, but at the same level as numerous other laboratories and institutions.

In contrast, ICCROM's role regarding documentation is much more specific because to date no other specialized library diffuses conservation information on a worldwide scale.

This is also true of anything concerned with training, a field where ICCROM plays a unique role. Indeed, due to this position, and based on information which we regularly receive from, among others, our former trainees (there are almost 1500 working in more than 100 countries) we are able to obtain a wide perspective on the situation in the area of training. For several years now, we have noted different tendencies:

- first, in the industrialized countries, there is a growing demand for refresher courses;
- parallel to this, there is an increasing demand for training in non-industrialized countries, where often we have little concept of the richness of the heritage;
- then follows a desire to have courses, if possible, given in the country or region where the demand arises;
- finally, there are possibilities for partial utilization of university and institutional facilities during summer vacations when the regular students are away.

Starting with these offers and requests, the Council has created this office in order to bring ICCROM's experience in training to the regional and international level and try to develop the training of personnel working for heritage conservation.

## **2. So you see two problems: basic training and refresher training?**

Yes, in effect. The problems appear in quite different guises in different regions, and certainly the latter will be much more easy to deal with than the former.

## **3. Let's begin with refresher training, then.**

Our profession is like many others; knowledge advances rapidly and professionals have a hard time keeping up to date.

Moreover, each of us has little time. For some years we have organized a two-week refresher course in Rome on preventive conservation. The Institute of Archaeology in London has recently begun a summer school where well-known experts give short courses on different subjects.

All these attempts, greeted positively by the participants, demonstrate the success of this formula and the need of each of us to become students again for a week or two.

Now, certain institutes or laboratories are known for their work in a particular field, such as treatment of humidity, re-lining, conservation of archaeological objects, varnishes, conservation of photos, retouching, earthquake protection, photogrammetry, etc. We are certain that if they were asked to give a one-week summer course on their specialty, they would be happy to do so. If these courses are announced in advance, I imagine that there will be far more applicants than places. We have already contacted some of these organizations, and if all goes well, we hope to publish in late 1985 a list of refresher courses that will be offered in 1986, with information on the place, fees, admission requirements, etc.

## **4. So you are thinking of promoting and coordinating initiatives?**

Yes, the coordination will be very important because with good planning of the topics and the calendar in Europe, for instance, a candidate could follow a series of high-level courses consecutively in two or three different institutes in the space of a month. This would also permit non-Europeans to come and amortize the cost of the trip. Later, we hope that institutes in other regions will be interested.

## **5. Can we have a look at basic training?**

Our action could first touch the countries where this training is already well established; i.e. the industrialized countries where there are schools that, unfortunately, have little

contact with each other. In recent years, during meetings and conferences at Dresden, Rome, Copenhagen, ICCROM has been repeatedly requested to help improve circulation of the didactic material developed at each of these schools. So one of our first tasks will be to try to answer this request. You can already imagine the complication because didactic material, apart from texts and slides, is not easy to reproduce.

Furthermore, teachers develop their own didactic material and are not always inclined to make it available to other colleagues. But we will see what we can do.

A much more difficult challenge will be to help in basic training in countries where no schools or centres exist. A report published by Unesco shows that, in this field, Africa is certainly the most poorly supplied, with only two national schools and one regional centre.

Apart from the support that ICCROM can give these schools (upon request), we must try to implement field courses addressed to a public already working in the profession even though they have had no specific training. Courses of at least a month should touch on well-defined conservation subjects. The course held in July 1984 at the National Museum of Mali might indicate a possible line to follow (see "Training Outside ICCROM").

## **6. Will the Technical Assistance Programme described in Newsletter 10 be complementary to this development of training?**

It will not be complementary, but an integral part. When a course is organized, we will supply each participant with documentation to take home. We recently furnished a mini-library of 12 basic books to each participant on a course we organized; this will now be done systematically. In 1984 alone, we distributed more than 3000 free books.

## **7. Is there a timetable or list of priorities for implementation of these different aspects?**

To start, we will contact other organizations that also undertake training, describe what we hope to do, and ask them if they wish to cooperate. On the basis of these contacts, we will establish a card file of teachers, noting their specializations, the number of hours they need to cover their subject, their experience and, above all, the languages they speak: if it is not easy to find an English-speaking teacher, it is even more difficult to find a French-speaking one. Not to mention, we must admit, Spanish or Arabic.

Not only will this register allow us better to identify the sectors where teachers are needed, but it will also provide a basis for fielding multidisciplinary teaching teams for given courses. Finally, it will permit us to establish a teacher exchange programme.

It will also be necessary to establish a card file on didactic material that can be reproduced or purchased.

Parallel to this, we would like to publish, as I said, a list of refresher courses offered, at least in Europe, in 1986. For 1987, we envisage offering a first course of teacher training, which could be held here in Rome and last two weeks. Some people claim that teachers are born, not made; this is true, but with a method it is possible to develop one's gifts.

Then, who knows, in the field of didactic material, I would like to experiment by producing a kit for the teaching of the





ICCROM personnel sending off one of the many shipments of Technical Assistance materials. From left: N. Proietti, E. Carra, S. Peters, and E. Campa.

problem of lighting, with a text, slides, prepared overhead projector sheets, and an exercise book. This would serve as basic didactic material for those who must teach this subject. It takes years to develop one's own didactic material. Why not give the beginning teacher a hand by supplying some basic material, already tested and refined?

These are some ideas which, it appears, could be implemented without too much difficulty.

And if we can dream a bit, we can imagine setting up basic courses — for example, on the organization and management of museum storage. This course of six weeks with four teachers, material and equipment, would cost a certain amount and could be given on request in a museum. All it would need is a sponsor. Why not?

### 8. What fields will be covered?

Everything concerned with the conservation of our heritage: archaeology, sites and historic buildings, museums, archives, libraries; those who have any degree of responsibility for this heritage and not only conservators.

### 9. But that's an enormous task!

Yes, it certainly is! But we should remember that ICCROM was created for this. We must note, however, that this work is in part already done by many colleagues, institutes, centres, and schools throughout the world. The role of this office, I repeat, will be as a catalyst, to coordinate and promote.

### 10. How do you envisage the future of this programme of support for training?

I think that it will work because there is a great need and we at ICCROM have a certain experience. The programme will start off with three persons (technician, documentalist, secretary). Later on, if all goes well, it is possible to envisage the contribution of a designer and another technician who will concentrate on development of didactic material.

### 11. How will this programme be financed?

ICCROM will provide the staff but the equipment, documentation, and free subscriptions to technical journals will be financed under the Technical Assistance Programme which, for 1985, has received major subventions from the World Heritage Fund and the L.J. Skaggs & Mary C. Skaggs Foundation.

### 12. Is there anything that readers of this Newsletter can do to help launch the programme?

And how! All ideas are welcome. I am certain that all of us feel the need to improve our knowledge of how to avoid the destruction of our heritage. This programme, which aims at developing training, comes just at the right moment, and everyone should feel involved, ready to receive but also ready to give.

# COURSES



1984 participants, staff and a few lecturers after certificates were awarded in June.

## COURSES AT ICCROM

### Architectural Conservation

**The ICCROM Course on Architectural Conservation (ARC84)** was held from 11 January to 8 June. The 25 participants came from 21 countries, and there were also four observers accepted for shorter periods. A special effort was made to include senior lecturers or coordinators from training centres in different countries. Overall coordination of the course was assured by Jukka Jokilehto and Alejandro Alva.

In addition to the regular topics, attention was given this year to the following subjects: use of gamma radiation in the conservation of works of art; preventive action and consolidation of historic structures in earthquake-prone areas; evaluation and protection of sites on the World Cultural Heritage List. New lecturers were invited from France, Ghana, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

A two-month series of laboratory experiments was coordinated by Jeanne-Marie Teutonico (ARC82-USA). The exercises covered the principal building materials dealt with during the course. Several participants also undertook individual studies on their own laboratory-tested samples.

An optional programme of guided visits to historic buildings of different periods in and around Rome was organized by Roberto Marta.

A two-week seminar on urban and regional conservation was again organized in Ferrara and coordinated by Carlo Cesari, architect of the city. An area of the city was chosen for an exercise in preparing proposals for rehabilitation and revitalization for the municipal authorities. The seminar also included technical visits, led by local professionals, to restoration sites in the Ferrara area, as well as to Comacchio, Bologna and Venice.

ARC84 course participants ready to set off for a tour around Ferrara.



**Rome University, Faculty of Architecture, Specialization School on the Study of Restoration of Monuments.** As in the past, the two-year diploma course was held at ICCROM from January to June, with first-year lectures in the mornings, and second-year lectures in the afternoons. The course secretariat has now been provided with more spacious premises on the ground floor to facilitate assistance to the students.

There were 78 regular participants (30 of whom were overseas students) in the first year, and 67 (with 34 from abroad) in the second. The number of registered participants was even greater, but only those who regularly attended classes were allowed to sit for the examinations. The faculty included professors and leading professionals from all parts of Italy, as well as foreign lecturers provided from the ICCROM course. This year's course was directed by Renato Bonelli; coordination was assured by Stefano Marani, assisted by Bruno Menichelli and Franca Iole Pietrafitta. (J.J.)

### **Conservation of Mural Paintings – MUR84**

The course was held from 14 February to 8 June under the direction of Paolo and Laura Mora and in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR), Rome. Paul Schwartzbaum and Marie-José Mano were the coordinators.

As in previous years, the programme presented to the 14 participants from 12 countries stressed both the theoretical and practical aspects of mural painting conservation.

The restoration interventions carried out in past years at the church of Santa Maria dell'Orto having been completed, a new worksite was set up in Santa Maria Antiqua in the Roman Forum in collaboration with the Rome Archaeological Superintendence. The wall paintings treated are situated outside and date from the Middle Ages. A new worksite was also set up in Sermoneta Castle, Latina, to restore some thirteenth-century frescoes.

A study tour enabled course participants to see the restoration techniques used by Umberto Baldini, Sabino Giovannoni and Guido Botticelli in the laboratory of the Opifi-

cio delle Pietre Dure in Florence; Carlo Giantomassi in Spello and Piacenza; Pinin Brambilla Barcillon in Milan; Ottorino Nonfarmale and Serafino Volpin in Venice; and Gianluigi Colalucci in the Sistine Chapel, Vatican City. (P.M.S.)

### **Scientific Principles of Conservation – SPC84**

The course was held from 14 February to 8 June, with 16 regular participants from 15 countries taking part. In addition, 11 observers attended shorter sections of the course. Giorgio Torraca and Nicholas Stanley Price coordinated the course with the assistance of Monica Martelli-Castaldi (SPC82-ECU).

The course was bilingual English-French throughout, with consecutive translation. The week devoted to "Care of Collections" was extended to 10 days, replacing the topic "Ethnographic Materials", and placed at the end of the course, forming a review and development of various principles treated earlier. This section was taught by Robert Organ (GBR), who spent several months at ICCROM as consultant during the course, providing advice about its content and teaching methods.

Two new lecturers were invited this year: Mary-Lou Florian (CAN) from the British Columbia Provincial Museum, who lectured on biodeterioration, and Giacomo Chiari (ITA), who lectured on mud-brick.

Lectures and laboratory work were complemented by visits to local laboratories and workshops and by study tours to worksites or restoration labs in Bologna, Florence, Milan, Piacenza, and Venice. Another study tour was organized to visit Pompeii, Herculaneum and the National Archaeological Museum of Naples. The optional tours in Rome led by Valentino Pace (ITA) and Peter Rockwell (USA) were well attended.

Much of the work involved in translating documentation and lectures during the course was undertaken by Catherine Antomarchi (FRA), while laboratory demonstrations were again prepared by M. Martelli-Castaldi. The ICR, the Istituto Centrale per la Patologia del Libro, and other institutes in Rome again provided close cooperation in teaching and demonstrations. (N.S.P.)



Above: The mural paintings group in Milan, where Leonardo's Last Supper is being restored by P. Brambilla Barcillon under the auspices of the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici of Milan.



Above right: P. Mora demonstrates detachment techniques to the mural paintings course.



Above: the SPC group visiting Pompeii.

Left: a closer look at the SPC participants.



## Preventive Conservation in Museums – SEC84

This year marked the 10th anniversary of this course. It was held in English from 27 September to 12 October and was attended by 17 participants from 12 countries.

The main texts have now been put on the word processor, which will facilitate updating in the future.

Problems of security, fire and theft were covered by one lecturer this year, instead of four as in some previous years. This provided greater unity in the presentation of information, and the participants profited in terms of increased comprehension.

The course was coordinated by Gaël de Guichen and Susan Inman, with assistance from Marina Regni. (G.G.)

## Oriental Techniques in Paper Restoration

Two workshops on Oriental Techniques in Paper Conservation were held this spring, from 8-25 May and 5-22 June, under the guidance of Katsuhiko Masuda of the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. Each of these popular workshops was attended by five participants and several observers. Following his Rome stay, ICCROM and the Smithsonian Institution arranged for Mr. Masuda to hold another workshop in Washington, DC.

## Seminar on Teaching Methods and Use of Didactic Materials

A second seminar, led by Robert Ferguson of the University of London Institute of Education, was held from 11-15 June at ICCROM, and was attended by 10 people, including course participants and ICCROM staff. This seminar, aimed at improving different aspects of teaching skills, will be offered again in June 1985 at the end of the regular course programme.

## TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

### World Heritage Fund Seminar

*Pakistan: 14-28 March.* The World Heritage Fund organized a two-week seminar on the conservation of cultural property with an ICCROM teaching team composed of Hiroshi Daifuku (USA), Robert Organ (GBR), and G. de Guichen. The seminar was held at the National Museum of Karachi and was attended by 32 staff members (engineers, archaeologists, chemists, conservators) from the Department of Antiquities. This type of on-site training is being increasingly implemented by ICCROM as a means to reach more professionals in the field.

### Textiles Conservation Workshop

*Bamako, Mali: 15 June-10 July.* This workshop was held at the National Museum of Mali, and was attended by 19 museum curators and conservators from 11 countries in Western Africa. Funding and local organization were supplied by the Ford Foundation and ably coordinated by Philip Ravenhill of the I.A.I. West African Museum Project; ICCROM provided the necessary equipment, books and material, planned the technical side of the programme, and gathered an international teaching team especially for this purpose. The team included G. de Guichen, Margaret McCord (GBR), Joe Nkrumah (GHA), and Philip Sykas (USA). Cevat Erder was also present at the end of the course period.



Four stages in the hanging of a large textile at the national Museum, Bamako. Preparation of this exhibition formed part of the practical work of the textile conservation workshop in Mali.

The intensive four-week programme, given in English and French, culminated in an exhibition of textiles prepared as part of the practical work of the course. Special thanks are due the staff of the museum for their excellent support in all phases of the programme.

### International Course on Wood Conservation Technology

*Trondheim, Norway: 18 June-27 July.* This international course was sponsored by Unesco, ICCROM and the Norwegian Ministry of Environment. The programme was conceived by Giorgio Torraca, Paolo Mora (ITA), Martin Weaver (CAN), and Stephan Tschudi-Madsen (NOR) and was carried out under the coordination of Knut Einar Larsen and Nils Marstein (NOR).

The six-week course was held at the Norwegian Institute of Technology (NTH) in Trondheim, and attended by 20 architects and conservators from as many countries. Lectures and seminars on the technology and preservation of wooden buildings and artifacts were given by a faculty of international experts, and visits to sites in Norway and Sweden were also included. The working language was English.

Laura and Paolo Mora and Jukka Jokilehto were sent by ICCROM to lecture during the week on the theory of conservation and on painted wooden panels.



Participants in the first international course on Wood Conservation Technology, held in Trondheim, Norway.

### Insect Pest Control in Museums

*London: 23-27 July.* This pilot course took place at the University of London, Institute of Archaeology, and was coordinated by Fred Greene (SPC82-CAN). The 13 participants, representing 12 institutions in 8 countries, were either involved in this aspect of collection care or were lecturers in conservation training programmes. Lectures and demonstrations were given by staff of the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Rentokil; the Canadian Conservation Institute; the University of Leicester; and ICCROM.

The programme included all aspects involved in preventing or treating infestations. Stress was on prevention and the use of non-chemical methods of treatment. Chemical treatments and methods were also discussed to give an understanding of options in situations where all else has failed or is impractical and one must resort to pesticides; in this case the aim is to assure safe, legal and effective use of pesticides, minimizing hazards to staff and objects.

The course, with changes recommended during an evaluation session, will be offered again as a part of the Institute of Archaeology's Conservation Summer School Programme in July 1985 (see Course Announcements).

### Conservation on Archaeological Sites

*Santiago, Chile: 30 August-4 September.* At the invitation of the Centro Nacional de Restauración, Nicholas Stanley Price gave a course on conservation on archaeological sites under the Unesco-UNDP/Direction of Libraries, Archives and Museums joint project. Twenty-three archaeologists, architects, museum curators and conservators from all over the country attended the course, which dealt with conservation needs before, during and after excavation. Future training possibilities in on-site conservation were discussed during a visit to the Valle del Encanto rock art site.



Santiago, Chile: N. Stanley Price lecturing at the National Museum of History on Conservation on Archeological Excavations.

### Museum Environment

*Brazil: 4-11 November.* Early in 1984, Sylvio Mutal of the Unesco-UNDP Regional Project in South America requested ICCROM to support a teaching mission on preventive conservation in museums, to be undertaken in Brazil, Chile and Peru. ICCROM responded by sending G. de Guichen, who spent a month in the three countries.

The course in Brazil was organized by the Pro-Memória Foundation, National Museum Programme. At the Museum of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro, there were 40 participants, including architects, museologists, conservators or administrators from various local museums.

*Chile: 24 November-2 December.* Continuing his South American mission, G. de Guichen proceeded to Santiago, where he gave the course to 30 participants selected from all parts of the country. Local organization was provided by the Direction of Libraries, Archives and Museums, and the course was held at the Museo Histórico Nacional.

*Peru: 2-8 December.* In Lima, 16 participants, mainly students of archaeology, followed G. de Guichen's course at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In this instance, the preventive conservation topic was incorporated as part of the Third Regional Course on the Conservation of Textiles.

*Tunisia: 19-30 October.* At the request of the chairman of the Tunisian National Committee of ICOM, Nayla Ouertani (SEC83), and with Unesco financing, a course on preventive conservation was held in Tunis. Twenty-five archaeologists, curators and researchers from all parts of the country attended. G. de Guichen and Catherine Antomarchi, SPC Course Assistant, were the instructors. Several technical visits to local museums were included in the programme. The measuring equipment used for demonstration purposes in the course was subsequently donated under ICCROM's Technical Assistance Programme.

*United Kingdom: 4-6 April.* G. de Guichen lectured at a seminar on preventive conservation, organized jointly by the Property Services Agency and ICCROM. More than 90 participants attended the three-day symposium, which was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

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

*United Kingdom: 9-20 July.* The first summer school programme, organized jointly by the Institute of Archaeology and ICCROM, proposed four topics, each covered in a five-day session. Some 50 people attended the programme, which included laboratory demonstrations and practical work. In view of the successful outcome of this experiment, the programme will be offered again in July 1985, with an expanded number of subjects (see Course Announcements).

## **COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Special Notice for U.S. Applicants to ICCROM Courses**

The United States ICOMOS National Committee is now assisting in processing all U.S. applications for ICCROM courses and providing scholarship information. Applications should be sent to the committee (address below) at least a month before the ICCROM deadline.

US/ICOMOS  
1600 H Street N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006  
Tel. (202) 673-4093/673-4211

### **Unesco Stone Conservation Course – VEN85**

The sixth Unesco Stone Conservation Course is being held in Venice from 23 April-21 June, 1985.

Under the scientific direction of Giorgio Torraca, the coordination of the course will be assured by Lorenzo Lazzarini, with the help of Vasco Fassina (Venice Superintendence of Artistic and Historical Property) and Paul Schwartzbaum.

### **Paper Conservation**

As announced in the last Newsletter, the first ICCROM course on Conservation of Paper is scheduled to begin in the autumn of 1985. The dates will be 9 September to 8 November.

The following topics will 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.

Inscriptions for the first session are closed. The deadline for future applications for this course will be 15 February of the same year.



G. de Guichen giving a refresher course on Preventive Conservation in Museums, in Santiago.

**Conservation of Wooden Museum Objects with Special Reference to Disinfestation. 15 June-15 July 1985.**

This course will be held at the National Museum of Mali, Bamako. The lecturers will be G. de Guichen, F. Greene, and P. Ravenhill, and the working languages will be English and French. Applications should be addressed to:

Philip Ravenhill  
I.A.I. West African Museum Project  
B.P. 1658  
Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast.

**Preventive Measures for the Protection of Cultural Property in Earthquake-Prone Regions. 24 June-5 July 1985.**

This course at the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, Skopje, Yugoslavia (IZIIS), is being organized by IZIIS and ICCROM in cooperation with Unesco. The following topics will be covered: general aspects of seismology and earthquake engineering; response and behaviour of historic structures in earthquakes; scientific methods for investigation of earthquake behaviour of historic buildings; preventive action; structural reinforcement; emergency action after earthquakes. The programme will also include laboratory demonstrations and site visits.

The course is open to a maximum of 20 people involved in the conservation of cultural property in earthquake-prone regions. This includes town planners, architects, engineers, archaeologists, conservators, military engineers, administrators, etc. The working language will be English. Enquiries should be addressed to "Earthquake Course Skopje" at ICCROM.

**Summer School: Institute of Archaeology, University of London. July 1985.**

The Institute of Archaeology, with ICCROM support, will continue its summer programme in 1985 with an expanded number of week-long courses. The topics proposed are as follows:

- Climate Control in Museums
- Ethnographic Conservation Workshop
- Identification of Fibres
- Metallography of Ancient Metals
- Moulding and Casting of Museum Objects
- Pest Control in Museums
- Photographic Workshop
- Restoration of Archaeological Ceramics
- Technology of Ancient Metal Objects.

For further details, write to: The Coordinator, Conservation Summer School, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, WC1H 0PY London, U.K.

**Summer Schools. Preventive Conservation in Museums - 19-21 September. The Conservation of Historic Structures - 23 September-3 October 1985.**

The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, England, in collaboration with the British Council, ICCROM and the PSA, is mounting two summer schools intended especially for architects/conservators from over-

seas and those in museum administration. The first deals principally with the problems of museum environment; the second aims to acquaint participants with conservation practice in England and with up-to-date information about the conservation of traditional structures and building materials. The fees will be £ 60 and £ 395 respectively. This includes room, board, and excursions but not travel to York.

For further information contact the Secretary, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, The King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, U.K. Applications should be made before the end of July 1985.

**ICCROM PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COURSES**

**Brazil**

A regional course on the conservation of easel paintings and polychrome sculpture was organized with the support of ICCROM, the Regional Cultural Heritage Project Unesco/UNDP Lima, Peru, and the Foundation for Research Development at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. The course was at postgraduate level and was given to 12 specialists in the areas of fine arts, museology, architecture and conservation. It was coordinated by B. R. de Vasconcellos Coelho, and dealt with both theoretical and practical aspects of conservation, restoration, materials and techniques.

**Iraq**

*Baghdad.* ICCROM supported a six-week course on Conservation of Arabic-Islamic Architecture, organized by the Regional Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, by providing two of the nine lecturers. John Stewart (ARC82-CAN) lectured on the survey and diagnosis of historic structures, while Daniel Nicastro's (ARC73-CAN) contribution centred upon the conservation of building materials.

Seven Arab countries were represented by the 16 participants, who all work in national monuments services or departments of antiquities. This project was covered by a Unesco contract.

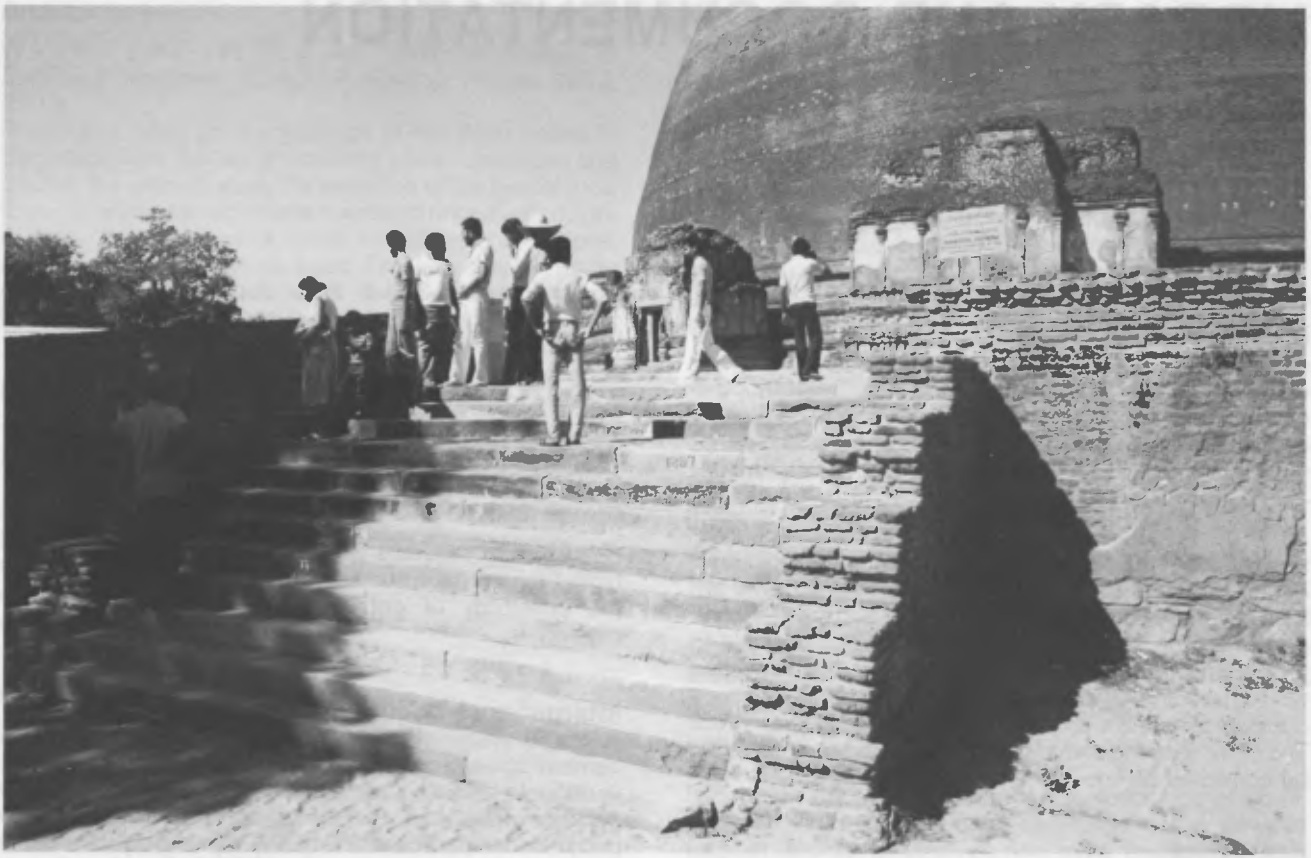
**Italy**

*Rome: 16 March; 12 April.* At the post-graduate course on Stone Conservation held at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, G. Torracca gave two lectures, one on deterioration of porous building materials and the other on inorganic consolidants.

*Ferrara: 18-23 March; 29 July-1 August.* At the invitation of the "Ente Confederale Istruzione Professionale Artigianato Regionale" (ECIPAR), A. Alva lectured to a course entitled "Training in Craft Skills for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage". His topics were the problems of humidity in historic structures, and conservation of mortars and renderings. The course is financed by the European Social Fund of the EEC and addressed to young people looking for a first job. At present all 12 graduates of the course have been employed in restoration worksites of the Emilia Romagna Region.

*Florence: 23 March.* G. Torracca lectured on mortars and grouts in conservation to the International Course on Architectural Conservation at the Collegio degli Ingegneri della Toscana.





*Sri Lanka: the MSc course at the University of Moratuwa on a site visit to Polonnaruwa.*

**Rome: 29 March-12 April.** The Ministry of Education and the Finnish National Board of Vocational Education organized a conservation course for 12 Finnish teachers which was coordinated by Lena Wikström (SPC75), former ICCROM course assistant. The programme included visits to Italian conservation institutes and restoration sites. Several lectures and seminars were led by G. Torraca, G. de Guichen, and J. Jokilehto, as well as L. and P. Mora and other ICCROM staff. The participants will form the faculty for the new national school of conservators in Finland, which is developing a three-year programme. On 25 July, in Helsinki, J. Jokilehto also took part in the final meeting of the preparatory committee for the curriculum of the school.

**Rome: 26 June.** As part of a two-week seminar for history teachers at the Finnish Institute in Rome, J. Jokilehto was invited to lecture on Villa Lante: development of concepts and theory of conservation.

**Rome: 16-30 September.** The Association of Finnish Museums organized a seminar for museum curators under the coordination of A.T. Huovinen. The group spent three days at ICCROM for lectures by G. de Guichen and Brian Ramer on preventive conservation in museums.

### **Philippines**

**SPAFA Training Programme in Scientific Illustration.** This two-month programme was the first of its kind in the region. ICCROM supported the participation of one lecturer, Peter Dorrell (GBR) of the Institute of Archaeology, London, to conduct a course on "Archaeological Photography" from 3-7 September. It took place on the island of Bohol at the field station of the Department of Antiquities, and participants came from Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. Several Philippine archaeologists also audited the course. In spite of a severe typhoon which destroyed

many structures on the island and cut off the electricity supply, classes were held on artifact and field photography, close-up and flash. P. Dorrell also discussed and advised on photographic facilities and equipment at the National Museum, Manila.

### **Sri Lanka**

**University of Moratuwa: 20-28 October.** At the invitation of the Unesco – Sri Lanka Cultural Triangle Project and the University, J. Jokilehto lectured to the M.Sc. Course in Architectural Conservation of Monuments and Sites, at the Department of Architecture of the University. Eighteen participants of the first and second year attended the seminars, which were organized as site visits and evening lectures. Visits to Kandy, Polonnaruwa and Galle were included.

### **Thailand**

**SEAMEO Project in Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA): 5-19 May.** ICCROM supported the training activities of SPAFA by covering the per diems and air travel costs of Colin Pearson (AUS), of the Unesco Regional Conservation Centre, Belconnen, Australia, to allow him to lecture on the Training Course in Conservation of Underwater Archaeological Objects, held from 5 March-31 May.

### **United Kingdom**

**York: 27-30 November.** As part of ICCROM's cooperation with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, J. Jokilehto gave a series of lectures during the International Week of the M.A. course.

### **United States**

**New York: 4 December.** C. Erder lectured to students in the Program in Historic Preservation at Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture.

# LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

## Acquisitions

During 1984 the library acquired some 1,700 books and off-prints by purchase, gift or exchange. Some 150 periodicals were received by subscription and another 150-odd in exchange for ICCROM publications or as gifts. By year's end, the total number of items (books, off-prints and periodicals) registered in the library had reached 30,200.

The 1983 *List of Acquisitions* and its companion *Subject Index* were published in December. The delay in publication was due to the large number of documents registered during 1983 and early 1984. Half of the total of 8,570 entries covered acquisitions made in 1983 and the other half part of the backlog prior to 1977. It was not possible to print all this material in a single volume, and two volumes would have proved too costly to print and distribute, so we decided to publish only the actual acquisitions of 1983. The other data registered during this period can, however, be consulted on-line at the computer terminal.

## Assistance

The library corresponded with various institutions and individual research workers, replying to requests for bibliographic information by sending photocopies of articles or reports, computerized bibliographies, or gift books. Part of the relative outlay was covered by the ICCROM budget for technical assistance.

The Librarian, Marie-Christine Uginet, contributed to the *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* (AATA) by sending résumés of works published in Italy. It was decided that a computer tape containing the latest ICCROM library acquisitions would be sent to the AATA twice yearly to enable them to provide more regular coverage of English-language conservation publications.

## Photocopy Service

As always, the library was responsible for the photocopy service. This involved distribution of copies of texts to participants in the various courses held at ICCROM, as well as reproduction and sale of copies of articles and reports at the request of readers in the library and of correspondents requiring works registered in the *List of Acquisitions*. It is also noteworthy that more requests are being received from researchers who, having found interesting references in the AATA, apply to us to obtain copies of the originals.

In all, 75,000 pages were photocopied and either sold or distributed free by the library during 1984. This represents a considerable increase over the preceding year, when the total was 28,000 pages.

## The Computer Catalogue

Computer registration of regular acquisitions during the year and of works acquired prior to 1977 continued intensively. A special effort was made to recuperate the back-

log, and some 4,000 of those documents were catalogued. Index cards were keyed into the computer mainly with outside help, while checking and corrections were done by the regular library staff. As it will not always be possible to maintain the present pace of registration, four-five years seems a reasonable estimate of the time required still to complete this operation. To date 26,000 documents have been catalogued. The forthcoming *List of Acquisitions — 1984* should be ready towards mid-1985.

A number of requests were received from various institutes for information on our computerized system and on the possibility of obtaining the tape containing the memory.

## International Documentation System

Several consultations were held with other organizations in order to establish some coordination of the recording systems of data banks for the conservation of cultural property. Under particular study are keyword systems and proposals for rationalizing the ICCROM subject index. Among the institutions involved are the J. Paul Getty Trust — Getty Conservation Institute (which has taken over management of the AATA) and the ICOM/ICOMOS/Unesco Documentation Centre.

Representatives of three computer manufacturers were also invited to ICCROM to discuss problems of equipment and programming with a view to a possible improvement of the present recording system.

While all parties agree on the desirability of common (or at least compatible) recording systems for all the main data banks in conservation, it also appears that it will not be easy to implement a totally standardized system for sharing stored information and distributing the workload.

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Some of the interesting new titles acquired by the library in 1984 are given below. The complete *List of Acquisitions — 1983* is also now available for purchase (see Publications — Sales).

### Archaeology

ADAM, Jean-Pierre, *La construction romaine. Matériaux et techniques*. Paris, Picard, 1984, 367 p.

Book giving a synthesis of knowledge about Roman materials and techniques. It studies in detail the materials, the different types of equipment and structures, arches and vaults, woodwork, facings, floor surfaces, technical works and buildings for domestic and craft use. Each chapter is followed by bibliographical references. Plentifully illustrated with photographs and figures.

## Architecture

WARREN, John — FETHI, Ihsan, *Traditional Houses in Baghdad*. Horsham, Coach Publishing House, 1982, 220 p.

Handsome book on the typology of the Arab house in Baghdad. With the aid of extensive plans, elevations and photos, the authors study the evolution of the typical local form — a house with an interior courtyard ringed with colonnades — the influence of social and climatic conditions, and the building materials used. The last chapter treats general conservation problems. Summary in Arabic and bibliography.

## Bookbinding

YOUNG, Laura S., *Bookbinding and Conservation by Hand. A Working Guide*. New York, R.R. Bowker, 1981, XIII — 273 p.

Practical guide to hand bookbinding and repair of books, based on the experience and techniques applied by the German school. General and specific operations are described in detail, as well as the instruments, materials and equipment necessary for the workshop.

## Building Materials

*Durabilité des bétons et des pierres*. Séminaire organisé avec la collaboration de l'Unesco par le Collège international des sciences de la construction, Saint-Rémy-lès-Chevreuse, 17-19 novembre 1981. Paris, Conseil international de la langue française, 1983, 256 p.

Proceedings of the seminar, which included 12 reports in English and French on problems of durability and deterioration of reinforced concrete, stone, masonry and joints. Environmental factors, the action of frost, and physico-chemical phenomena of deterioration are studied in detail with the aid of diagrams and figures. Numerous bibliographical references.

GARRISON, James W. — RUFFNER, Elizabeth F. Ed., *Practical and Technical Aspects of Adobe Conservation*. Prescott, Arizona, Heritage Foundation of Arizona, 1983, V-53 p.

Ten reports presented by specialists at a conference organized at Tucson, Arizona, in March 1983. These deal with the following main subjects: analysis of material and problems related to the conservation of adobe buildings (inspection, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization).

SLATER, John E., *Corrosion of Metals in Association With Concrete*. Philadelphia, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1983, 83 p. (ASTM Special Technical Publication. 818).

Manual presenting the results of research on the alteration of reinforced concrete structures, particularly those exposed to a salt-laden atmosphere. Corrosion mechanisms, measurements, influence of the environment and protection methods are studied, and the author makes suggestions for future research. Major bibliography.

*Terracotta. Preservation of an Historic Building Material*. Chicago, Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, 1984, II-38 p.

Small book on the utilization and preservation of architectural terracotta. After a brief introduction on the history of the manufacture of the material, it gives advice on the production, repair, preservation, maintenance and replacement of terracotta. A glossary of technical terms, a bibliography and a list of addresses for further information are included.

## Conservation — General

Institut canadien de conservation — Canadian Institute for Conservation. *Notes*. Ottawa, 1983, multiple pagination. Publication in the form of loose sheets in English and French which will eventually cover all the subjects in the publishing programme of the CCI. Included are collection care, museum environment, preservation of archaeological remains and objects on site, ceramics and glass, ethnographic objects, furniture and wooden objects, leather, skin and furs, metals, paintings and polychrome sculpture, paper and books, stone and plaster, textiles and fibres. Each sheet gives clear, concise information and advice.

*Sauver l'art? Conserver — analyser — restaurer*. Musée Rath, Genève, 18 mars — 16 mai 1982. Genève, Musée d'art et d'histoire, 1982, 332 p.

Catalogue of an exhibition organized at Geneva in 1982. The first part is devoted to general problems: restoration yesterday and today, the alteration of works of art, methods of analysis, conservation conditions for objects and the museum environment. The second part presents concrete examples of the restoration of archaeological objects and art objects. Major selective bibliography.

## Decorative Arts

SCHIESSL, Ulrich, *Techniken der Fassmalerei in Barock und Rokoko...* Worms, Werner'sche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983, XII-273 p.

Important work on eighteenth-century technique and utilization of veneers of metal or non-metal leaf or powder (copper, bronze, gold, silver, zinc, mica, graphite etc.) on sculpture, mouldings, decorations or graphic documents. Contains many black-and-white and colour illustrations. Large bibliography and numerous footnotes.

## Industrial Archaeology

NASCE, V. et alii, *Il ponte di Paderno: storia e struttura. Conservazione dell'architettura in ferro*, in *Restauro*, 73-74, 1984, 215 p.

This issue of *Restauro* is devoted to the study and the restoration plan of the Paderno bridge on the Adda river in northern Italy. The first section contains historical research on the construction of the bridge, which was built between 1887 and 1889, on the Italian metallurgical industry of the time, on repair of war damage and on maintenance interventions to date. The second section includes the mechanical tests and analyses done on the structure.

## Inks

ZERDOUN BAT-YEHOUDA, Monique, *Les encres noires au Moyen Age (jusqu'en 1600)*. Paris, Editions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1983, XIV-429 p.

Basic work on the history of inks and their production in the Middle Ages, drawn from archival sources. The different types of inks produced in the Far East, in the Mediterranean world, in antiquity, by the Jews, in Islamic countries and in Europe are described. An annex gives edited recipes and original texts.

## Museum Collections

BASSET, M.G. Ed., *Curation of Palaeontological Collections*. A joint colloquium of the Palaeontological Association and Geological Curators' Group. London, The Palaeontological Association, 1979, 279 p. (Special papers in palaeontology. 22).

Important publication on a subject that has received little attention. Twenty papers given at the colloquium are presented under four major headings: palaeontological collections and curators; practical problems encountered by curators, notably conservation and maintenance; use of computer techniques; presentation of collections. Illustrations, figures and bibliography.

## Painting

*Genua Picta*. Proposte per la scoperta e il recupero delle facciate dipinte. Genova, 15 aprile-15 giugno 1982. Genoa, Sagep Editrice, 1982, 318 p.

*Facciate dipinte. Conservazione e restauro*. Atti del convegno di studi, Genova, 15-17 aprile 1982. Genoa, Sagep Editrice, 1984, 336 p.

Two important publications on the subject of painted façades. The first is the catalogue of an exhibition organized at Genoa on the occasion of a congress on the conservation of painted façades; the second is the final publication of the congress proceedings. These study in detail the history, technique and typology of façade decorations in Europe and particularly in Italy (fresco paintings, decorated pisé, sgraffito work, coloured and decorated plasters), the phenomena of alteration, and techniques of conservation and restoration.

## Plaster – Stucco

*Le plâtre. Physico-chimie. Fabrication et emplois*. Paris, Eyrolles, 1982, XV - 365 p.

Complete technical manual assembling information relative to the plaster industry: geology, exploitation and utilization of gypsum and anhydrite; manufacture of plasters; methods of analysis and testing; products, application, and rules of good utilization. Generously illustrated.

VIERL, Peter, *Putz und Stuck*. München, Callwey, 1984, 211 p.

Detailed study on the application and restoration of plasters and stuccoes. After an historical outline of the use of stucco from antiquity to the epoch of Art Nouveau, it discusses different types of plaster and stucco used for façades and interiors, special decorations, and moulding techniques. A chapter is devoted to the technique of imitation-marble plasters. Recipes giving the proportions of ingredients complete the work.

## Porcelain

WILLIAMS, Nigel, *Porcelain, Repair and Restoration*. London, British Museum Publications, 1983, 144 p.

The author presents the possible ways to restore porcelain. Different stages, such as examination, taking down, cleaning, gluing, gap filling, painting and glazing are described with numerous drawings and photos. Some notes on safety and professional risks are added.

## Rehabilitation

*Curso de Rehabilitación*. Madrid, Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Madrid, 1984, 10 vol.

Ten volumes giving in detail the curriculum of the course of architectural conservation organized by the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Madrid, including: theory, the project, evaluation, foundations, structure, roofing, joinery and finishing, environmental conditioning, interior design, shoring. Each volume is generously illustrated with photographs and figures.

*Guide du diagnostic des structures*. Paris, Agence nationale pour l'amélioration de l'habitat - Ministère de l'urbanisme et du logement, 1984, 2 vol.

Basic work on diagnosis and analysis of the historic built environment. The first volume includes five parts on the following subjects: investigation and survey of the building; principal works; current causes of disorder and alterations; diagnosis of the structure; lexicon by subject. The second volume provides illustrations corresponding to the respective parts of the first volume.

LITCHFIELD, Michael, *Renovation. A Complete Guide*. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1982, XI-571 p.

Manual on restoration and rehabilitation of domestic architecture. It presents a step-by-step process, from initial investigation, plans, tools and materials, roofs, timbering, etc, up through interior design. Each section is treated in detail with a practical approach and with the aid of drawings and illustrations.

## Urbanism

HARDOY, Jorge E. — DOS SANTOS, Mario R., *Impacto de la Urbanización en los Centros Históricos Latinoamericanos*. Lima, Proyecto Regional de Patrimonio Cultural y Desarrollo PNUD-UNESCO, 1983, 184 p.

Study made on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme with the aim of analyzing the effect of the urbanization process on the physical and socio-economic structure of the historic centres of Latin America, and of envisaging short or long-term action to improve the quality of life of their inhabitants while also preserving the architectural heritage.

MÜLLER-WIENER, W. — CRAMER, J. Ed., *Istanbul – Zeyrek. Studien zur Erhaltung eines traditionellen Wohnegebietes*. Hamburg, Deutsches Orient-Institut, 1982, 206 p. (Mitteilungen des deutschen Orient-Instituts n. 17).

Collective work on the study and conservation of an ancient quarter of Istanbul. Its historical evolution, the typology of the homes and the quarter, the impact of Anatolian emigration, the inhabitants' way of life, and the solutions proposed for its maintenance and future are analyzed. The different sections are accompanied by numerous plans, cuttings, elevations and bibliographical references.

## Wood

COGGINS, C.R., *Decay of Timber in Buildings*. East Grinstead, Rentokil Ltd, 1980, 115 p.

Manual on wood alteration due to fungi, mould and insects. It covers principles of the structure of wood and its alteration, different types of fungi found in Great Britain and the insects present along with fungal infections, detection, and available treatments. Numerous illustrations.

*International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. The Conservation of Wooden Cultural Property, Tokyo and Saitama, Nov. 1-6, 1982*. Tokyo, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, 1983, XXIII-345 p.

Definitive edition of the proceedings of the conference, during which 25 papers were presented on the following principal subjects: technology, typology, problems of conservation, preservation and restoration of wooden buildings in Europe and Asia; conservation of wooden sculpture and objects; training in wood conservation. Some reports are followed by discussion.



# PUBLICATIONS

## MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE

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### LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

#### **Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems** by Giorgio Torraca.

This is the third edition of this popular text. It includes some minor textual corrections, an updated table of solvents, and an expanded bibliography.

1984, 50 pages.

Price \$ 3.50

#### **Conservation on Archaeological Excavations**

The papers for this publication were circulated and discussed at the ICCROM conference in Cyprus, August 1983, and were considerably revised and expanded by the authors in the light of the discussion. Some new material was also added to round out the coverage. Topics 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.

1984, 158 pages.

Price \$ 5.00



ICCROM

mosaics n°3  
mosaïque n°3

conservation in situ  
aquileia 1983



#### **Mosaics n. 3: Conservation in situ. Aquileia 1983.**

This volume includes the papers from the 1983 Aquileia conference of the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics. The papers are reproduced as submitted by the authors, in English, French or Italian. Discussions follow most of the reports, and there are numerous illustrations.

1985, 400 pages.

Price \$ 9.00

#### **Library. List of Acquisitions — 1983** **Library. Subject Index 1983**

The *List of Acquisitions* is now issued annually, along with the *Subject Index* (in English or French) for the same year. Due to rising publication costs for these large volumes, only the new acquisitions of 1983 were included, and not the backlog of earlier acquisitions, which will be included in the final catalogue.

1984, 422 and 332 pages respectively.

Price \$ 16.00 each

## ICCROM 1959-1984

To commemorate ICCROM's 25th anniversary, a new 24 page brochure and a special poster were prepared and distributed at the XIII General Assembly. These are both available free of charge upon request. The brochure can be obtained in either English or French.

**Montenegro Earthquake.** 48 pages (main booklet), and 6 project brochures, 8-12 pages each.

This publication was done on behalf of Unesco as part of the Montenegro campaign, in which ICCROM has also been active. Copies can be obtained from Unesco, Division of Cultural Heritage. The text is in English.

## ICCROM PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

### Technical Notes Series

Two books in this series have now been translated and will be issued in 1985. Publication has been hampered by difficulties in communicating by post with our far-flung translators and even the loss of manuscripts en route.

- **Matériaux de construction poreux**, by Giorgio Torraca. French translation by Colette di Matteo.
- **Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes and Adhesives**, by L. Masschelein-Kleiner. English translation by Janet Bridgland, Sue Walston, and A.E. Werner.

Maurice Carboneil has produced a new text entitled **Photogrammétrie appliquée aux relevés des monuments et des centres historiques**. The new work reflects 12 years of collaboration between Mr Carboneil and the late Hans Foramitti in teaching photogrammetry at ICCROM and elsewhere. With a fresh look at the latest techniques and applications in this field, it will supersede the two previous books on photogrammetry published in the early 1970s.

A brand new title in the Technical Notes series, **An Approach to the Conservation of Metallic Objects**, by Jim Black and Christopher Wheatley, is also in the early stages of preparation. A draft version of the text is being used in the "Metals Week" of the Scientific Principles course, and revisions will be incorporated in view of this trial run.

**Biological Factors in the Deterioration of Library and Archive Materials** by Fausta Gallo

This publication, announced in Newsletter 10, has also been delayed by technical and postal problems, but we hope to bring it to completion in 1985.

**Ironworks and Iron Monuments. Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use.**

The proceedings of the conference on this theme (see Conference Report) are now being prepared for publication in our usual offset format. The papers are in either English or French, with numerous illustrations.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

**ICOM Committee for Conservation. 7th Triennial meeting. Copenhagen, 1984.**

The preprints of the conference papers are now available at ICCROM. The cost of the two volumes is \$ 75, with a \$ 25 discount to ICOM members. (Please indicate if you are a member of ICOM when ordering this publication).

## NEW TRANSLATIONS OF ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

At the initiative of the Regional Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, Baghdad, two books in the ICCROM Technical Notes series have now been translated into Arabic. These are:

- *Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems*, by Giorgio Torraca.
- *Humidity in Monuments*, by Giovanni Massari.

In addition, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, has recently produced a Spanish translation of *The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments*, by T. Stambolov and J.R.J. Van Asperen de Boer. The translation was done by Luis Torres M.

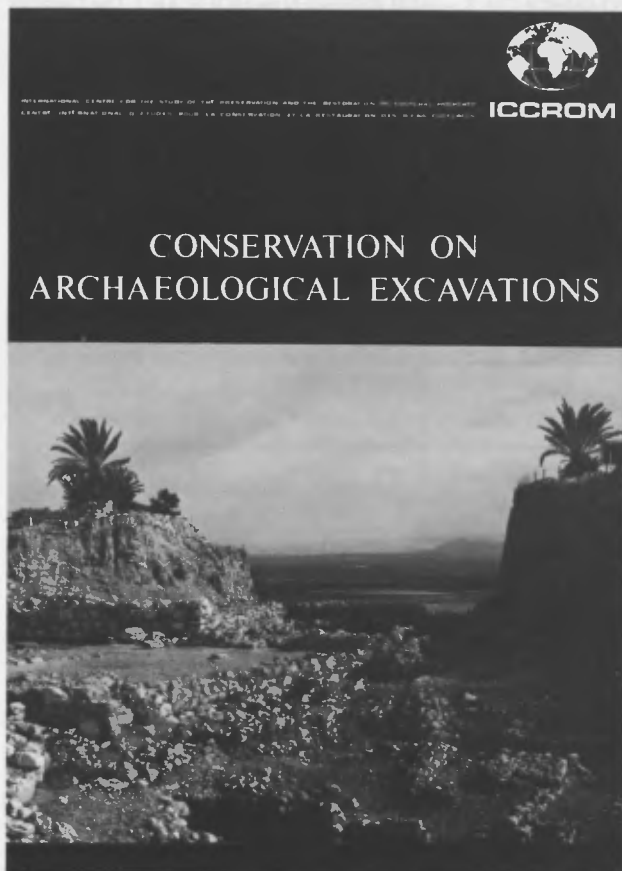
Two contracts have been signed for translations of *Climate in Museums: Measurement*, by Gaël de Guichen. One is with the ICOM Committee for Venezuela for a Spanish version, and the other with the National Board for Vocational Education of Finland for a Finnish edition.

The ICCROM Newsletter is now being produced regularly in Spanish at the initiative of Sylvio Mutal, UNDP/Unesco Regional Project Coordinator in Lima, Peru. *Crónica 9* has already been distributed in Spanish-speaking countries, *Crónica 10* is in press, and this issue will itself soon be in preparation.

We have received several other proposals to translate our publications in various languages, and find this is a promising trend, likely to foster contact with new sectors of the conservation community in different parts of the world.



# 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

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 pianifica-  
zione architettonico-urbanistica. 132 pp. (1973)

(E/I) \$ 3.50

CARBONNELL, M. Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique  
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

□ Conservation on Archaeological Excavations. Ed. N. Stanley  
Price. 158 pp. (1984)

(E) \$ 5.00

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  
di deterioramento. 2nd edition. 48 pp. (1982)

(E/I) \$ 3.00

FORAMITTI, H. La photogrammétrie au service des conserva-  
teurs. 48 pp. (1973)

(F) \$ 3.00

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

(F) \$ 2.50

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)

(F/E) \$ 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

□ List of Acquisitions 1983.

Liste des acquisitions 1983. 422 pp. (1984) \$ 16.00

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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

□ Subject Index 1983. 332 pp. (1984) \$ 16.00

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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

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

□ Table des Matières 1983. 328 pp. (1984) \$ 16.00

(F)

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

(F) \$ 4.00

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Proper-  
ty. 1982.

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une forma-  
tion 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)	
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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).	
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Mosaics n. 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 63 pp. (1983)	
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Mosaïque n. 2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 60 pp. (1981)	
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(E)	\$ 4.00
TORRACA, G. Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. 2nd edition. 145 pp. (1982)	
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TORRACA, G. Solubilità et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. 78 pp. (1980)	
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TORRACA, G. Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación. 59 pp. (1982)	
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## OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Appropriate Technologies in the Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 136 pp. (1981) (E)	\$ 7.00
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)	\$ 10.00
CLYDESDALE, A. Chemicals in Conservation: A Guide to Possible Hazards and Safe Use. Scottish Devt. Agency/SSCR. (1982) (E)	\$ 15.00
Conservazione preventiva nei musei. ICR/ICCROM, Rome. 43 pp (1982) (I)	\$ 2.50
Deterioration & Preservation of Stones. Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress. Venice, 24-27 October 1979. La détérioration et la préservation de la pierre. Actes du 3ème congrès international. Venice, 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)	\$ 70.00
FLIEDER, F. — DUCHEIN, M. Livres et documents d'archives: Sauvegarde et conservation. Unesco, Paris. 89 pp. (1983) (F)	\$ 3.50
ICOM Committee for Conservation. 6th Triennial Meeting, Ottawa 21-25 September 1981. Preprints. 4 vols. (1981) (E/F)	\$ 100.00
□ ICOM Committee for Conservation. 7th Triennial Meeting, Copenhagen, 10-14 September 1984. Preprints. 2 vols. (1981) (E/F)	\$ 75.00
Jacopo della Quercia e la Facciata di San Petronio a Bologna. Contributi allo studio della decorazione. 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. Appunti per una metodologia del restauro conservativo dei monumenti. 40 pp. (1982) (I)	\$ 2.00

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MASSCHELEIN—KLEINER, L. Liant, vernis et adhésifs anciens. IRPA. 105 pp. (1978) (F)	\$ 6.00
MASSCHELEIN—KLEINER, L. Les solvants. IRPA. 129 pp. (1981) (F)	\$ 6.50
MORA, L. — MORA, P. — PHILIPPOT, P. The Conservation of Wall 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. Association of Systematics Collections, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, U.S.A. (1981) (E)	\$ 15.00
Photogrammétrie 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/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) (Paperback edition) (E)	\$ 20.00
TILLOTSON, R.G. Museum Security. La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 pp. (1977) (E/F)	\$ 15.00

# CONFERENCE REPORT



*The Charlcott blast furnace: one of the site visits arranged for participants in the conference on Ironworks and Iron Monuments.*

A Symposium on "Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use" was organized by ICCROM in cooperation with the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust and with the co-sponsorship of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH). The ICCROM working group for industrial archaeology — Daniela Ferragni (ITA) and Jef Malliet (BEL) — was responsible for preparations in Rome while Barrie Trinder (GBR), Deputy Director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, coordinated all arrangements in England.

The meeting took place from 23-25 October at the Institute of Industrial Archaeology in Coalbrookdale (Shropshire, England). In addition to six invited papers, 19 communications were presented. Visits of technical interest were scheduled each day for the 48 participants who came from Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

ICCROM was represented at the meeting by Harold J. Plenderleith and Bernard M. Feilden, Directors Emeriti. The research group and Giorgio Torraca presented a paper on the study and conservation of two blast furnaces in central Italy.

Our interest in the preservation of the industrial heritage began in 1980, when the availability of a few EEC research fellowships allowed implementation of a field research programme. This permitted us to establish a first contact with problems existing in this comparatively new domain of conservation of cultural property.

In particular it soon became apparent that, in this field, there is a relative scarcity of information on conservation techniques and conservation ethics; several ideas that are familiar to the community of specialists devoted to the conservation of more traditional types of cultural property (art, architecture, etc.), are not at all evident to those who study preservation of the industrial heritage, and it is not clear

whether they can be transplanted wholesale into the new field in view of some objective differences (size of buildings, necessity of adaptive use to ensure preservation and justify costs, significance of the monument to the public, etc.) at both the conceptual and practical level.

The ICCROM research group therefore felt that a meeting to promote an exchange of ideas between "conservationists" and "industrial archaeologists" (each category actually having a multidisciplinary composition) would be very much in keeping with the statutory aims of the organization. As at that time our competence was limited to ironworks, this topic was chosen for the symposium, but we also decided to enlarge its scope and include the structures and monuments built with the metal produced by the ironworks, following in this the example set by the main activities of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum. This second section of the programme was meant to stimulate greater interest among architects and engineers and to yield more information on actual conservation projects.

The TICCIH also provided guidance in identifying possible speakers and participants for the meeting, so ICCROM could not have enjoyed better support for finding access to a new domain.

In a majority of the written reports, the industrial heritage was considered mainly under the viewpoint of technological history, while the actual problems of conservation of the buildings themselves were less represented; this is also due to the fact that several of the conservation/rehabilitation cases discussed are still at the study level and have not yet reached the stage of design and execution.

Further action to improve contacts and increase attention to the actual conservation problems appears therefore to be required; this might take the form of interdisciplinary work on a conservation project or of another meeting dedicated to the discussion of several conservation/adaptive-use programmes. In particular, the problem of conservation ethics (i.e. the allowable extent and modes of restoration and reconstruction, compatibility of modern use with the integrity of the monument, etc.), should be more strongly emphasized in the future.

Fortunately, at the Coalbrookdale meeting some of these shortcomings were offset by the visits planned by B. Trinder, as well as the evidence provided at all levels by the Ironbridge Gorge Museum itself, with its brilliant examples of accurate archaeological investigation and rigorous presentation and protection of ruins and of faithful conservation of monumental structures (the Iron Bridge), near which some reconstructions of the techniques are made available to the public. These provided an extremely good basis for informal discussion and confrontation of the attitudes of the specialists from various branches.

Pre-prints of most papers were distributed at the meeting. Authors submitted the papers in "camera-ready" form for reproduction in the proceedings and therefore preparations for publication are already well under way. It is hoped that the book will be available for distribution by May 1985.

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

## Mortars Research Training Unit

In 1984 the group was composed of Daniela Ferragni (ITA), architect, Massimo Forti (ITA) and Jef Malliet (BEL) engineers, and was under the supervision of Giorgio Torraca. A paper summarizing the work done by the group since 1981 was presented at the IIC Conference on Adhesives and Consolidants held in Paris from 2-8 September.

The group accepted some requests from nearby worksites to carry out minor consolidation works using the grouting techniques they had developed and thus broadening their experience under field conditions. In Rome a consolidation intervention was carried out in the excavations of the Crypta Balbi, and informal consultancy was offered to the restoration teams working on the columns of Marcus Aurelius and Trajan on the use of stuccoes based on hydraulic lime. The problems of marble monuments in Rome were further discussed in the meetings of a technical committee of which G. Torraca is a member.

At the request of the Superintendent of Salerno and Avelino, the group carried out a test consolidation of a wall mosaic in the excavations of a Roman villa at Lauro di Nola. The test was a success and a four-day seminar was organized in April to teach this grouting technique to five local conservators on the worksite itself.

Another section of the mural paintings in the Casa del Menandro was consolidated and restored at the request of the Superintendent of Pompeii. For this work Laura and Paolo Mora acted as consultants and the surface operations on the paintings (cleaning and lacunae treatment) were carried out by a group of former students of the ICR.

The research group, at the request of the Caetani Foundation, initiated an enquiry into the stability and possible consolidation of the ruins of Ninfa. The ruins of this mediaeval town, transformed into a world-famous garden in the twentieth century, might constitute a worksite of didactic value for the ICCROM courses because of the special problems it presents (structural consolidation in an environment which must not be disturbed) and of its proximity to Rome. G. Torraca represented ICCROM at a meeting of the foundation at which the project was approved in principle, contingent on funding.

Towards the end of the year the research group developed an interest in a new problem: the consolidation of tuff stone in archaeological ruins or in buildings. This came up in connection with two restoration projects currently under way in Rome at the Capitol and the Stadium of Domitianus. Experiments in both locations showed that consolidation was possible by sealing all cracks with a suitable stucco and then injecting a hydraulic grout into holes predisposed in the stucco sealing. After this general consolidation the stone can be submitted to chemical consolidation and/or protected with hydrophobic materials.

In December, an intervention on the edges of the Tower of Nicolò V was immediately scheduled to solve an urgent problem in the Capitol building.



*A conservator sealing off an area of wall to be consolidated. Thin sticks are inserted to provide holes for injecting hydraulic grout.*

## Industrial Archaeology

The project for the study and conservation of the ironworks at Capalbio and Canino continued. The study of crack movement in the masonry at Capalbio progressed and J. Malliet prepared a computer programme for the calculation and display of the movements. The project for the emergency stabilization of the Capalbio ironworks was completed and all the documents were prepared to enable the work to be contracted out by the Municipality of Capalbio. The works commenced on 17 December under the direction of M. Forti. D. Ferragni and J. Malliet will oversee the project. The survey of the Canino works was completed by J. Malliet in collaboration with Stefano d'Avino (ITA).

## Conservation of Stone, Brick and Architectural Ceramics

A fellowship from the ICCROM research budget was awarded to Annamaria Mecchi (ITA) to permit the continuation of the study programme on protective coatings on stone initiated in 1983 with EEC funds and now in progress at the ICR.

The attention of ICCROM is gradually shifting towards the conservation of brick and masonry, as demonstrated by the activities of the mortars research group. At present the amount of research devoted to stone conservation around the world is considerable, while the domain of brick, masonry and architectural ceramics has been neglected up to very recent times.

The brick committee, organized in Venice by Roberto Frassetto of the Italian National Research Council (CNR), met four times during the year; G. Torracca attended the meetings. The committee sponsored a series of tests performed by U.S. (E.P.A. and N.A.S.A.) and Italian (E.N.E.A.) agencies to assess the possibility of analyzing masonry by gamma radiation. This would permit the non-destructive detection of the distribution of water and salts. A first series of experiments carried out in November in Venice yielded interesting results.

ICCROM financed a mission to Italy by Elena Charola (USA), who is carrying out some experiments on the use of alumina-rich mortars in a salt-laden environment, with the cooperation of the School of Engineering of Milan.

G. Torracca was invited by a private foundation (Napoli 99), recently created in Naples, to inspect the cloister of the Santa Chiara church and to submit a report on the study and conservation of the extensive faïence decoration of the monument. On the basis of the ICCROM report, the foundation was able to find funds for a one-year study, to commence in January 1985, and also to obtain a promise of funding for the restoration project from a major Italian hotel chain.

ICCROM was asked to provide consultancy throughout the study phase; the proposal was accepted in view of the great importance of the problem of conservation of architectural faïence in the Islamic world. The launching of this project was given wide coverage by the Italian press.

### Environmental Monitoring for Architectural Conservation

An advanced research workshop on this theme was held at ICCROM from 11-14 June. It was organized by the Environmental Protection Agency (USA) and the Conservation Center of New York University in cooperation with ICCROM. Norbert Baer (USA) and G. Torracca coordinated the project. Funds were provided by the NATO-CCME (Challenges Confronting Modern Societies) Programme and ICCROM.

There were 26 experts from 13 countries attending the conference. Eighteen reports on various aspects of damage caused by air pollution to monuments and on methods used to monitor the quality of the atmosphere were presented. At the opening session G. Torracca presented a survey of ICCROM activities with particular reference to training and research. The proceedings of this meeting will be published by NATO.

### Disinfestation

This year saw the completion of the disinfestation project, begun in 1982 under Unesco scholarship by Fred Greene (SPC82 - CAN) and supervised by Gaël de Guichen. The project had a number of facets, including the following:

- documentation has been collected on chemicals and equipment that might be useful in preventing or treating insect infestations in museums. This will be made available upon request for specific information;
- a general annotated bibliography has been compiled and is being integrated with others being compiled in other institutes;
- a selected and commented bibliography has been completed and is available through ICCROM upon request;
- the ICOM Committee for Conservation Working Group, Control of Biodeterioration, was formed. F.

Greene was elected as coordinator and Alan Postlethwaite (USA) and Antonia Bakkenist (SPS83-NLD) as assistant coordinators. It is hoped that the new Group will be able to fill the needs of the conservation field;

- a short pilot course on this topic was developed and given in London last July. A slightly modified version of the course will be given twice in 1985 (see Course Announcements).
- during the project many enquiries on pest control were answered and a questionnaire distributed.

In general the project has brought together work and workers worldwide in an attempt to define problems and propose solutions.

### Protection of Excavated Archaeological Sites

A brief questionnaire was circulated at the end of June in order to gauge interest in methods of protecting archaeological sites after excavation. It was sent to archaeologists, architects and conservators, making use of ICCROM's mailing list and other sources. By the end of the year some 180 replies had been received from 40 countries. Plans are afoot to produce a newsletter in 1985 to help disseminate information about field experiences and publications on this topic.

### Seismic Risk and Historic Buildings



*The exhibition on Seismic Risks and Historic Buildings, on display at the General Assembly*

The exhibition on Seismic Risk and Historic Buildings prepared by the ICR was translated into English, with some adaptation to suit an international audience, and presented at the ICCROM General Assembly in May.

The exhibition is composed of photographic reproductions of a series of master panels on which the captions can be easily changed to permit translation into another language. Two member states, Chile and Guatemala, were interested in producing a Spanish version, and this project will go forward in 1985 with the support of the Unesco/UNDP office in Lima, Peru.

Preliminary contacts for collaboration in the drafting of a handbook on mitigation of seismic risk and seismic damage have been established with the International Society of Soil Mechanics. A first draft of the handbook will be prepared in 1985.



# CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION



*Western Australia: a site visit connected with the workshop on rock art preservation and management.*

## Australia

3-22 October. Perth. P. Schwartzbaum participated in a "Rock Art Preservation and Management Workshop" sponsored by ICCROM and the Western Australia Museum. He presented a paper entitled "The Role of Conservation Techniques in the Preservation of Rock Art". The meeting included visits and inspection of numerous aboriginal rock art sites in Western Australia.

30 October-3 November. At the invitation of the ICOMOS National Committee for Australia, J. Jokilehto visited Sydney and Canberra to discuss conservation problems with local agencies such as the Heritage Council of New South Wales, the National Trust of Australia, the Department of Environment and Planning, and the Department of Housing and Construction. He also gave a number of lectures and seminars on ICCROM's activities and various aspects of architectural conservation, and chaired a seminar entitled "Heritage in Our Keeping", organized in Canberra by the ACT Heritage Committee.

## Belgium

9-13 December. Brussels. A. Alva represented ICCROM at the "International Colloquium on Earth Construction Technologies Appropriate to Developing Countries" organized by the Belgian Ministry of Development Cooperation in conjunction with Habitat—the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements, Craterre and several universities. He participated in the working group on the social and cultural aspects of the conference theme.

## Canada

19-23 September: Toronto. Annual meeting of the Association for Preservation Technology. The theme of this meeting was "Principles in Practice", and J. Jokilehto was invited from ICCROM as one of the three keynote speakers on the topic, "Authenticity in Restoration Principles and Practices". Among the more than 400 APT members present were some 20 ICCROM alumni, who took the occasion to hold a meeting of the ICCROM Alumni Association of North America.

## Chile

6-12 September. Easter Island. Under UNDP contract, N.P. Stanley Price gave a paper at the 1st International Congress on Easter Island and Eastern Polynesia on "Excavation, Conservation, Restoration", and took part in the commission making recommendations for the conservation of the heritage of the island.

## Cuba

23-26 November. Havana. First Meeting of Directors of Latin American Restoration Centres. This meeting was organized by the Cuban National Centre for Conservation, Restoration and Museology under the auspices of the Unesco Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean. At the invitation of the latter, C. Erder attended and presented a paper on ICCROM's activities in Latin America.

Representatives from eight countries and several international organizations partici-

pated in the meeting, which addressed the present situation in the region and the role of existing restoration centres in relation to the needs and conditions of each country. The aim was also to provide an initial dialogue between the restoration centres and international agencies, to recommend the establishment of a regional cooperation network for exchanges of experience and to recommend guidelines for the structuring of a coherent conservation programme at national and regional levels.

## Denmark

10-14 September. In Copenhagen, C. Erder and an ICCROM contingent attended the 7th triennial meeting of the ICOM International Committee for Conservation. ICCROM and the Danish Ministry of Culture also provided financial assistance for a number of individuals to attend the meeting. As coordinators of the Working Group on Climate and Lighting Control, G. de Guichen and B. Ramer presented papers on "Climate Control Around 197 Musical Instruments" and "The Design and Construction Materials of Two Humidity Controlled Display Cases".

A new Working Group on Control of Biodegradation was also set up, with F. Greene as coordinator.

H.J. Plenderleith participated in the panel discussion on the theme "Is Conservation Only for the Conservator?".

The new directory board of the committee was elected as follows:

- C. Lahanier (FRA), Chairman
- A. Ballestrin (DEU), Vice Chairman
- E. Porta (ESP), Treasurer
- S. Bjarnhof (DNK)
- J. Hofenk de Graaff (NLD)
- I. Gorine (SUN)
- H. Kühn (DEU)
- H.C. von Imhoff (DEU)

The board has asked ICCROM to run the administrative secretariat of the committee, and S. Inman has taken on this responsibility. The publications secretariat will be handled by J. Bridgland (USA-SPC83).

While in Denmark, C. Erder also gave newspaper and radio interviews together with B. Arthur, outgoing Chairman of the Conservation Committee, and met with the ICOMOS National Committee.

## Ecuador

4-11 November: Quito. R. Marta, ICCROM consultant, attended the IV International Biennial Symposium on Architecture organized by the College of Architects of Ecuador. He spoke on various aspects of architectural conservation and took part in the two concluding round-table discussions on conservation and restoration of historic centres.

## France

2-8 September. Paris. The Biennial Congress of the IIC was attended by G. Torraca, D. Ferragni, J. Malliet, and P. Schwartzbaum. G. Torraca presented a paper entitled "Injection Grouting of Mural Paintings, Mosaics and Stuccoes", based on recent work of the ICCROM mortars research group.

11-14 September. Paris. B.M. Feilden attended the Unesco Working Group meeting of the International Campaign for the Safeguarding of Montenegro.

3-4 December. Strasbourg. At the invitation of the Council of Europe, J. Jokilehto represented the director of ICCROM at the 2nd preparatory meeting of the committee responsible for preparing the European Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, to be held in Granada, Spain, in 1985.

## German Democratic Republic

11-16 May. Rostock and Dresden. C. Erder and J. Jokilehto attended the ICOMOS General Assembly and presented a joint paper on "Technical Knowledge in the Preservation of Cultural Property".

## Germany, Federal Republic of

28-30 May. Würzburg. J. Ashurst (GBR), of the Department of the Environment, represented ICCROM at the congress devoted to "Craftsmanship and Conservation" organized by the Council of Europe.

24-27 September. Munich. At the invitation of the ICOMOS National Commission for the Federal Republic of Germany, G. Torraca attended the 3rd International Colloquium devoted to Metal and Concrete Buildings. He presented a paper entitled "Teaching Iron Technology to Conservation Architects".

## Hungary

29 July-8 August. At the invitation of the Hungarian National Inspectorate of Monuments, J.M. Teutonico represented ICCROM on a course on "Protection of Ancient Monuments in Cities", held in Eger.

## Italy

4-9 December 1983. Florence. Unesco Convention for the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. A. Alva represented ICCROM at the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Heritage Fund.

9-14 January. Rome. R. Marta represented ICCROM at the Unesco seminar devoted to the briefing and selection of junior associated experts and officers of the U.N. The seminar was sponsored by the Department of Cooperation for Development of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. R. Marta spoke and answered questions on Unesco's role in the conservation of cultural property and on the activities of ICCROM.

8-9 February. Naples. J. Jokilehto attended the meeting "Conservation and Restoration of the Acropolis: Athens" organized by the Postgraduate School of Restoration of Monuments, University of Naples. The meeting



*Tsumago, Japan. One of the stops on J. Jokilehto's tour of historic sites, arranged by the Nara National Research Institute of Cultural Properties.*

was chaired by S. Naqvi, Director a.i. of the Division of Cultural Heritage, Unesco and was attended by leading Greek and Italian architectural conservation experts. Discussion centred on the present state of preservation of the Acropolis and the technical solutions proposed for further conservation interventions.

2-4 May. Florence. G. Torraca was a member of the Scientific Committee of a meeting on Applications of Science to Conservation, which was organized by the Opificio delle Pietre Dure and the chemical firm, Montedison. He was asked to chair the section on "Processes and Materials Used in Conservation" and to provide the introductory report.

4-6 May. Naples. N.P. Stanley Price attended a joint meeting of the Postgraduate School of Restoration of Monuments, University of Naples, and the Italian ICOMOS Committee. The meeting was about "Proposed Use of Metal Roofs for Protection of Archaeological Sites", and included a technical visit to the Pompeii excavations.

28 May. Florence. J. Jokilehto lectured on the basic principles of architectural conservation to a group from the U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation. The group was in Italy for a two-week study tour.

5 June. Minturno. C. Erder attended the inauguration ceremony of the museum and restored Roman theatre at the archaeological site. H.E. N. Gullotti, Italian Minister of Culture, and the Mayor of Minturno were present at the ceremony.

9 June. Ravello. J. Malliet represented ICCROM at a meeting devoted to calculation and experimental tests on the behaviour of masonry walls in seismic areas. The meeting was organized jointly by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali, Architettonici, Artistici e Storici di Salerno e Avellino and the University of Florence, Department of Construction.

2-9 September. Rome. ICCROM welcomed a delegation of the Finnish parliamentary committee for cultural affairs and coordinated their visits to various Italian state institutions responsible for conservation of the cultural heritage.

20-22 September. Padua. At the invitation of the Regional Government of the Veneto, G. de Guichen took part in a conference devoted to the conservation of graphic material and spoke on climate control in libraries. ICCROM recommended foreign speakers to the organizers and three were invited. The proceedings of the conference will be published in 1985.

18-19 October. Rome. C. Rockwell attended a two-day meeting of editors of U.N. periodicals held at the Headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

22-25 October. Florence. G. Scichilone, Superintendent of Archaeology of the Abruzzo region of Italy, represented ICCROM at the international meeting "Archaeology and Planning" organized by the Council of Europe and the Regional Government of Tuscany.

## Japan

4-21 November. At the invitation of the Nara National Research Institute of Cultural Properties and with a fellowship from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, J. Jokilehto visited Himeji, Kobe, Kyoto, Nara, Shirakawa, Tokyo and Tsumago. His programme was coordinated by K. Ueno (ARC79) and covered visits to archaeological sites, museums, art collections, conservation sites, temples, shrines, castles, historic gardens, towns and villages.

The aim of the visit was to gain first-hand knowledge of Japanese policy and techniques in conservation. Several public lectures and two press and radio interviews about ICCROM were also incorporated in the schedule.



Tunisia: M. Carbone, Z. Ben Mustafa, Mayor of Tunis, and C. Erder at the meeting on Photogrammetry applied to Islamic Architecture.

19-22 November. Tokyo. At the invitation of the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, P. Schwartzbaum participated in the VII International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: Conservation and Restoration of Mural Paintings (II). He presented a paper entitled "The Conservation and Restoration of Fire-damaged Paintings in the Dome of the Al Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem". J. Jokikehto also attended this symposium and presented a paper on "Painted Surfaces in European Architecture".

## Mali

7-13 July. C. Erder met with the Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture of Mali, Dr. N.I. Ma-

riko, to discuss further activities, and with Mr H.Y. Bocoum, President of the Association for the Conservation of the Cultural Heritage of the city of Djenné. (See also Training Outside ICCROM.)

## Mexico

8-12 October. Xalapa City, Veracruz. Council member S. Díaz-Berrio represented ICCROM at the 5th Inter-American Symposium on the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, organized by the ICOMOS National Committee of Mexico in cooperation with the ICOMOS section for the Caribbean region. The general theme of the symposium was "Conservation of Vernacular Architecture". It was held under the au-

spices of the Faculty of Architecture of Veracruz University.

27-30 November. At the invitation of Dr Enrique Florescano, General Director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, and S. Díaz-Berrio, C. Erder visited Oaxaca, Mitla and Monte Albán. He also lectured at the National Churubusco Centre, Mexico City, and discussed future joint projects between the Centre and ICCROM.

## Portugal

9-13 June. Lisbon. C. Erder lectured at the Technical University of Lisbon, Faculty of Architecture, for the programme of Conservation of Historic Monuments. He also attended the 100th anniversary celebration of the Museum of Ancient Art, and visited the conservation laboratories of the José de Figueiredo Institute.

## Tunisia

20-25 October. C. Erder attended the annual meeting of CIPA, the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry. Afterwards he attended the International Seminar "Photogrammetry Applied to Islamic Architecture" organized by CIPA and the Association for the Safeguard of the Medina on behalf of the ICOMOS National Committee for Tunisia. This meeting was attended and actively supported by Z. Ben Mustafa, Mayor of Tunis, and H.E. M. Sayah, Minister of the Environment.

## Turkey

15-30 May. As Chairman of the International Committee on Mud-brick, C. Erder recommended G. Chiari to ICOMOS to undertake a mission to inspect and advise on the conservation of the archaeological sites at Acemhöyük and Gordion. In June, Dr Chiari submitted an extensive report on the findings and recommendations of the mission to the ICOMOS International Secretariat in Paris.

9-12 December. Istanbul. ICCROM contributed to the participation of W. Ziegler, Di-



Prior to the lecture at the Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon. From left, the Director of Antiquities, C. Erder, prof. C.A. Ferreira and other faculty members.

rector of the Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfurt, and O. Mayr, Director of the Deutsches Museum, München, in the international advisory panel of the meeting organized by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey on Science, Technology and Natural History Museums.

## United States

2-12 April. C. Erder and H.J. Plenderleith attended a conference for North American journalists in Washington D.C. on "The Challenge to Our Cultural Heritage: Why Preserve the Past?". C. Erder presented a paper on "Science and Technology and Conservation of Cultural Heritage" while H.J. Plenderleith spoke on "The Challenge of Cultural Restorations in Developed Countries". B.M. Feilden was unable to attend but his paper was presented by T.B. Morton. The closing address was given by A. M'Bow, Director of Unesco. The conference was co-sponsored by Unesco and the Smithsonian Institution in cooperation with US/ICOMOS and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. C. Erder also visited the J. Paul Getty Trust in Los Angeles, and discussed possible future projects between ICCROM and the Trust.

18 April. Washington, DC. H.J. Plenderleith represented ICCROM at the meeting of the Restoration Committee of the Statue of Liberty. The committee included, among others, architects and conservators from France and the U.S.A., the National Trust for Historic Preservation and US/ICOMOS.

26-27 June. Los Angeles. M.-C. Uginet and G. Chiari (ITA) represented ICCROM at a meeting about the future organization of the *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* after they had been taken over by the Getty Conservation Institute. The relation between the AATA and ICCROM data banks was also discussed.

23-27 July. P. Schwartzbaum participated in a refresher course, sponsored by the AIC Foundation, on "Recent Developments in Lining Techniques". The course took place at the Intermuseum Conservation Association Laboratory, Oberlin, Ohio.

24-29 September. J. Jokilehto was invited to lecture at the University of Virginia, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Columbia University. He discussed collaboration of ICCROM with these universities in terms of training in historic preservation and conservation, and he also visited Fredericksburg and Colonial Williamsburg as a guest of their respective foundations.

3-5 December. New York. At the Asian Cultural Council, C. Erder met with R. Lanier and S. Bradley, respectively Director and Program Associate, to discuss future cooperation on conservation projects. He also met with F. Geithner, Program Officer in Charge of the Ford Foundation for the same purpose.

## Yugoslavia

29-30 August. C. Erder was received by Tomislav Marasovic, ICCROM Council member, together with Jerko Marasovic, at the Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies of Split, and at the Regional Centre at the Faculty of Architecture of Zagreb University, where a meeting was held to discuss further development of cooperation between both institutions and ICCROM. C. Erder was also introduced to the activities of the U.N. Environmental Programmes Agency in Split by its director, A. Pavasonic.

At the Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Property of Hvar, M. Kolumbic, the director, explained the Centre's activities and the problems of the historic monuments of Hvar. She also organized a trip to the monuments and museums of Stari Grad, Vrboska and Jelsa.



Tokyo. The 8th International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property drew a large group to discuss the conservation of mural paintings.



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

## Technical Assistance Programme

During 1984 this programme expanded considerably. As explained in *Newsletter 10*, its aim is to supply basic technical information and minor equipment to national services in ICCROM's 69 Member States as well as in developing non-member states. Only requests from official conservation organizations are handled. The programme is coordinated by G. de Guichen and administered by S. Peters (AUT) with help from D. Diaz (ITA).

A total of 96 requests were processed during 1984 — an increase of 18.5% over the previous year. The actual quantity of material distributed rose even more, most dramatically in the area of conservation literature which saw an increase of over 100% in items despatched, i.e. 1,973 titles compared to 949 in 1983. This rise was partly due to the addition of 50 new titles to the material available for distribution, but this was offset by the fact that several titles obtainable in 1983 have since gone out of print. In addition, 82 one-year subscriptions to four essential periodicals and 51 sets of the ICCROM library catalogue were supplied during the year.

While most requests for literature could be fully met, the distribution of equipment (hygrometers, lightmeters, psychrometers, thermohygrographs, etc.) had to be handled much more selectively because of the high cost involved — of both the materials themselves and the shipping. Some distribution difficulties were encountered, because faulty instruments were supplied to ICCROM and items could not always be supplied in the required quantities.

Apart from the funds set aside from ICCROM's budget, the programme will benefit in 1985 from a subvention of US\$20,000 from the Unesco World Heritage Fund for the supply of material to official conservation services of states participants to the World Heritage Convention, and \$15,000 from the L.J. Skaggs & Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, U.S.A. We are very grateful for this invaluable support.

## Algeria

Kouba: 27 July. At the request of the Director of the Musée Central de l'Armée, B. Ramer provided a list of furniture, laboratory equipment and supplies for the proposed conservation facility at the museum.

## Bahrain

December 1983, 24-30 May, 21-27 December 1984. Bernard M. Feilden was appointed consultant to the Ministry of Information

of Bahrain, and submitted proposals and advised on the project for the conservation of the Arad Fort and Qalat al Bahrain.

## Cyprus

Yeroskipos: 12-17 March. At the request of the Department of Antiquities, Nicosia, ICCROM sent V. Brandolini d'Adda (ITA), of the ICR, to the Folk Art Museum, to inspect and advise on the conservation and preservation of textiles housed in the Museum.

## France

Pau: 6 February. At the request of the National Museum, G. de Guichen supplied technical advice on manufacturers of ultraviolet filters.

## Greece

Athens: 13-19 May. At the invitation of the Friends of the Benaki Museum, G. de Guichen and B. Ramer conducted a survey of environmental conditions in the museum's exhibition and storage areas. Special recommendations concerning lighting, showcase design and the organization of additional storage space were made. During the mission, a seminar on showcase design was held with museum archaeologists, art historians and conservators in the Athens area.

## India

Rajasthan: 7-21 December. B.M. Feilden led a team to the Shekhavati district, to study problems of the painted 'haveli' mansions built by rich merchant-adventurers of the 18th and 19th centuries; these number about 1,000 in a unique and undeveloped area. Preliminary reports were submitted. Two former trainees were involved in this mission.

## Italy

Chieti: 27 January. C. Erder and G. de Guichen visited the National Museum, to advise on space utilization, showcases and reorganization of the laboratories.

Florence: 6 February. At the invitation of the Municipality of Florence, G. de Guichen met with P. Williams (GBR), of the Royal Library at Windsor, and the experts responsible for the exhibition in the Palazzo Vecchio of drawings of Leonardo da Vinci from the Windsor collection. He advised on climate control in the exhibition area.

Perugia: 31 August-1 September. At the request of the National Gallery, G. de Guichen, S. Inman and M. Bentivoglio (ITA) advised on climate control in the gallery.

Rome. For the exhibition "Marco Aurelio — Mostra in Cantiere", ICCROM provided a panel illustrating the photogrammetric do-

cumentation of the statue of Marcus Aurelius prior to its removal in 1981 from the Capitoline Square. ICCROM consultant S. Lucarelli was responsible for the photogrammetric survey. The exhibition was organized by the Italian Ministry of Culture, the ICR and the Municipality of Rome, and was devoted to the studies now being carried out on the famous equestrian monument.

Venice. In 1983 the Government of Turkey had requested ICCROM to promote the preservation of a group of Turkish documents deposited in the State Archives of Venice. During 1984 CE.P.A.C (Forlì), an Italian conservation firm, in collaboration with a young Italian conservator trained through an individual programme sponsored by ICCROM, completed the restoration of one of these documents. Also, a special cardboard container suitable for the preservation of the document was devised. This project should serve as an example for future works on the Turkish documents, some of which are in urgent need of treatment. Further action is planned to enlist financial support for the project, which would be beneficial both in improving conservation facilities in the Archives and in favouring cultural exchange between the two nations involved.

Venice, Torcello. Work on the restoration of the mosaics in the South Chapel of the Basilica Santa Maria Assunta continued. ICCROM provided the services of two Polish conservators, E. Paradowska of the Warsaw Museum and B. Kowalczyk (SPC84). All expenses for this programme were covered by the International Torcello Committee, chaired by Sir Ashley Clarke (GBR).

Another ICCROM course participant, A. Jabari (MUR84-JOR), underwent a short period of training on the worksite. P. Mora, G. Torraca and experts of the local Superintendence inspected the mosaics at the beginning and end of the work.

Venezia. During 1984 work continued on the project for the reconstruction of Venzone Cathedral, destroyed by the 1976 earthquakes in Friuli. S. Lucarelli is a member of the committee advising on the work. Plans for the reconstruction of the vestry were delivered to the local Superintendent of Monuments; identification and cataloguing of the original stones continued, and several sections were re-assembled on the ground. In all, 7,425 stones were identified (over 45% of the total). The final plans of the façades of the sacristy and the Gonfalone Chapel were redrawn to scale 1:10.

## Malta

Valletta: 24 June. At the request of the National Museum, G. de Guichen provided technical advice on lighting in catacombs.



Rome: a photogrammetric survey of the Marcus Aurelius monument produced by S. Lucarelli for the exhibition at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro.

## Thailand

Bangkok: 9 December 1984 - 8 January 1985. P. Schwartzbaum accompanied by C. Giantomassi (ITA) and I. Massari (ITA) continued technical cooperation with the Conservation of Mural Paintings Section of the National Museum. In collaboration with Kuhn W. Na Songkhla (MUR76) the ICCROM team assisted the Fine Arts Department to solve specific problems of mural painting conservation and humidity control at various worksites. The Ford Foundation provided funding for this project.

## Turkey

Göreme: Following the 1982 mission of three experts to advise the Turkish authorities on how to halt the erosion affecting the rock-hewn churches, ICCROM was entrusted with the organization of a task force to carry out experiments against weathering processes. This work is funded by Unesco contract.

Delay in the re-organization of the project following a change in coordinators, both at national and international level, prevented ICCROM from carrying out any work on the

site in 1984. It is hoped that the project will commence again in 1985.

In the meantime technical study continued thanks to periodical contacts with experts R. Bowen (GBR), hydrogeologist, and F. Lizzi (ITA), structural civil engineer. New possibilities were provided by ISMES (Bergamo), an Italian company specialized in the study of movements of rocks and buildings, which offered its services to Unesco and the Turkish Government. A meeting was held with representatives of ISMES to discuss possible forms of collaboration.

9 September-13 October. I. Dangas (MUR75-FRA) and G. Tranquilli (ITA) 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 eleventh year. This year work continued in the church of Karanlık Kilise.

## United Kingdom

Broughty Ferry: July. H.J. Plenderleith was called upon to advise on a painted ceiling in Carbet Castle, which was about to be torn down. It transpired that the frescoes are the work of the artist Charles Fréchou of Paris,

well known as the painter of some of the ceilings of the Opéra, and this timely intervention saved them from destruction. They have since been described as being unequalled of their kind in Scotland.

## United States

1-21 August. Under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P. Schwartzbaum, C. Giantomassi and D. Zari restored a wall painting (folk art) which was removed from a historic house that was submerged due to the construction of the Clarence Cannon Dam in Missouri. The project was completed with the installation of the painting in a new museum at the visitor center.

## Yugoslavia

16-19 March. As part of its programme for the historic city centre, the Institute for the Renewal of Dubrovnik requested B. Ramer to evaluate the proposed system of exhibition lighting for the Rector's Palace. Recommendations for the elimination of UV radiation and the reduction of illuminance levels were made. Methods to reduce glare were also proposed.

# MISCELLANEOUS

## CONFERENCE CALENDAR - 1985

17-19 May  
**IIC Canadian Group Conference.** Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.  
The conference will be preceded by a workshop on **Computer Technology in Conservation**, to be held 13-16 May.  
International Institute for Conservation - Canadian Group.

For information:  
Edward Paterson, Programme Chairman  
HALIFAX 85  
1532 Birmingham Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2J7 Canada

21-22 May  
**The Care and Maintenance of Natural History Collections.** Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

For information:  
Janet Waddington  
Dept. of Invertebrate Palaeontology  
Royal Ontario Museum  
100 Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 2C6 Canada

22-26 May  
**AIC 13th Annual Meeting.** Washington, DC, U.S.A. American Institute for Conservation.

For information:  
Terry Drayman Weisser  
AIC - Program Chair  
3545 Williamsburg Lane, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20008  
U.S.A.

24-27 June  
**Science and Cultural Property. International Conference on Wall-Painting Plasters: History, Culture, and Technology.** Bressanone, Italy.  
University of Padua.

For information:  
Prof. Guido Biscontin  
Segreteria Convegno Intonaci '85  
Istituto di Chimica Generale  
Via Loredan 4  
I-35100 Padova PD  
Italy

Summer  
**International Symposium on "The Development and Maintenance of National Image/Identity: The Role of Museums".** Tel Aviv, Israel.

For information:  
Dr. S. Einstein  
113/41 East Talpiot  
Jerusalem,  
Israel

28 July-3 August  
**11th International Congress of Caribbean Archeology.** San Juan, Puerto Rico.

For information:  
Agamemnon Gus Pantel  
Chairman - IACA  
Fundación Arqueológica, Antropológica e Histórica de Puerto Rico  
Apartado 9187  
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00908

September  
**International Colloquium on Industrial Patrimony.** Paris and Lyon, France.  
Council of Europe and the French Section of ICOMOS.

For information:  
Council of Europe  
Division of Regional Planning of Monuments and Sites  
F-67006 Strasbourg  
France

1-15 September  
**Development of a New Neighbourhood Outside a Historic City in Collaboration with the Municipal Authorities.** Evora, Portugal.  
Co-ordination Group of Non-Governmental Organizations (Cog).

For information:  
Mme V. Huber  
Coordinator of Cog  
Winterthurstrasse 52  
CH-8006 Zurich  
Switzerland

4-7 September. **APT 1985. Technology of Systems and the Conservation of Materials.** San Francisco, CA, U.S.A.  
Association for Preservation Technology.

For information:  
APT 1985  
c/o Western Chapter of APT  
P.O. Box 42458  
San Francisco, CA 94142  
U.S.A.

9-13 September  
**XVIth International Congress of the International Association of Libraries and Museums of the Performing Arts (SIBMAS) on "The Theatre and Theatre Collections - The Relationship Between Live Theatre and Documentary Material".** London, England.  
SIBMAS.

For information:  
Alexander Schowvaloff  
Curator, Theatre Museum  
Victoria & Albert Museum  
London SW7 2RL  
United Kingdom

12-15 September  
**Heritage North Conference.** Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada.

For information:  
Dawson Museum and Historical Society  
Box 303  
Dawson City  
Yukon Territory  
Y0B 1G0 Canada

25-27 September  
**5th International Congress on "The Alteration and Protection of Stone".** Lausanne, Switzerland.  
ICOMOS International Stone Committee.

For information:  
Vinicio Furlan  
Stone Conservation Laboratory  
Ecole Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausanne  
Chemin de Bellerive 32  
CH-1008 Lausanne  
Switzerland

30 September-4 October  
**1st World Congress on "Heritage Presentation and Interpretation".** Banff National Park, Canada.

For information:  
The Society to Promote the First World Congress on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation  
Old St. Stephen's College  
8820 112nd St.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6G 2P8 Canada

4-6 November  
**3rd International Symposium on "The History of Jewellery Materials and Techniques".** London, England.

For information:  
Jack Ogden  
42 Duke Street, St. James's  
London SW1Y 6DJ  
United Kingdom

6-8 November  
**Preventive Measures During Excavations and Site Protection.** Ghent, Belgium.  
University of Ghent, ICCROM. Papers invited.

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

7-8 November  
**Symposium on "Precious Metals in Art and Archaeology: Conservation and Technology".** London, England.

For information:  
Mrs H. Lane  
Conservation Division  
British Museum  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DG  
United Kingdom

## CONFERENCE CALENDAR - 1986

21-26 September  
IIC - 11th International Congress. **Case Studies in the Conservation of Stone and Wall-Paintings.** Bologna, Italy.  
The International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

For information:  
N.S. Brommelle  
IIC Office  
6 Buckingham Street  
London WC2N 6BA, U.K.

October  
**ICOM '86 - 14th General Conference and 15th General Assembly of ICOM.** Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
International Council of Museums.

For information:  
ICOM Secretariat  
Maison de l'Unesco  
1 rue Miollis  
F-75732 Paris Cedex 15  
France

## ALUMNI NOTES

### Asociación de Alumnos Ibero Latinoamericanos del ICCROM

A new alumni group, called the Ibero Latin-American ICCROM Alumni Association, has recently been established, and will include former participants from Latin America, Spain and Portugal. It is open to any in-

terested persons who have followed ICCROM's Rome courses, research or individual study programmes, or regional programmes in which ICCROM has officially collaborated. Their address is:  
Asociación de Alumnos Ibero Latinoamericanos del ICCROM  
c/o Beatriz de Cueto Pantel  
Calle Málaga 9-11  
Extensión Torrimar  
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00657

### ICCROM Alumni Association of North America (IAANA)

This year the IAANA, formed in 1982, was represented at the General Assembly by Donald del Cid (ARC76-USA), who outlined the aims of the group, now numbering 113 former trainees from the United States and Canada. Efforts were continuing to obtain the membership of former course participants from Mexico. A new development this year was IAANA's decision to set up a scholarship fund to assist students on ICCROM courses, and fund-raising for this purpose was already under way.

Peter Donovan (ARC80) writes that he is currently in charge of a survey to locate and document significant heritage items in the far north of South Australia. He seeks information about conservation options in remote and isolated places, where any work is expensive, and where vandalism is always a major concern. He is also involved in two other heritage projects, one as the historian on a government project to restore some historic buildings for use in a major redevelopment of the South Australian Museum,

and another in a team charged with drawing up a conservation and management plan for one of Adelaide's historic forts. He is also working on a history of one of the inner suburbs of Adelaide.

The firm of David Leavengood (ARC81) has been called to do an analysis of the historic arch at the north entrance of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. The work will also include a stabilization project and maintenance guide for the stone arch, 15 meters high, which was built in 1903.

André de Neyer (ARC73) has been working since September 1984 as a Belgian cooperation expert at the INPC in Quito, Ecuador. He is involved as engineer/architect in the project for protection and promotion of Ecuador's cultural heritage, offering technical and cultural assistance in the restoration and preservation of the country's principal historic sites, and participating in inventories, seminars and meetings.

## AUTUMN STUDY PROGRAMMES

2-29 June. The Rhode Island School of Design organized a course on "Illustrating Archaeology" at ICCROM's premises. Under the direction of Willson Cummer, Whitney Powell and Fikret Yegül, the 15 students learned techniques of measured drawings in the Roman Forum, Markets of Trajan and Forum of Augustus. Scale plans, sections and restored axonometric drawings were undertaken. The course will be offered again from 3 June to 6 July, 1985.



Members of the steering committee of the "Asociación Ibero Latinoamericana de Ex-alumnos del ICCROM" at the founding session. From left (standing), A.G. Pantel (PRI), P. Ponce de León (ESP), M. Galves (BRA), N. Melero Lazo (CUB); (Seated) B. del Cueto (PRI), M.C. Ibañez (VEN), N. Arrunátegui (PER), M. Rodríguez (BRA). In attendance: A. Alva (PER).

## NOTES ON ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

14 September-15 December. ICCROM was again host to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, NY) annual course on Rome. The group of 13 graduate students was led by Prof. David Bell, and spent a semester studying architectural design, history, and theory with projects focusing on Roman settings.

## COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

Research on building materials for conservation purposes may also provide useful information for contemporary use, or vice versa. In this context, some of our readers may be interested to know of a competition being sponsored by the Saret Foundation. The foundation has initiated a ten-year programme entitled "Bâtissons pour tous" which hopes to address the problems of housing in developing countries, and stimulate original, practical solutions to these problems. In 1984-85, the programme's focus is on "Les matériaux du possible", and proposals on this theme are being solicited. These should include studies of new or old materials and presentations of projects utilizing such materials. Prizes will be awarded for the proposals that are considered the most exhaustive, clear and feasible, and that demonstrate both understanding of the cultural context and respect for the environment. Fuller details can be obtained by writing to the address below:

Fondation Saret  
Route de Carpentras, B.P. 73  
F-84130 Le Pontet, France

## OBITUARIES

**Italo Angle**, Executive Secretary of ICCROM from 1959 to 1973, died on 16 October 1984. The text below is the citation written to accompany the ICCROM Award, which was given to Dr Angle in May in recognition of his service in the field of conservation.



*Italo C. Angle*

"Italo Angle, together with Harold Plenderleith and Paul Philippot, was one of the original trio responsible for shaping ICCROM after its creation in 1959. There was so much to do, but where was one to begin? Among the large network of friends with whom he was always surrounded, Dr Angle was well able to enlist the benevolent support that is so essential at critical moments. Today, thanks also to the efforts of Dr Angle, we are celebrating the 25th Anniversary of this organization.

In 1965 Dr Angle was entrusted with the task of establishing, in collaboration with Rome University's Faculty of Architecture, ICCROM's first course in Architectural Conservation. Many of the trainees in that course now occupy important, even prestigious positions in their own countries. A number of them can still recall the time when Dr Angle — ever present with his abundant enthusiasm and generosity — welcomed, encouraged and supported them upon their arrival in Rome.

Called in 1973 to the directorship of the Bureau of Studies of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Dr Angle has continued to maintain very close personal as well as professional contacts with the friends he had left behind at ICCROM. Today he is the Representative of the Italian Government to the Council of ICCROM, a position which enables him to continue to support the development of the organization he so ably helped to launch."

**René Sneyers**, died unexpectedly on 24 August 1984. Assistant from the beginning to Paul Coremans as Head of the ACL Laboratory, then as Deputy Director of IRPA, he succeeded Coremans in 1964 as director of that institution, which was closely associated with ICCROM from its creation.

A chemist imbued with a wide humanistic culture, René Sneyers was always noted for his great concern to respect the work of art in every dimension of its authenticity. Whether at ICOM, where he was chairman of the Committee for Conservation for many years, or at ICCROM, where he was closely associated with the fundamental reflections of the formative years, he worked tirelessly in favour of an interdisciplinary approach to problems of conservation — a mission still as vital today as ever — and combined the variety of his skills with the exceptional warmth of his human contacts in furthering that mission.

For this participation from the earliest days, as well as for the close bonds he did so much to establish between ICCROM and the institution he directed, ICCROM is greatly in his debt.

Paul Philippot



*René Sneyers*



# OPEN FORUM

## EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

No museum staff likes to think about potential disasters. Nevertheless, preparing an emergency action plan to handle a variety of disasters should be high on any priority list. Disasters can be defined as emergency events occurring with little or no warning and potentially causing more destruction or disruption of operations than the museum can correct through use of its own resources. Disaster preparedness means being prepared for and able to cope with the unexpected and seriously destructive events that can occur in a museum. Every museum should be aware of the types of disasters that could possibly arise.

Disasters are both natural and man-made. Natural disasters include floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, dust storms and volcanic eruptions. Man-made disasters include wars, bombings, structural collapse, accidents with hazardous materials and electrical failures. One of the most common and potentially the most destructive disasters to strike museums is fire. It can occur in any museum and can cause total devastation in a very short time.

The key to good emergency planning is detailed advance planning to minimize the number of decisions that will have to be made at the time of a disaster. During an emergency, the staff should be focusing on solving the major problems rather than trying to create order from chaos. A written plan should be developed for all possible emergencies. Creating a plan requires advance thinking and an intensive effort by the entire staff; the more detailed the plan, the more useful it will be at the time of the disaster. As the plan is developed, this careful scrutiny of the museum facility may result in useful changes in the museum operation to reduce potential hazards. Preventive measures can be suggested and implemented as part of this planning process. The resulting plan should be flexible, simple, and very detailed, so as to minimize ad-hoc decisions.

The response of the National Park Service staff to the fire at the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site is an excellent example of how advance planning for disasters can pay off. In January, 1982, the Home was in the process of being rewired; an electrician was working in the attic crawl space over the central section of the Home.



At 12:12 a.m. on January 23, a fire alarm in the Home was activated. The park rangers alerted the Site Supervisor who telephoned other members of the park staff and asked them to respond to the scene of the fire.

Within minutes of the alarm, this staff arrived at the site and, led by a member of the curatorial staff, were assigned to groups of two or three and sent to different rooms of the Home to save the furnishings while the fire suppression operations were taking place. Most of the larger pieces of furniture were assembled in the middle of the rooms and covered with canvas tarps to protect them from water and smoke damage as much as possible. Smaller objects were carried out of the Home and taken to the laundry house and the garage/stable. Since it was snowing outside, objects that were taken out of the Home were also covered with canvas tarp. Wire cutters and a ladder were used to remove paintings and prints from the walls before these objects became soaked. Nearly all of the furnishings were saved by the quick actions of the staff in the face of impending disaster from the fire and water.

Several lessons of benefit to other museums can be learned from this tragic fire. Most of these lessons are applicable to other types of disasters as well.

1. Cooperation between the park and the fire department was excellent for several reasons. Many of the park rangers were members of the local volunteer fire department and were very familiar with the Home and its furnishings. Members of the volunteer fire department had been out to the Home to inspect the building on a regular basis and had discussed methods of fighting fires with the staff. Several false alarms had also occurred, bringing the fire department out to the Home. This familiarity with the Home and the park staff proved to be invaluable in the face of disaster.
2. There is no substitution for a well-trained curatorial staff. By training and experience they were able to act decisively and instantaneously to remove valuable objects from the burning house. They knew how to remove these objects in such a way that, except for a few unavoidable instances, damage was limited to primarily smoke and water. Priorities for objects had been set ahead of time based on associative and intrinsic value as well as material composition that would be most easily damaged by fire. Immediate decisions had to be made as to where the objects could be placed to minimize subsequent damage by handling and rapidly fluctuating environmental conditions. Without the presence of well-qualified staff who were capable of making these decisions and taking immediate action, very few of the furnishings would have survived.
3. Good museum catalog and photograph records can prove to be invaluable after a disaster. Referral to object descriptions for those objects destroyed or damaged by a fire is necessary for conservation treatment and documenting damage. Photographs of room settings and written detailed inventories of room furnishings also become very significant after a fire.
4. Special fire training for the staff that takes into consideration the special needs of the museum collection was invaluable in this situation. Regular fire drills that include practice with hand-held fire extinguishers and instructions on location and use of fire suppression systems are very important. Special materials, such as canvas or plastic tarps and wire cutters, should be readily available and possibly stored in designated storage locations in the museum or furnished historic house.



*The Chinz Room: another view of the damage and protective tarps.*

5. An object rescue plan should be part of every emergency action plan. The object rescue plan should include object priority listings, designated emergency storage areas, personnel assigned to specific tasks, and various contingency plans. Each staff person should have a copy of this plan, which should be reviewed and updated regularly.

An official report on the fire at the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site was issued by the National Park Service, and copies are available from the:  
Regional Safety Officer  
North Atlantic Regional Office  
National Park Service  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109.

The National Fire Protection Association will include a description of the Roosevelt Home fire under the chapter on museum fire experiences in its revised publication, *Protection of Museums and Museum Collections*, NFPA 911, which should be available in the later part of 1985. Additional information on developing emergency action plans is available from the:

Curatorial Services Branch  
National Park Service  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Diana R. Pardue  
Staff Curator  
Curatorial Services Branch  
National Park Service  
Washington, DC 20240

## ISOLATION IN CONSERVATION

*The following is the conclusion of a report written by Mr Keita after he attended the ICOM Committee for Conservation conference in Copenhagen.*

The seriousness of the [conference] work demonstrates the importance we accord to the future of the world cultural heritage, but one point should also be clear in our spirit: our science of conservation is universal and should not suffer from any isolation.

Conservation will be healthy only in openness and communication, and we must break with the old concept of the isolated restorer, a concept that sits badly with current reality. We must open out towards others, starting with conservation professionals, political authorities and the larger public. We must manage to raise their consciousness, persuade them, and interest them in conservation, which should be everyone's concern. This is even more obvious when one would certainly be astonished to learn that even today, in some parts of Africa and elsewhere, hundreds of objects — material testimony of a civilization — are burned, pillaged and lost due to problems of a religious nature. This fact is linked to the collective consciousness, and the curator or conservator alone can do nothing about it.

An example close to home, but which I feel illustrates the situation well, is that the number of visitors to the exhibition rooms of the National Museum in Bamako had dropped progressively since its inauguration. Then a workshop on conservation of textiles was organized thanks to the kind

assistance of ICCROM and the West African Museum Project, with the participation of several African countries. We prepared and mounted an exhibition in which we demonstrated all the technical work, the research, and the restoration and conservation that had preceded the exhibition.

The effect was positive: the number of visitors continuously increased, and organized group visits, primarily of intellectuals (students and teachers in particular), invaded the museum, eager to visit the restoration studios and share information on their own experiences.

Naturally, reaction on the part of the public is very important for curators and for the future of conservation. Isolation is a very pernicious factor in our profession and I can affirm that African curators are isolated. I hope that in the near future curators, conservators and other pioneers in the protection of cultural property will establish closer contacts with each other, and that the international and inter-governmental cultural institutions (ICOM, ICCROM, Unesco, IIC etc.) will intensify their actions to promote liaison between museums and professionals.

The museum was formerly characterized and appreciated on the grounds of the richness of its collections. Now the museum is increasingly judged on its activities, its technical potential, and above all on its outreach to the world around it.

Baba F. Keita  
National Museum of Mali  
B.P. 159 - Bamako

## KEEP IN TOUCH!

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 translation, 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.

## ICCROM ALUMNI NEEDED

We are looking for former trainees who would be willing to help us improve and expand ICCROM's contacts with its member states. It would be very helpful to have someone in each country who could inform us of changes in government conservation services and personnel, and also propose periodical revisions and additions to our mailing list. Ideally, such a person would be working in some official capacity where he or she would have the opportunity to keep abreast of developments of this kind. Anyone willing to volunteer should contact the Documentation Section at ICCROM.

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Editors: Cynthia Rockwell, Gaël de Guichen, Monica Garcia.

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Cover: ICCROM assembly delegates at the Roman Forum, where they were given a well-illustrated explanation of the conservation studies underway on the arch of Septimius Severus.

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