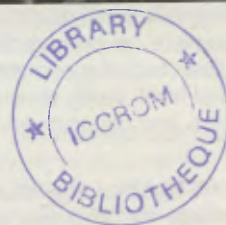




annual bulletin



ICCROM

January 1986		Publications	23
• Editorial	2	Latest publications	
Administration and Organization	5	Publications in preparation	
Member States		Publications for sale	25
Associate Members		Conference Reports	28
Personnel		Research and Development	30
• Viewpoints	7	Conferences and Cooperation	32
Courses	12	Technical Assistance	35
Courses at ICCROM		Miscellaneous	36
Training outside ICCROM		Conference calendar	
Announcements		• Open Forum	38
Library and Documentation	19		
Recent Acquisitions			

• EDITORIAL

Professor Paul Philippot, Director Emeritus, has kindly contributed the editorial for our Newsletter 12. He was a founding member of ICCROM, serving as Deputy Director under Dr. Harold Plenderleith and succeeding him in due course.

Paul Philippot developed the theory of conservation while in Rome and as a brilliant teacher and lecturer spread this understanding throughout the world. He took part in drafting the Venice Charter in 1964.

Cevat Erder
Director

THE CONSERVATION OF WORKS OF ART: A PROBLEM OF CULTURAL POLICY (1)

Interest in restoration of works of art tends to develop two main types of discourse: among specialists, an increasingly arid, technical literature is in circulation; the wider public is exposed occasionally to vague information, issued on the occasion of a restoration to celebrate the triumph of new scientific methods, embodied by some prestigious institution whose very existence already seems to be a reassuring guarantee.

Now a situation like this, which implicitly reduces the problem of restoration to a merely technical dimension, threatens to make us forget that restoration is a cultural problem before it becomes a technical one. If this evidence is not kept constantly alive, it is inevitable that the public, reassured by the specialists' technique, feels relieved of all responsibility. Similarly, technique for its own sake, lacking impact at the cultural level, easily reverts to the automatic application of recipes, and can even lose sight of the ends that justify it.

The first steps are recognition, identification, and characterization of the values to be preserved: this operation ranges from the inventory of the objects concerned, and thus the development of criteria for identifying the same, to the determination of the unity of the whole, which must be considered as a reference point for each intervention, and finally to the reading and critical interpretation (i.e. historic and aesthetic) of the object treated.

In this last perspective, an essential place emerges for appreciation of the various modifications or additions that a given object has undergone over the years. Whether or not to keep or eliminate these will basically depend on the meaning that critical diagnosis assigns them, considering also the possibilities that their elimination offers for rediscovering the original state of the work and for appreciation of the technical possibilities of implementing the various conceivable options.

(1) Architecture has not been taken into consideration here, except in a marginal way. The importance of its socioeconomic implications on one hand and the symbolic value of monuments on the other would call for a specific discussion.



Paul Philippot, Director of ICCROM 1971-1977.

If it can be said that restoration in the post-war period has finally achieved the rank of a true discipline, this is to the extent that an artisan tradition has matured, without repudiating its origins, by integrating the critical (historical and aesthetic) approach and the scientific support of laboratories. But at the very moment it was born as a discipline, restoration also became fashionable. Emerging from the craftsman's often secret workshop, restoration kindled the curiosity of an ever growing public, easily seduced by the revelation of a world that had until then been reserved only for initiates, attracted by the miraculous *event*, the resurrection of a cleaned painting – perhaps even overcleaned. This new interest seems to have involved an uncontrolled proliferation of restoration activities. Thus at the very moment when restoration defines itself as a strict methodology, one also sees a multiplication of primary interventions, as questionable from the technical viewpoint as from the critical. This causes a situation that, from all appearances, can only be controlled by a cultural conservation policy that simultaneously and coherently takes into consideration the training of conservators, their status, the specialized institutional structures in charge, and the information of the public.

The problem is universally widespread and one example may suffice to illustrate it. One basic principle of modern conservation methodology is the priority of prevention and maintenance over curative operations. In this regard, how

should one view the way heating is often casually introduced into churches? There are countries where this situation has involved, or still involves, the rapid deterioration of all the polychromed wood sculpture which had previously adapted very well to the most rigorous climates, thanks to gradual fluctuations in the interior environment. The technical mechanism of the alteration is, naturally, well known; its cause, of course, lies elsewhere. How can one ensure that measures for human comfort as well as conservation are planned and implemented in a coordinated way?

Since the Second World War, the policy of preventive conservation in museums has widely developed in the form of control of climate and lighting. But another danger has grown steadily worse in recent decades: the multiplication of exhibitions. Certainly, no-one would question the value, the scientific and cultural justification of a certain number of these, for which one can only rejoice. Still, with the shipping of masterpieces for reasons of prestige, the work of art is instrumentalized; public attendance at exhibitions often coincides with desertion of the museum and translates the main thrust of the event into experiencing the work of art as a consumer item. Even more insidious in this regard is the liberty with which art publishers – even good ones – manipulate reproductions, presenting images as complete when they have been arbitrarily trimmed on one side or the other, simply to satisfy aesthetic notions or facilitate the layout.

The contrast is no less surprising between the delicacy of the most advanced analyses of architectural spaces and the total disregard for the formal values of colour, as seen in many façade renovations (one cannot speak of restorations here). At least this problem has been the topic, in Italy, of several scientific meetings and publications, and this testifies to an expanding awareness. But how many original renderings are destroyed each year to satisfy the cult of bare stone – a pure projection of modern taste onto the ancient monument – unless the point is to replace at all costs the severe monochromy of a neoclassical façade with the “traditional” image of the two tones of stone and brick?

In contrast, in the treatment of interiors it seems as though a form of neo-classical and anti-baroque taste persists; this leads to dissolving the original play of the architectural framework by smothering it under a uniform, off-white layer, virtually identical to the walls.

In the motivation of such approaches where spontaneous taste replaces the historico-critical approach – and consequently dodges the problem of defining the object – one cannot underestimate the determining role of the “imaginary museum”, that is, of culture as part of the frame of reference of the restorer, the sponsoring authorities and the public. This is obvious in the realm of architecture, which is seen by all, but the phenomenon is no less real, only more insidious, in the field of painting. Who can say to what extent the diffusion of colour reproductions on glossy paper threatens all forms of matte painting, which appear weakened in comparison; or how much the dissociation between the real texture of the work and its texture in reproduction favours the aberrant fashion for thick glossy varnishes that contributes so well to transforming the work itself into its own image – purified, antiseptic, icy as a mirror?

Even more serious, perhaps, is the underhanded role played by these unconscious, uncritical references in the cleaning of paintings. If the tinted varnishes of the nineteenth century artificially reinforced the patina of time in

order to emphasize historical depth, the radical cleaning in reaction, where pretensions to objectivity would abolish the traces of history, joins with the taste for the chromatic boldness of modern art. But it is obvious that colour, losing its representative spatiality and flush with the surface of the painting, reverts to the chromatic material that it was on the palette. International courtesy seems to have listed this subject among its taboos, and certainly the objective difficulty of a sound, thorough documentation of these phenomena plays a part in discouraging efforts toward a rigorously scientific approach to the problem.

These few observations show sufficiently the specific dimensions of cultural responsibility involved in the act of restoration. If on one hand there is the dangerous and unavoidable privilege of touching the material of the work, and thus its own substance, this contributes on the other hand to determining the image under which the work will take its place in the imaginary museum, and thus in the frame of reference not only of the public, but of historians and future restorers. A feeling of historical responsibility doubtless appears natural when one intervenes on an ancient work, where one has been preceded by many others over the centuries; but it appears most vividly each time the restorer knows that he is the first to intervene, as frequently happens in the case of a contemporary work. “It is like deflowering a virgin”, as Paolo Cadorin remarked at the last meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

Now – and this is one of the greatest paradoxes of the current situation – the profession of conservator/restorer has no formal status; no specific training is required to exercise it. Whoever restores is *de facto*, but thus also *de jure*, a restorer. The battle for recognition of an adequate status for restorers in official institutions, combined with organization of the corresponding training, has hardly gained any ground in over 20 years, even though international recommendations and various professional associations have long provided a clear and convincing image of the requirements involved today in restoration as a specialized discipline.

The subject being fashionable, as we have said, these circumstances have played no small role in fostering the proliferation of restoration courses, often insufficient or of questionable conception, and this only makes control of the situation more difficult.

But to conclude. The considerations given above have sufficiently demonstrated, we believe, that the battle for better conservation, for a greater – and above all wider – respect for the work of art depends less at present on technical progress than on the active diffusion of better methodological standards and the expansion at the highest level of the interdisciplinary debate involved in conservation. Here we are dealing with cultural problems, which call for a cultural policy of conservation.

Let us attempt to sketch some guidelines.

1. As the study and characterization of the values to preserve is the particular responsibility of art historians, they should feel directly concerned with questions of conservation. The prevailing tendency to consider conservation as basically a technical operation is not likely to encourage this. Moreover, one might doubt whether their training in general prepares them adequately for contact with the materiality of the object. The necessity for an opening in this direction is felt by restorers themselves, as shown by a recent motion of the ICOM Committee for Conservation calling for courses on theory of conservation to be included in the curricula of history of art and archaeology.

Legal recognition of the status of conservator/restorer, reflecting the scope and nature of his responsibilities which are as much cultural as technical, is too serious a decision to be taken lightly. This could, in effect, backfire against the aim envisaged if, under the influence of socio-economic considerations, it conferred the same title on a restorer qualified to take decisions involving archaeological criticism, and on a craftsman qualified for technical, executive operations or activities of free creation, which are not founded on historico-critical diagnosis of the work to be treated.

2. If proper preparation of the specialist is a must, the information and sensitization of the public are even more desirable because the means of action ultimately depend upon public support. In this regard, one will recall that in many countries the study of the history of art, as opposed to the history of literature, has never been included in the legal programme of secondary studies. This is a curious survival of the mediaeval privilege of writing over the image, or perhaps it involves a strange conviction that architecture and the visual arts, as opposed to poetry, benefit from innate comprehension.

As to restoration in particular, high-level popularization such as practiced by the Louvre Painting Department, in the form of their "Restoration Files", has shown that a genuine expectation of the public has been met.

3. Training of conservators, recognized as fundamental, is the subject of debates that are too complex to be raised here. Suffice it to emphasize that only an adequate balance of humanistic and technical factors will provide the grounding needed to meet the responsibilities involved in the profession and to assure interdisciplinary cooperation with the authorities responsible for administration of the cultural heritage. This moreover involves the recognition of a corresponding status, but also certain means to verify ability. And how can this be attained without concentrating our efforts on quality education while avoiding dispersed initiatives?
4. Finally, administration of the conservation of the artistic heritage is feasible only through means of specialized institutional structures, where experience is concentrated and policy is constantly developed and verified

by implementation. Museums have long offered such a framework, but we must remember that this is at the price of systematic segregation of the works, which have been cut off from their original function and given a new status. Today, as a result, a particular significance is assumed by those increasingly rare works that, in monuments and more especially in religious buildings, have still maintained their function or at least their location and original context. Does not their "museumification", their reduction to the status of a work of art and historic document, appear as a first blow to their integrity? The ravages that in some churches followed the liturgical modifications of Vatican II are the most striking illustration of the cultural problem posed by a need to reconcile the requirements of worship and of respect for the work of art. One also cannot overemphasize the importance of the recommendations and instructions generated in this field by specialized publications addressed to the clergy, such as those of the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, the Landeskonservator Rheinland, or the Central Council for the Care of Churches. A similar document is currently being prepared for Belgium by the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique.

5. "Museumification", a pre-eminent expression of the historicist culture of the nineteenth century, is not the last stage in the ontological trajectory of the work of art, however. Today, the multiplication of exhibitions and the virtually unlimited development of mechanical reproduction involve the work of art in the circuits of the consumer society. New problems, new dilemmas. If exhibitions constitute, due to shipping and climatic shocks, a new risk and an evident cause of material wear for the originals (and there is a justified, growing resistance to this among curators), the multiplication of reproductions constitutes a no less obvious psychological wear and tear. Who still sees a work whose image has been multiplied by publicity? But we have seen that even high-level reproduction is not innocent. Yet it seems clear that, within limits that should be examined in each case, high-quality reproduction is called, in a growing number of exhibitions, to serve as a shield for the original. Once more, a problem of cultural policy.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

MEMBER STATES

At the end of 1985, the number of Member States stands at 72. Suriname joined ICCROM on 1 March 1985, Barbados on 1 April and Côte d'Ivoire on 17 December.

An Appeal for Mexico

During the night of 24 December 1985, 144 archaeological pieces of great artistic and historical importance were stolen from the Museo Nacional de Antropología in Mexico.

The entire international community interested in the preservation and the study of world's cultural patrimony should feel directly concerned by such an act. It causes an irreparable loss from the scientific point of view and represents a serious warning because this kind of destruction might take place anywhere in the world if this type of theft appears easy, fruitful and seldom punished.

The international community should demonstrate on the contrary that the competence and the close links between international experts makes the trade of stolen museum objects a totally unprofitable operation and that normally the persons responsible are discovered and the objects recovered.

The ICCROM Council therefore recommends that all Member States alert their experts in pre-Columbian art and collect all information which may help the Mexican Government, and the National Institute of Anthropology and History in their effort to recover the stolen property.

The ICCROM Council wishes to express its thanks to the Member States for the attention given to the present appeal and for all action that they may implement to support the efforts of the Mexican authorities.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The following institutions were accepted as Associate Members in 1985.

- Association pour la protection du patrimoine architectural et culturel de Rodos, Rhodes, Greece.
- Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A.
- C.T.A. - Comitato per lo Studio e la Diffusione delle Tecnologie Appropriate, Rome, Italy.
- Hungarian National Inspectorate of Historical Monuments, Budapest, Hungary.
- Institute of Archaeology (University of London), London, U.K.
- The State Ateliers for Conservation of Cultural Property, Warsaw, Poland.
- The Yale Conservation Project, Department of History of Art, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.



ICCROM's new glass entrance doors combine a more welcoming aspect with improved emergency exit features.

PREMISES

Following the decision of the Finance & Programme Committee in May, 1985, to use a part of the reserve funds for improvement and maintenance of our premises in San Michele, the following work was begun in late June and completed at the end of the year.

- The electric wiring, dating from the 1940's, was thoroughly overhauled to meet increasing demands and bring it entirely up to standard. The general control board was renewed, a new main electric conduit for power supply to different floors was installed, the laboratories on the third floor were completely rewired, and the wiring in the ground floor exhibition area was improved.
- Special computer cables have been provided between all floors and the low wing to link up the new Wang VS system, which will have five work stations in strategic locations around the building.
- To improve security, a new steel-aluminium framed glass door was provided for day use at the Via di San Michele entrance, combined with electric lock and video control.

- d. Emergency and exit lights have been installed on all floors. The fire and gas detection systems were extended to the attic and the low-wing laboratory.
- e. The main staircase and the lift were redecorated, as well as the third floor laboratory, the second floor common room, and the fourth floor corridor.
- f. A special storage room for solvents was built in the attic, opening onto the balcony.
- g. The first floor apartment was handed over by the Soprintendenza, and has been rearranged as a lecture room for the Scientific Principles Course, and three offices.

Restoration of New Premises

Work on the rest of the courtyard continued throughout the year. The south-west corner has now been consolidated, provided with a new roof, and new floor structures are being built. In fact, in the east wing along the Lungotevere, the structural works are already completed. In the south wing – the part of the building running from Via di San Michele to the Lungotevere – the roof is finished, two floors have been completed and two floors are presently being worked on.

PERSONNEL

ICCROM welcomes six new staff members:

Catherine Antomarchi, Assistant for Didactic Materials.

Elena Charola, Scientific and Technical Assistant to the Director.

Christina Huemer, Librarian, assisting the Head Librarian in general library reorganization.

Sandra Maillard, Assistant Secretary to the Director.

Susanne Peters, Documentalist, Office for Coordination of Training Programmes in Conservation of Cultural Property.

Rosemary Tylka, Secretary to the Director.

Departures

Catherine Faure, Assistant Secretary to the Director, resigned and left ICCROM on 30 August 1985.

Irene Jack, Secretary to the Director, resigned in September and left ICCROM on 31 December 1985.

Brian Ramer, Technical Assistant for Conservation, left ICCROM on 31 December 1985 at the end of a two-year fixed-term contract.



6 The renovated first floor premises have provided a comfortable lecture room for the SPC course and office space for visiting lecturers.

VIEWPOINTS

• THE CONSERVATOR-RESTORER: A DEFINITION OF THE PROFESSION

ICOM Committee for Conservation
Working Group for Training in Conservation
and Restoration

The following definition has been officially accepted by the International Council of Museums (ICOM). For additional information please write to: ICOM, Maison de l'Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, F-75732 Paris Cedex 15, France.

ICCROM is printing this definition in full because we feel it is a landmark in establishing standards for the conservation profession. We are extremely grateful to ICOM for authorizing reproduction of this important document.

Foreword

This document is based on a text prepared in German by Agnes Balleström which was submitted by her as a working paper to the ICCROM Standards and Training Committee at its November 1978 meeting (ST 1/3). The Working Group for Training in Conservation and Restoration of the ICOM Committee for Conservation discussed the document for the first time at its meeting in Zagreb in 1978. A revised version was published in the preprints of the ICOM Committee for Conservation's triennial meeting in Ottawa, Canada in 1981, paper 81/22/0 with an introduction by H.C. von Imhoff. It was rewritten by Eleanor McMillan and Paul N. Perrot. The new version was presented and, with minor amendments, was unanimously adopted during the interim meeting of the Working Group for Training in Conservation and Restoration held in Dresden on 5 September 1983 and was submitted to the Committee's Directory Board at its meeting in Barcelona on 26 November 1983. The Directory Board requested further work on the wording of the Definition before the Working Group was to present it to the full Committee at its triennial meeting in Copenhagen in September 1984. This latest version is the result of revisions done by Raj Isar, Janet Bridgland and Christoph von Imhoff between November 1983 and August 1984.

1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this document is to set forth the basic purposes, principles, and requirements of the conservation profession.

1.2 In most countries, the profession of the conservator-restorer (1) is still undefined: whosoever conserves and restores is called a conservator or a restorer, regardless of extent and depth of training.

(1) This term is used throughout this text, as a compromise, since the same professional is called, "conservator" in the English speaking countries, and "restorer" in those where Romance and Germanic languages are spoken.

1.3 Concern for professional ethics and standards for the objects being treated and for the owners of these objects, has led to various attempts to define the profession, to distinguish it from related professions (2), and to establish proper training requirements. Other professions, such as those of physician, lawyer and architect, have passed through a phase of self-examination and definition and have established widely accepted standards. Such definition of the profession of conservator-restorer is now overdue. It should help the profession to achieve parity in status with disciplines such as those of the curator or the archaeologist.

2. The Activity of the Conservator-Restorer

2.1 The activity of the conservator-restorer (conservation) consists of technical examination, preservation, and conservation/restoration of cultural property:

Examination is the preliminary procedure taken to determine the documentary significance of an artefact; original structure and materials; the extent of its deterioration, alteration, and loss; and the documentation of these findings.

Preservation is action taken to retard or prevent deterioration of or damage to cultural properties by control of their environment and/or treatment of their structure in order to maintain them as nearly as possible in an unchanging state.

Restoration is action taken to make a deteriorated or damaged artefact understandable with minimal sacrifice of aesthetic and historic integrity.

2.2 Conservator-restorers work in museums, in official heritage protection services, in private conservation enterprises or independently. Their task is to comprehend the material aspect of objects of historic and artistic significance in order to prevent their decay, and to enhance our understanding of them so as to further the distinction between what is original and what is spurious.

3. The Impact and Ranking of the Activities of the Conservator-Restorer

3.1 The conservator-restorer has a particular responsibility in that treatment is performed on *irreplaceable originals*, which are often unique and of great artistic, religious, historic, scientific, cultural, social or economic value. The value of such objects lies in the character of their fabrica-

(2) Certain professions related to conservation, Conservation Architects, Scientists, and Engineers, and all others who contribute to conservation, are not mentioned in this document since they are already governed by accepted professional standards.

tion, in their evidence as historical documents, and consequently in their authenticity. The objects "are a significant expression of the spiritual, religious, and artistic life of the past, often documents of a historical situation, whether they be work of the first rank or simply objects of everyday life". (3)

3.2 The documentary quality of the historic object is the *basis for research* in art history, ethnography, archaeology and in other scientifically based disciplines. Hence, the importance of preserving their physical integrity.

3.3 Because the risk of harmful manipulation or transformation of the object is inherent in any measure of conservation or restoration, the conservator-restorer must work in the *closest co-operation* with the curator or other relevant scholar. Together they must distinguish between the necessary and the superfluous, the possible and the impossible, the intervention that enhances the qualities of the object and that which is detrimental to its integrity.

3.4 The conservator-restorer must be aware of the *documentary nature of an object*. Each object contains – singly or combined – historic, stylistic, iconographic, technological, intellectual, aesthetic and/or spiritual messages and data. Encountering these during research and work on the object, the conservator-restorer should be sensitive to them, be able to recognize their nature, and be guided by them in the performance of his task.

3.5 Therefore, all interventions must be preceded by a *methodical and scientific examination* aimed at understanding the object in all its aspects, and the consequences of each manipulation must be fully considered. Whoever, for lack of training, is unable to carry out such examinations or whoever, for lack of interest or other reasons neglects to proceed in this way cannot be entrusted with the responsibility for treatment. Only a well-trained experienced conservator-restorer can correctly interpret the results of such examinations and foresee the consequences of the decisions made.

3.6 An intervention on an historic or artistic object must follow the sequence common to all *scientific methodology*: investigation of source, analysis, interpretation and synthesis. Only then can the completed treatment preserve the physical integrity of the object, and make its significance accessible. Most importantly, this approach enhances our ability to decipher the object's scientific message and thereby contribute new knowledge.

3.7 The conservator-restorer works on the object itself. His work, like that of the surgeon, is above all a *manual art/skill*. Yet, as in the case of the surgeon, manual skill must be linked to theoretical knowledge and the capacity simultaneously to assess a situation, to act upon it immediately and to evaluate its impact.

3.8 *Interdisciplinary co-operation* is of paramount importance, for today the conservator-restorer must work as part of a team. Just as the surgeon cannot be simultaneously a radiologist, pathologist and psychologist, the conservator-restorer cannot be an expert in art or cultural history, chemistry, and/or other natural or human sciences. Like that of the surgeon, the work of the conservator-restorer can and should be complemented by the analytical and research findings of the scholars. Such co-operation will function well if the conservator-restorer is able to formulate his questions scientifically and precisely, and to interpret the answers in the proper context.

4. Distinction from Related Professions

4.1 The conservator-restorer's professional activities are distinct from those of the artistic or craft professions. A basic criterion of this distinction is that, by their activities, *conservator-restorers do not create new cultural objects*. It is the province of the craft and artistic professions such as metalsmiths, gilders, cabinetmakers, decorators, and others to reconstruct physically what no longer exists or what cannot be preserved. However, they too can benefit immeasurably from the findings of conservator-restorers, and from their guidance.

4.2 The *recommendation as to whether intervention* on any objects of historic and/or artistic significance should be undertaken by an artist, a craftsman, or a conservator-restorer can be made only by a well trained, well educated, experienced and highly sensitive conservator-restorer. This individual alone, in concert with the curator or other specialist, has the means to examine the object, determine its condition, and assess its material documentary significance.

5. Training and Education of the Conservator-Restorer

5.1 To conform to the above *professional characteristics* and specifications, conservator-restorers must receive artistic, technical and scientific training based upon a well rounded, general education.

5.2 *Training* should involve the development of sensitivity and manual skills, the acquisition of theoretical knowledge about materials and techniques, and rigorous grounding in scientific methodology to foster the capacity to solve conservation problems by following a systematic approach, using precise research and critically interpreting the results.

5.3 *Theoretical training and education* should include the following subjects:

- History of art and civilizations,
- Methods of research and documentation,
- Knowledge of technology and materials,
- Conservation theory and ethics,
- Conservation-restoration history and technology,
- Chemistry, biology and physics of deterioration processes and of conservation methods.

5.4 It is understood that an internship is an essential part of any training programme. Training should be terminated by a thesis or diploma paper, and its completion recognized by the equivalent of a university graduate degree.

5.5 At all stages in this training, major emphasis should be placed on practice, but sight should never be lost of the need to develop and sharpen an understanding of technical, scientific, historical, and aesthetic factors.

The ultimate aim of training is to develop thoroughly rounded professionals, able thoughtfully to perform highly complex conservation interventions and to thoroughly document them in order that the work and the records contribute not only to preservation but to a deeper understanding of historical and artistic events related to the objects under treatment.

(3) G.S. Graf Adelman, "Restaurator und Denkmalpflege" in *Nachrichtenblatt der Denkmalpflege in Baden-Württemberg*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1965.

► IIC, ICOM, ICOMOS, APT: UNTANGLING THE ALPHABET

Considerable confusion reigns about the various organizations that work for conservation of cultural property at the international level. Who are they? What do they do? Who may join? How do they differ from ICCROM?

To answer the last two questions, we should point out a simple fact: ICCROM is an intergovernmental organization. This means that countries are our members and provide our funding, and we respond to their needs and directives. The other organizations mentioned above are professional/technical bodies which individuals may join. Their activities are generated and supported by their members and they have autonomy of action in the international sphere. Each organization has its own basic orientation (museums or monuments, for instance), while ICCROM is called to deal with every area of cultural property: archaeological sites, monuments, historic centres, museums, libraries, archives, objects. As we inevitably have many common concerns, we work together wherever possible or desirable; readers will note many examples of such cooperation reported elsewhere in the Newsletter.

To answer the other questions more fully, we will let each organization speak for itself in the descriptions provided below.



WHAT IS ICOM?

The International Council of Museums is a non-profit organization dedicated to the improvement and advancement of museums and of the museum profession. Embracing museums of every discipline, whether of science or technology, ethnography or natural history, art, history or archaeology, including zoos, aquaria and botanical gardens, its activities take place on the five continents of the world. It provides a worldwide communications network for museum people and counts over 8,000 members, both individual and institutional, in 120 countries.

ICOM has three principal sources of action:

Its Paris-based **Secretariat** and **Documentation Centre** assure the day-to-day running of the Organization and the worldwide co-ordination of its activities and programmes. The Documentation Centre, which serves both ICOM and Unesco, is the world's largest repository of information on all aspects of museum management.

Its 75 **National Committees** co-ordinate a vast international effort aimed at continuing improvement of museums in their scientific, educational and conservation roles.

Its 29 **International Specialized Committees** and **Affiliated Organizations** group together professionals representing the leading authorities on a given type of museum (science museums, fine art museums and collections; etc.) or on an activity common to all museums (conservation, education, etc.). These Committees are sub-divided into working groups which study various specific aspects of the overall discipline. The ICOM Committee for conservation has 26 such groups (Scientific Examination of Works of Art, Lighting and Climate Control, Training in

Conservation and Restoration, Ethnographic Materials, Graphic and Photographic Documents, Structural Restoration of Paintings on Canvas, etc.). All the International Committees meet together regularly to discuss new developments, familiarize themselves with the latest techniques and make recommendations which are made available to ICOM members throughout the world.

ICOM is associated with Unesco as a category "A" Non-Governmental Organization and has been granted advisory status by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It provides services and technical assistance to Unesco and to its Member States through expert missions, the planning of museums, the organization of meetings and the preparation of publications.

ICOM organizes numerous expert meetings, through the intermediary of its National and International Committees. It holds a General Conference and General Assembly every three years. The next one will take place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 26 October to 4 November 1986. Within the theme, "Museums and the Future of Our Heritage: Emergency Call", special emphasis will be placed on preservation and conservation of the heritage in Latin America.

Amongst titles of publications currently being distributed by ICOM can be noted the Preprints of the ICOM Conservation Committee's triennial meetings (1981 and 1984), the proceedings of the Waterlogged Wood Working Group's conferences (1981 and 1984), *Museum Security* and *Museum Security Survey*.

Membership in ICOM is open to museum professionals and to people whose work is directly linked to museums. The annual subscription for individuals is US\$20.

If you would like more information about ICOM, please write to:

ICOM Secretariat, Maison de l'Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France.

Telephone (1) 4734-0500/4568-1000

ICOMOS

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

History: founded in 1965 at Warsaw, Poland, after the delineation of the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (known as the "Venice Charter"), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) constitutes the only international, non-governmental organization destined to promote the theory, methodology and technology applied to the conservation, protection, and valorization of monuments, historic areas and sites.

Objectives:

- collect, study and diffuse information concerning the principles, techniques and policies of protection and conservation;
- encourage adoption and application of international recommendations on the protection, conservation and valorization of monuments, historic areas and sites;
- cooperate at the national and international level in the creation of documentation centres;
- participate in the development of training programmes for conservation specialists.

Programme:

- increase the representativeness of ICOMOS on every continent;
- develop any doctrinal documents necessary to application of the Venice Charter in the context of the evolution of the concept of cultural heritage;
- define methods for management of the cultural heritage in order to assure its conservation and valorization;
- develop the international documentation centre for conservation by using all available documentary sources: books, periodicals, photos, plans, slides, films and video-cassettes, microfiches; promote the establishment of a regional documentation network through exploitation of modern communication resources: computer science, telecommunications, documentary data bases on video disks, etc.
- assist in the implementation of inventories of the built heritage in countries where such inventories do not exist;
- cooperate, with Unesco, in the establishment of the World Cultural Heritage List and manage the records of the listed property;
- set up a network of highly qualified experts who can undertake short or long-term missions;
- disseminate information and increase public awareness of protection of the cultural heritage through production of a specialized magazine "ICOMOS Information" and through publication of a series of scientific works devoted to the working topics of ICOMOS: principles and techniques of the conservation and restoration of historic buildings and sites.

ICOMOS has 60 national committees and 14 international committees. Its membership now numbers 2,900. Membership fees vary from committee to committee. For any further information, contact:
ICOMOS, 75 rue du Temple, F-75003, Paris.
Telephone (1) 4277-3576



THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS

The International Institute for the Conservation of Museum Objects (it acquired its present title in 1959) was founded in 1950, as a result of a series of international discussions between 1946 and 1948. It was incorporated as a limited company in the United Kingdom and its aims were "to improve the state of knowledge and standards of practice and to provide a common meeting ground and publishing body for all who are interested in and professionally skilled in the conservation of museum objects". Today, IIC has over 3,000 members in more than 65 countries, drawn both from museum personnel and from professional conservators working independently. Members are enabled to keep abreast of technical advances and in personal contact with their colleagues worldwide through IIC's publications, congresses and groups.

Publications

There are two principal journals. *Studies in Conservation*, published quarterly, contains original work and reviews on advances in conservation and restoration, covering both practical and scientific aspects, together with technical research on materials and methods of fabrication. *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA)*, published twice-yearly with the support of the Getty Conservation Institute, contains abstracts of the world's technical literature, not only in the field of conservation but also on relevant science and technology generally. A bi-monthly *Bulletin* summarizes news of interest to members and carries advertisements for conservation posts. The Institute also publishes books on aspects of conservation, mainly in connection with its international congresses, and sponsors books on specialized subjects within its field.

International Congresses

International congresses are held at intervals of two years and papers commissioned from leading specialists within a chosen field are read and discussed. The general aims of the congresses are, firstly, to summarize the present position of technical progress in a particular field, both for advanced specialists and as educational material for younger members, and, secondly, to present recent advances and research. The tenth congress in the series took place in Paris in 1984 on the subject of *Adhesives and Consolidants*. Future congresses will deal with *Case Studies in the Conservation of Stone and Wall-Paintings* (Bologna 1986) and *Conservation of Far Eastern Art* (Kyoto 1988).

Regional Groups and International Cooperation

With the approval of the Council, Regional Groups with their own structure and by-laws operate autonomously in Austria, Canada, France, Holland and the Scandinavian countries; there are currently plans for a Group in Japan. These Groups form centres for the exchange of professional information between members and hold periodic meetings, whose proceedings are circulated. The Institute also has close links with other conservation organizations such as ICCROM and the ICOM Committee for Conservation, as well as national groups - AIC, ICCM, UKIC - and specialized groups - ICOMOS, IPC - to name but a few.

Organization and Membership

There are four categories of membership: Fellow, Associate, Supporting Institution and Honorary Fellow. Fellows, who are conservators of standing, scientists in the field of conservation, or administrators with a special concern for conservation, are elected by ballot of the existing Fellows. Associateship is open to all who are involved in conservation. Institutional membership is available to museums and other corporate bodies. Honorary Fellowship is awarded by the Council to senior Fellows who have rendered conspicuous services over a long period. The Institute is administered by an international Council of twenty members who are drawn from and elected by the Fellows.

For further information, please contact:
Perry Smith, Executive Secretary, IIC, 6 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6BA, UK.
Telephone (01) 839 5975.



THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

APT was first organized in 1968, formally constituted in 1969 and incorporated in 1975. It is an association of preservationists, restoration architects, furnishings consultants, museum curators, architectural educators, archaeologists, craftsmen and other persons directly or indirectly involved in preservation activities.

Aims and Objectives

1. To provide a useful forum for the promotion of the continued development of preservation technology.
2. To contribute to the research, collection and publication of information on all aspects of preservation technology.
3. To encourage and participate in the education and training in the knowledge, techniques and skills of preservation technology.
4. To stimulate the establishment of national and local collections of reference data and artefacts for the study of preservation technology.
5. To maintain and disseminate an information data bank including listing of members and sources of materials, supplies and services related to preservation technology.
6. To urge governmental, public and private participation and support of the activities, aims and objectives described above.

Membership and dues

Individuals, organizations and professional offices, who are active in the field of historic preservation and/or who are interested in furthering the aims of the Association, are invited to become members. Memberships are maintained on a calendar-year basis. New members will receive all issues of the *Bulletin* and *Communiqué* for the year in which they join the Association.

Applications for membership, changes of address and inquiries concerning dues or availability of back issues should be addressed to:

Ms. Ann A. Falkner, Executive Director, A.P.T., P.O. Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario CANADA K1P 5W6

Communiqué Subscriptions only: \$8.00 (U.S. funds).

Please send payment directly to:

Ms. Barbara L. Daniels, Editor, *Communiqué*, P.O. Box 2165, Albuquerque, NM USA 87103. Overseas subscriptions, add \$2.00 (U.S. funds).



A sampling of the periodicals available to members of the organizations described above.

COURSES



The traditional ICCROM group photo, 1985 model, after the awarding of certificates in June.

COURSES AT ICCROM

Architectural Conservation – ARC85

The ICCROM Course on Architectural Conservation was held from 9 January to 7 June, with 21 regular participants from 19 countries, and 10 observers accepted for specific periods. Jukka Jokilehto and Alejandro Alva Balderrama continued in charge of overall course coordination.

The programme was similar to last year's, with special attention given to raising the level of course contents and to a more rational use of the time available. New lecturers were invited from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Poland, and Romania. Council members from several countries also lectured to the course. Altogether, 61 persons contributed to the teaching staff, representing 23 countries.

A revised bibliography, study project guidelines and a lab manual, edited by Jeanne Marie Teutonico (USA-ARC82), Laboratory Instructor, were distributed to participants. As before, the course included lab exercises related to the building materials section.

The programme included guided visits to the city and monuments of Rome, the ICR, local worksites, the Vatican Museums, Pompeii, Herculaneum, the city of Turin, quarries and workshops of Marino and Tivoli, and the archaeological site of Cerveteri.

At the end of the course, a one-week seminar on urban and territorial conservation was held in the city of Ferrara and coordinated by Carlo Cesari, Head of the Office for the Historic Centre. Part of this seminar involved visits to Voghera, Argenta, Comacchio and Venice, where course staff and participants were guests of numerous public and private institutions.

Rome University, Faculty of Architecture, Specialization School on the Study of Restoration of Monuments. The two-year diploma course was held at ICCROM from January to June. After the administrative reform of 1984, the first and second-year courses of the school are now run parallel. For the 1985 course, an entrance examination was given for the first time, and 45 students were accepted – 31 Italians and 14 of other nationalities. The second-year courses were attended by 97 students, of whom about 30 were from other countries. During the year, 16 diplomas were awarded to students who had successfully completed their examinations and theses.

The programme was directed by Renato Bonelli; coordination was ensured by Stefano Marani, assisted by Bruno Menichelli and Franca Iolte Pietrafitta, and by the secretary, Gilda Antonaroli. Lectures were given mainly by Italian professors and conservation professionals; foreign lecturers were provided by ICCROM.

(J.J.)

Conservation of Mural Paintings – MUR85

The course was held from 12 February to 7 June under the direction of Paolo and Laura Mora and in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR), Rome. There were 14 participants from 13 countries attending on a full-time basis, and 4 observers for limited periods.

The course was given in English and French, with consecutive interpretation into the other language. The programme followed that of previous years, in both theoretical and practical aspects, but with some modifications. The three-week basic programme was held jointly with the SPC course, then each group started on its own theoretical lectures in the morning and practical work in the afternoon.

Each participant gave a presentation on his or her own experience in the field of conservation, thus providing some information about the conservation of cultural property in various countries. Participants also visited several worksites and institutions.

Two new assistants, Mónica Martelli Castaldi (ECU-SPC82) and Rodolfo Luján (GTM) were employed to organize the course and the worksites in Rome and Sermoneta, where Heinz Leitner (AUT-MUR78) joined them as assistant. New techniques to verify knowledge already acquired were introduced, and lectures on prehistoric painting were given. The course was coordinated by Paul M. Schwartzbaum.

(P.M.S.)

Scientific Principles of Conservation – SPC85

The course was held from 12 February to 7 June, with 16 participants from 15 countries taking part.

The course was again bilingual, English/French throughout, with consecutive interpretation. It followed the programme established in previous years, with the first two sections devoted to basic science for conservation, followed by sections on inorganic and organic materials. The final week on care of collections was again taught by Robert Organ (GBR) who this year also contributed a new section on leather and skin materials.

New lecturers this year were Marie Berducou (FRA) who taught on ceramics and glass, Elena Charola (USA) who lectured about stone, and Annibale Mottana and Giancarlo Della Ventura (University of Rome) who taught geology and microscopy.

In addition to visits to local laboratories, two study tours were organized, one to northern Italy and the other to Naples, Pompeii and Herculaneum. The programme also included visits to restoration labs in Florence, Bologna, Faenza, and Venice.



A MUR85 participant at work on one of the eighth-century paintings of Santa Maria Antiqua, in the Roman Forum.



SPC trainees observe a demonstration of paper wetting by A. Clapp.

In Rome, close cooperation for teaching and visits was provided as usual by the ICR, the Istituto Centrale per la Patologia del Libro (ICPL) and other institutes. Nicholas Stanley Price assisted Giorgio Torraca in coordinating the course; Catherine Antomarchi (FRA-SEC83) worked on preparation and translation of teaching materials, and Marina Regni (ITA) was responsible for organizing practical lab work.

(N.S.P.)

Seminar on Teaching Methods and Use of Didactic Materials

A third seminar, led by Robert Ferguson (GBR) of the Institute of Education, University of London, was held from 10-14 June. Five trainees from the 1985 ICCROM courses, two staff members and two members of outside organizations participated. Because of the enthusiasm generated by this seminar and the obvious necessity of this type of training, the 1986 seminar will be extended from five days to two weeks.

Preventive Conservation in Museums – SEC85

Organized by Gaël de Guichen in collaboration with Catherine Harada, Susanne Peters, and Marina Regni, the course took place from 26 September to 11 October and included 16 participants from 9 countries. Lectures were given in French. No significant modifications were made in the curriculum, although the texts and exercises on climate were revised to encourage the trainees to be more actively involved in the practical work. Moreover, Lt. Col. Vaillant (FRA-SEC83) of the Paris Fire Brigade, seconded to the Direction des Musées de France as an advisor on fire security, was invited to present the section on fire hazard and control. (G.G.)

Conservation of Paper

The first ICCROM course on the Conservation of Paper Objects took place in Rome from 9 September to 8 November, and was attended by 14 participants from as many countries.

The following topics, among others, were covered: cellulose chemistry, climatology for paper, basic Western methods for conserving works of art on paper, Japanese methods for conserving Oriental objects on paper, conservation of documents and archives, conservation of photographs, and new technological advances.

The international teaching staff included A. Clapp (USA), C. Clarkson (GBR), R. Futernick (USA), M. Koch (DNK), F. Marsh (GBR), K. Masuda (JPN-MUR76), and personnel from the ICPL and the Italian State Archives. The course was coordinated by Christina Borruso and Paul Schwartzbaum. The assistants were Joe Nkhruma (GHA) and Brian Ramer.

This course will NOT be held in 1986, but will be given again in 1987, with more emphasis on archival materials. (P.M.S.)



Participants in the new course on paper conservation are shown around the restoration laboratory of the Vatican Library.

TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

Unesco Stone Conservation Course – VEN85

The Sixth Unesco/ICCROM Stone Conservation Course, coordinated as in the past by L. Lazzarini (Soprintendenza ai Beni Artistici e Storici di Venezia) and P. Schwartzbaum, was held from 23 April to 21 June. It was attended by 26 participants from 18 countries, who were selected by a special committee formed by Unesco, ICCROM and the local Superintendents of Cultural Property.

The nine-week programme followed the general lines of previous years. A new lecturer, E. De Witte (BEL) gave a course on synthetic resins. A field trip to the quarries of Carrara was included, as well as visits to worksites in Rome, Bologna, Florence and Vicenza. Additional financial support was provided by the Kress Foundation and Save Venice, Inc. G. Torraca continued as the scientific director of the course.

Museum Environment

Cairo, Egypt: 11 March-14 April. In connection with its training programme for museum staff in Cairo, ICOM requested ICCROM to coordinate two simultaneous sessions on preventive conservation for the personnel of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. There were 14 trainees in one course, and 23 in the other. The courses were given by E. De Witte (BEL), G. Jorgensen (DNK) and G. de Guichen. In-depth lectures on specific topics were given by B. Ramer (Collections Evaluation), C. Wheatley (Metal Conservation), F. Greene (Disinfestation) and R. Nardi (Stone Conservation). A 68-page document, prepared for the lectures by ICCROM, as well as a series of 14 articles and publications on preventive conservation were distributed to each participant. Some 175 publications were given to the conservation laboratory of the Egyptian Museum.

Edinburgh, Scotland: 7-15 April. A one-week course on preventive conservation was organized at the University of Edinburgh by the Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration. This course was the result of a growing public awareness of ICCROM through previous courses given in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

United Kingdom: 21-28 July. In the framework of the summer refresher programme organized by the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London with ICCROM support, G. de Guichen taught a week entirely devoted to climate control. Twenty-six participants (conservators, restorers, archivists and librarians) attended.

United Kingdom: 19-21 September. G. de Guichen and B.M. Feilden participated in the Seminar on Preventive Conservation in Museums organized jointly by the Property Services Agency, the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of York University and ICCROM. Some 60 architects, conservators, restorers and museum administrators participated in the two-day course at York.

Preventive Measures for the Protection of Cultural Property in Earthquake-Prone Regions

Skopje, Yugoslavia: 24 June-5 July. This course was organized jointly by ICCROM and the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology (IZIIS), with financial assistance from Unesco. It was prepared

and coordinated by P. Gavrilovic for IZIIS and by J. Jokilehto and J. Malliet for ICCROM. It was attended by 20 participants from 15 countries, all technicians from seismic areas and involved in the protection of monuments.

Half of the seminar consisted of lectures by 12 visiting professors, 7 from Yugoslavia, invited by IZIIS, and 5 invited by ICCROM: M. Bleahu (ROM), S. Di Pasquale (ITA), B.M. Feilden (GBR), P. Richard (FRA) and J. Vargas Neumann (PER). The other half of the course was devoted to presentations of participants' experiences in the field.

The programme covered the following subjects: general aspects of seismology and earthquake engineering, earthquake behaviour of structures of historic buildings, preventive and emergency action, and anti-seismic reinforcement of historic buildings.

Based on the final discussions, a document outlining "final recommendations" was drafted by a selected committee; this provides useful suggestions for future research and action and is available on request from ICCROM.

Humidity in Historic Buildings

Lucknow and Goa, India: 9-17 September. At the request of the Indian delegate to the ICCROM General Assembly in 1984, a course on humidity in historic buildings was organized in Goa, principally for the personnel of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). With 21 trainees from various professions, the course was coordinated by R. Vishwanathan (ARC70), Director of Conservation, ASI, New Delhi. The lecturers were I. Massari and G. de Guichen. Practical exercises for measuring humidity and for studying monuments were undertaken in local churches.

Post-Graduate Course on Principles of Architectural Conservation

Havana, Cuba: 28 October-8 November. In cooperation with ICCROM, the National Centre for Conservation, Restoration and Museology of the Ministry of Culture and the UNDP/ Unesco Project CUB/81/017, organized this third post-graduate course. A. Alva, C. Cesari (ITA) and G. Lombardi (ITA) lectured on Structural Monitoring, the Conservation of Earthen Architecture, and Urban Conservation Planning. Participants attended from nine Latin American countries and Spain.

Yale Conservation Programme

Rome/Sorrento: 3-28 June. A special programme of introduction to conservation for students of Yale University was organized by G. Torraca in collaboration with P. and L. Mora in connection with the restoration of the paintings in the Casa del Menandro (Pompeii), financed by the Yale Conservation Programme.

The four-week programme, directed by V. Bonito of Yale, included a week in Rome with general background lectures and daily visits to major restoration worksites. During the following three weeks, the participants were lodged in Sorrento, together with the Italian restorers carrying out the conservation work in Pompeii. The Yale team observed the techniques used and produced complete documentation on the conservation work.



Bamako, Mali. Trainees team up to write inspection reports on various wooden museum objects.

Mali (Bamako), Preservation of African Wooden Collections

As a follow-up to the course on textile preservation given in 1984, this course was held from 16 June-14 July at the National Museum of Mali, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation. It was bilingual, with consecutive interpretation in English and French, and was attended by 21 trainees from 14 African countries, each participant holding an active position in a national museum. The lecturers were G. de Guichen, F. Greene (SPC82), C. Antomarchi (SEC83) and Bruno Pouillot (CAN).

The experience gained in 1984 resulted in better organization, better-directed practical work and, in general, a more efficient transmittal of information. Several tests, including a final examination, were given for the first time.

This and previous courses (Abidjan, 1982, Bamako,

1984) have helped ICCROM to become more familiar with the situation in Africa in the conservation field, and this will be of great benefit in long-term planning.

Peru (Trujillo), Training Workshop on the Conservation of Adobe

A workshop was organized from 4-20 November in Trujillo, Peru, by ICCROM and the UNDP/Unesco Regional Project on Cultural Heritage, in cooperation with the Instituto Nacional de Cultura y la Corporación Departamental La Libertad. Thirteen participants took part. The syllabus was taught by Peruvian and international specialists. ICCROM was represented by G. Chiari and P. Schwartzbaum, who lectured and demonstrated practical adobe conservation techniques. Some experimental areas of plastered mud brick were treated for future evaluation.



Chan Chan, Peru. A site inspection during the course on preservation of adobe.



Helsinki. The international experts assembled at the Suomenlinna Seminar.

**Colombia (Bogota), Seminar
on Evaluating Training Courses in Conservation
of Movable Cultural Property in Latin America
and the Caribbean**

At the invitation of UNDP Lima, and with the support of ICCROM, A. Ballestrin (DEU) and G. de Guichen participated in this seminar from 10-18 November. Representatives from 12 countries where this type of teaching is carried out, either regularly or occasionally, were present. Owing to the distribution of an excellent working document, analyzing the present situation, the meeting was very positive and the conclusions drawn by the participants indicate clearly the actions to be undertaken and their priorities.

ICCROM PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COURSES

Finland

Helsinki: 17-23 March. Konservointikonsultit. J. Jokilehto lectured in a seminar on the history and theory of conservation.

Helsinki: 15-18 April. G. de Guichen lectured on lighting for two days at the School of Conservation. Then at the invitation of the ICOM Finnish National Committee, he lectured at a seminar on preventive conservation, attended by 90 members of the profession.

Helsinki: 11-18 September. Suomenlinna Seminar 85. J. Jokilehto chaired a workshop for 19 foreign and local experts, which was then followed by a public seminar attended by some 100 persons.

Restoration projects and on-going works on the 18th century fortification of Suomenlinna were discussed. The programme was organized in cooperation with ICCROM and ICOMOS and with the support of Unesco.

France

Grenoble: 19-21 May. At the School of Architecture, A. Alva lectured on preservation of earthen architecture.

India

Lucknow: 30 January. C. Erder lectured on "New Aspects of Monuments Conservation" at the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property and at the State Museum.

Lucknow. The 8th Training Course on the Conservation of Cultural Property began in September. It was organized by the National Research Laboratory in collaboration with the Unesco Regional Training Centre for Conservation. ICCROM helped to promote the course by circulating the course syllabus and application forms in advance, along with the prospectus for a Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Museum Materials which was held in August, to archaeological institutes in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Italy

Viterbo: 17-18 January. G. de Guichen led a two-day session on lighting control for 15 restorers of the laboratory of the Province of Viterbo, as part of a refresher course.

Rome: 23 February; 20 April. At the post-graduate course on stone conservation held at the ICR, G. Torraca gave two lectures, one on deterioration of porous materials, and the other on inorganic consolidants.

Rome: 6 June. J. Jokilehto lectured on the history and principles of conservation at a seminar for Finnish school teachers at the Institutum Romanum Finlandiae.

Florence: 18 June. G. Torraca lectured on mortars for restoration at the Collegio degli Ingegneri della Toscana, International Course on Architectural Conservation.

Comacchio: 24-28 June. A. Alva lectured on the characteristics and the use of appropriate mortars for architectural conservation at the Course on the Formation of Craft Skills for Restoration.

Switzerland

Bern: 29 November. G. Torraca lectured on "Compatibility and Incompatibility of Synthetic Products with Material Composition of Works of Art" at the Seminar on Synthetic Products for the Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, organized by the Swiss Federation for Conservation and Restoration.

United States

Philadelphia: 28 October. J. M. Teutonico addressed graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania's Masters Programme in Historic Preservation on "Grouting Mixtures for the Conservation of Decorated Architectural Surfaces".

COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Conservation of Paper Objects

This course will be held from 21 September to 20 November 1987 at ICCROM. It will not be given in 1986.

Summer Refresher Courses

A number of refresher courses are being offered at eight institutions during the summer of 1986, many with ICCROM support. Participating institutions include the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (Brussels), the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies (Univ. of York), Institute of Archaeology (Univ. of London), Istituto Centrale del Restauro (Rome), Middle East Technical University (Ankara), Winterthur Museum and University of Delaware (USA), and the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts (Copenhagen). The topics include a wide variety of aspects of conservation. More detailed information can be obtained from ICCROM's office of coordination of training programmes.

Unesco Wood Conservation Course

The next international course on wood conservation technology is scheduled for 16 June-25 July 1986 in Trondheim, Norway. Applications should be submitted through the Unesco National Commission in the applicant's country.

Self-teaching Materials

ICCROM is in the process of creating some independent study materials on climate control. With these, there would no longer be any oral teaching, the trainee would check his own level of comprehension by a series of self-tests, thereby indicating the speed at which the information could be provided and absorbed. The material includes 57 didactic modules along with a series of consecutive tests, and is being prepared by C. Antomarchi (FRA-SEC83).

Tunisia, Refresher Course for Restorers in Mosaics

At the request of the Committee for Conservation of Mosaics, an agreement was reached with the Institut national d'archéologie to organize a course in Tunisia in the spring of 1987 intended for persons already involved in the restoration of mosaics. In 1986, an assistant for the course will be recruited and will begin to prepare didactic material.

Special Rome Course for African Participants

After three experimental short courses given in Africa in recent years, ICCROM has become increasingly aware of the need to upgrade the training of conservators working actively in national museums in East and West Africa.

Several solutions were studied and we finally decided to offer an eleven-month training programme in Rome. The course is being organized jointly by ICCROM, the International African Institute and Intercultura. The Pigorini Ethnographic Museum will provide the facilities.

The 12 participants, who will be competitively selected,

will have their expenses covered for travel, course fees and stay in Rome. The course will be given in French from September 1986 to July 1987 and in English the following year (September 1987 to July 1988).

ICCROM will provide 10% of the programme's financial support; the remainder has to be raised from outside sources. The budget for the first year is now nearly covered thanks to generous subventions from the Ford Foundation, Unesco, and AGELOOP.

We hope that through this major involvement, ICCROM will be able to make a substantial contribution to the conservation of cultural property in Africa.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

Renovations on the third floor have provided the library with an additional room overlooking the courtyard.



Acquisitions

In 1985 the library acquired some 2,000 books and off-prints through purchase, gift or exchange. Some 160 periodicals were received by subscription and another 150 in exchange for ICCROM publications or as gifts. The inventory of books, off-prints and periodicals now in the library's possession has reached 32,250 in number.

The 1984 *List of Acquisitions* and its companion *Subject Index* were published in September. They include more than 3,500 documents which were either registered in 1984 or part of the backlog of publications registered before 1977. The analysis of each document is not completely available in the *List of Acquisitions* which only contains the bibliographic data. The balance of the information entered in the computer (a short resumé and technical notes) can only be consulted for the time being on the computer terminal. Negotiations are taking place with Art & Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA) and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) for a joint publication which would allow ICCROM to print the resúmes as well.

Computerization of the Catalogue

Computer registration of regular acquisitions and works acquired before 1977 continued steadily. The estimated backlog of index cards to be completed is now about 5,000. Short-term contracts were made with two persons for 3,000 analyses to be completed before the end of November 1985. With other staff working intermittently on

the backlog, it can reasonably be expected that by the end of 1987, at the latest, all the publications acquired before 1977 will be indexed according to the new specifications.

Information and Documentation Service

The library corresponded with various institutions and individuals, replying to requests for bibliographic information by sending photocopies of articles or reports and donating books. Part of the relative outlay was covered by the technical assistance budget.

Bibliographies were prepared for ICCROM course participants on the following topics: deacidification and bleaching of paper, deterioration of stone due to atmospheric pollution, conservation of brick, deterioration and conservation of plasterwork and cement rendering.

As in the past, the library was responsible for the photocopy service, which included supplying photocopies of texts distributed to participants on the various courses, and reproducing articles and reports at the request of library readers or correspondents requiring documents mentioned in our annual *List of Acquisitions* or in our bibliographies. In all, 91,500 pages were photocopied and either sold or distributed free of charge during the year.

The Librarian, Marie-Christine Uginet, contributed to the AATA by sending a magnetic tape containing all the recent library acquisitions. A closer cooperation is under discussion, as mentioned below.

International Documentation System

This year marked definite progress towards the development of an international computerized data bank for conservation.

In the course of two visits to Rome, Jessica Brown, newly appointed by the GCI as AATA-IIC Abstracts Coordinator, discussed the creation of a common (ICCROM-AATA) recording system for technical literature. General guidelines were agreed upon, but several details still need further definition.

It was possible to demonstrate, via a computer link Ottawa-Rome, the feasibility of a merged ICCROM-AATA data bank which could be widely distributed. The demonstration of the joint data base was offered by the GCI at the December meeting of directors of research laboratories (see Conference Reports).



Several computer work stations have also been recently installed in the library.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Some of the interesting new titles acquired by the library in 1985 are given below. The complete *List of Acquisitions* for 1984 is also now available for purchase.

Archaeology

CONNAH, Graham, Ed., *Australian Field Archaeology. A Guide to Techniques*. Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983, 182 pp.

Third edition, revised and corrected, of a book published in 1972. It describes various techniques of prospection, survey and planimetry using photography and photogrammetry, analysis and dating of sites and objects. Some aspects of Australian legislation are also covered.

RUPPRECHT, Gerd, Ed., *Die Mainzer Roemerschiffe*. Mainz, Verlag dr. Hanns Krach, 1984 (Archaeologischer Berichte aus Rheinhessen und dem Kreis Bad Kreuznach. Bd. 1.), 183 pp.

Monograph on the discovery, excavation and preservation of nine Roman boats found in 1981 at Mainz near the banks of the Rhine. Various authors describe the recovery

of the wrecks, the objects found in the excavations, the techniques used to construct the boats, and the technique of conservation of waterlogged wood.

CLEERE, Henry, Ed., *Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1984, 138 pp.

A comparative study of the different systems of protection of the archaeological heritage in 12 countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and the U.S.A. The authors describe legislation and organization of the protection of monuments and archaeological sites in each country.

Architecture – Building Materials

BERRYMAN, Nancy D. – TINDALL, Susan M., *Preservation of an Historic Building Material – Terra Cotta*. Chicago, Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, 1984, 38 pp.

Brochure on the conservation of the architectural terra cotta widely used in the buildings of Chicago. It covers the history of the material, its deterioration, maintenance, preservation and eventual replacement. A glossary of terra cotta terminology is provided.

Vth International Congress on Deterioration and Conservation of Stone. Ve congrès international sur l'altération et la conservation de la pierre. Lausanne, 25-27.9.1985. Lausanne, Presses polytechniques romandes, 1985, 2 vol.

Proceedings of a conference that followed those at La Rochelle, Athens, Venice and Louisville. The reports, in either French or English, are divided into six parts: properties and durability of building stone; physical and chemical weathering; air pollution and weathering; biological degradation; consolidations, protective treatments and cleaning; experience and ethics of restoration.

PERANDER, Thorborg – RAMAN, Tuula, *Ancient and Modern Mortars in the Restoration of Historical Buildings*. Espoo, Technical Research Centre of Finland, 1985 (Research Note 450), 74 pp. and appendix.

Final report of a four-year project financed by the Technical Research Center of Finland on the problems of deterioration of ancient mortars and on the qualities required for good resistance of modern mortars used in restoration, particularly with regard to water, ice and air pollution. Results of analyses and numerous bibliographical references are given.

2nd International Meeting for the Restoration of the Acropolis Monuments, Parthenon, Athens, 12-14 September 1983, Proceedings. Athens, Ministry of Culture and Science – Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments, 1985, 236 pp.

The proceedings include 9 papers, a discussion and recommendations. After an historical review of the work undertaken and the general organization of the conservation project, individual reports discuss the processes of alteration of marble, restoration programmes and problems due to earthquakes. Numerous figures and illustrations.

The Acropolis at Athens. Conservation, Restoration and Research 1975-1983. An Exhibition. Athens, Ministry of Culture and Science – Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments, 1983, 126 pp.

Catalogue of an exhibition presented in Athens, Moscow, London and Amsterdam on the project for conservation of the Acropolis. The exhibition is divided into 9 sections that describe, with numerous photographs and diagrams, the materials used to construct the Acropolis, chemical and structural alterations, temporary protection measures and interventions.

Architecture – History

BESENVAL, Roland, *Technologie de la voûte dans l'Orient ancien*. Paris, Editions Recherche sur les civilisations – Centre de recherche d'archéologie orientale de l'Université de Paris 1, 1984 (Synthèse N. 15), 2 vol.

Complete study of the characteristics and mechanical, architectural and architectonic possibilities of vaults constructed in mud brick or fired brick in the Middle East and South Central Asia. To document these techniques the author gives an inventory of archaeological data up to the Achaemenid period as well as information on traditional architecture. The second volume is devoted to graphic and photographic documentation. Bibliography.

Architecture – Rehabilitation

Amélioration de l'isolation thermique des fenêtres et des portes. Paris, Electricité de France, s.d. (Techniques d'amélioration de l'habitat existant) 44 pp.

With the aid of numerous drawings and illustrations, this booklet describes various ways to insulate doors and windows: weather stripping, double glazing, insulated glass, and shutters. Technical cards on manufacturers are included. A booklet on roof insulation has already appeared in the same series, and one on wall insulation is in the course of preparation.

Renewal, Rehabilitation and Maintenance. 9th CIB Congress, Stockholm. Gävle, National Swedish Institute for Building Research, 1983, 2 Vol.

Proceedings of the conference on problems associated with rehabilitation of the existing habitat. The 71 papers are divided into 5 sections: economic aspects of renewal and rehabilitation; social aspects of rehabilitation; architectural and cultural considerations; project management; maintenance planning and performance monitoring.

SANDWITH, Hermione – STANTON, Sheila, Comp., *The National Trust Manual of Housekeeping*. London, Allen Lane, 1984, 273 pp.

Guide for curators of historic houses that are administered by the National Trust of Great Britain. Every aspect of the preservation of objects and interiors is clearly reviewed, with many practical suggestions. A list of suppliers of materials and equipment is appended.

Archives – Libraries

Conservation et mise en valeur des fonds anciens, rares et précieux des bibliothèques françaises. Villeurbanne, Presses de l'Ecole nationale supérieure de bibliothécaires, 1983, 233 pp.

Collective work treating the problems of preservation of ancient library material, including old books, manuscripts,

prints, maps, music, bookplates, coins, medals, recordings, videogrammes, and photographs. Details of acquisition, classification, conservation and storage are given for each type of document. Addresses of suppliers and bibliography.

CRESPO, Carmen – VIÑAS, Vicente, *La Preservación y Restauración de Documentos y Libros en Papel: Un Estudio del RAMP con Directrices*. Paris, Unesco – PGI, 1984, 109 pp. (PGI-84/WS/25)

Manual prepared for the Unesco general information programme under the RAMP project (management of documents and archives). It provides a detailed study of paper as a writing support, inks, causes of alteration and their consequences, preventive conservation methods, verification, and restoration techniques.

Conservation – General

SPRY, A.H. – WEST, D.G., *The Defence Against Graffiti*. Frewville, South Australia, AMDEL, 1985, 317 pp. (AMDEL report N. 1571).

Research report sponsored by various public and private Australian organizations to deal with the problem of graffiti. Its aim is to study the chemical products available on the Australian market for removing graffiti from non-treated surfaces, as well as anti-graffiti protective coatings to facilitate cleaning. Test results on each product are given together with an appraisal of its advantages and disadvantages.

Insects

ROCHE, Bernard, *Rapport et recommandations sur la prévention et le contrôle des insectes dans les collections de Parcs Canada, Région de Québec*. Québec, Parcs Canada, 1983, 27 pp.

Report intended for museum personnel who work with organic objects that are subject to attack by insects, fungi and rodents. Identification of the pests, choice of insecticides, their application and possible effects on human beings and objects are described.

MACDONALD, Sally A., *Applying Pesticides Correctly. A Guide for Private and Commercial Applications*. Raleigh, North Carolina State University, n.d., 128 pp.

Manual published in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. After defining the various types of infestation, the author reviews the pesticides and their use: formulations, labeling, application equipment and calibration, safety. Index of the pesticides studied.

Landscape

HENNEBO, Dieter, Ed., *Garten Denkmalpflege...* Stuttgart, Verlag Eugen Ulmer, 1985, 393 pp.

Exhaustive study of the preservation of gardens and parks. Various authors discuss garden typologies, flower beds, plants used, preservation of plants and trees, reconstruction of a garden, and maintenance, including care of decorative elements such as statues and pavilions. Numerous illustrations and comprehensive bibliography.

Mural Paintings

"*Documenti di Lavoro*" published by the Documentation and Restoration Laboratory of the Scuola Regionale ENAIP per la valorizzazione dei beni culturali, Botticino. Botticino (Brescia), Edizione del Laboratorio. 172 pp. Series of small books describing the Laboratory's restoration of various mural paintings in the Brescia region, in northern Italy. Each work presents a detailed study of the history of the paintings, their state of conservation and all phases of the restoration. A French edition is in preparation.

Historische Technologie und Konservierung von Wandmalerei. Vortragstext der dritten Fach- und Fortbildungstagung der Fachklasse Konservierung und Restaurierung, Schule für Gestaltung, Bern, 5-6 Nov. 1984. Bern - Stuttgart, Verlag Paul Haupt, 1985, 172 pp.

Proceedings of the meeting held at Bern in 1984, including 13 papers by known specialists in mural paintings. They deal with technique, types of alteration, methods of analysis, and problems of restoration and reintegration. Two papers deal specifically with the use of sodium silicate for conservation of plasters and stone, and with soluble glass in the painting and conservation of mural paintings.

Painting

ALTHOEFER, Heinz, Ed., *Restaurierung moderner Malerei.* München, Callwey, 1985, 167 pp.

Manual on the restoration of contemporary painting. The materials used, the most frequent cases of alteration, theoretical and ethical principles, and restoration techniques are studied with the aid of numerous colour photographs. There are lists of the painters studied and the materials used, as well as an extensive bibliography.

Paper

BELL, Lilian A, *Plant Fibers for Papermaking.* McMinnville, Oregon, Liliaceae Press, 1981, 132 pp.

Study of plant fibres used in hand paper-making. Every step from the choice of fibres, their preparation and their use is described in detail. Sixty-five descriptive sheets on bast and leaf fibres are included together with a bibliography and indices by botanical and common names.

id., *Papyrus, Tapa, Amate & Rice Paper. Papermaking in Africa, the Pacific, Latin America & Southeast Asia.* McMinnville, Oregon, Liliaceae Press, 1983, 146 pp. Study of four types of vegetal surfaces used for painting and writing: papyrus and rice paper made from the pith of stems or branches; tapa and amate made from the inner bark of plants. Each section includes an historical outline

as well as information on the plants, methods of use, necessary equipment, and facts about past and present usage.

DOIZY, Marie-Ange - IPERT, Stéphane, *Le papier marbré.* Paris, Editions Technorama, 1985, 253 pp.

Clear, detailed work on the history and technique of making marbled paper. One chapter is devoted to conservation and restoration. The book is illustrated with numerous drawings and figures and contains a comprehensive bibliography on the subject.

Photography

RITZENTHALER, Mary Lynn - MUNOFF, Gerald J. - LONG, Margery S., *Archives & Manuscripts: Administration of Photographic Collections.* Chicago, Society of American Archivists, 1984 (Basic Manual Series), 173 pp. Manual for archivists in charge of photographic collections. It treats in detail the history of photographic processes, appraisal and collecting policies, preservation of photographic materials, and some administrative problems such as deposit agreements and copy services. The appendix supplies a glossary of terms on photography and archives in general, a bibliography and a list of materials, equipment and suppliers.

Stained Glass

Conservation and Preservation of Stained Glass with Particular Reference to Post Mediaeval Glasses in the Netherlands. An International Conference organized by the Central Research Laboratory for Objects of Art and Science, Amsterdam. Amsterdam, 1981. 120 pp.

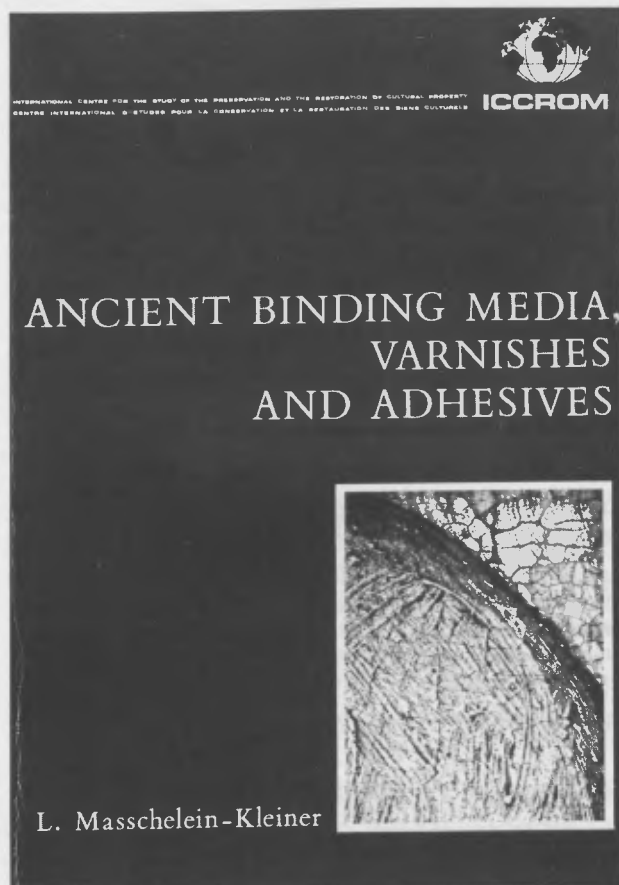
Conference proceedings containing 18 papers on deterioration of stained glass and the different methods used in its restoration and preservation, such as double glazing, repairs, gluing and cleaning. Numerous case studies on conservation in Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands are presented.

Urbanism

RAYMOND, André, *Grandes villes arabes à l'époque ottomane.* Paris, Sindbad, 1985, 391 pp.

Exhaustive synthesis on urban development during the Ottoman epoch. It covers, among other things, the population of cities, urban functions, spatial organization and types of habitat. Thirty-three city plans and numerous figures, an index of persons, place names and craft names, a bibliography and extensive notes for each chapter are provided.

PUBLICATIONS



LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes and Adhesives.

By Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner. English translation by Janet Bridgland (SPC83), Sue Walston (SPC83) and A.E. Werner.

This publication was originally produced in French by IRPA as course notes, and has been used for some years in ICCROM's SPC course as well. The English version will make this information more accessible to readers in that language.

1985, 128 pages. \$3.00

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1984

ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1984

The library computer registration project continues apace, and catalogues have now been printed for eight consecutive years. The latest volumes in the series contain all the material registered in 1984, and are used together for systematic research. The *Subject Index* is also available in French at the same price.

1985, 457 and 591 pages respectively. \$21.00 each.



Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use. Symposium, Ironbridge, 23-25.X.1984.

The 25 papers presented at the symposium are collected in this volume. They are in either English or French, with numerous illustrations.

1985, 440 pages. \$9.00

Biological Factors in the Deterioration of Paper.

By Fausta Gallo. English translation by Susan O'Leary; French by Alice Bertin Quaix.

After some delay, this book (in both English and French) has now been printed. It deals with various aspects of the problem of insects and micro-organisms in libraries and archives: the principal species that damage paper and documents; the kinds of damage they cause; the environmental conditions most helpful in preventing infestations and infections.

1985, 158 pages. \$6.00



ICCROM PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

Work continues on two titles in the Technical Notes Series, as announced last year:

Matériaux de construction poreux.

By Giorgio Torraca. French translation by Colette di Matteo (MUR79/SPC80).

Final editing and proof-reading are now in progress, and the manuscript should be at the printers early in 1986.

Photogrammétrie appliquée aux relevés des monuments et des centres historiques Photogrammetry Applied to the Survey of Monuments and Historic Centres

By Maurice Carbonnell.

Carbonnell's French text is being translated into English in order to make this a bilingual publication. The translation is being done in camera-ready form by Ross Dallas of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York.

Preventive Measures During Excavation and Site Protection. Ghent, Belgium, 2-11.XI.1985

The papers presented at this conference are being typed on the word processor and will be printed as a follow-up to the book on *Conservation on Archaeological Excavations* (1984). Most of the papers deal with case studies in site protection, and are in either English or French.

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. 4th edition.

We will soon be able to transfer this directory to our expanded in-house computer system, which will make it much easier to manage and revise. In 1986 we will be updating old listings and adding new ones for this fourth edition of the Index. This will be a joint publishing project with the Getty Conservation Institute.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The following new books or translations from other sources are now available for purchase from ICCROM.

Architettura Romana: Tecniche costruttive e forme architettoniche del mondo romano

Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques and Architectural Forms of the Roman World

By Roberto Marta.

A concise, practical survey of Roman building techniques and forms, this publication is in both Italian and English and has more than 400 illustrations.

Rome: Edizioni Kappa, 1985. 193 pages. \$17.00

Conventions and Recommendations of Unesco Concerning the Protection of the Cultural Heritage.

As can be seen from the title, this is a useful collection of all the Unesco documents relating to conservation of cultural property. It includes the lists of countries that have ratified or agreed to each convention. It is available in either English or French.

Geneva: Unesco, 1985. 248 pages. \$2.00

La Conservazione sullo Scavo Archeologico.

The ICCROM publication, *Conservation on Archaeological Excavations* (1984), has now been translated into Italian by the Centro di Conservazione Archeologica, and will be on sale early in 1986.

Rome: C.C.A., 1986. 166 pages. \$10.00

Lösungsmittel in der restaurierung.

By Giorgio Torraca and Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner. German translation by Gerhard Banik and Gabriela Krist (SPC82).

This book is a German translation of two works on solubility and solvents, combined in one volume. The original texts are also available from ICCROM.

Vienna: Verlag der Apfel, 1984. 150 pages. \$15.00

Waterlogged Wood: Studies and Conservation.

Proceedings of the 2nd ICOM Waterlogged Wood Working Group Conference. Grenoble 28-31/8/84.

The 28 papers given at the conference dealt with the following subjects: excavation, storage and study of waterlogged wood; treatment techniques – progress and evaluation; freeze drying; treatment of large waterlogged wooden objects.

Grenoble: CETBGE – CENG ORIS, 1985. 369 pages. \$16.00

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. Photogrammétrie appliquée aux relevés
des monuments des centres historiques.
Photogrammetry Applied to Surveys of Monuments and His-
toric Urban Centres. In press.
(F/E) \$ —

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. Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protec-
tion des biens culturels. 44 pp. (1972)
(F) \$ 2.50

□ GALLO, F. Biological Factors in Deterioration of Paper.
Facteurs biologiques de détérioration du papier. 158 pp.
(1985)
(E/F) \$ 6.00

GAZZOLA, P. The Past in the Future. 2nd edition. 138 pp. (1975)
(E) \$ 4.00

GUICHEN, G. de. Climat dans le musée: Mesure. Fiches techni-
ques. 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

□ List of Acquisitions 1984.
Liste des acquisitions 1984. 457 pp. (1985) \$ 21.00
(E/F)

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

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

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

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

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

□ Subject Index 1984. 591 pp. (1985) \$ 21.00
(E)

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

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

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

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

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

□ Table des Matières 1984. 589 pp. (1985) \$ 21.00
(F)

IÑIGUEZ HERRERO, J. L'alération des calcaires et des grès uti-
lisés dans la construction. 128 pp. (1967)
(F) \$ 4.00

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

□ Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and
Adaptive Use.
Forges et monuments en fer: étude, conservation et réutilisa-
tion. 440 pp. (1985)
(E/F) \$ 9.00

MARASOVIC, T. Methodological Proceedings for the Protection
and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split).
56 pp. (1975)
(E) \$ 4.00

MASSARI, G. Humidity in Monuments. 47 pp. (1970)
(E) \$ 3.00

□ MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. Ancient Binding Media, Varn-
ishes and Adhesives. 128 pp. (1985)
(E) \$ 3.00

Mortars, Cements and Grouts Used in the Conservation of Histor-
ic Buildings. Symposium 3-6 November, 1981, Rome.
Mortiers, ciments et coulis utilisés dans la conservation des
bâtiments historiques. Symposium 3-6 novembre 1981,
Rome. 414 pp. (1982).
(E/F) \$ 12.00

Mosaics n. 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 63 pp.
(1983)
(E) \$ 6.00

Mosaics n. 3/Mosaïque n. 3: Conservation in situ. Aquileia 1983. 400 pp. (1985) (E/F/I)	\$ 9.00
Mosaïque n. 2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1979, Périgueux 1980. 60 pp. (1981) (F)	\$ 11.00
MÜHLETHALER, B. — BARKMAN, L. — NOACK, D. Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. 71 pp. (1973) (E)	\$ 4.00
Participant Directory/Annuaire des participants. 94 pp. (1983) (E/F)	\$ 3.00
STAMBOLOV, T. — VAN ASPEREN de BOER, J.R.J. The Deterio- ration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments. 2nd edition. 86 pp. (1976) (E)	\$ 4.00

TORRACA, G. Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. 2nd edition. 145 pp. (1982) (E)	\$ 5.00
<input type="checkbox"/> TORRACA, G. Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architecturale. In press. (F)	\$ -
TORRACA, G. Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Prob- lems. 3rd edition. 60 pp. (1984) (E)	\$ 3.50
TORRACA, G. Solubilité et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. 78 pp. (1980) (F)	\$ 3.50
TORRACA, G. Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación. 59 pp. (1982) (Sp)	\$ 3.00

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAYMENT

- PERSONAL CHEQUES are NOT accepted. Please pay only by INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER or by BANK DRAFT.
- ICCROM's BANK ADDRESS:
 - From abroad:
US \$ — ICCROM c/c N. 1574489/02/93
c/o COMIT Sede di Roma
 - From Italy:
Lit. — ICCROM c/c N. 1574489/01/92
c/o COMIT Agenzia N. 12
- ICCROM's POSTAL ADDRESS (only within Italy):
C.C. Postale ICCROM N. 45070000
- Book orders require ADVANCE PAYMENT against our pro-forma invoice, which will follow your order.
- Prices listed herein are effective as of 1 May, 1986, and do NOT include shipment, which will be charged at the rate of surface mail (unsealed parcels) unless OTHERWISE REQUESTED (AIR MAIL, REGISTERED PACKAGES, etc.).

PLEASE NOTE that ICCROM cannot take responsibility for missing orders unless registered packages have been requested.

- Please always QUOTE our invoice number.
- FOR PURCHASES IN ITALIAN LIRE the official United Nations monthly rate of exchange will be used.

Please address your orders to:

ICCROM, Admin./Publication Orders Dept.
13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome RM, Italy
Telegram: Interconcerto Rome
Telex: 613114 ICCROM I

To EXCHANGE publications, please write directly to the ICCROM library.

Many ICCROM publications are available in North America from the Preservation Resource Group. They also supply hard-to-find books on preservation and small instruments. Their address is: PRG, 5619 Southampton Drive, Springfield, VA 22151, USA.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Appropriate Technologies in the Conservation of Cultural Property. Paris: 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. Oberlin, Ohio: Intermuseum Laboratory. 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
<input type="checkbox"/> Conventions and Recommendations of Unesco Concerning the Protection of the Cultural Heritage. Conventions et recommandations de l'Unesco relatives à la protection du patrimoine culturel. Geneva: Unesco. 248 pp. (1985) (E/F)	\$ 2.00
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. Venise, 24-27 octobre 1979. Fondazione "Giorgio Cini". 715 pp. (E/F/I)	\$ 25.00
FEILDEN, B.M. Conservation of Historic Buildings. Butterworths, London. 472 pp. (1982) (E)	\$ 70.00
FLIEDER, F. — DUCHEIN, M. Livres et documents d'archives: Sauvegarde et conservation. Paris: Unesco. 89 pp. (1983) (F)	\$ 3.50
ICOM Committee for Conservation. 6th Triennial Meeting, Ottawa, 21-25 September 1981. Preprints. 4 vols. (1981) (E/F)	\$ 50.00
ICOM Committee for Conservation. 7th Triennial Meeting, Copenhagen, 10-14 September 1984. Preprints. 2 vols. (1981) (E/F)	\$ 70.00
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. Paris: Unesco. 158 pp. (1982) (F)	\$ 8.00
<input type="checkbox"/> La Conservazione sullo Scavo Archeologico. Rome: Centro di Conservazione Archeologica. 166 pp. (1986) (I)	\$ 10.00
LAZZARINI, L. La pulitura dei materiali lapidei da costruzione e scultura. Padova: CEDAM. 138 pp. (1981) (I)	\$ 8.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Les bois gorgés d'eau: étude et conservation. Actes de la 2 ^e conférence du groupe de travail "bois gorgés d'eau" de l'ICOM. Waterlogged Wood: studies and conservation. Proceedings of the 2nd ICOM Waterlogged Wood Working Group Conference. Grenoble 28-31/8/84. 369 pp. (1985) (E/F)	\$ 16.00
MARTA, R. Appunti per una metodologia del restauro conservativo dei monumenti. 40 pp. (1982) (I)	\$ 2.00
MARTA, R. Sintesi schematica di tecnica edilizia Romana. 37 pp. (1981) (I)	\$ 5.00
<input type="checkbox"/> MARTA, R. Architettura Romana: Tecniche costruttive e forme architettoniche del mondo romano. Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques and Architectural Forms of the Roman World. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 193 pp. (1985) (I/E)	\$ 17.00
MASSCHELEIN—KLEINER, L. Liant, vernis et adhésifs anciens. Brussels: IRPA. 2 ^{ème} éd. 106 pp. (1983) (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. London: Butterworths. (1984) (E)	\$ 90.00
Pest Control in Museums: A Status Report (1980). Association of Systematics Collections. Lawrence, KS, U.S.A.: The University of Kansas. 170 pp. (1981) (E)	\$ 15.00
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. 135 pp. (1984) London: Crafts Council. (E)	Each/Chacun: \$ 12.00
Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property (photocopies). — Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation (photocopies). — Materiales sintéticos empleados en la conservación de bienes culturales (fotocopias). 30 pp. (1968) (E/F or Sp)	Each/Chacun: \$ 2.00
The Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 342 pp. (1968) (E)	\$ 10.00
The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. 2 vols. 844 pp. (1981) (E/F)	\$ 25.00
Third International Symposium on Mudbrick (Adobe) Preservation. Ankara 29 September — 4 October 1980. 308 pp. (1980) (E/F)	\$ 10.00
THOMSON, G. The Museum Environment. London: Butterworths. 270 pp. (1978) (Paperback edition — in press) (E)	\$ —
TILLOTSON, R.G. Museum Security. La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 pp. (1977) (E/F)	\$ 15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> TORRACA, G. — MASSCHELEIN—KLEINER, L. Lösungsmittel in der Restaurierung. Vienna: Verlag der Apfel. 150 pp. (1984) (D)	\$ 15.00

CONFERENCE REPORTS

PROTECTIVE MEASURES DURING EXCAVATION AND SITE PROTECTION: 6-8 November, Ghent, Belgium.

This conference was organized by ICCROM and the University of Ghent, and took up some of the proposals made at the 1983 meeting in Cyprus on "Conservation on Archaeological Excavations". The aim was to exchange experience of the protection of sites during and after (or even before) excavation. Over 50 archaeologists, architects, conservators and curators attended, with 26 papers being discussed. Some 20 countries were represented, including Albania, Algeria, Australia, Japan, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

ICCROM was represented by Giorgio Torraca, who opened the meeting, and Nicholas Stanley Price and Susan Inman who organized it in collaboration with Professor H.F. Mussche, Director of the Seminar for Greek Archaeology, and Lieve Vandenbulcke (SPC84) who were responsible for local arrangements. In addition to the formal sessions, visits were made to Bruges and the Oudenaarde area to inspect excavation and restoration projects.

The session themes included preventive measures during excavation, the protection of sites underwater, and the protection of sites on display using shelters and roofs. The experiences presented ranged from sophisticated systems of climate control on outside sites to simple roofing of excavated remains using local materials. A highlight of the conference was the constructive exchange between excavators and conservators in finding solutions to site protection problems that also allowed access by the public.

The papers are now being prepared for publication by ICCROM and will be available in the spring of 1986.

CONSULTATION ON RESEARCH FOR CONSERVATION: 6-7 December, Rome.

Twenty directors of laboratories from fifteen countries, together with observers and personnel of ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute, met at ICCROM under the joint sponsorship of the two institutions. Items discussed included: a *Questionnaire* that would serve to characterize laboratories in terms of their activities, their public and their support; an *Index* to research in progress; a *Network* for receipt and distribution of technical information; problems of publicizing the quality of commercial products for use in conservation; training and exchange of laboratory personnel; transfer of laboratory results to the field.

On the questionnaire as presented, many comments were made and were resolved by a small group who combined and shortened the questions. It was agreed that the Canadian Conservation Institute would revise the new text into English and French, circulate it, and collate the replies.

An *Index to Research in Progress* could be set up from the answers to a simple post-card enquiry, sent to researchers known from their publications, bearing a request for the title of their own current work and for the names of others known to be active. Titles would be dropped from the index when the work was published. It was agreed that ICCROM would keep the information as a database available to enquirers.

As a demonstration, a telephone "hookup" through Brussels between Rome and Toronto enabled access to a database combined from two others made to different standards: ICCROM's library index plus AATA (already published in book form) and Materials (unpublished, put together at CCI). The latter combination, a joint effort of



Participants in the Ghent conference take time off for a visit to Ename.



The GCI-ICCROM consultation brought laboratory directors together in Rome to discuss numerous items of common interest.

CCI and the Canadian Heritage Information Network, was sponsored by the Getty. The workings of the Network were shown in the course of searching for an acrylic usable as a consolidant and for an epoxy resin of specified viscosity. The demonstration occupied 61 minutes and used 124 "system resource units".

The work shown will require another six months to mature. At that time the GCI will decide the forms in which the material can best be made available in addition to the published AATA: perhaps on-line or on a floppy disc for use in personal computers, or otherwise. Since entry and editing can be done on-line wherever access is possible, in theory professionals anywhere could feed or use the system.

Publication to the profession of analyses and tests of commercial products has often resulted in threats of legal action. Various practices were described, showing that the problem has been met in different ways. Some new thinking was presented.

Exchanges of staff members can be made as a result of cultural agreements between governments who may de-

fine the duration of an exchange, the specific purpose being agreed between participating institutions. Training, not necessarily in exchange, is a possibility in most institutions, where Fellows or Scholars are accepted. Discussion revolved around the usefulness or not of a formal register of available possibilities. Since existing mechanisms of advertisement seem to put the right people in the right place and one institution which had got on to a register inadvertently had been inundated with unsuitable applicants, no action was taken.

In order to ensure transfer of research results from the laboratory to the field, conservators should be involved directly in research: if they do not do the work themselves they could be seconded to work alongside scientists or preponderate on committees that select projects for scientists. Field projects to test laboratory procedures were seen as essential.

The participants thanked GCI and ICCROM and hoped that a similar meeting could be held in the not-too-distant future.

(R.M. Organ)



Another view of the GCI-ICCROM consultation group.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Conservation of Stone, Brick and Architectural Ceramics

The study of protective coatings initiated in 1984 by the ICR was completed by Anna Maria Mecchi, holder of a fellowship from ICCROM. The results were useful for the selection of the coating applied to the main portal of St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice and are relevant also to the protection of marble monuments in Rome.

G. Torraca was asked by the Archaeological Superintendence of Rome to provide assistance to the restorers working on various Roman monuments, with particular reference to filling materials and protective coatings for marble. The task entailed the participation in meetings of the Commission overseeing the restorations and several visits on the scaffoldings: Temple of Saturn, Temple of Hadrian, Trajan's Column, Arch of Constantine. The conservation of the peperino tuff of the south front of the Capitol was also discussed after inspections in July.

The causes of deterioration of the faience decoration of the Santa Chiara cloister in Naples were studied throughout the year by a multidisciplinary commission which worked on funds offered by CIGA (Italian Company of Grand Hotels). G. Torraca was asked by the local superintendence to coordinate the scientific work, and attended several meetings in Naples.

D. Ferragni supervised the start of the survey of the state of conservation of the glazed tiles. This survey is conceived in such a way that it could easily be computerized and connected to a graphic presentation by computer. The study includes a complete analysis of the tiles by the CNR Faenza Laboratory for Ceramic Technology. A report discussing the deterioration process was presented by the Superintendent at a public meeting on 28 September in Naples.

Mortars Research Training Group

Laboratory tests were resumed in the autumn for the study of hydraulic grouting mixtures prepared by two commercial firms according to ICCROM specifications. Other tests were conducted at the ICR on materials suitable for fillings to be used in the restoration of the Roman monuments. These stuccoes have a composition related to that of the ICCROM grouts.

Field activities included:

Arco degli Argentari. The Archaeological Superintendent of Rome asked the group to carry out the entire structural grouting of the supporting pier of this well-known, marble-lined structure. The work was executed between 30 May and 16 July, the firm Viero providing the working force and the injection equipment. Prof. A. Giuffrè of the Faculty of Architecture was the supervisor for static problems. A follow-up of this job was the execution of large scale lab experiments for the grouting of gravel/sand 40 x 40 x 90 cm sample pillars. This experiment will be completed in 1986.



Rome: Arco degli Argentari. Holes were drilled up to 1.20 m deep into the sides of the weakened pier, seen here from the back. After the structure was dampened, a grouting mixture was injected from the bottom up.

The laboratory obtained from Kobe Steel (JPN) the gift of a sizeable amount of titanium plate and coil from which it will be possible to fabricate new metal cramps for the marble slabs, in replacement of the old, rusted ones. The use of titanium for metal reinforcement in monuments is new in Italy.

Casa del Menandro, Pompeii. The third campaign of consolidation and restoration involved the parapets on the east side of the peristyle. The work was financed by the Yale Conservation Programme. M. Stefanaggi, chief scientist of the Laboratoire des Monuments Historiques (FRA) and T. Wilczynski (FRA-MUR71), took part in the works in order to get acquainted with the ICCROM consolidation technique. Four missions were required to complete the consolidation job. Paolo and Laura Mora supervised the surface restoration as usual.

For the study of deterioration of masonry and mural paintings in Pompeii, the research group secured the collaboration of the Institute of Mineralogy of Rome University (Prof. A. Mottana).

Castle of Torre Chiara, Parma. The Superintendent of Monumental and Environmental Property of Bologna invited the ICCROM team to teach the techniques of plaster consolidation by injection to a local firm which is in charge of the restoration of the 15th century mural paintings of the castle, badly shaken two years ago by an earthquake. The work was carried out from 21 to 23 August.

Apart from laboratory and field operations, the research/training group was invited to report on its activities in various technical meetings in Italy, and took part in the activities of NORMAL, a committee sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Properties, whose aim is to standardize the testing of mortars to be used in conservation and the analysis of ancient mortars.

Industrial Archaeology

The engineering consolidation of the ironworks of Pescia Fiorentina (Capalbio), studied by ICCROM in previous years, started in November and will be completed in February 1986. The stabilized ironworks will be the scene for an international workshop in industrial archaeology from 15 June to 5 July 1986. D. Crossley, of Sheffield University, will lead a group composed in part of students of the Institute of Industrial Archaeology and in part of young professionals from Italy, demonstrating in practice the techniques of study of industrial buildings of historical importance. The project is financed by the city, the region of Tuscany, with a contribution from ICCROM.

The proceedings of the Ironbridge meeting of October 1984 were published and distributed in May 1985. Preprints had been issued at the meeting.

Air Pollution and Conservation

The Swedish Institute in Rome and Göteborg University organized the visit in Rome of a group directed by Prof. Jan Rosvall to prepare the organization of an interdisciplinary symposium on the protection of the architectural heritage against air pollution, scheduled for 15-16 October 1986. The project is financed by Volvo Car Corporation.

Planning meetings were held in Rome on 31 January, 1985 and 10 February, 1986. A survey of damage on some 20 facades of various ages is being prepared in cooperation with the ICR and will be presented at the October meeting.

Seismic Risk and Historic Buildings

The English version of the exhibition was revised and completed. It is also being reproduced in a series of slides which will be available for didactic use and for sale.

A. Alva has translated the English texts into Spanish and reviewed the captions translated by Latin-American experts. Actual realization of the Spanish version of the

exhibition was foreseen for 1986, but will probably be postponed due to budget restrictions.

The table of contents of the handbook on the mitigation of seismic risk was established by J. Jokilehto and J. Malliet in collaboration with several international experts. The handbook will include material from several authors. B.M. Feilden wrote the first draft for the section on preparedness for seismic events.

Climate Control within Museum Showcases

Under an ICCROM and Unesco fellowship, an eight-month research programme on climate control within showcases was initiated in June. The work was carried out by N. Kamba, a conservation scientist from the National Museum of Japanese History, Chiba, Japan, under the supervision of ICCROM staff.

Kamba investigated the potential use of various readily-available materials which could serve as humidity buffering agents. In particular, the study was aimed at finding alternatives to silica gel, a product that can only be imported at high cost by museums in many developing countries.

The study programme included both theoretical and experimental work, including monitoring the effectiveness of the buffer materials inside a full-size showcase located at the ICR. A complete report was submitted in February 1986.

ICOM Conservation Committee Working Group on Climate and Lighting Control

The working group is coordinated by G. de Guichen and B. Ramer. The number of members of the group increased from 24 to 33 in 1985. The group has 12 study topics, the majority of the members being concerned with either mechanical or non-mechanical methods of climate control.

During the year, a biannual circular letter was established. The letter provides a forum for the members to discuss their current research or to exchange technical information.

Three of the papers presented at the 7th Triennial Meeting in Copenhagen were reprinted in the special issue of *Museum* (Vol. XXXVII, No. 2) devoted to showcases.

International Committee for Mosaics Conservation

1985 was a year of transition since the Secretariat, held by ICCROM since 1978, was transferred to the ASSPROM. The Secretariat met in Soria in May to plan for the Third General Conference of the Committee (see Calendar 1986). The Arabic version of *Mosaics No. 2* will appear in 1986.

CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION

Administrative Secretariat of the ICOM Conservation Committee

Since ICCROM took over this responsibility in December 1984, the main objective has been to establish the Conservation Committee's newsletter mailing list. The first task was to contact people who had attended past conferences or had been involved in some way or other with the Conservation Committee. Using various mailing lists, some of which proved to be obsolete, we circulated a detailed questionnaire (ICOM membership, profession, languages spoken, conferences attended, etc.) to some 1,800 addresses.

There were about 600 responses of which 569 valid replies have been put on the computer database together with the other information supplied. New names are still coming in as more people apply for Conservation Committee membership, which automatically entitles them to receive the Newsletter.

The Newsletter itself was received in Rome ready for printing, the editing having been done by the Newsletter Secretary and the lay-out by ICOM Paris. 1,600 copies were printed and distributed to people on the mailing list and all chairmen of the National and International Committees.

Australia

ICCROM provided support to Colin Pearson of the Regional Conservation Centre, Canberra College of Advanced Education, Belconnen, which enabled him to visit cultural institutions in Pacific Island countries. This tour constituted the second stage in the campaign to assess conservation needs in S.E. Asia and the Pacific which culminated in the production of a five-year plan to promote the development of conservation in the area. This plan is ready to be submitted to Unesco, ICCROM, ICOM, the Australian Government and other funding bodies.

ICCROM is also providing support to the Regional Conservation Centre, Canberra, to conduct a regional three-week course in the conservation of baskets and mats to be held at the National Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in 1986.

Belgium

20 February: Brussels. L. Masschelein-Kleiner, Director of IRPA, represented ICCROM at a meeting of the NATO Science Committee. The aim of the meeting was to form a Preliminary Survey Group to launch a Special Programme on the Application of Modern Scientific Methods to Artefact Identification.

Costa Rica

4-11 August: San José. At the request of UNDP Lima, G. de Guichen attended the meeting of the Chairmen of ICOM Latin American and Caribbean National Committees. The aim of the meeting was to lay the groundwork for the theme of the ICOM General Conference in Buenos Aires in 1986. G. de Guichen presented a paper on "Museums and the Conservation of Heritage", which stressed the responsibilities of museum personnel.

At the request of the Director of the National Museum, G. de Guichen presented a report on Conservation and Restoration of Movable Cultural Heritage in Costa Rica.

Finland

10-15 June. J. Jokilehto attended the 10th meeting of the Association of Nordic Conservators on the theme "Conservation Yesterday and Today" and presented a paper on Authenticity in Restoration Principles and Practices, which was printed in the proceedings of the meeting.

25-29 August. C. Erder, at the invitation of the Finnish Government, visited many colleagues and officials at the Ministry of Culture and Science, Ministry of Education, and the National Board of Antiquities and Historical Monuments.

France

January-June: Paris. ICCROM staff members worked closely with the editors of *Museum* and staff of Unesco on the publication of a special issue devoted to showcases (Vol. XXXVII, No. 2). The articles dealt with climate control, showcase flexibility, security and stability. B. Ramer and G. de Guichen acted as technical editors and contributed articles for the issue.

11-16 February: Paris. J. Taroni, former Vice-Chairman of the ICCROM Council, represented ICCROM at the Second Meeting of the Governmental Experts Committee for the Safeguarding of Public Sector Works, and at the 4th Extraordinary Session of the Executive Board of Unesco, held at Unesco Headquarters.

24-28 February: ICOM/ICOMOS/Unesco. C. Erder attended meetings at ICOM, met members of the Conservation Committees of ICOMOS and ICOM in Paris, and held discussions at Unesco in connection with World Heritage Campaigns in Member States.

12-14 March: Unesco/ICOM. J. Taroni represented ICCROM at a meeting of chief conservators of important Egyptological

collections in museums throughout the world, organized in Paris by the French National Commission for Unesco and ICOM. The purpose of this meeting was to inform members of the profession about the objectives and the progress of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo.

19-22 March: ICOM. C. Erder attended an Extraordinary Session of the ICOM Executive Council as an observer.

9 May-21 June: Unesco. J. Taroni represented ICCROM at the meeting of the 121st session of the Unesco Executive Board in Paris and also in September for the 122nd session. C. Erder held meetings at this time with members of the staff of the Division of Cultural Heritage to discuss future joint activities.

3-6 June: Unesco. Sir Bernard M. Feilden, Director Emeritus of ICCROM, represented the organization at a meeting of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.

27-29 June: ICOM. G. de Guichen represented ICCROM at the ICOM Conservation Committee board meeting held in Paris. S. Inman acted as administrative secretary.

29 June-5 July: ICOM/Unesco. A series of administrative meetings were held during this period, including the ICOM Conservation Committee, a seminar on "Museum Programming", the Museum Advisory Council, the ICOM Advisory Council and the ICOM Executive Committee. ICCROM was represented by G. de Guichen.

22-27 October: Council of Europe/ICOMOS. C. Erder represented ICCROM at an international colloquy on "The Industrial Heritage: What Policies?" and "Ecomuseums in France", organized by the ICOMOS French National Committee and the Council of Europe, held in Lyons.

6-7 November: ICOMOS. J. Taroni represented ICCROM at the Second Meeting for Unification of Preliminary Lists of Cultural Property in North African Countries, held in Paris.

20-21 November: Unesco. G. de Guichen represented ICCROM at a meeting held to develop a draft study on training programmes. The following priorities were established: teacher training, training of administrators, development of educational material, refresher courses and beginners training courses.

27 November-2 December: ICOMOS. J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM at the 27th Session of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee and the ICOMOS Training Committee, held in Paris.

2-6 December: Unesco. B.M. Feilden represented ICCROM in an advisory capacity at the Ninth Ordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee, held at Unesco Headquarters.

9-10 December: ICOM. J. Taralon represented the Director of ICCROM at the 60th Session of the Executive Council of ICOM, held in Paris.

Hungary

4-10 July: Vespem. C. Erder participated in the Vth International Seminar on Restoration and Vandalism, and took part in the ICOM Conservation Committee Working Group on Training with J. Lodewijks, Chairman of ICCROM Council.

India

24 January-3 February. C. Erder visited New Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta and various historical sites and museums. During his stay, he visited many conservation laboratories and discussed future joint initiatives, development of the Indian National Trust for

Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and new premises of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property. He also discussed new programmes in architectural conservation at the Universities of New Delhi and Lucknow.

12-14 April: New Delhi. B.M. Feilden attended an INTACH conference and submitted a paper called "A Strategy for Conservation".

4-6 September. G. de Guichen visited the Central Laboratory of the Archaeological Survey of India. Discussions took place with O.P. Agrawal, ICCROM Council member, on questions pertaining to research and teaching. He also lectured on lighting for two days to eight trainees of the ASI during this visit.

Indonesia

11-19 May. C. Erder attended the Education and Culture meeting held in Bali and Yogyakarta to make presentations on ICCROM's activities and discuss possible future projects which may be carried out in developing countries jointly with the Ford Foundation, organizers of the meeting.

The Director also met with the persons responsible for the conservation of Borobudur regarding the development of a technical assistance programme for the laboratories.

Italy

23 February. J. Jokilehto attended a meeting of the Associazione Dimore Storiche Italiane (ADSI) in Rome to discuss various problems related to the protection of culturally important historic and artistic property in private ownership.

9 March. G. Torraca lectured on Problems in the Application of Science to Conservation at the meeting "Restauro e ricerca scientifica del restauro d'arte", organized by CNR in Bologna.

23-24 March: Vicenza. R. Marta represented ICCROM at an international meeting on the restoration of Palladian buildings.

11-13 April: Perugia. J. Malliet represented ICCROM at a meeting organized by UNDRO in cooperation with the Italian Government and Regional Authorities of Umbria, on "Problems and Strategies of Post-Earthquake Reconstruction".

26-28 June. G. Torraca represented ICCROM at the meeting on Conservation of Plaster in Historic Buildings, held at Padova University, and at a meeting of the Normal Mortar-Testing Committee.

11-12 July: Ravello. European University Centre for Cultural Objects. G. de Guichen opened the conference entitled "First Encounter on the Archaeological Cultural Heritage", and lectured on the conference theme.

15-18 October: Venice. G. de Guichen attended the Conference on Conservation, Restoration and Reutilization of Antique Musical Instruments, and gave a lecture on museums, microclimate and musical instruments.

Japan

12-23 December. C. Erder attended the Ninth International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: The Training of Specialists in Various Fields Related to Cultural Properties, organized by the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties. On this occasion, he presented a paper entitled "ICCROM and Training for the Conservation of Cultural Properties" and had several meetings with officials in the field of conservation.

Mexico

4-8 November: Cuernavaca. S. Diaz Berrio represented ICCROM at the ICOMOS-Mexico Sixth International Symposium on the Conservation of Monumental Heritage.

Morocco

18-19 April: Fez. J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM at the ICOMOS Meeting for Unification of Preliminary Lists of Cultural Property in North African Countries.



Borobudur: at the top level of the temple. From left: S. Samidi (IDN), C. Erder, H. Sadirin (IDN), and V. Joshi (IND).

Netherlands

23-26 April. M.-C. Uginet attended the Congress on Documentation, Information and Terminology in Amsterdam, and presented a paper on the computerized documentation system in ICCROM's library.

3 December: Amsterdam. At the meeting of the Directory Board of the ICOM Conservation Committee, at which G. de Guichen represented ICCROM and at which S. Inman acted as Administrative Secretary, decisions were reached on the role of the Committee at the General Conference in Buenos Aires in 1986, as well as miscellaneous administrative matters.

Spain

13-15 May. P. Mora, G. de Guichen and S. Inman attended the Fifth Board Meeting of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation in Madrid and Soria, mainly to discuss and plan the forthcoming General Conference (see Calendar 1986) and to hand over the Secretariat to a member of the Board.

3-4 October: Granada. ICCROM Council member A. Almagro represented ICCROM at the Second European Conference of Ministers responsible for the Architectural Heritage, organized by the Council of Europe.

6-7 December: Valencia. A. Almagro represented ICCROM at the meeting of ICOS National Committees from Countries of the Mediterranean Basin.

Sri Lanka

An ICOMOS Regional Conference on Conservation, for participants from Asia, South East Asia and the Far East was held in Sri Lanka in May 1985. ICCROM aided with financial support.

Sweden

6-10 May. J. Malliet attended the International Symposium on "Medieval Iron in Society" in Norberg, organized by Jernkontoret and Riksantikvarieämbetet.

Switzerland

1-4 April. B.M. Feilden, J. Jokilehto and A. Ferreira attended the Second International Congress on Architectural Conservation and Town Planning in Basel. Sir Bernard prepared a report on the discussions.

Turkey

2-28 April: Istanbul. C. Erder attended the Conference on the Preservation of Architectural Heritage of Islamic Cities, and chaired the session on conservation activities in historic centres. He also spoke to the press and outlined ICCROM's role in cooperation with international organizations for the conservation of cultural heritage.

United Kingdom

10-12 June. B.M. Feilden attended the Symposium on "Building Appraisal, Maintenance and Preservation", held at Bath Uni-



Tokyo: Ninth International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. The theme this year was Training of Specialists. A large international contingent was present, including several ICCROM Council members. C. Erder (front row, center) is seated at the right of S. Miura, Director-General of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

versity, gave the opening paper entitled "Towards a Maintenance Strategy", and chaired one of the sessions.

25 July. B.M. Feilden attended the Scottish National Trust Conference held at Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, and presented a paper on "Inter-Professional Collaboration: Is it Possible?". The conference was opened by the Marquis of Bute, Chairman of the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland.

20-22 August. N. Stanley Price travelled to London and Suffolk to arrange the programme and teachers for the 1986 Institute of Archaeology Conservation Summer School on "Protection of Archaeological Sites" with J. Black, Summer Schools Coordinator and J. Schofield, Field Archaeologist of the Museum of London, and in Suffolk with Martin Carver, Director of Sutton Hoo Research Project.

United States

1-2 April. At the invitation of the Getty Conservation Institute, C. Rockwell attended a meeting in Los Angeles to discuss the Institute's future publications policy. Many of the ideas put forward were eventually incorporated in a draft policy document.

19 August. N. Stanley Price visited the World Monuments Fund in New York to discuss possibilities of funding for a training course on site conservation on Easter Island, and other training programmes with the Executive Director, B. Burnham.

18-22 October. G. de Guichen participated in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the GCI in Los Angeles. As a result of his participation, areas were defined where common actions with ICCROM could be envisaged.

20-26 October. At the invitation of the Vatican Museums and with funding provided by the Wethersfield Institute, P. Schwartz-

baum participated in a series of public lectures and panel discussions held in New York. The conservation staff of the Vatican Museums and leading American conservators explored the theme: "Michelangelo Rediscovered: Most Recent Findings in the Sistine Chapel".

27 October-2 November. C. Erder and J. Jokilehto attended an international meeting on disaster planning for cultural property, organized by the GCI in Los Angeles. On the same occasion, C. Erder held a meeting with H.M. Williams, President and Chief Executive Officer of the J. Paul Getty Trust, and also met with the Director General and Director of Archaeology of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico. At Mexico's request, they discussed joint actions between ICCROM and the GCI for earthquake damage done to cultural property.

Yugoslavia

12-15 March: Split. J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM at a meeting entitled "Yugoslavia Focal Point", organized by T. Marasovic, ICCROM Council Member, to discuss collaboration between Yugoslavia and ICCROM. Eighteen representatives from different parts of the country attended.

22-24 May: Split. R. Marta represented ICCROM at the Mediterranean Meeting on Historic Settlements. Participants from 12 countries took part in the meeting, which took note of the completed national reports and a synthesis report, and considered proposals for the case studies and follow-up of the actions.

17-22 June: Petrovac. B.M. Feilden represented C. Erder at the U.S.-Yugoslav Workshop on the Protection of Historic Structures and Town Centres in Seismic Regions, and spoke on Historic Buildings and Earthquakes.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical Assistance Programme (TAP)

In February 1985, the Technical Assistance Programme was incorporated into the new Office for the Coordination of Training Programmes in Conservation. In consequence, the programme's scope has been widened with respect to its previous functions to include not only the provision of:

- documentation, equipment and small quantities of conservation materials to official conservation institutes at their request;
- subscriptions to several key conservation periodicals for 87 national institutes in 71 countries;

but also that of:

- basic material for training courses;
- material required by conservation organizations following training courses or missions organized by ICCROM.

In addition to the special periodicals project, 85 national institutes in 53 countries have received TAP support during the year. The kinds of assistance supplied ranged from a few books to the provision of an entire library of basic conservation texts, from the dispatch of blank thermohygrograph registration charts to that of a set of equipment and material forming the core of a new conservation laboratory.

Direct financial support for this programme came from three sources: ICCROM's regular budget, a subvention from the Unesco World Heritage Fund, and a grant from the L.J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation (USA). In addition, much indirect financial aid was received in the form of special discounts and donations of material. Coordinated by G. de Guichen, TAP is administered by S. Peters, assisted on a part-time basis by E. Campa.

Burma

Under Unesco contract and as part of the UNDP project BUR/78/023, ICCROM continued the conservation of the wall paintings and external murals of a pilot monument at Pagan, the temple of Kubyaukgyi. D. Zari and C. Giantomassi assisted P. Schwartzbaum during an inspection visit, enacted the work with 19 trainees from the Department of Archaeology, with the collaboration of two Burmese chemist-restorers, U Ba Tint and U Aye Maung (MUR84), and four trainees. The worksite was visited by the Director General, U Gar Oak. A programme on the work subsequently appeared on Burmese television.

Egypt

Cairo: 18 March to 13 April. Egypt and Unesco are collaborating in an International Campaign for the Establishment of the

Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo. As part of the work plan for 1984-1985, ICCROM was contracted by Unesco to evaluate the conservation requirements of the objects selected for the two museums. At present, the objects are located in a number of museums through the country.

The members of the survey team consisted of F. Greene (CAN), R. Nardi (ITA), B. Ramer (Coordinator) and C. Wheatley (GBR). The report submitted to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and Unesco included an assessment of the interventions and technical assistance required, a priority listing for the conservation work and an estimation of the time needed to carry it out, and an evaluation of existing conservation facilities.

Guatemala

Guatemala City: 19-24 August. At the request of the authorities responsible for culture, G. de Guichen carried out a study on the conservation and restoration of movable cultural property in Guatemala. This mission was funded by UNDP Lima. On this occasion, G. de Guichen met many former ICCROM course participants who currently direct conservation and restoration services in their country.

Italy

Herculaneum: 17 and 18 May. At the request of the Director of the Excavations at Herculaneum, Umberto Pappalardo, F. Greene and G. de Guichen studied the skeletons buried in mud but recently partially uncovered, and made proposals for their conservation and exhibition to the public.

Rome. The World Monuments Fund and the Jewish community of Rome asked ICCROM to carry out a survey of the state of conservation of the catacombs, which constitute the oldest Jewish cemetery still preserved.

Thailand

Since 1979, ICCROM has been active in a project funded by the Ford Foundation to assist the Department of Fine Arts in increasing the professional competence of its staff and perfecting methods for conserving tempera mural paintings in a tropical climate. During this project, new techniques for reattaching and cleaning unstable tempera paintings were developed and were applied at Wat Sutat, Bangkok, during a three-year bilateral assistance programme between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany in which ICCROM provided technical assistance. This work concluded with the end of the five-year Ford Foundation budget. A report of the work was presented at the Ford Founda-



Bangkok. Demonstration of reintegration of a mural painting at Wat Pra Kaew, the Royal Palace.

tion Evaluation Meeting by C. Erder in Bali. The project was coordinated by Wan-nipa Na Songkhla and P. Schwartzbaum. A separate Ford Foundation grant enabled P. Schwartzbaum to meet with Thai authorities to plan future programmes.

Turkey

Cappadocia: 18 March to 2 April. After the 1984 pause, work resumed on the site in 1985 under a Unesco contract. R. Bowen, geologist, carried out his second mission, which resulted in the setting up of four meteorological stations. These will not be entirely operative until the beginning of 1986 because modifications were required to make the operation of the equipment fully automatic.

An ICCROM mission composed of F. Lizzi (ITA), P. Rossi (ITA), G. Torracca and J. Maliet worked in Cappadocia from 8 to 14 September. Two series of experiments were carried out:

- application of protective mortar layers onto rock undergoing erosion;
- consolidation of fissured rock by grouting and insertion of metal reinforcement.

Göreme: I. Dangas (FRA-MUR75) 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 11th year. Conservation interventions were carried out in the church of Karanlık Kilissi in collaboration with the "Göreme Team" of local conservators who have been trained during the life of this project.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONFERENCE CALENDAR - 1986

25-30 May

Meeting of the International Group for Research on the Preservation of Wood. Avignon, France.

For information:

Centre technique forestier tropical
45 bis Ave. de la Belle Gabrielle
F-94130 Nogent sur Marne, France.

9-11 June

Conservation of Ethnographic and Water-logged Leather. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

ICOM Committee for Conservation Working Group: Conservation of Leathercraft and Related Objects.

For information:

Mr. P.B. Hallebeek
Central Research Laboratory
Gariël Metsustraat 8
1071 EA Amsterdam, The Netherlands

9-13 June

Policies for Conservation and Urban Management in Towns and Cities. Rennes, Saint-Malo, France.
Council of Europe and ARIM Brittany.

For information:

M. Hartley, BP 431 R6
Council of Europe
F-67006 Strasbourg, France

or: M. Ebel

18 Rue Victor Hugo
F-35000 Rennes, France

16-18 July

Seminar on Wood. West Dean, United Kingdom.
UK/ICOMOS.

For information:

UK/ICOMOS
34-36 Bedford Square
London WC1, U.K.

10-14 August

Conserving Our Past for the Future. Adelaide, Australia. The Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material.

For information:

ICCM '86 Programme Committee
The State Conservation Centre
of South Australia
70 Kintore Ave.
Adelaide S.A. 5000, Australia

15-19 September

Conservation of Pavement and Parietal Mosaics "In Situ". Soria, Spain.
International Committee for Conservation of Mosaics.

For information:

Archaeological Investigation Service
Diputación Provincial
42003 Soria, Spain

21-26 September

IIC Congress: **Case Studies in the Conservation of Stone and Wall-Paintings.** Bologna, Italy.

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

For information:

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

28 September - 3 October

Care and Preservation of Ethnological Materials: Symposium '86. Ottawa, Canada.

Canadian Institute for Conservation.

For information:

"Symposium '86", C.C.I.
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M8, Canada

6-8 October

Symposium on **Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure.** Champs-sur-Marne, France.

ICCROM. By invitation only.

For information:

ICCROM "Metals Symposium"
Via di San Michele 13
00153 Rome RM, Italy

13-15 October

Photogrammetry Applied to Historic Centres. Strasbourg, France.
CIPA/Council of Europe.

For information:

M. Carbone, CIPA
2 Avenue Pasteur
F-94160 Saint-Mandé, France

15-16 October

Atmospheric Pollution and Conservation: Protect Our Built Heritage. Rome, Italy.

For information:

J. Rosvall
Dept. of Conservation, Univ. of Gothenburg
Vallgatan 22
S-41116 Göteborg, Sweden

15-17 October

Up-dating Testing Methods to Evaluate the Alteration and Protection of Stone. Aachen, Federal Republic of Germany.
Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de matériaux (RILEM).

For information:

CEBTP
12 Rue Brancion
F-75015 Paris, France

26 October-4 November

ICOM '86 - General Conference, "Museums and the Future of Our Heritage: Emergency Call". Buenos Aires, Argentina.

International Council of Museums.

For information:

ICOM '86 General Secretariat
Congresos Internacionales S.A.
Moreno 5584 - 9° piso
10912 Buenos Aires, Argentina

November

Seminar on **Methods of Application of Synthetic Products for Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art.** Bern, Switzerland. Swiss Association for Conservation and Restoration.

For information:

Swiss Association for Conservation and Restoration
Zentrum Egghölzli
Weltpoststr. 20
CH-3000 Bern, Switzerland

6-7 November

Symposium on **Textiles Treatments Revisited (Things Done and Undone).** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Harpers Ferry Regional Textile Group.

For information:

Katherine Dirks
Division of Textiles
Room 4131, NMAH
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC 20560, U.S.A.

CALENDAR - 1987

6-12 September

Science in Service of Conservation. Sydney, Australia.
ICOM Committee for Conservation.

For information:

Christian Lahanier, Chef de Laboratoire
Laboratoire de recherche des musées de France
6 quai des Tuileries
F-75001 Paris, France

7-11 September

1st International Congress **"From Materials Science to Materials Engineering".** RILEM 1947-1987 40th Anniversary. Paris, France.

A.F.R.E.M. (French Association of Research and Testing for Materials and Structures).

For information:

A.F.R.E.M. Congress Secretariat
12 rue Brancion
F-75737 Paris, Cedex 15, France

CALENDAR - 1988

21-26 September
IIC Congress: **Conservation of Far Eastern Art**. Kyoto, Japan.

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

R.H. CONTROL MODULE

The Canadian Conservation Institute has developed and tested prototype designs for a module that supplies controlled air to 100 m³ of reasonably well built showcases. They estimate that a competent craftsman could build the module in about two months. At current prices, the cost for parts is about \$ 1,500, while the equivalent cost of silica gel for this volume of cases is about ten times as much.

The CCI is pleased to announce that a complete set of blueprints and a construction/assembly manual for the module are now available in both English and French for a fee of \$ 15.00 (the cost of copying the blueprints). For further information, contact the Training and Information Division of the CCI at 1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8, Canada.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE FORUM

The Council of Europe would like to hear from interest groups whose campaigns have had a significant influence on public policy, administrative practice or legislations, and also from any whose actions have come up against insurmountable obstacles and ended in failure. Their accounts are to be used as *case studies* for a two-day forum in Strasbourg in November 1986, bringing together members of parliament, local and regional authorities and representatives of interest groups and associations throughout Europe. The theme will be: "Are interest groups a help or a nuisance to parliamentary democracy?"

Interest groups and associations with relevant action of this kind to report may obtain further information from: Public Relations Services - DPI - Council of Europe - B.P. 431 R6 - F-67006 Strasbourg Cedex, France.

COLLECTION OF THESES AND DIPLOMA WORK

International training centres dealing with conservation and restoration are kindly requested to contact G. Krist and G. Banik (ICOM Committee for Conservation, working group: Training in Conservation and Restoration) concerning the collection of diploma projects, theses and research reports.

Please send lists and abstracts to the address given below. Copies and lists of the above-mentioned material will be collected at the ICCROM library for international consultation.

Gabriela Krist/Gerhard Banik
c/o Akademie der bildenden Künste
Schillerplatz 3, A-1010 Vienna, Austria



"Vernacula": Traditional Architecture in the Caribbean, on display in the ICCROM common room. This is a first regional exhibition which will be part of the events commemorating the fifth centennial of the discovery of America, 1492-1992. It has been sponsored by CARIMOS, OAS, and the University of Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

The National Association of Engineers and Architects Specialized in the Study and Restoration of Monuments - A.N.I.A.-SPE.R. - has recently been formed in Rome. The honorary president is Prof. G. De Angelis d'Ossat.

The aim of the association is to promote and follow activities of restoration of cultural property. Anyone working in the restoration field is welcome to become a member. The association hopes to become a meeting point for those who feel a common bond in mutual scientific and professional interests and respect for our heritage.

The association's headquarters is at via Dandolo 21A, 00153 Rome (Tel. 581-8221), not far from ICCROM. Further information can be obtained at this address or from Roberto Marta, c/o ICCROM.

NEW PERIODICALS

- The Association pour la Recherche Scientifique sur les Arts Graphiques is planning to publish an information bulletin for its members, entitled: *Nouvelles de L'A.R.S.A.G.* The first issue proposes an analytical review of the main works from 1982-1984 in the field of conservation and restoration of paper, leather and parchment, pigments, and photographs. For information, contact A.R.S.A.G., 36 rue Geoffroy St. Hilaire, F-75005 Paris, France.

- The Centro Informazioni Studi Ambientali (C.I.S.A.) has started a quarterly review entitled *Rassegna dei Beni Culturali*. Articles will be in Italian with translations or summaries in English. For information, contact CISA, Via Capocelatro, 5, 20148 Milan, Italy.

EXHIBITIONS

Traditional Architecture in the Caribbean. From February to April, ICCROM enjoyed a splendid exhibition which consisted of 57 panels illustrating aspects of Caribbean vernacular architecture. There were maps from various periods and photos of houses, their inhabitants, and construction techniques. The exhibition was prepared by the Vernacular Architecture working group of the Caribbean Plan for Monuments and Sites (CARIMOS) and sponsored by CARIMOS, OAS, and the University of Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras. The exhibition has also been shown in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela, Jamaica, and France. The project was carried out by R. Paolini and ICOMOS Venezuela. Arrangements at ICCROM were made by M.C. Ibañez (ARC84/SEC84).

Travelling Exhibition on the Biodegradation of Material in Archives and Libraries. With the enthusiastic technical and financial support of the region of Emilia-Romagna, six organizations have met several times to finalize the material and the catalogue for this exhibition. The institutions working on the joint project are CEPAC, Gabinetto Nazionale per la Grafica, ICCROM, ICPL, ICR, and the Italian State Archives. After the inauguration, planned for April 1986 in Rome, the exhibition will travel to several Italian cities. It will be important to note the reaction of the general public to this type of presentation.

ICCROM Travelling Exhibition on Climate and Lighting Control in Museums. The English/French version of this exhibition, which has now appeared in 11 countries, was requested by the Director General of Antiquities in Greece. The catalogue was translated and printed in Greek, and the exhibition will remain on view for 11 months.

• OPEN FORUM

Every time I spend any time in Europe with a group involved in conservation, someone inevitably asks the question: what do you have in Canada to preserve anyway? Why are you working in this field?

There are some good answers available: it is clear that age alone does not guarantee cultural importance. The techniques of heritage conservation assist a culture to understand and appreciate its origins, and the intervening evolutionary steps; age has only relative importance. As well, it can be argued that our newness conveys certain advantages: the relative proximity of our North American beginnings renders the entire continuum of our cultural history on this side of the Atlantic tangible and clear; it allows us to design preservation strategies to encompass the entire span of the European stay on this continent – not just a recent fraction of a longer history.

It can also be argued that while European states may possess many significant early structures unmatched in their antiquity on this side of the Atlantic, that in practice both spheres devote most attention to surviving structures of the 19th century, comprising equally the greater part of their respective background tissues.

But I'm beginning to think those answers don't go far enough. Their conviction is entirely defensive. Can not North Americans identify indigenous approaches we can offer to Europe without apology, in the sure knowledge of their benefits?

Without doubt we will always turn to Europe for inspiration, in the fallout from a century of discovery in this field. In recent years for example, the English Scrape/anti-Scrape debate of the 1980's (opposing those who wished to restore buildings to the form they could – or should – have had, and those who venerated and wished to preserve the workings of time in their fabric) has been taken up with great fervour in America: the Association for Preservation Technology recently sponsored a conference entitled "Principles in Practice" in Toronto, to search for practical guidance within this debate; in December 1985, an issue of the A.P.T. Journal, the *Bulletin*, was devoted to the ongoing discussion.

Yet, it is also increasingly clear that future analysts will be able to focus on uniquely North American contributions in this field in the decade past. Those contributions will be linked to a special phrase: "curatorial management of the built environment", in suggesting a new, "improved" role for those concerned with the future of our physical cultural heritage.

James Marston Fitch, in the United States, and Jacques Dalibard in Canada, are North America's earliest exponents of this holistic approach: one which looks at building conservation less as an end in itself, than as the inevitable accompaniment of paying more attention to the management of change in our surroundings.

"Curatorial management of the built environment": a fine phrase – but what does it mean? Not techniques to single out special buildings or areas for *protection or restriction*,

but techniques to create *development* strategies sensitive to the contribution made by our historic structures to civic amenity and identity, and which would protect and enhance those qualities (as well as meeting other evolving community needs) in evaluating options for change.

These goals sound very much like those normally ascribed to planners. How then does the contribution of the built heritage conservator differ from those responsibilities we normally associate with planners? In most cases (depending on the orientation and mission of the planners), in three fundamental ways: first, in recognizing and valuing the contribution made by *existing* structures and spaces to the quality of the environment; second, in drawing on the approaches described by Jane Jacobs in her early 1960's books and nurtured in the subsequent advocacy planning movement's involvement of an area's citizens in shaping their own destiny; and third, in recognizing the incremental small-scale nature of meaningful change. That is to say: less the professional planner reporting to the public what's good for them than planners working with community groups to build, step by step, safe, pleasing and meaningful environments; less mega-projects imposed from without for the benefit of small interest groups than projects carefully scaled and inserted into existing slowly evolving infrastructures. Architectural conservation, in its specialist sense, has a place in this approach, in identifying and maintaining structures which endow places with cultural *meaning*: less the building as artefact for the connoisseur, than the building as a purveyor of special delight and associations in its unique community context.

A practical measure of the contrast found in contemporary approaches to conservation across the Atlantic in North America and Europe may be had in the approach of the charters now being developed and reviewed by the ICOMOS Specialized Committees on Historic Towns and Vernacular Architecture.

Both charters have been developed in their current draft state by Europeans; both are seriously flawed, from a North American (and global) perspective in their assumption that European principles applicable in Europe are universally relevant elsewhere*.

For example, The Historic Towns Charter (as proposed in Hungary in September 1985), supported *pedestrianization* as a solution of universal value in addressing the needs of historic urban cores. However, pedestrianization – as many North American cities are now discovering – may *hasten* economic decline: it would appear that if measures taken to improve pedestrian safety and ease reduce overall accessibility of the town dweller to the shopping street (often the case for distant resident populations dependent on the car), business suffers. Evidence of this North American truth has already prompted a

* Since 1978, ICOMOS has been attempting to build on the utility of the Venice Charter (established in 1964), by adding explicit guidance in specialist areas. Recently, charters have been proclaimed in the areas of Cultural Tourism, and Landscape; the Historic Towns and Vernacular charters are two of several currently in progress.

Plovdiv, Bulgaria: seat of the International Vernacular Committee. It is no wonder that background images inspire European-based concepts of "Historic Towns" and "Vernacular" which may have little to do with our North American situation.



reversal of several prominent urban pedestrianization schemes. At the same time, other clauses in the draft charter which have appeared to ignore North American precepts (e.g. the need for public participation in decision making; the need to secure a sound economic base for work carried out) have prompted equally strong protests from those outside Europe.

The draft Vernacular Charter as proposed in Bulgaria in October 1985, appears similarly "out of sync" with North American perceptions. Two major problems: first, a definition of vernacular (rural buildings or ensembles of the pre-industrial era) which would appear to exclude North America (and many other parts of the world), and, secondly, the prescription of suitable treatment for vernacular expression in terms and concepts normally used for monuments. Recognition of the value of encouraging continuity in vernacular expression – responding to the pre-eminent importance of process over product (the form of a structure at a moment in time) – is entirely absent in the Charter's conception. A North American approach to this particular problem may be summed up in a short declaration prepared for an ICOMOS Canada workshop held in Ottawa, in November 1985, developed to provide some guidance to ongoing review of the Vernacular Charter.



Sparks Street Mall, Ottawa, Canada. One of the first pedestrian malls in this country, created in 1967. Now the object of a design competition to try and find the vitality and success that has eluded the pedestrian mall in its 20-year life.

"Given:

1. The need to integrate conservation activity within an approach to development which seeks to manage all change in the built environment for the benefit of all;
2. The importance of vernacular expression in our lives – the reflection of past and present indigenous cultural patterns – reinforcing and defining the cultural base from which all expression in a society springs;
3. The need to protect those vernacular expressions, to permit continuing inspiration to emanate from study and understanding of these works;
4. The need to continue to encourage and recognize those vernacular expressions which enrich our contemporary lives.

Then, a society concerned with conservation of vernacular architecture must address the following:

1. Provision of a definition which views vernacular architecture as the result of a process of selection by people uniquely sensitive to indigenous cultural and physical constraints, its importance lying not merely in the resulting physical entity, but in the process itself which created that entity;
2. The implication that such definition must also recognize that the form of any vernacular architecture is the result of an ongoing series of evolutionary steps in response to changing conditions and circumstances in society;
3. The consequent necessity for the conservation approach adopted, to address the preservation of continuity in that process, as well as the preservation of a physical form at a point in time;
4. The need to encourage society and peoples to protect vernacular inspiration and expression in the face of institutionalized efforts to solve mass problems with the provision of uniform, mass solutions;
5. The need to ensure that efforts to conserve a particular vernacular period form do not do so at the expense of a living vernacular process or expression;
6. The need to ensure the integration of the lessons and cultural imprint implicit in vernacular expression, in contemporary design and development;

7. The need to ensure that conservation efforts directed to achievement of congruence of physical forms with a past period are carried out to the highest standards of professional practice: based on all available evidence, wellfounded conjecture where necessary to complete a picture (but always identifiable as such), the conservative and preferably reversible use of technical repair practices and the need to conserve original material where technically and economically feasible".

Essentially, the draft document prepared in Bulgaria addresses only the last of the seven imperatives noted. The Charter Committee has acknowledged the need to incorporate these and similar concerns, in order to provide an instrument of international value.

These criticisms may suggest the inadequacy of a European perspective from our point of view; can we not submit our own initiatives to similar scrutiny, and look at their possible benefit to our European colleagues?

The most striking example of the North American approach to the management of change lies in the astonishingly successful "Main Street" programs in the United States and Canada. The "Main Street approach", whether carried out by the American National Trust or The Heritage Canada Foundation or numerous state and provincial governments, usually denotes efforts directed by a Main Street manager or co-ordinator, working from a storefront office on Main Street, to mobilize a merchant community to work together in attaining its goals. The approach uses promotional and marketing tools to draw people (and business) downtown, and to renew civic pride in the "heart and soul" of their community – pride once strong, but now often dampened by improvements in mobility which have drawn people to live and shop in a community's suburbs, leaving the original commercial and historic core increasingly neglected and dis-spirited. Improved organization of merchants (to counter, through co-ordinated and collective action, the built-in organizational advantages of the peripheral shopping centers), the application of design

skills to enhance the image and functioning of private structures and public spaces, the attraction of economic and commercial development downtown – all these are tools directed in the end to attitudinal change, to the creation of a positive climate with respect to the downtown and its obvious assets, within the community using these assets. Architectural conservation in the specialist sense, is certainly a byproduct of this process – *but it is not the primary goal*. A more traditional approach to conservation might certainly result in the preservation of certain key buildings in some communities – but the buildings alone. These results would normally have been unaccompanied by perceptible increases in public support, or shifts in climate – the best long term security for our built heritage – and would in most cases have maintained the preservationists and the forces of "progress" in their traditional adversarial roles.

Is there something here for European specialists? Do we have something to offer besides Williamsburg? As writing of this short paper has proceeded, I've become ever more convinced that the answer is "yes": that we in fact have much to offer in approaches, which in their holistic, all-embracing attention to attitude, to participation, to the benefits of incremental environmental change, provide unique opportunities to place the course of development in close harmony with the protection and enhancement of our surviving physical cultural resources.

So, the next time you meet a North American in the halls of ICCROM, or at an international conference, ask the usual question – by all means – but listen carefully to the answer. There might be something very valuable in it.

Herb Stovel (SPC82)
Director of Education
Heritage Canada Foundation

Herb Stovel would be intested to respond to supporting – or dissenting – opinions in comparing the approaches of the two spheres.

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.

This Newsletter is published in English and French by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome, Italy.

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

Translation and editorial assistance, French edition: Marianne Doeff, Alice Bertin Quaix.

Design: Azar Soheil-Jokilehto

Cover: Bamako, Mali. The course in conservation of wooden African objects.