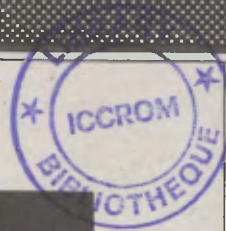


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# NEWSLETTER



June 1989

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



**ICCROM**



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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.

#### KEEP IN TOUCH

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.

PLEASE NOTE ICCROM'S NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER: (6) 587-901.

This replaces all previous numbers.

ICCROM also now has a Telefax: (6) 688-4265

## The Long-Term Plan of ICCROM

Andrzej Tomaszewski

A year ago, my distinguished predecessor, Cevat Erder, presented an important document on the General Policy of our intergovernmental organization to the General Assembly, which gave its approval. On my appointment as director, I took the liberty of adding a few remarks and stressing certain elements in a brief work plan. Based on these two complementary documents, which are similar in orientation, a series of meetings was held with the ICCROM section heads, who presented their activity programmes for discussion. I used this input to prepare a ten-year programme, i.e. until the year 2000, which was discussed and amended by the Finance & Programme Committee and presented to the ICCROM Council at its 45th Session.

The celebration of ICCROM's 30th anniversary was inaugurated at the last session of Council and will be terminated during the General Assembly in May of 1990. Our 30th anniversary gives us an opportunity to look back over the years, but above all to look ahead.

ICCROM has developed considerably over the past 30 years. From a small nucleus of five founding members, it has become an important intergovernmental organization with 80 Member States and 80 Associate Members, including several universities and highly-respected research institutes.

ICCROM's activities have expanded in an impressive manner. Having commenced with a post-graduate course in architectural conservation, we now have several courses both at and away from headquarters which cover many sectors of conservation. Instead of the small library of its early days, ICCROM now has the richest specialized library as well as a documentation centre which is systematically developed and modernized. Through missions and joint projects, ICCROM's presence in its Member States, as well as countries which are not yet members, increases each year. There are now over 85 publications. All this is due to the four former directors and the staff of ICCROM, with the assistance of Council and its committees. These accomplishments are the result of combined efforts to carry out an extremely difficult task, and they deserve our utmost gratitude. Hats off to you all!

During this period, not only ICCROM has changed and developed. The international situation in the fields of training and research now bears little resemblance to that of 30 years ago. Post-graduate training programmes, which were then virtually non-existent, have proliferated and their level has risen. Research has also taken a great leap forward. We have seen a rapid evolution in both fields in many countries, including developing countries, a fact that gives us great pleasure. ICCROM's influence - its encouragement, promotion and assistance -

both direct and indirect, can be seen. We are spreading our message, as are our colleagues in non-governmental organizations such as ICOMOS and ICOM.

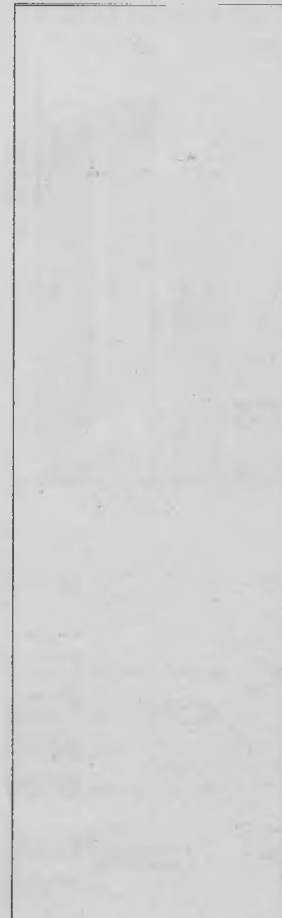
The external situation has changed so much that we must ask ourselves this question: *Quo vadis ICCROM?* What should be its current and future international role, and what activities should it pursue? Should we concentrate on perfecting our current activities, or tackle new tasks and launch new activities? If so, should we define our tasks anew?

Without a doubt, we need to *modify our present activities* so they better correspond to the present and future international situation. We need to begin to *develop new activities*, so as not to be left behind and to preserve the pivotal position of ICCROM in the international structure for preserving the cultural heritage. At the age of 30, ICCROM should relive its youth.

As to the need to define new tasks, the reply is negative, because they are already perfectly expressed in the very name of our organization and in its statutes. The word "study" in ICCROM's formal name - "International Centre for the Study..." - clearly indicates a *combination of research and training*. If these two elements were not in balance, the name would have to be changed to either "Centre for Research" or "Centre for Training".

Therefore, the name of our organization calls us to develop both activities. How this can be achieved is clearly stated in four points in the statutes. Drawn up several years ago, these points can still be considered valid and they still open up future horizons. They define our obligations. We need only comply with them and give them concrete and contemporary features.

1. *The first statutory function concerns documentation:* its collection, study and circulation. It clearly indicates that ICCROM's role is to be a clearing-house of documentation for conservation researchers, trainers and technicians throughout the world. This task steadily increases in importance but at the same time becomes more and more difficult, due to the rising number of publications and the evolution of research and training. Research results are more often than not published with great delays, whereas works on training programmes and methods are hardly published at all. In order to inform interested persons and organizations, therefore, an efficient system for acquiring up-to-date information about on-going research and the training situation should be developed. The amount of data that has to be registered, evaluated and diffused increases rapidly and, in spite of modern techniques in data processing and communications, this task lies beyond the competence of ICCROM. We have noted with pleasure, however, that other international and local organizations have successfully developed their documentation centres, and this promising situation should eliminate a duplication of effort. Within the "International Conservation Network", we must share responsibility in the distribution of tasks and coordination of the activities of the members. Without claiming superior status, ICCROM, as the *primus inter pares*, feels



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duty bound and authorized to be the *coordinating centre for documentation*. The colloquia organized periodically by ICCROM and other cooperating organizations will fill this aim.

ICCROM's own activities in the field of data processing, to which my predecessors devoted so much attention, will be developed along the same lines with constant modernization of the working techniques.

**The library will remain strictly specialized in the field of conservation;**

**The computerized data bank will have four sections:**

- bibliographies
- research in progress/not yet published
- heritage conservation
- training and trainers.

**Publications using the simplest and least costly techniques, on recycled paper, will be regularly developed. These will include:**

- proceedings of international colloquia organized by ICCROM
- publications of staff members and colleagues
- the International Index of Conservation Research, enlarged and improved
- the International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property, enlarged and improved
- newsletters containing constructive information on ICCROM policy.

Development of activities in the field of documentation and information depends, to a large extent, on the space available. Given the present disastrous space limitations, the work plan presented above cannot be fully implemented.

2. *ICCROM's second statutory function is that of research*. We are expected both to conduct it on the premises with our own personnel, and to promote, inspire, facilitate and coordinate research activities on an international level. These heavy duties seem to go beyond our capabilities. ICCROM's reluctance to plunge into this field is understandable, but I believe it is now time to take this statutory function seriously. Let's analyze the needs and the possibilities:

**Research carried out at ICCROM by professional staff**

If ICCROM wishes to attract and retain highly-qualified specialists possessing scientific and pedagogic competence, it must give them a realistic opportunity to broaden and develop their interests. Otherwise, experts will not stay at ICCROM, and the international prestige of our institution will not increase. Therefore, we have to enable our staff members to pursue serious research, the results of which will be scientific publications - and not merely compilations or popularized works - and which will

sometimes culminate in a doctoral dissertation. Research conducted by its professionals should be subsidized by ICCROM, which should provide workshops and laboratories in addition to the use of its library and data bank.

But the tragic problem of space arises once again. The lack of space hampers efforts to provide our staff with a suitable technical context for research. While hoping that the situation will soon change and that we will have premises where we can install a modern technical infrastructure, we must also specify what kind of research would be involved. In the field of the humanistic sciences as applied to conservation, we can develop studies on the following topics:

- theory of conservation
- methods of examination and documentation of works of art and historic buildings
- methods of conservation training.

In the field of the natural sciences, we cannot undertake ambitious fundamental research, which calls for the best-equipped, specialized laboratories. Nevertheless, we can study more modest problems concerning conservation of different materials and structures.

Apart from research carried out by ICCROM personnel, our laboratories should serve all our Member States, offering facilities for analysis and expertise on samples of materials collected by staff on mission abroad or received from Member States.

**Individual research by ICCROM fellows**

An invitation to qualified researchers to study specific conservation problems at ICCROM, in preparation of a publication or a doctoral dissertation, is a policy instrument - compatible with the statutes - for promotion of research and training on an international scale. We must, therefore, increase the number of research fellowships and make them more substantial than the scholarships that are already awarded, but we must also provide our fellows with proper facilities. Thus we return once more to the problem of space for ICCROM.

**Promotion and coordination of research on the international scale**

Although conservation research has developed very quickly in the past 30 years, there has been almost no corresponding global policy or coordination in this field. There are at least four international organizations that are jointly responsible for the world cultural heritage: Unesco, ICCROM, ICOM, and ICOMOS. ICOMOS and ICOM have created networks of specialized international committees which cover different areas of conservation enquiry. The first step toward a global policy of research would involve *coordination of the work* of the four international agencies concerned. The recent initiative of the Director General of Unesco is now being carried out by ICCROM. We have signed an agreement for cooperation with ICOMOS and defined a programme of joint action. We hope that the programme of joint activity recently drawn up by ICCROM and the ICOM Conservation

Committee will soon be extended to an agreement for cooperation with ICOM as a whole. In future, we would like to organize international meetings and seminars jointly with ICOMOS and ICOM, under the auspices of Unesco, dedicated to general policy and coordination of research in the various fields of preservation of cultural property.

Another prospect for research coordination has been gaining momentum: of late, we have observed a growth in our Associate Members, which already number 80. This is a significant process which indicates an interest on the part of national and local bodies (even from non-Member States) in cooperating with ICCROM in the area of research and training, as well as a desire for material and moral support. Our Associate Members represent a vast scientific and pedagogic potential, especially as many are centres of excellence in their own right.

ICCROM must begin to implement its statutory function of global policy in conservation research through systematic cooperation with its Associate Members. Their role cannot be restricted to paying symbolic financial support each year and participating as observers at the General Assembly. ICCROM's role cannot be restricted to occasionally assisting in the research projects or training carried out by certain Associate Members. Together we must develop a *long-term programme of scientific cooperation*, a programme of common research policy. Once established, such an approach would attract other research centres to ICCROM as new members, and would permit us to achieve a truly global policy in the future.

After the next General Assembly in 1990, representatives of all our Associate Members will participate in a meeting at Ferrara, which will focus on development of a permanent system of cooperation in the field of information as well as organization and coordination of conservation research. Similar meetings of our Associate Members will be organized at Ferrara every two years.

The range of research to be managed and coordinated is immense. It should encompass not only the natural sciences but also the humanistic - i.e. a multidisciplinary panorama of research for the entire heritage of mankind: the cultural landscape, historic monuments and sites, works of art and craftsmanship, library and archival materials.

Meetings of experts play an important role in development of research. Such meetings, focusing on concrete problems, should be well organized, and the proceedings published promptly and sold at reasonable prices. ICCROM has the calling and the duty to become the *principal centre for scientific meetings* organized, depending on the circumstances, in cooperation with other international organizations, but this objective is difficult to implement without proper space.

The first of a projected series will be a meeting of experts in stone conservation, to be held early in 1990 in Rome in cooperation with Unesco and the Getty Conservation Institute.

3. *ICCROM's third statutory function is assistance to Member States* through missions of experts who offer expertise, inspect restoration works, or supply technical assistance. This is a very important area of activity, especially for the developing countries among our Member States. The need for technical as well as financial assistance is enormous, while ICCROM's budgetary means are limited. We need a clear policy in this field: we should avoid local, ad hoc action where we cannot verify the professional impact of these activities, and concentrate on regional programmes of greater scope.

We must thus establish a *long-term programme of cooperation with all our Member States*. ICCROM is an intergovernmental organization, and therefore our permanent partners are and should be governments, represented by the official agencies appointed to collaborate with us (these vary depending on the country: ministries of culture, ministries of education and others) as well as their embassies in Rome. Contacts with our Member States cannot be merely occasional - at the General Assembly, say, or during an ambassador's call on the director, or once a year when candidates for training are presented. ICCROM undertakes various forms of assistance to our Member States, but they must facilitate our activities. To organize cooperation with the regions and countries, we need current information with regard to the *situation of the heritage in our Member States*: we await such information for inclusion in our data bank.

4. *ICCROM's fourth statutory function is training*. The last in the statutes, this function has come first during the entire period of ICCROM's existence and has engaged the most of our energies and means. ICCROM has become known worldwide primarily as an organization offering post-graduate international courses at Rome in architectural conservation, conservation of mural paintings and natural sciences applied to conservation.

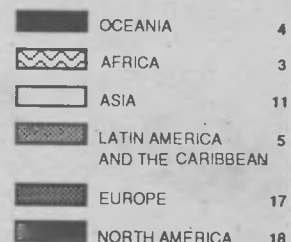
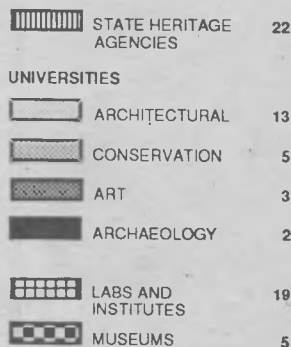
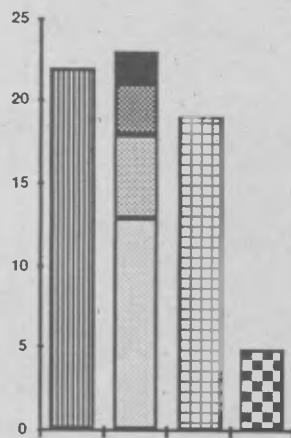
Given the current situation of training internationally, we must carefully consider what ICCROM's present and future training function should be. I do not believe that rote repetition of the present course programme corresponds to the needs of our time. We are thus beginning to introduce a complex system, following our statutes, which call us not only to organize courses in Rome, but also, if not primarily, to organize, supervise and coordinate training in our Member States. Thus we see three tasks in education, with involvement at three successive levels.

### The national programme

Coordinate activities and verify the educational level of local centres for post-graduate training and work consistently with these centres (many of which are our Associate Members).

We have observed the greatest development of training at the local level in the field of architectural and urban conservation. To foster cooperation among training centres in this field (exchange of curricula and educational approaches), we are organizing a meeting at Ferrara in October 1989, together with Unesco and ICOMOS, and inviting directors of the 40 most advanced post-

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



graduate courses to participate. In the years to come, we will systematically cover training centres in other fields of conservation in the same manner.

We must ask ourselves how ICCROM can contribute to the development of conservation training at the university level (e.g. creation of new departments for conservation of art objects, inclusion of the subject of "conservation" in the curricula of all architects, urbanists, and engineers, as well as art historians and archaeologists). It is known that the underdevelopment of basic training at the university level is one of the greatest obstacles in conservation training.

### The international programme

Following the model of the wood conservation course at Trondheim (Norway), organize a network of international courses in different sectors of conservation, together with outstanding national centres. These courses will benefit from the experience and the technical grounding of the respective centres. Participants will receive international certificates. Several possibilities for organizing this type of course are under discussion.

Some are already in preparation, namely a course on archaeology of historic monuments at Split (Yugoslavia) with Zagreb University, conservation of historic furniture at Paris with the *Mobilier de France*, conservation of paper at Vienna with the National Library, mural paintings at Lucknow, India, with the National Research Centre for Conservation, revitalization of the historic centres of Islamic cities at Tunis with Tunisian authorities. In 1989, a course on mosaics conservation, prepared jointly with the Italian Central Restoration Institute, will be held in Rome, and a course on preservation of the earthen architectural heritage will be held in Grenoble (France) in cooperation with CRATerre.

Our programme of organizing ICCROM courses jointly with outstanding national centres should change the policy of ICCROM's assistance to various training initiatives. To date, we have supported different local courses, without having much input regarding the level of training. Now we would like to subsidize courses organized jointly with ICCROM with more substantial sums, while continuing support in developing countries as in the past.

### The central programme: Rome

Training offered by ICCROM at Rome should not duplicate that given elsewhere, but enhance it at a higher level in three directions.

1. In areas where training at local centres (national programme) or ICCROM centres in different countries (international programme) is already developed, a programme of *training for teachers and researchers* should be organized.

Training of trainers is the most urgent need, but also the most difficult, as trainers must train themselves, adding teaching skills to their professional and scientific experience. One cannot "teach" teachers in a course: an individual refresher programme is necessary. We envisage two types of "training of trainers":

- current trainers, especially those responsible for conservation courses at university level, are given priority in the selection of candidates for all courses organized by ICCROM, so that they can update their professional knowledge;
- beginning in the academic year 1990/91, ICCROM will introduce refresher programmes for a group of teachers. A three-month internship (the winter trimester), supported by an ICCROM scholarship, will include an individual study programme and seminars on methodology offered periodically by eminent conservation professors. Applications are hereby solicited.

Research training will be implemented through the fellowship system mentioned above. Under the agreement for cooperation between ICCROM and the University of York, it will be possible to prepare a doctoral dissertation at ICCROM.

2. In fields of conservation where training does not exist as yet, we should organize *post-graduate training for practitioners*, at the highest level possible. Such courses will act as models and fill in some of the gaps on the training map.

3. To improve the catastrophic situation in various developing regions, we should undertake *basic training* partly in Rome and partly in the regions concerned. This will be the *regional development programme* (e.g. the PREMA project).

The programme of future activities that I submitted to the ICCROM Council for discussion goes well beyond our present possibilities. It cannot be completely implemented in our current premises. Yet it is based on a profound hope that, despite the disillusionments of the past year, the Italian government will keep its word and that, if it cannot expand ICCROM's premises in the Hospice of San Michele, it will offer new headquarters adequate to our present and future needs.

In publishing the text above, which was prepared for the 45th session of the ICCROM Council in May 1989, I would like to call on all our Member States and institutional Associate Members, asking them to participate in a general discussion of the long-term activity programme of ICCROM. We await your criticisms, your comments and your proposals. This will help us to improve our programme before it is submitted for approval to the General Assembly in May 1990. With thanks in advance.





# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Next year, 7-9 May 1990, the 16th biennial General Assembly will include special events to celebrate our 30th anniversary, and will be held under the patronage of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Among other distinguished personages, the Secretary General of Unesco, Federico Mayor, has agreed to attend. All ICCROM Member States are invited to send delegates, and Associate Members are entitled to send observers.

Last year, the 15th General Assembly was held in Rome from 9-11 May 1988. Delegates from 58 Member States attended, as well as observers from Unesco, UNDP/Unesco, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique (IRPA), several Italian conservation institutions and some 20 Associate Members.

The inaugural ceremony included speeches by ICCROM's director, Cevat Erder, Mrs Anne Raidl, Director of the Unesco Division of Cultural Heritage, H.E. Mr Silvio Balanzino, Vice-Director of Cultural Relations of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Prof. Francesco Sisinni, Director-General, Italian Ministry of Cultural Property and the Environment.

Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium) was elected president of the session, and the vice-presidents were Jean Coural (France), Colin Pearson (Australia), and Eugène Kindo Bouadi (Côte d'Ivoire).

The ICCROM Award for outstanding service in conservation was presented to Albert France Lanord (France), represented by his son, and to Bruno Mühlethaler (Switzerland).

Delegates reviewed reports on finances and activities, and approved the draft budget and programme for the next biennium. Despite the declining purchasing power of the dollar, ICCROM has managed so far to keep its major programmes intact and avoid drastic cuts in personnel. The assembly explored various ways to strengthen ICCROM's financial situation, and adopted a proposal that 45% of Member State contributions be paid in dollars and 55% in local currency.

Special presentations on aspects of awareness of preservation of cultural property were given by L. Masschelein-Kleiner, A. Daoulatti, F. Sisinni, and T. Marasovic. The ICCROM section heads summarized their recent work and future projects. There were also many interesting presentations by delegates about particular concerns in their countries.

The assembly supported an appeal by the delegate of Lebanon, who called for Member States to discourage illegal traffic of Lebanese artifacts and to help in protection of the country's cultural heritage. This concept was extended to all areas of conflict where cultural property is threatened.

The recommendations of the meeting on "Conservation of Collections of Museums South of the Sahara: Training of Personnel" were adopted. They called for ICCROM to carry out a feasibility study on a ten-year programme for training African museum personnel.

The assembly also resolved that countries in arrears with contributions for any three, non-consecutive years will not be allowed to vote in future sessions until their payments are in order.

Some pleasant social events accompanied the meeting, including an inaugural reception offered by the Director-General for Cultural Relations of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and an evening reception offered by ICCROM. An excursion took delegates to the Italian State Archives and Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza, the Casanatense Library, and the churches of Santo Stefano Rotondo and SS. Giovanni and Paolo, where they were kindly received and guided by local personnel.

Officers of the General Assembly.  
From left: C. Pearson, J. Coural, L. Masschelein-Kleiner, C. Erder (Director), E. Kindo Bouadi.





Andrzej Tomaszewski, ICCROM's new director.

### Director Appointed

Prof. Dr. Andrzej Tomaszewski was appointed Director of ICCROM by the General Assembly. His mandate, commencing on 5 July 1988, is for a six-year period, subject to confirmation every two years. He has replaced Prof. Cevat Erder, who has returned to Middle East Technical University at Ankara, Turkey.

A Polish citizen, Professor Tomaszewski was director of the Institute of History of Architecture and Art at Warsaw Technical University. His background includes an M.A. in the History of Art and an M.Sc. in Architecture, with further studies at the University of Poitiers, France, the Rome University School of Architectural History, and ICCROM (ARC69). He has a doctorate and post-doctoral degree in history of art and architecture from Warsaw Technical University.

Prof. Tomaszewski is chairman of the ICOMOS International Training Committee. He has had an impressive number of tenures as a teacher in architecture and the history of art, and has participated actively in major archaeological excavations throughout Europe. He is a member of the Unesco National Commission and the ICOMOS and ICOM National Committees of Poland. A renowned lecturer and author in his field, he has delivered papers at universities in many countries and has some 80 publications to his credit.

Addressing the assembly, Prof. Tomaszewski expressed his desire to collaborate with Unesco and all other international organizations working in the field, and asked the Member States for their support.

### New Council Elected

Members of the 1988-89 Council are as follows: O.P. Agrawal (India), A. Almagro Gorbea (Spain), C. Asmar (Lebanon), A. Bouchemal (Algeria), H. Bansa (F.R.G.), N. El Khatib Boujibar (Morocco), D. Christou (Cyprus), J. Coural (France), S. Diaz-Berrio (Mexico), C. Gruchy (Canada), M. Harbi-Riahi (Tunisia), N. Ito (Japan), E. Kindo Bouadi (Côte d'Ivoire), P. Lasko (U.K.), J. Lodewijks (Netherlands), J.M. Magaña Juárez (Guatemala), T. Marasovic (Yugoslavia), L. Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium), C. Pearson (Australia), A.C. da Silva Telles (Brazil), L. Van Zelst (U.S.A.).

The Council officers are L. Masschelein-Kleiner, Chairman; O.P. Agrawal and N. Ito, Vice-Chairmen.

The members of the Finance and Programme Committee are O.P. Agrawal, A. Almagro Gorbea, J. Coural, N. Ito, P. Lasko (Chairman), L. Masschelein-Kleiner (ex-officio), and L. Van Zelst. Members of the Standards and Training Committee are H. Bansa (Chairman), J. Lodewijks, J.M. Magaña Juárez, T. Marasovic, L. Masschelein-Kleiner (ex-officio), and C. Pearson.

The group expressed its deep thanks and appreciation to Paul Perrot, who has left the Council after long years of devoted service. He was Chairman of Council from 1986-1988, and head of the Finance & Programme Committee since 1979.

### MEMBER STATES

We are pleased to announce that two new countries became Member States of ICCROM in 1988, bringing the total number to 80. They are Burkina Faso (4 January) and Argentina (29 August).

### An Appeal for Ecuador

In April 1988, some 400 pieces of fine archaeological jewellery were stolen from the Museo "Carlos Zevallos Menéndez" of the Casa de la Cultura Núcleo of Guayas. One of the most representative is illustrated here.

ICCROM would like to alert the international community regarding this theft and appeal to all ex-





perts and Member Countries to discourage the illicit trade in stolen works. Anyone with information that might help the government of Ecuador recover these pieces of great artistic and historical importance should contact the Permanent Delegate of Ecuador to Unesco, Ambassador Juan Cueva J., Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris, France.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The following institutions were accepted as Associate Members in 1988:

- Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, School of Architecture, Ahmedabad, India
- CENTROMIDCA (Centro Interamericano de Microfilmación y Restauración de Documentos, Libros y Fotografías), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
- CIRMA (Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamérica), La Antigua Guatemala, Guatemala
- Indian Museum, Calcutta, India
- Institute of Handicrafts and Industrial Design, Vantaa, Finland
- Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, San Juan, Puerto Rico
- INTACH -- Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, New Delhi, India
- State Conservation Centre of South Australia, Department for the Arts, Adelaide, South Australia
- Universidad Complutense, Facultad de Bellas Artes, Dept. de Pintura, Sección Restauración, Madrid, Spain
- University of Victoria, Cultural Resource Management Program, Victoria, B.C., Canada
- Honorary Associate Member: National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

## COMPUTING AT ICCROM

In response to a review of computing carried out in 1987, a technical unit was formed to advise on and implement computer plans. The unit members are D.R. Chartier, M. García, J. Malliet and C. Rockwell, who have worked together closely to foresee both the hardware and software needs of ICCROM's future activities. Proposals for an over-all ICCROM computer system have been approved for development in 1989.

A new computer system was specified for Administration, and the design and programming is being done by Chartier and Malliet. The system is envisioned not solely as an accounting system but as an entire set of operations. Registration of accounts from last year is progressing and there are already many enhancements compared to the old system.



## PREMISES

Following several reminders by ICCROM to the Italian authorities concerning the schedule of occupation, the General Assembly again stressed the need for a precise timetable for the completion of the restoration works in the northern courtyard in order to make it possible for ICCROM to take possession of these premises in accordance with the long-standing agreement with the Italian Government. Further efforts to clarify the situation are going forward.

## PERSONNEL

ICCROM welcomes new staff members:

Catherine Antomarchi was employed on 1 November 1988 as Assistant Coordinator of the PREMA Course, on a three-year, fixed-term contract.

Marie France Adolphe was employed from 1 July to 31 December 1988 to carry out secretarial work for the preparation of PREMA '88.

M. Anna Stewart was employed throughout 1988 to carry out secretarial work for the promotion of teaching and special programmes.

Benoît V. de Tapol was employed throughout 1988 to set up the pilot course in French on the control of climate.

Julia Anne Dearing was employed from 14 March to 31 December 1988 as consultant for the library, responsible for periodicals, writing and editing abstracts of scientific literature, helping in development of the Conservation Information Network and BCIN, and advising on creation of a new system for the audiovisual collection.

Eftychia Greenway, who has been associated with ICCROM since 1986 on a voluntary basis, was engaged as a consultant for public relations and fund raising from 5 July to 31 December 1988.

### Departures

Paul M. Schwartzbaum, after an extended leave of absence, will terminate his service to ICCROM in February 1989. Paul will be working as chief conservator at the Guggenheim Museum in Venice and New York.

A large ceremonial ring, one of the 400 objects stolen from the Museo "Carlos Zevallos Menéndez" in Ecuador.

# QUESTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS



## SUPPORT OF TRAINING

Training in conservation of cultural property is an on-going concern at ICCROM. In 1984, the Council established an office to support training, and asked Gaël de Guichen to develop some initiatives in this area. Newsletter 11 reported on his ideas for this venture, and now we are checking back with him to see how they have evolved in the interim.

***One of the areas you wanted to support was refresher training for professionals already active in the field. What did you do?***

We contacted a number of institutions that specialize in various aspects of conservation, and asked them to consider running short refresher courses, often with some ICCROM funding. In 1985, we published a schedule of 14 courses being offered in different European institutions.

Basically, we got off to a good start, but then had to reduce the scope of the project, due to the declining value of the dollar and the need to continue other ICCROM programmes that were already in place. Nevertheless, we are still cooperating with two institutions that offer a regular schedule of refresher courses. One is the Institute of Archaeology (London) Summer School, coordinated by Jim Black (MUR82). Another is the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation (Copenhagen), coordinated by Steen Bjarnhof. All their courses have been popular and well-attended, and the number of offerings has continued to grow. In addition, the two institutions themselves are now working together to coordinate scheduling and advertising.

***These courses focus primarily on museum collections. What about architectural conservation?***

ICCROM has worked for many years with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies at York, England, supporting their course in Conservation of Historic Structures and other short courses. A joint project with CRATerre, one of our Associate Members, is also now underway, with Alejandro Alva as the ICCROM contact person. In 1989, these two organizations will collaborate on a seminar and an intensive course on preservation of earthen architecture.

***Do you have any future plans in this area of refresher courses?***

We have just announced a short course in the safeguard of archaeological mosaics, which will be held next fall (for details, see Course Announcements). We would also like to repeat a week-long course in photographic conservation, which has been given once in Rome in collaboration with the French Academy in Villa Medici.

***Another thrust of the training office is to promote circulation and development of didactic materials. What has happened in this area?***

Frankly, the reproduction and circulation of didactic materials proved to be even more complicated than we had anticipated. Good-quality materials (models - experiments) are very costly to reproduce. They are also often linked to a personal teaching style, and are not necessarily so effective on their own. Ultimately, we found our efforts were rather fragmentary -- some slides and photocopies here and there -- so we decided to focus on development of a complete teaching kit.

***What was your pilot project?***

Our first project dealt with climate control, and we have now produced all the material and tried it out. The full kit includes an introductory manual, a student text/workbook (700 pages), a reference file with more than 70 articles, catalogues and leaflets, a guidance book for the instructor, and 12 boxes containing experiments, instruments and sample objects (50 kg). The information is broken down into 49 sections, with an exam at the end of each unit. The original version is in French; a Spanish translation is available, and an English one is in the works.

The material can be used in two ways:

- as a background resource for a teacher who uses only part of the material.
- as a self-teaching course, monitored by an instructor who does not lecture, but answers questions and corrects the exams.

It has been used several times in the first mode, and twice in the second, in Rome and in Chile (see Courses Outside ICCROM).



### ***How did you go about accomplishing all this?***

The basic approach was inspired by the material used by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization for field teaching. Over the past three years, several people have worked on various aspects of the project, including Catherine Antomarchi, Benoît de Tapol, Chantal Bureau, and myself. We estimate it has taken about 150 weeks' work, with Benoît dedicating the majority of the time, once the concepts and structure were established.

### ***What next?***

We feel that this kind of self-teaching system is very promising. We are keeping in close contact with the Danish School of Conservation, who are developing a kit on relining (with support from the Getty Conservation Institute). They are using a slightly different approach, but it will still require virtually as much work to put it all together. Basically, you could say that this kind of development is not easy, but we are encouraged with its potential for creation and circulation of didactic material.

### ***Another goal of the office was to help promote basic training in countries where little or none exists. How did you approach this problem?***

This is certainly the field where we have put the most effort. As I said last time, Africa was identified in a Unesco survey as having the most critical need in this area: there were no conservation schools as such, and only two regional centres dealing with general museology but not specifically conservation. This situation led us to run a one-month pilot course on



textile conservation in 1984, which was then followed by another on preventive measures for the conservation of wood, both held in Mali. Realizing that the impact was much too superficial, we then took a leap forward by creating the first 11-month course for African museum personnel actively in service. This was possible thanks to the cooperation of the Pigorini Ethnographic Museum in Rome and the University of Paris I, which created a special diploma.

As described under "Training at ICCROM", the pilot phase, which consisted of three courses and cost \$950,000, is drawing to a close. We are deeply grateful to the funding agencies that supported this phase.

The project, called PREMA (Prevention in Museums of Africa), has since snowballed, and we are launching an ambitious programme for 1990-2000. It will include the following:

- 11-month, university-level courses held in Rome, offered alternately in English and French;
- three-month courses at the national level, held in museums in English-speaking countries on a rotating basis; the first of these is scheduled for 15 September-17 December 1989, in Ghana.
- similar, three-month courses in French-speaking countries; the first of these will be held in Côte d'Ivoire in April-June 1990.
- a seminar for museum directors;
- a follow-up schedule of technical assistance;
- a programme for future teachers.

The last point is especially important, as one of our primary objectives is to have Africans actively involved in teaching for the entire project. We would like to have at least 40% African teaching staff within five years.

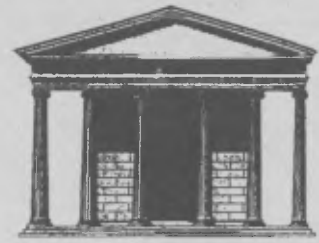
### ***After five years, what is your general feeling about this initiative to stimulate and support training?***

Well, I feel it has certainly answered some pressing requests from the field, but there is still much to do. As our means are limited and the involvement often quite intense, we will have to select each new area of application carefully. We would welcome any advice or suggestions for possible orientation from our readers.

The self-teaching unit on climate control includes a manual and workbook, reference files, experiments, instruments and sample objects.



# COURSES



## MUR88

**Directors**  
Laura and Paolo Mora

**Coordinator *ad interim***  
Rodolfo Luján

**Assistants**  
Monica Martelli  
Martin Kleinsasser  
Francesca Persegati  
(Rome worksite)  
Lorenza D'Alessandro  
(Sermoneta)

## SEC88

**Coordinator**  
Gaël de Guichen

**Assistants**  
Marina Regni  
Anna Stewart

## SPC88

**Coordinator**  
Duane Chartier

**Assistant Coordinator**  
Gabriela Krist

**Laboratory Assistant**  
Teresa Iaquina

## TRAINING AT ICCROM

### Conservation of Mural Paintings

This course was held from 9 February to 3 June in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR), Rome. Fifteen participants from thirteen countries attended on a full-time basis and three observers were accepted for shorter periods. Lectures were given in Italian and French, with simultaneous translation into English, since all participants had a good knowledge of that language. The course followed the same programme as in previous years. Some basic lectures were given jointly with the course on Scientific Principles of Conservation. The programme included theoretical lectures, visits and practical worksite training at Santa Maria dell'Anima in Rome, and at the Caetani Castle in Sermoneta.

### Preventive Conservation in Museums

The 14th session of this course was given in English from 27 September to 14 October with 16 participants from nine countries. Among the participants, mostly restorers, there were two researchers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Brazilian architect, a specialist in climate from the Federal Office of Historical Monuments in Vienna and the Head of Administrative and Financial Services of the Grand Palais in Paris. The wide range of professionals who apply testifies to their continuing interest in keeping abreast of developments in the field of prevention.

### Scientific Principles of Conservation

The course was attended by 13 participants from 12 countries. There were also numerous observers, and many requests had to be limited due to pressures on laboratory space.

Changes were made in the general organization of lectures, and steps were taken to strengthen the introductory period in order to give greater continuity to the course. More emphasis was placed on class participation and problem solving. Explicit lectures on statics and dynamics of materials were also included. There was a considerable emphasis on participants' presentation skills in view of the need to improve communication

among professionals within the field. Another new feature of the course was weekly evaluation forms which were completed by both students and lecturers in order to provide data for immediate course content and organizational changes as well as to act as a future basis for statistical comparisons. Further revisions are planned for 1989.

There were several visits to local restoration laboratories, museums, churches, and a foundry, as well as a trip to the Etruscan tombs at Tarquinia and Cerveteri. There was also one study tour which took participants to Assisi, Perugia (for 2nd Annual Conference on Nondestructive Testing), Florence, Mantua, Milan, and Venice. The Pigorini Ethnographic Museum again graciously hosted participants for museum climate and lighting surveys during the week on museum environment. Additions to the unit on museum environment and collections care were lectures and working sessions on disaster planning, pollutant damage and conservation laboratory design.

### *Didactic Material Development*

Due to the diversity of materials and techniques covered in the course, there has been a great accumulation of potential didactic material and handouts but there is no consistency to their form and content. The first phase of gathering material to provide a more integrated material science ap-





proach was begun in 1988. It will require at least another 1.5-2 years in order to produce a reasonable medium-level textbook for the course and for external sales.

### Rome University Architectural Conservation Course

The Scuola di Perfezionamento per lo Studio ed il Restauro dei Monumenti of the University of Rome organized its regular post-graduate courses in architectural conservation on the premises of ICCROM. A new generation of these two-year courses is initiated every year, and therefore two groups of students attend simultaneously. The programme, under the direction of Prof. Gaetano Miarelli-Mariani, was coordinated by Prof. Stefano Marani. Maria Elisabetta Gregori and Bruno Menichelli acted as assistants.

### Seminar on Teaching Skills and the Use of Teaching Materials

A sixth seminar, led by Robert Ferguson (GBR) of the Institute of Education, University of London, was held from 8-12 June. There were nine participants, several of whom had already attended another ICCROM course. In view of the vital importance of teacher training, the General Assembly has decided to include this course in ICCROM's regular programme.



### Architectural Conservation

This five-month course was attended by 19 participants from 17 countries, together with three observers for shorter periods. The schedule followed the same lines as last year, with minor changes in the subjects and lecturers. Guided visits were organized to several restoration sites in Rome and to Pompeii. A seminar on urban conservation was again organized in the city and region of Ferrara under the direction of Carlo Cesari, Head of the City Planning Office.

Participants contributed by giving a seminar on their own countries and work in conservation and by pursuing individual study projects. Particular attention was given to the study of historic colour schemes with the contribution of Laura Sbordoni-Mora (ITA) and Frank Matero (Columbia University, USA). Special financial contributions were received from the World Heritage Fund of Unesco and the governments of Canada and Finland for various aspects of the programme.

### Preservation of the Photographic Heritage

This seminar, jointly organized and financed by the French Academy and ICCROM, was held from 16-20 May. Most of the lectures were held at the Villa Medici. The seminar was addressed to persons in charge of large photographic collections, principally in the Mediterranean basin. Given the positive response, it is likely that this seminar will be repeated.

### The PREMA Project

#### PREMA 87

The pilot phase of this project has focused on three university-level courses in preventive conservation for technicians from sub-Saharan African museums. Each course is 11 months long.

Following the first session in French (1986-87), PREMA 87 was held in English from September 1987 to July 1988, as reported in *Newsletter 14*.

The 11 English-speaking participants benefited from special collaboration and support from the University of London, which provided teachers (two sections of the course) and helped arrange a

### ARC88

Coordinator  
Jukka Jokilehto

Assistant Coordinator  
Alejandro Alva

Technical Consultant  
Jeanne Marie Teutonico

Field-work and Visits  
Roberto Marta

### Lecturers

Anne Cartier-Bresson  
Head, Photographic Restoration Workshop City of Paris

James Reilly  
Director, The Image Permanence Institute  
Rochester, New York

Grant Romer  
Head, Photographic Conservation Department  
International Museum of Photography George Eastman House,  
Rochester, New York

PREMA = Preventive Conservation in African Museums South of the Sahara

The ICCROM family, 1988

**Coordinator**  
G. de Guichen

**Assistant Coordinator**  
Catherine Antomarchi

**Assistant**  
Alain Godonou

**PREMA Sponsors**  
Unesco  
EEC - European Economic Community  
ACCT - Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation  
DANIDA - Denmark  
Ministry for Cooperation - France  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Italy  
NORAD - Norway  
SIDA - Sweden  
Cooperation for Development and Humanitarian Aid - Switzerland  
ODA - United Kingdom  
Dapper Foundation  
Ford Foundation  
Getty Grant Program  
Skaggs Foundation  
UTA - Union des Transports Aériens

15-day study tour to Paris, London and Oxford, which marked the end of the course. In all, there were 24 teachers and assistants from prestigious institutions such as the British Museum, the Glenbow Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, the Universities of London and Paris, and research centres such as the Canadian Conservation Institute and the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique. The programme was organized jointly with the L. Pigorini Ethnographic Museum and Intercultura.

The expenses of \$300,000 were entirely covered by grants from external agencies. Their generous support is highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

### PREMA 88

PREMA 88 began in mid-November 1988 and will finish at the end of October 1989. This third session, which is in French, has 11 participants from national museums in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire. PREMA 88 is the last part of the pilot phase.

Two major innovations were introduced this year:

- Alain Godonou (BEN), a participant in PREMA 86, acts as a full-time course assistant, and each participant takes turns in helping him in his duties.
- PREMA opened its doors to European ethnographic museums by allowing two observers from the Museum of Bergamo to attend classes for the entire course period.



Masks in the store-room of an African museum.

### Studies for PREMA 1990-2000

Along with the completion of the pilot phase, ICCROM has also been defining a final project.

#### *Evaluation of Needs*

In February 1988, ICCROM carried out a survey in sub-Saharan African museums to assess conservation problems and needs for training personnel in this field. Questionnaires were sent to 61 museums in 46 countries. The response was highly representative, with 60% of the museums replying. They indicated alarming conservation conditions and confirmed the need for training personnel. The survey was financed by the EEC.

#### *Organizational Seminar*

In April, with Unesco support, ICCROM held a seminar which brought together nearly all those who had contributed financially and technically to the PREMA project. The aim was to study the problem of training personnel in African museums and to establish a common course of action.

Of the 32 persons who attended the seminar, there were African representatives from the West African Museum Project (IAI) and the Jos and Niamey Centres, as well as European delegates from international organizations (Unesco, UNDP, ACCT, EEC) cooperation agencies (Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom), and the universities concerned with the project (Paris-Sorbonne and London).

The resolutions of the seminar were accepted by ICCROM's XVth General Assembly and called for the pilot phase to be continued (hence PREMA 88) and for a feasibility study to be undertaken.

#### *Feasibility Study*

In October and November, C. Antomarchi, accompanied by two African experts, Messrs Ardouin and Arinze, carried out a seven-week mission in twelve sub-Saharan countries. The aim was to assess the impact of the first two PREMA courses, to collect opinions of African professionals with respect to the development of the course, and to define actions to be taken both in Rome and in Africa during the next decade (1990-2000). The mission was financed by DANIDA.





## TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

### International Course on Wood Conservation Technology, Trondheim, Norway

The course was held at the Norwegian Institute of Technology (NTH) from 27 June to 26 July. It was organized by the Norwegian Central Office of Historic Monuments in collaboration with ICCROM and ICOMOS, and with the sponsorship of Unesco, the Norwegian Ministry of Environment and ICCROM. The intensive, mid-career programme was coordinated by Dr Knut Einar Larsen and Nils Marstein and attended by 20 participants from 19 countries. Lecturers from ICCROM included G. de Guichen, J. Jokilehto, and L. and P. Mora, who covered the history and theory of conservation, treatment of painted surfaces, and preventive conservation of collections. The next session of this course will be held in 1990 (see Course Announcements).

### Summer Courses in Denmark

With ICCROM support, the one-week refresher courses at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts were held for the third time. This year, they covered structural stabilization of paintings on canvas - low pressure techniques, and conservation of photographic material - creation of good-quality reproductions of museum objects. Response to these courses has been very high, with a large number of applications.

### Summer Schools, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, United Kingdom

As in past years, ICCROM supported the courses given at the Institute of Archaeology from late June to August. The programme this year included 16 one-week courses on conservation. In 1989, the Institute of Archaeology and the Danish Conservation School will combine forces on some of these summer courses.

### Stone Conservation, Istanbul, Turkey

At the invitation of the Central Conservation Laboratories of Istanbul and Unesco, a short

course on stone conservation was organized in Istanbul from 3-16 July by ICCROM and the ICR. The course was coordinated and taught by Dr Marisa Tabasso (ITA) and Giuseppina Gazio (ITA).

### Easel Paintings Conservation, Baghdad, Iraq

15-26 November. Under Unesco contract, Carlo Giantomassi (ITA) and R. Luján lectured and gave practical demonstrations of diagnosis and treatment of contemporary paintings on canvas for the "Easel Paintings Conservation Course" for the Arab States. There were 14 participants from six Arab countries. Theoretical lectures were given in the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States and in the Sadam Centre. Practical work was done in the laboratory of the Contemporary Art Museum in Baghdad.



### Preventive Conservation for Future Trainers, Santiago, Chile

At the invitation of the Andes Foundation, G. de Guichen and Benoît de Tapol gave a course on preventive conservation aimed at future trainers. The programme was organized by the Direction of Museums, Libraries and Archives and was a follow-up to the seminar given by de Guichen in 1984.

This year's course marked a new departure in ICCROM's approach to training, with the introduction of a series of self-teaching units on museum climate (see Viewpoints). This material was given its first field trial with participants in the course in Chile. While learning the subject matter, the fu-

Baghdad: G. Giantomassi (centre left) giving a demonstration at the regional course on easel paintings conservation.

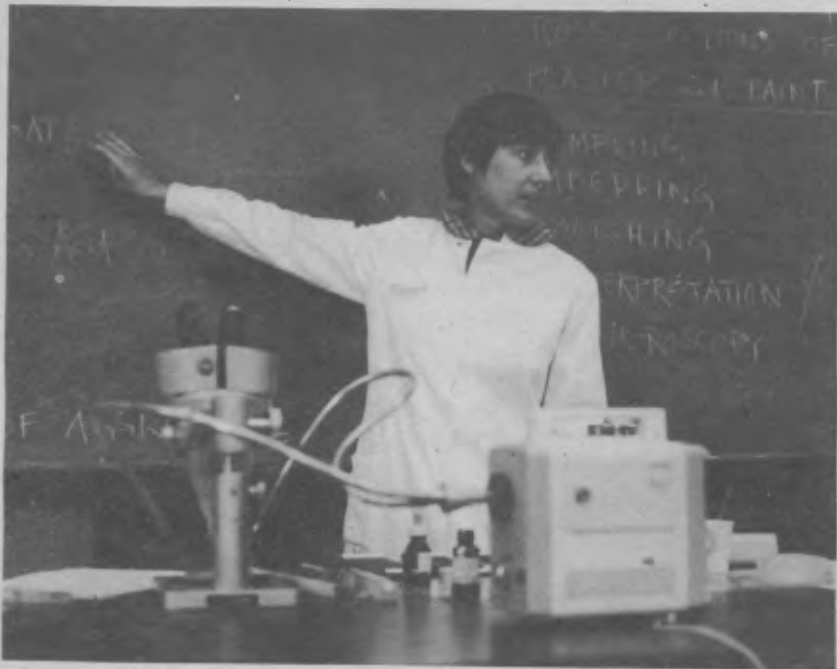
ture trainers were thus also exposed to an alternative teaching method. The participants were enthusiastic about the new individual study units, as indicated by their responses to an evaluation form.

### **Analysis and Conservation of Architectural Surfaces, Havana, Cuba**

At the invitation of the Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología (CNCRM), J. Jokilehto, I. Massari (ITA), F. Matero (USA) and J.M. Teutonico lectured on principles of conservation and planning of historic areas, analysis and treatment of humidity in historic structures, and analysis and treatment of architectural surfaces to the short course in architectural conservation organized in November by the Centro in collaboration with Unesco. Two 18th-century buildings in Old Havana were studied during the course, and practical sessions were carried out in the new laboratory facility of the CNCRM. A proposal was formulated for future collaboration on the creation of a model colour plan for the historic centre of Matanzas. The mission was financed by Unesco.

This year's course, lasting two weeks, was the fourth organized so far. It was attended by about 50 architects, urban planners and architectural historians from Cuba and several other Latin American countries.

Havana:  
J.M. Teutonico lecturing to the course on analysis and conservation of architectural surfaces.



## **ICCROM PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COURSES**

### **Andorra**

5-10 September. At the invitation of the Department of National Cultural Heritage, G. de Guichen gave five days of lectures on new techniques in conservation of mural paintings and methodologies of intervention. The course was organized by E. Guillamet and R. Baglioni.

### **Chile**

Arica: 19 June-5 July. J.M. Teutonico was one of the principal lecturers for a course on "Conservation of Archaeological Sites", sponsored by the GCI with the Universidad de Tarapacá and the UNDP/Unesco Regional Office of Latin America.

### **Finland**

Helsinki: 22-26 August. A. Alva, J. Jokilehto and J.M. Teutonico were principal lecturers at the Building Conservation 88 Symposium, organized by the Centre for Continuing Education of Helsinki University of Technology in collaboration with the Ministries of Education and Environment, the National Board of Antiquities, and the Unesco National Commission.

The symposium was conceived in three parts: a workshop for 40 specialists, a building conservation seminar for about 100 participants, and lectures for the general public.

J.M. Teutonico also stayed on to consult on the creation of a small architectural conservation analytical facility for the National Board of Antiquities.

Vantaa: 27 September-2 October. At the invitation of the Institute of Handicrafts and Industrial Design, an ICCROM Associate Member, J. Jokilehto gave a series of 12 lectures on the history and theory of conservation.

### **France**

Grenoble: 17-18 May. A. Alva was invited to lecture in the course on earthen architecture organized by CRATerre, in collaboration with the Architecture School of the University of Grenoble.



## Italy

February-April. At the invitation of the Polytechnic of Turin, J. Jokilehto gave a series of 18 lectures on preservation history and theory. The lecture series was offered as a complement to the regular course on architectural conservation taught by Prof. Andrea Bruno.

Ferrara: July and September. A. Alva lectured at the "Palladio" project course on crafts for the preservation of the architectural heritage, organized by ECIPAR/CNA.

Udine: 21 October. At the invitation of "Civici Musei e Gallerie di Storia e Arte", G. de Guichen lectured on climate and lighting for the refresher course for personnel of public museums.

## Mexico

Mexico City: 7-19 November. At the invitation of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), C. Cesari and I. Massari (ITA) lectured on the principles of urban conservation and on the treatment of humidity in historic structures in a short course entitled "Conservation of Cultural Property Registered on the World Heritage List", organized by INAH and Unesco.

## Spain

Granada: 20-25 November. At the invitation of the University of Granada, A. Alva lectured to the 3rd Course on Architectural Rehabilitation on "Themes on the Restoration of Granadine Architecture".

## Sweden

Gothenberg: 19-23 October. At the invitation of Prof. Jan Rosvall, Director of Conservation at Gothenberg University, Sir Bernard Feilden spent two days in lectures and consultations. An Honorary Doctorate was also conferred on the Director Emeritus. Conservation is now a recognized academic discipline at the university, and the department has several new and significant ideas about the profession of conservator/restorer. The Institute of Conservation is also an Associate Member of ICCROM.

## Thailand

Bangkok: 16 September. R. Luján gave a lecture entitled "Case Study: The Study and Preservation of Mural Paintings of Pagan" for the course on "Conservation of Ancient Cities and Settlements" as part of the Seameo Programme for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA).

## United Kingdom

London: 18-25 May. P.M. Schwartzbaum, as a member of the Board of Studies of the Wall Paintings Course of the Courtauld Institute, taught in the programme, took part in discussions concerning the curriculum and selected students for the next three-year cycle. In July, he served as one of the examiners in the technical board, which evaluated students and granted diplomas to the first graduating class. This programme is jointly sponsored and funded by the GCI.

York: September-November. As a part of ICCROM's collaboration with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of the University of York, Sir Bernard Feilden lectured on preservation topics to various groups in the programme.

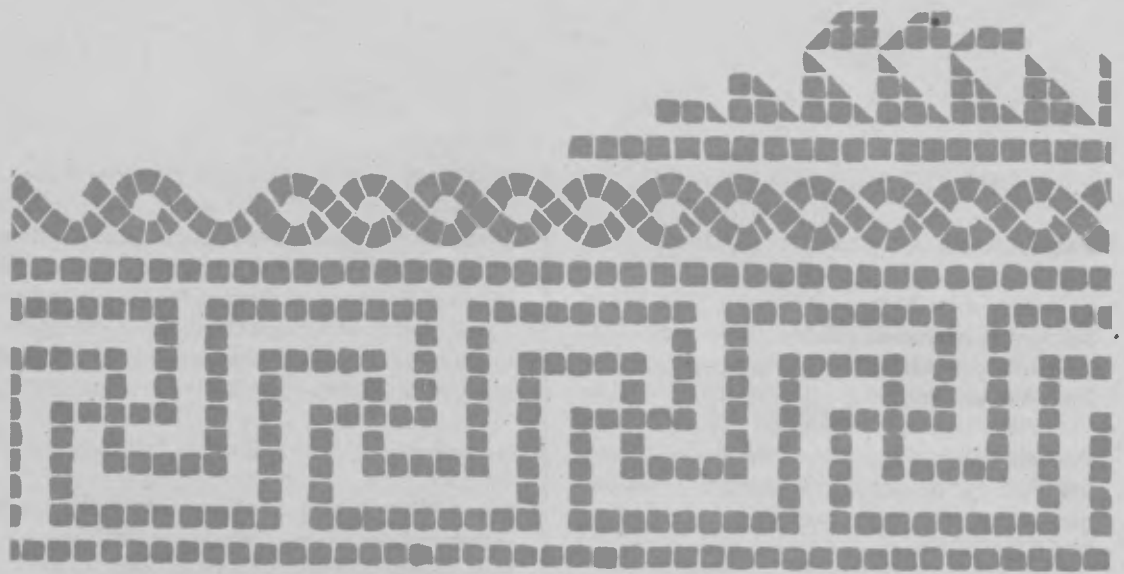
## United States

Santa Fe, NM: 18-28 September. At the invitation of local preservation bodies, J.M. Teutonico was the principal lecturer at a laboratory training course in the analysis of building materials. The course took place at the architectural conserva-

Santa Fe, New Mexico : fieldwork in the analysis of building materials.







tion laboratory recently established at the Museum of New Mexico. Local sites were utilized for field work, and laboratory sessions focused on the analysis of earthen materials, mortars and paints.

Philadelphia, PA: 30 September-21 October. J.M. Teutonico was guest lecturer and consultant for the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania. Activities included lectures in regular courses, advising several thesis candidates and consultation on the creation of an architectural conservation laboratory for didactic and research purposes.

## **COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Conservation of Cultural Property, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, India**

The twelfth Unesco-sponsored course will begin on 1st September and run for six months. It will mainly deal with the conservation techniques of archaeological materials such as metals, stone and ceramics, but there will also be some emphasis on paper conservation. Ten participants will be accepted, including four from other countries in south and southeast Asia. Contact H.K. Naitani, Training Coordinator, NRLC, Sector E/3, Aliganj Scheme, Lucknow, 226020, India.

### **International Course for the Safeguard of Archaeological Mosaics, Rome, Italy**

This course will be held from 19 September to 13 October 1989. It is being organized jointly by

ICCROM and the ICR, and is intended for directors of excavations, site inspectors, and architects or archaeologists in charge of archaeological sites. The working language will be English, and there are a maximum of 20 places. Further information is available from ICCROM - Secretariat Mosaics Course.

### **Conservation of Historic Structures. 25 September-5 October. Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York**

Organized in collaboration with ICCROM and the British Council, the 19th annual summer school on this subject is intended primarily for those professionally concerned with the conservation of historic buildings and monuments from overseas and the U.K. The principal aim is to acquaint them with conservation practice in England and with up-to-date information about the conservation of traditional structures and building materials. The whole period of study will be spent in York, but there will be visits to representative country houses, gardens, monuments and towns in the vicinity. The programme consists of lectures and discussions, and there will be opportunities for participants to present short seminars of their own work and experience. The working language is English.

The fully residential fee, including accommodation in student rooms, all meals and visits in the programme, is £525. Travel to and from York is not included. Information from the Secretary, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, U.K. (Tel. (0904) 433-963).



**1) Introduction to Museum Studies;  
2) Introduction to Heritage  
Conservation. University of Victoria,  
Victoria, B.C., Canada**

These distance education courses provide an opportunity for museum and heritage conservation workers, students and volunteers to develop their professional and academic knowledge and skills through independent study in their home or workplace. Participants in either course are provided with the course materials, including extensive print materials, video tapes and a detailed study guide. Instructions on how to work through the readings, video materials, projects and assignments accompany these study materials, and regular telephone and written contact is maintained with the University. The courses can be taken for university credit or non-credit, depending upon individual training needs and interests, and are offered for enrollment in September 1989. Contact: Joy Davis, Coordinator, Cultural Resource Management Program, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2, Canada.

**Post-graduate Course In Conservation,  
Victoria & Albert Museum and Royal  
College of Art, London, England**

Applications are invited for a new course in conservation organized jointly by the Royal College of Art and the Victoria and Albert Museum leading to an MA (RCA). The aim of the course is to provide opportunities for practical training and related studies in Conservation of Fine and Decorative Arts at post-graduate level. The length of the course will be three years and there will be an annual intake of up to four students starting in October 1989.

Applicants will be expected to have a particular discipline in mind rather than a general interest in conservation. In any year, a maximum of four disciplines will be available, varying in response to the availability of space and staff at the V&A, the needs of the profession, and the quality of applications received.

Applicants will ideally have a degree in a relevant subject or equivalent qualifications, training and

experience. They will be expected to demonstrate a high level of manual dexterity and good colour vision. A knowledge of chemistry and physics would also be preferred.

Individual enquiries to: Alan Cummings, Senior Tutor (Conservation), Faculty of Humanities, Royal College of Art, 41-43 Jay Mews, London SW7 2EU.

**Preservation of the Earthen  
Architectural Heritage, Grenoble, France**

Scheduled for two weeks in November 1989, this intensive course will be addressed to conservators, archaeologists, architects, engineers and technicians. It will cover general principles of conservation, inventory, survey, materials and structures, preservation techniques, research and current trends in the field of earthen architecture. The working languages will be French and English. The course is being given by CRATerre (Centre International de la Construction en Terre) and the Architecture School of Grenoble in collaboration with ICCROM. For information about this and other courses at Grenoble, contact Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble - CRATerre, Mme Marina Trappeniers, 10 Galerie des Baladins, F-38100 Grenoble, France.

**International Course on Wood  
Conservation Technology,  
Trondheim, Norway**

The six-week course will be held in June-July 1990 at the Norwegian Institute of Technology, Trondheim. It is aimed at young professionals (aged 25-35) who have been working for some years in the field of wood conservation. The syllabus includes sections on wood structure, technology, deterioration, architectural conservation, polychrome wood, wooden objects, archaeological wood. Tuition is provided by NTH lecturers and a group of international experts. The working language is English.

Further information and application forms are available from ICCROM or the Department of Studies and Academic Administration, Norwegian Institute of Technology, N-7034 Trondheim NTH, Norway.

# LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION



## Acquisitions

During 1988, the library acquired some 2,100 books and off-prints through purchase, gift or exchange, as well as about 650 periodicals. There are now 39,300 books, off-prints and periodicals in the library's possession.

Publication of the *List of Acquisitions* was unfortunately not yet possible. The printing programme had to be rewritten in order to be compatible with the software used by the Canadian Heritage Information Network of which the Conservation Information Network (CIN) is a part. The ICCROM data base is also part of the CIN Network. It is now nearly ready and very soon it will be possible to print the *List of Acquisitions* as well as the cards for the card index.

## Information & Documentation Service

The library corresponded with various institutions and individual research groups, replying to requests for bibliographic information by sending photocopies of articles or reports and donating books. The bibliographies are produced by CIN and are printed in either Rome or Ottawa and sent directly to the person who has requested them. At present, this service is free of charge thanks to the generosity of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) which covers all the communications expenses between Rome and Ottawa.

The library prepared more than 119 bibliographies during the course of the year and sent them to the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

As in the past, the library was responsible for photocopies of texts distributed to participants of various ICCROM courses, reproduction and sale of photocopies of articles and reports requested either by the readers in the library or by correspondents. The total number of photocopies was 80,000.

## International Documentation System

The Conservation Information Network, which created some difficulties initially in 1987, is now functioning very satisfactorily. The six member or-

ganizations (GCI, Art & Archaeology Technical Abstracts, Conservation Analytical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, Canadian Conservation Institute, ICOMOS and ICCROM) met last spring in Los Angeles to discuss the last details for unification of the registration system. The data bank now contains more than 100,000 references and to date ICCROM has contributed the largest number of entries. Of course there are still quite a few duplicates and the inevitable errors. This is an exacting task which will certainly take several years.

In order to introduce ICCROM and CIN, Marie-Christine Uginet participated in the International Conference on Terminology in Museums held in Cambridge, England, in September. She presented the system for analyzing the documents used in ICCROM's library as well as the list of key words. Staff members of the GCI were also present and they demonstrated the system.

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Some interesting new titles acquired by the library in 1988 are given below.

### Archaeology

**BUAILLE, Maurice.** *Les momies des pharaons et la médecine.* Paris, Librairie Ségurier, 1987. 251 p.

The author, a physician who helped promote the decision to treat the mummy of Ramses II in Paris, studies in detail the techniques of mummification, burials and medical research on various mummies, especially those of Mineptah and Ramses II. He concludes with a description of the reasons behind the choice of treatment for the mummy of Ramses II in Paris, and notes the mistakes that were made.

**First Aid for Finds.** Ed. by David Watkinson. Hertford, Herts, Rescue, The British Archaeological Trust, 1987, 114 p.

Second edition, considerably enlarged and updated, of a manual rich in practical information on in-situ conservation of archaeological finds: packaging and control of microclimate; problems particular to metals and to organic and inorganic materials; lifting fragile objects. Numerous explanatory drawings.



## Architecture - Buildings

**Arte delle Grotte. Per la Conoscenza e la Conservazione delle Grotte Artificiali. Atti del Convegno, Firenze ... 17 Giugno 1985.** A cura di Cristina Acidini Luchinat, Lauro Magnani, Maria Chiara Pozzana. Genova, SAGEP Editrice, 110 p.

Artificial grottoes, which were highly prized at the end of the Renaissance, present serious conservation problems due to their composite materials and the hydraulic systems frequently employed. The conference studies the history of these grottoes and nymphaea and presents some examples of restoration in Tuscany and Liguria (Italy).

**The Engineering Geology of Ancient Works, Monuments and Historical Sites - Preservation and Protection. La géologie de l'ingénieur appliquée aux travaux anciens, monuments et sites historiques. Proceedings of an International symposium ... Athens, 19-23 September, 1988 ...** Ed. by Paul G. Marinos and George C. Koukis. Rotterdam, A. A. Balkema, 1988, 3 volumes.

The proceedings of the symposium include 241 papers divided under six main headings: engineering geology and the protection of historic sites and buildings; engineering geology and building stones of historic monuments; geosciences; vibrations and other hazards to monuments; environmental geology and historic sites; engineering geology in the past. Numerous drawings and illustrations.

VERHOEF, L.G.W., Ed. **Soiling and Cleaning of Building Façades.** Report of Technical Committee 62 SCF RILEM. London, Chapman and Hall, 1988, XII + 187 p.

Publication of the report of a RILEM technical committee which carried out an in-depth study on every aspect of cleaning façades attacked by biological or non-biological soiling agents. Research on the type of soiling, the selection of appropriate cleaning methods and the techniques employed are described in detail.

## Atmospheric Pollution

**SEP Pollution - Città e ambiente. Inquinamento atmosferico, Padova, 12-13 aprile 1988.** Padova, Editrice Fiere di Padova, 1988, 397 p.

Minutes of a meeting held in Padua (Italy) on problems of the impact of atmospheric pollution on the environment. Twenty-nine papers study in detail the mechanisms of pollution, its influence on acidity of rain and bodies of water, vegetation and building materials. Three other meetings in 1982, 1984 and 1986 were also held at Padua on the same subject.

## Drawings

ELLIS, Margaret Holben. **The Care of Prints and Drawings.** Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1987, 251 p.

This manual provides clear, detailed information on the conservation of prints and drawings. It focuses on the following subjects: parchment and paper as supports; techniques; framing; storage and environmental control; basic conservation procedures. A list of suppliers of products and equipment and an analytical bibliography are given in the appendix.

## Library

**Preservation of Library Materials. Conference ... Vienna, April 7-10, 1986 ...** Ed. by Merrily A. Smith. München, K.G. Saur, 1987, 2 volumes (IFLA Publications 40).

Publication of the proceedings of the conference, which was organized in cooperation with IFLA and Unesco. There are 40 papers grouped in eight sections: preservation policy worldwide; planning for preservation; cooperation in preservation; emerging technologies in library preservation; policy and training; reproduction; storage and handling; treatment and environment.

## Metal

**Corrosion Inhibitors in Conservation. Proceedings of a Conference held by UKIC ...** Ed. by Suzanne Keene. London, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1985, 44 p. (Occasional Papers N.4).

Proceedings of a conference that was held in London in 1984 on the theme of corrosion inhibitors for metals. Topics studied are the mechanisms of protection, the various types of products and their application in underwater archaeology, industrial archaeology and local history collections.



Each paper is accompanied by numerous bibliographical references.

**Degradation of Metals in the Atmosphere. A Symposium ... Philadelphia, PA, 12-13 May 1986.** Philadelphia, ASTM, 1987, 441 p. (ASTM Special Technical Publication - 965).

Proceedings of the symposium at which 26 papers were presented on the subject of atmospheric corrosion. They are grouped in three sections: materials performance; environment characterizations; test methods. The preliminary report of the U.S. TAG committee as part of the ISO research programme on atmospheric exposure is published as an appendix.

### Mosaics

**Mosaico e Restauro Musivo.** Vol. 1. A cura di Cesare Fiori e Roberto Mambelli. Faenza, C.N.R. - Istituto di Ricerche Tecnologiche per la Ceramica, 1988, 87 p.

Collective work including six studies on conservation and restoration of mosaics. The following main subjects are treated: structure and alteration of floor mosaics; characterization of different replacement mortars; treatment tests with synthetic resins; transfer to a new support.

### Moulding

**Le moulage. Actes du colloque international, 10-12 avril 1987.** Paris, La Documentation française, 1988, 242 p.

The publication of the proceedings includes 30 papers grouped in four sections: materials, techniques and legal questions; use of moulding in pre-history, excavations, facial surgery and restoration of decorative carving; problems of moulding in reconstitution of monuments; moulding as a substitute in museums and exhibitions.

### Mural Paintings

**Il Problema della Cappella Sistina. Ripulitura degli affreschi di Michelangelo ...** A cura di Dante Balboni. Roma, Istituto Superiore di Arte Sacra "Beato Angelico", 1987, 39 p. (Serie II, Vol. I, 1).

Minutes of a day of study held in Rome on 19 February 1987, during which those responsible for the restoration of the Sistine Chapel explained the

choice of intervention techniques and the scientific aspects of the works.

**Wall Paintings of the Tomb of Nefertari. Scientific Studies for their Conservation. First progress report July, 1987.** Cairo, The Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Los Angeles, The J. Paul Getty Trust, 1987, 123 + 14 p.

First progress report of the work to conserve the mural paintings of the tomb of Nefertari, a joint project of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and the Getty Conservation Institute. The preliminary research reported here focused on the geologic setting, biological investigations, microflora and the environment, colour measurements, analyses of samples and identification of pigments, plaster and salts, and a condition survey.

### Museology

**HALL, Margaret. On Display, A Design Grammar for Museum Exhibitions.** London, Lund Humphries, 1987, 256 p.

Fundamental work on the conception of museum exhibitions destined for curators and specialists in the field. All the elements to be considered in development of collections are described precisely with the aid of numerous drawings and illustrations. A long bibliography and detailed index complete the volume.

### Natural History

**Proceedings of the 1985 Workshop on Care and Maintenance of Natural History Collections.** Ed. by Janet Waddington and David M. Rudkin. Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum, 1986, 121 p.

Publication of 33 papers given at a workshop on various aspects of maintenance of natural history collections, including preparation and preservation of specimens, documentation, labelling and storage. Drawings and illustrations.

### Non-destructive Testing

**Seconda Conferenza Internazionale sulle Prove Non Distruttive, Metodi Microanalitici e Indagini Ambientali per lo Studio e la Conservazione delle Opere d'Arte ... Perugia 17-20 Aprile 1988.** Preprints. Roma, Istituto Centrale



per il Restauro; Brescia, Associazione italiana prove non distruttive, 1988, 2 volumes.

The proceedings include 92 papers, mostly in Italian or English, on nondestructive testing applied to works of art. They are grouped in five sections: nondestructive tests; micro-analysis; microclimate and conservation problems; technical reports and working hypotheses; glass studies. Numerous drawings and illustrations.

### Painting

ALTHOEFER, Heinz, Hrsg. *Das 19 Jahrhundert und die Restaurierung ...* München, Callwey, 1987, 397 p.

Collective work containing 50 articles on painting technique and conservation of nineteenth-century paintings. The articles are grouped in five sections: art history and restoration; artists and schools; painting technique and restoration; nineteenth-century restorations; use of synthetic materials in painting.

### Sculpture

*Bronzi Dorati da Cartoceto - Un Restauro.* Firenze, Cantini Edizione, 1987, 168 p.

Catalogue of an exhibition on the restoration of fragments of gilded bronze statues found at Cartoceto (Italy). With rich technical documentation, the catalogue describes the metal, the various states of the restoration and mounting of the fragments, and the casting of copies to obtain a better understanding of the appearance of the statues.

### Stained Glass

NEWTON, Roy. *Caring for Stained Glass.* London, Ecclesiastical Architects and Surveyors Association, 1987, 26 p.

Written for architects and agencies responsible for preservation of stained glass, this publication offers simple and clear information on the conservation of stained glass, yet also provides many technical details. The topics covered are removal and refixing, conservation techniques and protective meas-

ures. Numerous bibliographical references and a booklet by Peter Gibson on the stained-glass windows of York Minster complete the work.

### Textiles

BEHAR, Jacques. *Restauration des tapis d'Orient.* Fribourg, Office du Livre, 1985, 128 p.

Manual offering detailed information on every aspect of the conservation and restoration of different types of Oriental rugs: knotted-pile, woven and pileless (soumak). Technical notes, a glossary and a brief bibliography are provided as annexes.

SCHAEDLER, Karl-Ferdinand. *Weaving in Africa South of the Sahara.* München, Panterra Verlag, 1987, 487 p.

Exhaustive work on the techniques, materials and products of weaving in sub-Saharan Africa. Extensive illustrations and drawings, more than 300 notes and a rich bibliography complete the work. The book is also available in French or German.

### Various Objects

EATON, Faith. *Care and Repair of Antique and Modern Dolls.* London, B. T. Batsford, 1985, 119 p.

This manual, presented as an alphabetical guide, studies every aspect of the preservation and restoration of different types of dolls made of wood, wax, porcelain or papier-mâché. Numerous illustrations and bibliography.

PUIBOUBE, Daniel. *Restauration des automobiles 1930-1950.* Fribourg, Office du Livre, 1986, 131 p.

This book, intended mainly for collectors, covers the various works involved, from a simple mechanical checkup to a complete overhaul of the motor, transmission and suspension. Total renovation of the body and interior is also stressed. Numerous illustrations and explanatory drawings.

# PUBLICATIONS



## LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

**International Index of Conservation Research. Répertoire international de la recherche en conservation.** ISBN 92-9088-080-5.

This is the first edition of this directory, which briefly summarizes 600 ongoing research projects. It is divided into two main sections: addresses of the institutions or individuals involved in the research, and abstracts of the work itself, grouped under 31 main headings and cross-referenced to the first section. The project was a joint venture with the Conservation Analytical Laboratory at the Smithsonian Institution, with funding from the Ford Foundation. The introductory material is in both English and French, the abstracts in English only. Improvements to the data handling and input for the next edition are already under study.

1988, 60 pages. \$6.00.

**Porous Building Materials**, by Giorgio Torraca. Third edition, revised. ISBN 92-9088-081-3.

The following topics are covered in 11 chapters, illustrated by the author: water movement in porous solids; mechanical stress; corrosion; biodeterioration; vibration; binders; conservation of stone; clay, adobe, brick; masonry; synthetic plastics; silicates and silicones. A list of selected technical literature is given for each chapter. The text is in English with some minor revisions in relation to the previous edition. A French edition is also available.

1988, 160 pages. \$6.00.

**5th International Meeting of Experts on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture. Réunion Internationale des experts sur la conservation de l'architecture de terre. Rome, 22-23.X.1987.** ISBN 92-9088-087-2.

Twelve papers are included in these conference proceedings, together with the recommendations of the meeting. The papers are in either English or French as presented by the authors. Publication was coordinated by ICCROM and the Centre International de Recherche et d'Application pour la Construction en Terre (CRATerre). The book was printed in France with a subsidy from the architecture school of Grenoble and the French Direction of Architecture and Urbanism.

1988, 133 pages. \$13.00.

**Climat dans le musée: Mesure. Climate in Museums: Measurement**, by Gaël de Guichen. Third edition. ISBN 92-9088-082-1.

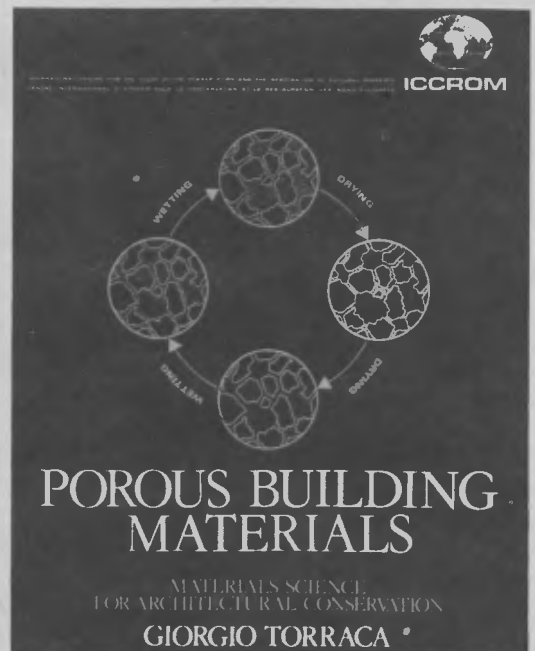
This popular booklet has been reprinted in a smaller format, consistent with other works in the ICCROM Technical Notes Series. It reviews the basic concepts of humidity in the air and describes how to measure and record it with the standard instruments available. Recommended relative humidity levels for museum objects are given, as well as some practical exercises and a list of suppliers. The text is in both English and French.

1988, 80 pages. \$6.00.

**A Laboratory Manual for Architectural Conservators**, by Jeanne Marie Teutonico. ISBN 92-9088-083-X.

This book reflects several years of development of exercises for the laboratory unit of the course in architectural conservation. It is also the first in a planned series of practical handbooks for this field. Topics include general principles of laboratory science, porous building materials, earthen building materials, stone, brick and mortars, architectural surfaces, and wood. The text is in English.

1988, 176 pages. \$7.00.





# ICCROM PUBLICATIONS 1989

## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ACTES DES CONFÉRENCES

**Architectural Conservation and Environmental Education: Conclusions of the Meeting.**

Conservation architecturale et éducation à l'environnement. Conclusions de la conférence. ICCROM. Février 1975. 1979. 24 pp. ISBN 92-9077-019-8  
(E/F) \$4.00

**Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure.**

Conservation des oeuvres d'art et décorations en métal exposées en plein air. Symposium, Paris, 6-8.X.1986. 1987. 302 pp. ISBN 92-9077-079-1  
(E/F) \$15.00

**Conservation on Archaeological Excavations.**  
N. Stanley Price, ed. 1984. 58 pp. ISBN 92-9077-050-3  
(E) \$6.50

**5th International Meeting of Experts on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture.**

5e réunion internationale des experts sur la conservation de l'architecture de terre. Rome, 22-23.X.1987. Grenoble: CRATerre. 1988. 133 pp. ISBN 92-9077-087-2  
(E/F) \$13.00

**International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation.**

Réunion internationale des coordinateurs pour la formation en conservation architecturale. 1983. 238 pp. ISBN 92-9077-043-X  
(E/F) \$7.00

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

Forges et monuments en fer: étude, conservation et réutilisation. 1985. 440 pp. ISBN 92-9077-055-4  
(E/F) \$11.00

**Mortars, Cements and Grouts Used in the Conservation of Historic Buildings.**

Mortiers, ciments et coulis utilisés dans la conservation des bâtiments historiques. Symposium, Rome, 3-6.XI. 1981. 1982. 414 pp. ISBN 92-9077-030-9  
(E/F) \$13.00

**Mosaics N°2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980.** 1983. 63 pp. ISBN 92-9077-044-9  
(E) \$9.00

**Mosaics N°3 - Mosaique N°3: Conservation in situ. Aquileia 1983.** 1985. 400 pp. ISBN 92-9077-054-6  
(E/F/I) \$11.00

**Mosaique N°2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980.** 1981. 60 pp. ISBN 92-9077-028-7  
(F) \$9.00

**Preventive Measures During Excavation and Site Protection. Ghent, 6-8.XI.1985.**

Mesures préventives en cours de fouilles et protection du site. Gand, 6-8.XI.1985. 1986. 324 pp. ISBN 92-9077-070-8  
(E/F) \$15.00

## DIRECTORIES AND CATALOGUES REPERTOIRES ET CATALOGUES

**International Index of Conservation Research. Répertoire international de la recherche en conservation.** 1988. 60 pp. ISBN 92-9077-080-5  
(E/F) \$6.00

**International Index on Training in the Conservation of Cultural Property.** 4th edition, 1987. 96 pp. ISBN 92-9077-072-4  
(E/F) \$10.00

**Participant Directory - Annuaire des participants.** 1983. 94 pp. ISBN 92-9077-045-7  
(E/F) \$4.00

**Theft - Vol - Furto. Catalogue of technical exhibition; catalogue d'exposition technique; catalogo di mostra tecnica.** 1977. 59 pp. ISBN 92-9077-013-9  
(E/F/I) \$3.50

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The Ancient Centre of Capua: Analytical Methods for Urban Planning. Il Centro Antico di Capua: Metodi di Analisi per la Pianificazione Architettonico-Urbanistica. I. Brock, P. Giuliani, C. Moisescu. 1973. 132 pp.  
(E/I) \$3.50

Between Two Earthquakes. B.M. Feilden. 1987. 108 pp. ISBN 0-89236-128-X  
(E) \$8.00

Biological Factors in Deterioration of Paper. Facteurs biologiques de détérioration du papier. F. Gallo. 1985. 165 pp. ISBN 92-9077-062-7  
(E/F) \$7.00

Climat dans le musée: Mesure. Climate in Museums: Measurement. G. de Guichen. 3rd edition, 1988. 80 pp. ISBN 92-9077-082-1  
(F/E) \$6.00

Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. B. Mühlethaler, L. Barkman and D. Noack. 1973. 71 pp. ISBN 92-9077-003-1  
(E) \$5.00

Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of Their Deterioration. Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento. G. De Angelis d'Ossat. 2nd edition, 1982. 48 pp. ISBN 92-9077-031-7  
(I/E) \$4.50

A Laboratory Manual for Architectural Conservation. J.-M. Teutonico. 1988. 176 pp. ISBN 92-9077-083-X  
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Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architecturale. G. Torraca. 1986. 160 pp. ISBN 92-9077-071-6  
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Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels. H. Foramitti. 1972. 44 pp. ISBN 92-9077-002-3  
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Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split). T. Marasovic. 1975. 56 pp. ISBN 92-9077-007-4  
(E) \$5.00

The Past in the Future. 2nd edition. P. Gazzola. 1975. 138 pp. ISBN 92-9077-008-2  
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La Photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs. H. Foramitti. 1973 48 pp. ISBN 92-9077-004-X  
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Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. G. Torraca. 3rd edition, 1988. 160 pp. ISBN 92-9077-081-3  
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Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments et des centres historiques. M. Carbonnell. 1974. 110 pp.  
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- Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación.** G. Torraca. 1982. 59 pp. ISBN 92-9077-029-5 (Sp) \$4.00
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**Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques ...** R. Marta. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 1985. 193 pp. (I/E) \$17.00
- Les bois gorgés d'eau: étude et conservation. Actes de la 2e conférence du groupe de travail "Bois gorgés d'eau" de l'ICOM.**  
**Waterlogged Wood: Study and Conservation.** Grenoble: CETBGE/CENG ORIS. 1985. 369 pp. ISBN 2-7272-0100-1 (F/E) \$16.00
- A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist.** C. Sease. UCLA Institute of Archaeology. 1987. 170 pp. ISBN 0-917956-59-1 (E) \$16.00
- The Conservation of Cultural Property.** Paris: Unesco. 1968. 342 pp. (E) \$10.00
- The Conservation of Historic Buildings.** B.M. Feilden. London: Butterworths. 1982. 472 pp. (E) \$85.00
- The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981.** 2 vols. Bologna: Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto. 1981. 844 pp. (E/F) \$25.00
- The Conservation of Wall Paintings.** L. Mora, P. Mora and P. Philippot. London: Butterworths. 1984. 494 pp. (E) \$105.00
- La Conservazione sullo Scavo Archeologico.** Rome: Centro di Conservazione Archeologica. 1986. 166 pp. (I) \$10.00
- 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. 1985. 248 pp. (E/F) \$2.00
- Costruire in Terre.** CRAterre: P. Doat et al. 3rd edition, 1985. Paris: éditions alternatives. 287 pp. ISBN 2-88227-031-8 (F) \$18.00
- Deterioration and Conservation of Stone. Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress.**  
**La détérioration et la préservation de la pierre. Actes du 3ème congrès international.** Venise, 24-27.X.1979. Venice: Fondazione "Giorgio Cini". 715 pp. (E/F/I) \$25.00
- Historische Malmaterialien und ihre Identifizierung.** H.P. Schramm and B. Hering. Graz: ADEV. 1988. 248 pp. ISBN 3-201-01459-1 (D) \$40.00
- 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. Paris: ICOM. 1984. (E/F) \$70.00
- ICOM Committee for Conservation. 8th Triennial Meeting, Sydney, 6-11 September 1987.** Preprints. 3 vols. U.S.A.: Getty Conservation Institute. 1987. ISBN 0-89236-094-1 (E/F) \$100.00
- 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. Bologna: Centro Cesare Gnudi per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto. 1981. 306 pp. (I/E) \$10.00
- Liants, vernis et adhésifs anciens.** L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA. 2nd edition, 1983. 106 pp. (F) \$6.50
- Lösungsmittel in der restaurierung.** G. Torraca and L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Vienna: Verlag der Apfel. 1984. 150 pp. (D) \$15.00
- Mosaics N°2. Safeguard (Arabic edition).** Tunis: INAA. 1987. 88 pp. (A) \$10.00
- Mosaics N°4: Conservation "in Situ", Soria '86.** Soria: Servicio de investigaciones Arqueológicas, Diputación Provincial de Soria. 1987. 440 pp. (E/F) \$11.00
- The Museum Environment.** G. Thomson. London: Butterworths. 2nd edition, 1986. 270 pp. (E) \$54.00
- Our Architectural Heritage: From Consciousness to Conservation.** C. Erder. 1986. Paris: Unesco. 236 pp. (E) \$16.00

**Practical Building Conservation.** J. Ashurst and N. Ashurst. Aldershot: Gower Technical Press. 1988. 5 vols. ISBN 0-291-39777-8

(E) Complete set of 5. \$118.00

**Recent Advances in the Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts.** London: Institute of Archaeology Summer School Press. 1987. 415 pp. ISBN 0-9512429-0-3

(E) \$45.00

**Il restauro della pietra.** L. Lazzarini and M. Laurenzi Tabasso. Padova: CEDAM. 1986. 320 pp.

(I) \$25.00

**Les solvants.** L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA. 1981. 129 pp.

(F) \$6.50

**Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property** (*photocopies*).

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(E, F or Sp) Each/Chacun: \$2.50

**Tecnica costruttiva romana. Roman Building Techniques.** R. Marta. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 1986. 81 pp. (I/E) \$14.00

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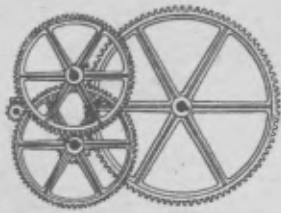
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# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

## Developments in the Laboratory

The computerized inventory started in late 1987 was completed and the chemicals were reorganized to comply with stricter chemical safety standards. Equipment maintenance was also put into a regular schedule.

The laboratory was opened to restorers who wish to learn and to perform microchemical analysis on pigments, media, stone and other samples. The service is run on a cost-recovery basis (for materials only), and the staff time is considered as part of ICCROM's contribution to the development of more technically-conscious conservators. It also serves a research and data collection function, as samples prepared and analyzed are being recorded on a database for future reference. As a result of such collaboration, one publication has already been realized (D.R. Chartier and Eugénie Knight. "Sezioni stratigrafiche degli 'strati colorati' e delle 'croste nere'". *La Via degli Angeli: Il restauro della decolorazione scultorea di Ponte S. Angelo*. Roma: De Luca Edizioni d'Arte, 1988. pp. 154-55, 208). In support of this new area of instruction, D. R. Chartier has been evaluating different spot tests and histochemical staining techniques in collaboration with Dr Gerhard Banik (AUT-PAP85). Publication of a short pamphlet for conservators is the eventual target of this continuing work.

With a small budget for extra personnel this service could be expanded and articulated to better meet the needs of both local conservators and Member Countries whose access to more expensive, and sometimes less effective, means of analysis is limited.

## International Index of Conservation Research

The first International Index of Conservation Research was published as a joint effort of the Conservation Analytical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution (CAL) and ICCROM (see Publications). This required considera-



ble effort as the data had to be completely revised before publication could get underway. Plans for revisions of the database were implemented, and an expanded effort to improve the coverage and the reliability of data is being undertaken for the next possible publication in early 1990. There were over 200 returned questionnaires in the first four months after the book was distributed. A final report was submitted to the Ford Foundation which had sponsored the development and the first publication.

Teresa laquinta (ITA-SPC87) initiated a project on the design and staffing of conservation laboratories in Italy. This is a pilot project that will be incorporated in the conservation research database.

## Grouts and Mortars for Conservation

During January, Jef Malliet carried out research on mortars and grouts and the preparatory phase of the project for the colour master plan of Sermoneta. These two projects will be combined in 1989, as it was found that the issue of building colours cannot be seen separately from the problem of protection of masonry by means of rendering mortars.



### **ICCROM Co-sponsorship of a Conference on "Lichens and Monuments" 23-24 September**

The Scientific Programme sponsored and helped to organize a conference on "Lichens and Monuments", held in Rome in the conference hall of the Ministry of Culture. The primary organizer was Dr Michela Monte of CNR and the Società Lichenologica Italiana. Negotiations are continuing regarding the publication of conference materials and the possible production of a special publication.

### **Stone Conservation and Deterioration**

ICCROM consultant A.E. Charola, in collaboration with researchers at CAL, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the ICR and IRPA, has been pursuing studies on various aspects of stone conservation. One involves Scanning Electron Microscopy examination of samples of Göreme volcanic tuff, treated with commercial mixtures of consolidants and water repellents, and aged artificially in the laboratory. Petrographic and mineralogic analyses of sandstone samples from the Jesuit ruins of San Ignacio Miní, Misiones, Argentina, are also going forward. Another line of research focuses on the possible damaging effects of carboxy-methyl-cellulose poultices on marble during cleaning. Plans for a meeting to coordinate research in stone conservation are also being discussed. One of the areas that would benefit most from a world-wide coordination effort is the question of measurement of the rate of stone deterioration.

### **Use of Protective Boundary Layers to Provide Suitable Microclimates for Conservation**

A project to study the importance of the natural stratification of air in close proximity to walls was initiated. Müjde Boztepe, a research student from Turkey, conducted a lit-

erature review and preliminary investigations of this area. The specific application was to specify the conditions under which favourable wall microclimate could be formed inside mosques in various areas of Turkey. An understanding of the formation of viscous boundary layers (air that does not mix with the ambient air) along the walls is critical to a reasonable and cheap means of affording climatic protection of mural paintings. The original work was terminated due to illness but it provided the basis of a more formal study for which funds are being sought.

### **Use of Specific Sorbents in Conservation**

Within the ICCROM laboratories, D. R. Chartier has initiated studies of classes of compounds that have the ability specifically to adsorb metal ions of different sizes and charges. The potential applications of such work are for non-corrosive cleaning of stone and mural paintings, selective desalination of marbles, and potential reversal of barium hydroxide consolidations, as well as a number of other specific applications. Initial product evaluations have begun and the support of a specialized chemical company has been sought for the production of any unusual reagents.

### **The Press and Conservation**

Under the supervision of G. de Guichen, Jacqueline Maggi is recording the quantitative importance that the press gives to the problem of conservation of cultural heritage. The study focuses on two Italian newspapers (La Repubblica and Il Corriere della Sera) and two French newspapers (Le Figaro and Le Monde), and the results will be published. It is interesting to note that little space is reserved for articles on conservation as compared to that reserved for culture in general (5% in the two Italian newspapers and 1.7% in the French ones).



# CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION

## Other Organizations

ICCROM staff members maintained active cooperation with numerous other international organizations by serving on advisory boards and attending meetings. These included the ICOM Conservation Committee, the Unesco Division of Cultural Heritage, the World Heritage Committee and the editorial board of *Museum*, the ICOMOS International Committees for Training and Earthen Architecture, and the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

In addition, there were contacts and joint projects with the Getty Conservation Institute, the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, the Cesare Gnudi Centre for Conservation of Outdoor Statuary, and the EEC Erasmus Project.

Staff members traveled far and wide to promote conservation activities and meet with authorities of Member States. A few highlights of these cooperation missions are given below.

## Brazil

### 28 August-10 September.

At the invitation of S. Mutal of the UNDP/Unesco Regional Office, J. Jokilehto carried out a review of the course in architectural conservation at the University of Bahia in Salvador. He also visited several historic towns and areas, and discussed conservation issues with Brazilian authorities at every level.

## Chile

### 5-8 March, Santiago.

A meeting on the Conservation of the Heritage in Easter Island was organized jointly by the Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos, the Corporación Nacional Forestal of Chile, and ICCROM. A.E. Charola (ICCROM consultant)

coordinated the meeting, which was called to define a general conservation policy for the island and to set priorities for the different conservation programmes needed. The group recommended the creation of a technical advisory committee to evaluate and oversee any future projects.

## Germany, Federal Republic

### 25-29 July, Berlin.

A. Tomaszewski, participated in the 13th International Congress of Classical Archaeology. During the final plenary session, he conveyed a message from ICCROM regarding the urgent need for archaeologists and conservators to work together to protect and conserve the objects discovered during excavations.

## Greece

### 19-23 September, Athens.

J. Malliet participated in an international symposium on "The Engineering Geology of Ancient Works, Monuments and Historical Sites: Preservation and Protection", organized by the Greek national group of the International Association of Engineering Geology.

## India

### 27 September-4 October.

D.R. Chartier visited the National Museum in Delhi and other sites and then went to Lucknow, where he toured the facilities of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation and discussed research cooperation, training and technical support for conservators in the East. There was an agreement to share the data of microanalysis of mural painting samples that are now being collected as part of an ambitious national project. This will be added to the growing research database at ICCROM.

## Poland

### 12-14 September, Torun.

Vth International Congress on Deterioration and Conservation of Stone. A. Tomaszewski participated in the congress and presented a message from ICCROM at the inaugural session. He underlined the need to stimulate and coordinate research at the international level for the conservation of stone.

## Vatican City

### 18-21 November.

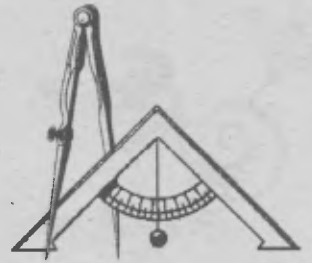
P.M. Schwartzbaum participated in the second meeting of an international technical commission established by the Vatican in 1987 to oversee the conservation of Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel. The commission inspected, evaluated and discussed the conservation to date, and made plans for an international congress on "Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel", scheduled for the spring of 1990. The aim of the congress is to publicize the technical and art historical discoveries that have emerged during the restoration project.

## Yugoslavia

### 17-22 October, Skopje.

First International Seminar on "Modern Principles in Conservation and Restoration of Urban and Rural Cultural Heritage in Seismic-Prone Regions". This seminar was organized by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology. The organizing committee consisted of L. Sumanov (ARC86), Chairman, P. Gavrilovic and J. Jokilehto. ICCROM made a financial contribution towards the meeting and was represented at the event by J. Jokilehto together with Sir Bernard Feilden and P. Beckmann. The meeting drew over 100 participants from Yugoslavia and 20 other countries.

# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



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## Technical Assistance Programme (TAP)

The TAP office benefited particularly this year from a \$20,000 grant from the World Heritage Fund of Unesco - double that of previous years. This generous contribution enabled the programme to continue its services despite rising costs. We are also grateful to the numerous other benefactors of the programme who continue their support through gifts and discounts.

The assistance provided was in the form of documentation (1,226 publications and 281 subscriptions) equipment (34 instruments) and selected various materials (67 dispatches). Most of the recipients were official conservation services of States-parties to the World Heritage Convention. Fourteen new institutions joined the TAP family, which extends throughout 88 countries on six continents.

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## Burma

Pagan, Mural Painting Conservation. Under Unesco contract and as part of the UNDP project BUR/78/023, ICCROM continued its work of conservation of mural paintings and external stuccoes in the pilot monument in Pagan. The project was divided into ten months' work per year so that every two months a specialist could be on hand to assist the 16 trainees and the supervisors. Donatella Zari (ITA, mission leader) went as the first consultant in May and June. R. Luján continued work on the project in August and September. The remaining missions had to be suspended owing to political unrest.

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## People's Republic of China

20 March-6 April. At the invitation of the government, a technical mission was organized with the aim of inspecting the six World Heritage Sites in the country: the Imperial Palace in Beijing, the Great Wall, the Peking Man Site, the Mogao Grottoes, the First Emperor's Tomb in Xi'an, and the Mountain of Taishan, to discuss the problems of their conservation and to propose necessary action. Sir Bernard Feilden, C. Giantomassi (ITA) and J. Jokilehto participated in the mission, which was financed by the Unesco World Heritage Fund.

The programme was coordinated by the Chinese National Commission of Unesco and was organized in collaboration with the Bureau of Cultural Relics of the Ministry of Culture and other relevant authorities. Although time was limited, the programme allowed for frank exchanges of views with local professionals and administrators on numerous technical, theoretical, administrative and planning problems in the protection and conservation of the sites.

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## Italy-Japan

J. Malliet organized an archaeological site visit and a meeting with experts for a group of Japanese scientists involved in research on long-term durability of concrete to be used in low-level radioactive waste disposal. They were particularly interested in Roman concrete remains (type and durability). The group was led by Prof. A. Machida of Saitama University.

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## Malta

La Valletta. At the request of local government authorities, J.M. Teutonico inspected the Mediterranean Conference Centre (formerly the hospital of the Order of the Knights of Malta) which had been severely damaged in a fire. Laboratory experiments on samples taken during the mission were subsequently carried out at ICCROM to determine a cleaning method for the badly-charred limestone. Based on test results, recommendations were offered for proper conservation treatment, personnel and organization of the worksite.

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## Turkey

Istanbul, 4-11 June. At the invitation of the Central Conservation Laboratories and under Unesco contract, a mission was organized to advise on the establishment of a wood conservation laboratory at the new premises. The mission was carried out by Eva E. Astrup (NOR-SPC83) from the National Board of Antiquities, Oslo, and Panu Kaila, a conservation architect from the National Board of Antiquities, Helsinki.

Göreme, 16 September-7 October. Isabelle Dangas (FRA-MUR75) and Ewa Swiecka (POL-MUR88) con-

tinued work on the joint ICCROM/Turkish Ministry of Culture project for the conservation of Byzantine wall paintings. Conservation work on the church of Karanlık Kilise was continued in collaboration with the Göreme team of local conservators.

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## United States

San Antonio, TX, 17 July-24 August. An ICCROM team composed of Guido Botticelli (ITA), Alessandra Pople (ITA), P.M. Schwartzbaum and D. Zari conserved and restored the painted wall decoration of the library of the Concepción. The work was enacted under contract with the U.S. National Park Service. Funding was provided by a local group of concerned citizens dedicated to the preservation of San Antonio's monuments and cultural heritage, "The Compadres".

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## Yugoslavia

October. At the request of the Yugoslav authorities and financed by Unesco, a mission was carried out by Poul Beckmann (GBR), Sir Bernard Feilden, J. Jokilehto and Paolo Mora. The aim of the mission was to inspect the site of the Monastery of Studenica, evaluate its condition, and report on the possible impact on the monastery and its cultural-natural setting of a proposed dam construction upstream. The monastery is a World Cultural Heritage Site. The mission was organized by the Serbian Republic Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Monuments and the Ministry of Culture of Serbia. Members of the mission were received by the minister and the director of the institute, and held meetings with various technicians and conservators responsible for the protection of the site. A conclusive discussion was held with the chief engineers of the firm responsible for the dam project.

Beckmann, Feilden, and Jokilehto then visited the ruins of the former National Library in Belgrade to advise on the presentation of some ancient Roman remains discovered on the site.

The mission continued to the historic town of Dubrovnic at the invitation of the Institute for the Renovation of the Historic Town. The aim was to visit restoration sites and to evaluate the methods and objectives of the work.



## MISCELLANEOUS

### Friends of ICCROM

An association to be called "Amici dell'ICCROM" will soon be formed in Italy. The officers are Ambassador Enrico Aillaud (ITA, President), Roberto Marta (Secretary General) and Giuseppe Guerreri (Legal Advisor). The association will be a non-profit body, with headquarters at ICCROM. It will be open to anyone, in Italy or elsewhere, who wishes to belong. Its aim is to promote ICCROM and circulate information about its activities. For further information, contact R. Marta, Amici dell'ICCROM, at our address in Rome.

### Appeal for Paper Standardization

The chemical laboratory of the National Graphics Institute of Rome is circulating a proposal for standardization of paper quality in order to improve the longevity of contemporary books and works of art on paper.

Using part of the ICCROM mailing list, a questionnaire is being sent to libraries, archives, restoration labs, training programmes and other institutions involved in this area of cultural property. They are being asked to identify the paper characteristics desired and the types of works that should be given special attention. A meeting will be held in late 1989 to discuss the results. Anyone who did not receive a questionnaire and would like to participate in the survey should contact: Istituto Nazionale per la Grafica, Laboratorio Chimico, via della Lungara 230, 00165 Rome, RM, Italy. Copies of the questionnaire (in Italian or English) are also on file in the ICCROM library.

### ICCROM FRIENDS AND ALUMNI

**Maria Eugenia Betancourt** (GTM-SPC85/MUR87), under the supervision of ICCROM staff, has carried out a month's research on mortar analysis in a Jesuit church in Antigua Guatemala, Guatemala.

**Ailen S. Bohner** (USA-MUR88) and **Paul Cloyd** (USA-ARC88) recently wrote an article entitled, "The ICCROM Experience - 1988 Training Programs", for a U.S. National Park Service bulletin, concluding that it was "well worth the effort and the time". They have given copies of the course curriculum, handouts, lab manual and Paul's study project report to each historic architecture section of the Denver Service Center and the Rocky Mountain regional library. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287, U.S.A.

**Richard Brotherton** (GBR-ARC82) is nearing completion of his doctoral dissertation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His topic is "Muqarnas and the Architecture of Medieval Syria". His current address is 3 Hanover Square 8J, New York, NY 10004-2521, U.S.A.

**Jean-Jacques Cleyet-Merle** (FRA-SEC87) has been appointed Director of the National Museum of Prehistory at Eyzies. Musée National de Préhistoire, B.P. 7, F-24620 les Eyzies de Tayac, France.

**Ellen Desmarais** (CAN-PAP87) has sent us a complete and thoughtful write-up of the ICCROM paper course, which was published in the Summer 1988

Newsletter of the Canadian Bookbinders and Book Artists Guild. Ellen is now Chief of Book Conservation, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3, Canada.

A history of Alice Springs by **Peter Donovan** (AUS-ARC80) was one of the five works to receive a commendation and prize of \$1,000 from the panel judging the Bicentennial Manning Clark Local History Awards. These awards are sponsored by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Donovan and Associates are located at P.O. Box 436, Blackwood, South Australia, 5051.

**Diane Falvey** (CAN-SPC77) has been appointed as Paintings Conservator of the Vancouver Art Gallery, 750 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 2H7, Canada.

**Inés del Pino** (ECU-ARC82) has been appointed Deputy National Director of the Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural of Ecuador. Prior to this, she worked for a private firm in the prize-winning restoration of the old building of the Central Bank of Ecuador in Quito.

**Laura Sbordoni-Mora** was awarded the French Légion d'Honneur by His Excellency, M. Bertrand Dufourcq, in recognition of her contribution to the



Laura and Paolo Mora



preservation of the cultural heritage. The ceremony was held in the cloister of the convent of S. Trinità dei Monti in Rome, and was attended by numerous friends and colleagues from ICCROM and the local conservation community.

To celebrate the 90th birthday of ICCROM's Director Emeritus, **Harold James Plenderleith**, some 200 friends and colleagues participated in the creation of an album of drawings, photos and



H.G. Plenderleith (left) and A. Werner admire the 90th birthday album.

assorted souvenirs. The Istituto Centrale per la Patologia del Libro devised a handsome container for the album, which was presented in Dundee, Scotland, in the presence of Anthony Werner, Harold Barker and G. de Guichen.

**Doreen Rockliff** (CAN-SPC87) is now Chief of Conservation at the Provincial Museum of Alberta, Edmonton. 12845 - 102nd Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., T5N 0M6, Canada.

ICCROM lecturer, **Peter Rockwell**, has recently published a book entitled *Lavorare la Pietra: Manuale per l'archeologo, lo storico d'arte e il restauratore*. The book provides an explanation of stone-working techniques from the quarry to the finished project, and is published by Nuova Italia Scientifica. Plans

for an English version are under way.

After leaving ICCROM, **Djamba K. Shungu** (ZAR-SPC85) spent two years collecting traditional songs in Bandundu province, and has been appointed Chief of the Malidja University Orchestra and Deputy Treasurer of the Music Council of Zaire. The orchestra uses and maintains traditional instruments as well as fighting to preserve the musical heritage in their region. B.P. 4596, Kinshasa II, Zaire.

**Lazar Sumanov** (YUG-ARC86) has been appointed as Acting Operating Director and Head of the Department for Protection and Conservation of Cultural Heritage at the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. P.O. Box 719, Skopje, YU-91000, Yugoslavia.

## CALENDAR - 1989

27 August-6 September The Hague, Netherlands.

ICOM '89 - XVth General ICOM Conference. **Museums: Generators of Culture.**

Mr W.G. van der Weiden, Director, Museum, Stadhouderslaan 41, 2517 HV 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands

4-9 September Chicago, IL, U.S.A.

**Make No Little Plans.**

Association for Preservation Technology (APT).

APT, c/o Small Homes Council, 1 East St Mary's Road, Champaign, IL 61820, U.S.A.

5-14 September York and London, U.K.

**Seminar on Managing Conservation in Museums.**

Director, Courses Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, U.K.

15-18 September York, U.K.

Third MDA Annual Conference on **National and International Museum Databases.**

The Museum Documentation Association, 347 Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge CB1 4DH, U.K.

16-23 September Marinha Grande, Portugal.

International Conference on **History, Technology and Industrial Archaeology of Glass.** TICCIH.

Associação Portuguesa de Arqueologia Industrial, Apartado 5374, P-1708 Lisbon Codex, Portugal

18-22 September York, U.K.

**Centenary Conference of the Museums Association, U.K.**

Mr Mark Taylor, Conference Manager, Museums Association, 34 Bloomsbury Way, London W1A 2SF, U.K.

19-22 September Nice, France.

European Congress **Industrial Technology and Conservation/Restoration of Cultural Heritage.**

Association française des techniciens des peintures, vernis, encres, colles et adhésifs (AFTPV) et Section française de l'Institut international de conservation (SFIIC).

AFTPV, Secrétariat du Colloque de Nice, 5 rue Etex, F-75018 Paris, France

20-22 September Cardiff, Wales.

International Conference on **Recent Developments on the Fracture of Concrete and Rocks.**

Dr B. Barr, School of Engineering, University of Wales College of Cardiff, Newport Road, Cardiff, CF2 1XH, U.K.

25-27 September Oxford, U.K.

**Building Pathology 89.**

Dr Jagjit Singh, Hutton & Rostron, Environmental Investigations Ltd,



Netley House, Gomshall, Surrey  
GU5 9QA, U.K.

5-8 October Ferrara, Italy.

**Seminar on the Development of Post-graduate Training in Architectural and Urban Conservation.** ICCROM, ICOMOS, Unesco and the City of Ferrara. By invitation. Dr Jukka Jokilehto, ICCROM, via di San Michele 13, I-00153 Rome RM, Italy

10 October Washington, DC,  
U.S.A.

**Tapestry Symposium in Honor of Joseph V. Columbus.** Mary Ashton, DCL-Textiles, National Gallery of Art, 6th and Constitution Ave., Washington, DC 20564, U.S.A.

23-26 October Mexico City, Mexico.

4th International Conference on **Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering.** Prof A.S. Cakmak, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, U.S.A. or Prof. I. Herrera, Instituto de Geofísica, Univ. Nac. Autónoma, Apartado Postal 22-582, 14000 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

25-26 October Milan, Italy.

**Le pellicole ad ossalati. Origine e significato nella conservazione delle opere d'arte.** Dr Giovanna Alessandrini, Centro CNR "Gino Bozza Politecnico di Milano", Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, I-20133 Milan MI, Italy

25-27 October Ottawa, Ont.,  
Canada.

**A Shared Responsibility.** National Gallery of Canada and Canadian Conservation Institute. Marion Barclay, Restoration and Conservation Laboratory, National Gallery of Canada, 380 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ont K1N9N4, Canada

31 October-3 November Athens,  
Greece.

International Technical Conference **Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry (Diagnosis, Repair and Strengthening).** ICCROM, Greek Ministry of Culture and National Technical University of Athens. Ministry of Culture, Direction of Restoration of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments, 10

Karytsi Square, GR-105 61 Athens,  
Greece

2-4 November Paris, France.

Workshop on **La conservation/restauration des biens culturels.** Association des restaurateurs d'art et d'archéologie de formation universitaire (ARAAFU). ARAAFU "Colloque 89", 7 rue Nollet, F-75017 Paris, France

8-12 November Florence, Italy.

Second National Congress on **Wood Restoration.** Ing. Gennaro Tampone, Collegio Ingegneri della Toscana, Lungarno Guicciardini 1, I-50125 Florence, Italy

23-25 November Rome, Italy.

**Gli interventi post-sismici sul patrimonio storico architettonico: verifica di metodi e tecniche.** Associazione Nazionale fra Ingegneri e Architetti Specialisti per il Restauro dei Monumenti (ANIASPER). Arch. Maria Giuseppina Gimma, Presidente, ANIASPER, Via Dandolo 21A, 00153 Rome RM, Italy

27 November-1 December Paris,  
France.

International workshop on **Education of Young People in Heritage Preservation.** Jeunesse et Patrimoine, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, F-75008 Paris, France

## CALENDAR 1990

1-2 February Washington, DC,  
U.S.A.

**Symposium on Carpet Conservation.**

Sara Wolf Green, Conservator, The Textile Museum, 2320 'S' Street NW, Washington, DC 20008, U.S.A.

2-4 February Colonial Williamsburg, VA, U.S.A.

**Upholstery Conservation Symposium.**

Marc A. Williams, Project Director, American Conservation Consortium Ltd, 87 Depot Road, East Kingston, NH 03827, U.S.A.

28-30 March Guildford, Surrey,  
U.K.

International Conference on **Bridge Management.**

M.J. Ryall, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, U.K.

14-18 May Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**The Meeting of Civilizations - The Museum as Source of Interpretation, Preservation and Communication.**

Dr Fernanda de Camargo Moro, General Director, Museu, P.O. Box 38028, ZC 19 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil

26-31 August Dresden, German  
Democratic Republic.

9th Triennial Meeting of the **ICOM Committee for Conservation.**

ICOM-CC 90, ICOM-Nationalkomitee der DDR, Wildensteiner Strasse 7, DDR-1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic

3-7 September Brussels, Belgium.

IIC Congress 1990. **Cleaning, Retouching and Coatings: technology and practice for easel paintings and polychrome sculpture.**

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

14-19 October Las Cruces, NM,  
U.S.A.

6th International Conference on **Conservation of Earthen Architecture.**

Michael Taylor, New Mexico State Monuments, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504, U.S.A.

Brussels, Belgium.

**ICCIH 1990.** The conservation and presentation of the material remains of the industrialized society of 19th and 20th century, involving all the implications: recording, survey and study; conservation and preservation; restoration; presentation, use and adaptation. TICCIH - Belgium. Conference Secretariat, c/o Bissegemplaats 6, B-8620 Bissegem, Belgium.

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

*Editors: Cynthia Rockwell, Gaël de Guichen, Mónica García.*

*Translation and editorial assistance: Marianne Doeff.*

*Cover : A view of the historic centre of Olinda, Brazil.*

*Design and computer layout: Studio PAGE.*

*Printed in Italy - Sintesi Grafica*

ISSN 1010-2639  
ISBN 92-9077-088-X

**100% recycled paper**