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NEWSLETTER



June 1991

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



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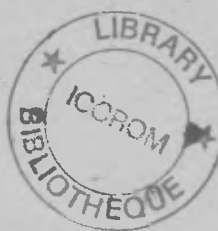
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EDITORIAL

Andrzej Tomaszewski
Director

Environmental protection has become the political programme of many countries and an important area of international cooperation. The idea, launched by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, struck a chord in the conscience of humanity. While environmental pollution is a danger to life, historic monuments and outdoor works of art also inevitably suffer. If the Roman air is unhealthy for Marcus Aurelius and his horse, they can be sheltered in a favourable museum microclimate, but every historic monument cannot be put inside.

When the idea of environmental protection originated, it was immediately joined by the movement for protection of the natural landscape and grew into a political force in various countries. Ecology has become the order of the day.

But the movement for the protection of the cultural heritage, born in the 19th century, was not a partner in the programme for the protection of the environment and the natural landscape at that time. Instead, conservators concentrated on the problems of conservation and restoration of isolated monuments or works of art. The Venice Charter (1964) focuses primarily on historic monuments; it briefly touches on historic ensembles and towns, an uneven emphasis that complicates the situation. For the methodical restoration of an historic building, an architectural conservator can take complete responsibility. A historic town, a living organism where the spatial and social structures complement each other, requires not only cooperation among representatives of different disciplines but also that of the local society. Such multidisciplinary cooperation is not easy and always creates both theoretical and practical problems. The charter of historic towns (ICOMOS, Washington 1987) represents a first step towards a viable solution.

Today, we can learn a lesson from the movement for the protection of the natural landscape. We are beginning to realize that we must quickly enter into the epoch of the protection and conservation of the *cultural landscape*, the elements of which are monuments and sites.

Conservation of the cultural landscape requires not only wide scientific cooperation, but also political collaboration of all the local, national and inter-

national authorities. Only when protection of cultural property is no longer seen as the conservation of isolated objects, but as the protection and enhancement of the *cultural landscape*, will it have a chance to become a partner in an international programme of environmental protection. Cultural landscape transcends political borders. It expresses the universal cultural heritage in all its richness and diversity. Once damaged or destroyed, it can never regain its authenticity. Its loss is irreversible!

The inclusion of cultural landscape protection as an integral part of environmental protection calls for the drafting of an international programme based on a combination of the "authority" of governments and "expertise" of the finest international experts. We are at the beginning of this path, encouraged or even obliged by moral and political leaders who have demonstrated a growing concern. In this context, we should recall many statements by Pope John Paul II, among others his speech at Unesco in June 1980 and the last encyclical *Centesimus annus*, in which he discusses the human environment and ecology, or the Unesco World Heritage Convention of 1972, ratified in April 1991, which for the first time establishes a direct relationship between the protection of cultural and natural heritage. We must also cite the last meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Cracow, Poland. For the first time, this organization dedicated an entire meeting to cultural heritage, demonstrating how this issue has grown in political importance. The guiding idea of the Cracow meeting was to create a platform for dialogue between political leaders and conservation experts and to place them at a round table which united both Europe and North America as well as representatives of "authority" and "expertise."

In the two study groups, the experts presented a wealth of ideas and experiences. The final document, the result of extremely hard work on the part of the drafting group, was adopted by 34 governments (32 of which are also members of ICCROM) and merits our attention. Although these countries represent only two continents, the character of the document is universal. It expresses the will of the states concerned, and although it is not a formal instrument, it has the opportunity — like the final Helsinki document before it — to influence the

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national laws of the various countries. Compared to the preceding "charters" which were adopted by groups of experts or by non-governmental organizations, the Cracow document places the problem of cultural heritage in a much wider context:

- It notes that the protection of cultural heritage and its social service can only develop within free and democratic societies, where all human rights are fully respected
- It shows how protection of the cultural heritage of the past is linked to protection of the creative freedom of contemporary artists, whose works join the inventory of cultural property
- It clearly states the primordial importance of the protection and conservation of the *cultural landscape*, and highlights the need for international collaboration in this area

This final point should be carefully analyzed by ICCROM, as the only intergovernmental organization created expressly for the study of cultural heritage. How can we contribute to the methodological development of our discipline in order to become a worthy component in efforts to protect the cultural-natural environment as a whole? How can we contribute to the establishment of permanent collaboration between "authority" and "expertise" in this field?

These issues should be placed on the agendas of our next General Assembly in Rome and the meeting of Associate Members in Ferrara in May 1992. As a start, we offer the text of the Cracow document and invite our readers to send us their ideas and suggestions. Time is running out.

DOCUMENT OF THE CRACOW SYMPOSIUM ON THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

The representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg - European Community, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia met in Cracow

from 28 May to 7 June 1991, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agenda and organizational modalities of the Symposium, as set forth in the Vienna Concluding Document, and with the provisions of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. Albania attended the Symposium as an observer. Contributions were made in accordance with the above-mentioned documents by Unesco and the Council of Europe.

The Symposium was opened and closed by the Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of Poland and was addressed by the Prime Minister of Poland.

Opening statements were made by all Heads of Delegation among whom were Ministers of Culture of a number of participating States.

The participating States welcome with great satisfaction the profound political changes that have occurred in Europe. They underline the contribution made by culture in overcoming the divisions of the past and in strengthening co-operation among the participating States.

The participating States express their deeply-held conviction that they share common values forged by history and based, *inter alia*, on respect for the individual, freedom of conscience, religion or belief, freedom of expression, recognition of the importance of spiritual and cultural values, commitment to the rule of law, tolerance and openness to dialogue with other cultures.

They take note of the interrelationship between cultural life and the well-being of their peoples, and the special importance that this has for democratic countries in transition towards a market economy. They encourage support, as already undertaken, and the on-going assistance to those countries in preserving and protecting their cultural heritage.

The participating States respect the irreplaceable uniqueness of all their cultures and will endeavour to promote continued cultural dialogue among themselves and with the rest of the world. They reaffirm their belief that respect for cultural diversity promotes understanding and tolerance among individuals and groups.

They consider that the regional aspects of culture should in themselves constitute a factor in the understanding between peoples.

Regional cultural diversity is an expression of the richness of the common cultural identity of the participating States. Its preservation and protection contribute to building a democratic, peaceful and united Europe.

Reaffirming their commitment to the full implementation of the provisions relating to the cultural dimension in the Helsinki Final Act and other CSCE documents, the participating States agree on the following:

I. CULTURE AND FREEDOM

1. The participating State emphasize that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is essential to the full development of cultural creativity.

2. The State and the public authorities will refrain from infringing upon the freedom of artistic creation.

3. The participating States undertake to promote and protect the free and unhindered development of artistic creativity; they recognize the important role of the individual artist in society and will respect and protect the integrity of creative work.

4. They recognize the need for governments to strike a balance between their dual responsibility of acting in support of, and ensuring the freedom of, cultural activity.

5. They further acknowledge that, given the variety of cultural activity in the participating States, there are many ways in which governments might choose to respond effectively to concerns relating to the cultural heritage.

6. The participating States recall their respect for freedom of expression and, in connection with the exercise of that freedom in the artistic and cultural fields, state as follows:

6.1 The publication of written works, the performance and broadcasting of musical, theatrical and audiovisual works, and the exhibition of pictorial or sculptural works will not be subject to restriction or interference by the State save such restrictions as are prescribed by domestic legislation and are fully consistent with international standards.

6.2 They express their conviction that the existence, in the artistic and cultural fields, of a diversity of means of dissemination independent of the State, such as publishing houses, radio broadcasting, cinema and television enterprises, theatres and galleries, helps to ensure pluralism and the freedom of artistic and cultural expression.

7. The participating States recall their commitments to unhindered access to culture, and agree as follows:

7.1 While duly respecting international property rights, any person or independent organization has the right to own privately, use and reproduce all kinds of cultural materials, such as books, publications and audiovisual recordings, and the means of reproducing them.

8. The participating States are resolved to promote the mutual knowledge of their respective cultures. Accordingly, they will encourage co-operation and exchanges in all fields of culture and creative work.

9. The participating States are convinced of the enrichment which regional and local cultures, including those connected with national minorities, bring to cultural life.

II. CULTURE AND HERITAGE

10. The participating States express their deeply-held conviction that the cultural heritage of each one of them constitutes an inalienable part of their civilization, their memory and their common history, to be transmitted to future generations.

11. The participating States take note of the definitions of archaeological property, of the cultural heritage and of the architectural heritage in the relevant international documents of the Council of Europe and Unesco.

12. The complete and lasting documentation of sites, structures, cultural landscapes, objects and cultural systems, including historical, religious and cultural monuments, as they presently exist, is one of the most important legacies to the cultural heritage that can be provided for future generations.

13. The participating States also recognize as vital elements of their common cultural heritage, the heritage of those cultures which, because of language barriers, climate and geographical distance, limited population or turns of history and political circumstances, have not been widely accessible.

14. The participating States will endeavour to protect the cultural heritage, in compliance with relevant international agreements and with their domestic legislation.

15. The participating States will pay heed to the preservation, enhancement and restoration of the cultural heritage when drawing up cultural, environmental and regional and urban planning policies. They further note the importance of relating individual conservation projects to their authentic urban or rural environment, where appropriate and whenever possible.

16. The participating States recognize the importance of making their cultural heritage as widely accessible as possible. In doing so, they will pay particular attention to the needs of the handicapped.

16.1 They will endeavour to safeguard the heritage from damage which may be caused by management of and public access to it.

16.2 They will promote public awareness of the value of the heritage and the need to protect it.

16.3 They will seek, whenever possible, to facilitate access for researchers and scholars to relevant primary documents and archive materials.

17. The participating States note favourably the role of non-governmental associations in promoting awareness of the heritage and the need for its protection.

18. Partnerships among diverse groups at the local, regional and national level, from both the private and the public sector, are valuable for ensuring the effective and representative

preservation of the cultural heritage. The preservation and interpretation of the values and the cultural heritage of diverse groups will be enhanced with the involvement of those groups, which is conducive to the tolerance and respect for different cultures which are of paramount importance.

19. The participating States recognize the usefulness and importance of exchanging information on preserving the cultural heritage and acknowledge that the use of data banks, on a national and multi-lateral level, could make a useful contribution to this work.

III. PRINCIPAL AREAS OF PRESERVATION AND CO-OPERATION

20. The participating States will encourage training, at the initial and advanced levels, for the various professions and crafts involved in preserving and restoring the cultural heritage, as well as in administering it. They agree to keep one another informed of any important developments in this field and to co-operate with one another.

20.1 The dissemination of knowledge and skills, especially vanishing skills related to the cultural heritage, through training, the exchange of personnel, research and technical publication, is necessary to ensure continuity in cultural preservation. They therefore reaffirm their commitments to encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges of trainees and specialists.

20.2 The participating States should invite the appropriate professional organizations to set up a national register of skilled craftspersons competent in the field of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage, in order to facilitate contacts between such persons and the users of their services both nationally and internationally.

21. The participating States will exchange data on their cultural heritage policies, particularly regarding the methods, means and possibilities provided by new technologies.

22. The participating States will strive to share their knowledge and experience in the area of publishing and distribution of printed and audiovisual material.

22.1 With a view to increasing public awareness regarding the preservation of the cultural heritage, the participating States will make information available that will assist radio and television stations, as well as the print media, to promote information in this area.

23. They will endeavour to improve storage conditions for perishable cultural goods such as paper, film tapes and recorded sound materials, to establish national programmes for the preservation of the perishable cultural heritage and to set commonly accepted standards for all types of carriers of

cultural products in order to safeguard the permanence of such items of culture.

24. The participating States will encourage the establishment of links between resource centres and data banks in cultural fields so as to facilitate the exchange of information between them.

25. With a view to a better understanding of the cultural values of the countries whose languages are less widely spoken, the participating States welcome the dissemination of knowledge about and of such languages, in particular through the translation and publication of literary works from these countries. The organization of international training courses for media and cultural personnel involved in promoting the understanding of less-spoken languages and less widely-known cultures should also be considered.

26. Acknowledging the important contribution of religious faiths, institutions and organizations to the cultural heritage, the participating States will co-operate closely with them regarding the preservation of the cultural heritage and pay due attention to monuments and objects of religious origin whose original communities no longer use them or no longer exist in the particular region.

27. Bearing in mind the important role that regional aspects of culture may play in linking people across national borders, the participating States will favour regional co-operation at the level of local and national authorities as well as non-governmental organizations with a view to fostering good-neighbourly relations.

28. The participating States will accord due attention to strengthening the heritage of popular culture of the past, including indigenous and vernacular cultures, and to encouraging a contemporary popular culture within the framework of their overall efforts for the preservation, study, protection and promotion of mutual awareness of their cultural heritage. The participating States note the importance of research into various forms of expression of past and present cultures - symbolic practices, technical objects and knowledge, folk art, languages - and the importance of doing what is necessary to highlight them.

29. The participating States will also pay attention to more recent contributions to the cultural heritage (art, including architectural works, of the 20th century).

30. The participating States will co-operate in preventing the illegal circulation of cultural objects, for example by considering adhering to the relevant international instruments.

31. The participating States will strive to preserve and protect those monuments and sites of remembrance, including most notably extermination camps, and the related archives, which are themselves testimonials to tragic experiences in their

common past. Such steps need to be taken in order that those experiences may be remembered, may help to teach present and future generations of these events, and thus ensure that they are never repeated.

32. The interpretation of sensitive sites of remembrance can serve as a valuable means of promoting tolerance and understanding among people and will take into account social and cultural diversity.

33. The participating States recognize that, in defining priorities for preservation, it is important to take into account both the intrinsic value of the cultural heritage, its relative state of deterioration and its historic cultural content. To this effect they will, as appropriate, endeavour to promote the use of risk charts, the exchange of information and the organization of on-site workshops, ideal also for the involvement of younger generations.

34. The participating States bear in mind that the preservation of the status of monuments and sites related to their history and culture, wherever they are located, constitutes an integral part of the overall efforts within the CSCE for the preservation and protection of the common cultural heritage.

35. The participating States believe that taking concerted measures to protect the common cultural heritage from environmental damage is necessary. To this end they will consider establishing or joining networks for the collection of data and co-ordination of research. They will endeavour to co-ordinate policy decisions and undertake direct measures to reduce the impact of air pollution and other degradation on the common cultural heritage.

36. With a view to protecting cultural sites in urban environments, measures will be taken by the participating States to counteract the effects of pollution on the architectural complexes of threatened cities; to restore, preserve and revitalize historical urban centres; and to safeguard sites and protect them from damage due to the increasing flow of tourists.

37. The participating States note the importance of protecting the cultural landscape, particularly in villages and rural areas, from the danger inherent in changes in the pattern of economic activities and in the impact of pollution, with a special view to protecting dwellings and coherent ensembles of the everyday living environment.

38. In view of the contribution which natural history can make to our understanding of the world of today and its evolution in the future, the participating States will endeavour to foster the preservation and interpretation of natural history sites and collections.

39. The participating States note the importance of safeguarding public and private parks and historical gardens, as works of humanity and nature, due to their historical, botanical and social interest, including their decorative and architectural elements.

40. The participating States will endeavour to safeguard and protect the archaeological sites located on their territories, including sites located underwater. They will bear this aspect in mind during regional development operations which are likely to be a threat to sites which have not yet been scientifically surveyed, excavated or restored.

41. They stress the need for co-ordination of the activities of international organizations and institutions, such as the Council of Europe and Unesco, in order to contribute to the full development of cultural co-operation among the participating States. Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort, the participating States will cooperate closely within the competent international organizations to which they belong.

* * *

42. The participating States welcome the positive contribution made by the representatives of Unesco and the Council of Europe to the proceedings of the Cracow Symposium on the Cultural Heritage. They note that the work and activities of Unesco will be of continuing relevance to the CSCE's consideration of cultural issues. They further acknowledge the Council of Europe's rich experience and expertise in cultural matters, in particular in protecting the European cultural heritage, and agree to consider appropriate ways in which the participating States might make use of the Council of Europe in the context of the CSCE's work in this area.

43. In the two Study Groups many experts from the participating States spoke on national experiences, and put forward ideas on areas of co-operation in the fields of cultural exchange and the preservation of cultural heritage, in particular on those aspects outlined in the mandate assigned to the respective groups. These contributions, copies of which will be deposited with the CSCE Secretariat, greatly contributed to the success of the Symposium. The participating States expressed their intention to pursue further these initiatives in appropriate international fora.

44. The representatives of the participating States expressed their profound gratitude to the people and government of Poland for the excellent organization of the Symposium and the warm hospitality extended to the delegations which participated in the Symposium.

Cracow, 6 June 1991

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION



The officers of the ICCROM General Assembly, May 1990. From left: A. Tomaszewski (Director), S. Diaz-Berrio, A. Bouchemal, C. Gruchy and H. Mabuchi.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 16th General Assembly was held from 7-9 May 1990, with delegates from 55 Member States and many observers from the Associate Members. The session opened with speeches by the president of the assembly, the director of ICCROM and representatives of Unesco, the Italian government, UNDP, ICOM, ICOMOS and the Istituto Centrale del Restauro.

There were several events to mark ICCROM's 30th anniversary, including remarks by the organization's four directors emeriti and the distribution of commemorative medals (an initiative of the Amici dell'ICCROM). After a luncheon offered by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a brief concert at the church of Sant'Agnese, the guests were taken to the magical gardens of Ninfa and then to a torch-lit supper at the castle of Sermoneta.

ICCROM awards were given to Dr Vasile Dragut of Romania (posthumously), Mr Paul N. Perrot of the U.S.A., and Dr Giorgio Torraca of Italy.

The next two days were devoted to presentations by programme officers, examination of the proposed programme and budget, statements by delegates and election of the new Council. Concerns and debate focused primarily on the schedule and type of courses offered in Rome and

elsewhere, the desire to have a more illuminating breakdown of the budget, and the need to improve the procedure for preparing programme and budget proposals. The assembly approved recommendations to change the Standards and Training Committee to an Academic Advisory Board, and to integrate PREMA further into the regular programme and budget. A resolution regarding ICCROM's need for adequate provision of work space was also accepted.

The Council members for 1990-1992 are as follows: G.M. Anag (Libya), M. Arias Bernard (Venezuela), H. Bansa (Germany), E. Kindo Bouadi (Côte d'Ivoire), A. Bouchemal (Algeria), N. El-Khatib Boujibar (Morocco), D. Christou (Cyprus), A. Muñoz Cosme (Spain), J. Coural (France), R. Davies (United Kingdom), S. Diaz-Berrio (Mexico), C. Gruchy (Canada), M. Harbi-Riahi (Tunisia), U. Izmirgilil (Turkey), P. Kaila (Finland), A. Nabi Khan (Pakistan), H. Mabuchi (Japan), T. Marasovic (Yugoslavia), L. Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium), C. Pearson (Australia), M.K. Talley, Jr. (Netherlands), L. Van Zelst (U.S.A.), and G. Wijesuriya (Sri Lanka).

The Council subsequently elected the following officers: Chairman, C. Gruchy; Vice Chairmen, A. Bouchemal and P. Kaila. The Finance and Programme Committee will continue its work under L. Van Zelst. An ad hoc Committee for the Review of Statutes and Rules of Procedure has been established, with C. Pearson as Chair. The Academic Advisory Board is also chaired by C. Pearson.

MEMBER STATES

At the end of 1990, the number of Member States stood at 82, but several countries have expressed serious interest in future membership. In April 1991, the Soviet Union officially joined ICCROM, bringing the total to 83.

Reorganization of Service to Member States

Until now, the policy aspect of this service had been handled by the Director's Secretariat, while Administration dealt mostly with accountancy. In mid-March there was a reshuffling of staff duties, and Paolo Pegazzano is now responsible for coordinating contacts with Member States.



Some aspects of the reorganization are still under study, but the main objective, as outlined by the director in his "Long-term Plan of ICCROM," is to establish a systematic programme of cooperation with all Member States. Official agencies will be identified as priority contacts, so as to help organize cooperation and to supply current information on the cultural heritage situation in each country. The results will be entered in the data bank and updated regularly.

This is an ambitious project, requiring a good deal of coordination. We must select objectives and establish priorities, so as not to duplicate existing programmes or attain unmanageable dimensions. The project will probably take a more definite shape in 1991, after the completion and consolidation of our list of official counterparts in the Member Countries.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The following institutions were accepted as Associate Members in 1990, bringing the total to 93:

- Centre régional de restauration et réhabilitation de l'architecture subatlantique, Ouarzazate, Morocco
- Centre universitaire européen pour les biens culturels, (CUEBC), Ravello, Italy
- Department of Architecture, University of Sydney, Australia
- Institut national des monuments de la culture, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du patrimoine, Rabat, Morocco
- Laboratoire de recherche sur les archéomatériaux, Université de Bordeaux III/CNRS-CRIIA, Talence, France
- Mediterranean Centre for Urban and Architectural Heritage, University of Split, Yugoslavia
- Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Nara, Japan.
- National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, Liverpool, U.K.
- Objects Conservation Department, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY, U.S.A.
- Progetto Tecnologie per la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Artistico, ENEA C.R.E., Rome, Italy.
- Swedish Institute of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy.

As in the case of Member States, collaboration with Associate Members is now entrusted to Paolo Pegazzano, who replaced Cynthia Rockwell. Thus, all official contacts will be coordinated together. The stress will be on closer cooperation, with the aim of encouraging a lively exchange of information and generating joint research activity. The Ferrara seminar on 11-12 May was a first attempt to lay the groundwork for this improved relationship (see Conference Report, p. 29).

PERSONNEL

Appointments and Reassignments

Marie-France Adolphe was employed on 1.1.1990 as Administrative Assistant of the PREMA Programme, on a two-year fixed term contract.

Gemma Berardinelli was employed from 20.2 to 20.5.1990 to carry out the General Secretariat for General Assembly, and from 27.8.1990 to 26.8.1991 for the Director's Secretariat.

Galina Davis-Konandreas was employed on a one-year fixed term contract on 1.6.1990 as Librarian in charge of the periodical collection, bibliographic research on BCIN and control of data on BCIN.

Benoît de Tapol was employed on 1.2.1990 as Technical Assistant in the Science and Technology for Conservation Programme, to develop a course module on microchemical tests for the MPC, on a one-year fixed term contract.

Gabriela Krist was employed on 1.1.1990 as Programme Officer in the SPC Programme, on a two-year fixed term contract.

Maurizio Moriconi was employed on 1.1.1990 as Driver - Assistant to the Supplies and Maintenance Office, on a one-year fixed term contract.

In addition, a number of temporary and part-time personnel were employed to give secretarial help, implement special projects, or carry out missions.

Departures

Eftychia Greenway, consultant for public relations and fund raising, left ICCROM in June 1990.

Rodolfo Luján left ICCROM in June upon termination of his contract.

Rosemary Tylka, Secretary to the Director, left ICCROM in July 1990.



Compiled by

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SPC and MPC EVALUATIONS — RESULTS AND REFLECTIONS

It was decided that both the Scientific Principles of Conservation (SPC) course and the Mural Paintings Conservation (MPC) course were to be suspended in 1991 for the purpose of evaluation. Since mid-1990, questionnaires have been distributed to present and past students and faculty, inquiring as to the effectiveness of the courses and encouraging suggestions for improvement.

Held annually since 1968 with only slight modifications in content, the Mural Paintings Conservation course received responses equal to 15% of the questionnaires sent. The Scientific Principles of Conservation course cited a 22% response rate. Analysis of the comments and criticisms of former participants has helped to identify several strong and weak points of both courses, constituting precious information to be used for improvement.

Selection of participants

The relatively short duration of the MPC course (4 months) does not permit the training of newcomers in the field. Often, the presence of participants with little or no practical experience has hampered the overall experience for others who are at the required level. With this in mind, more stringent selection methods will be put into effect (minimum four years of practical work experience).

International character of the course

The different cultural backgrounds of participants has always been a positive aspect of both the MPC and SPC courses, but not without its difficulties. In order to minimize the inequality in preparation level in the MPC course, participants will be sent a well-prepared, didactic package in advance of the course. Participants in the SPC course also requested that specific literature and a general reading list be sent to them beforehand so that they might arrive prepared. Another MPC point regarding the international character of the course was that there should be more emphasis on non-Italian situations (e.g. clay-based renders, secco techniques). In order to combat this problem, MPC course participants will be invited to bring, apart

from the documentation of their own conservation works, samples of traditional mural painting.

Ninety percent of the former participants in the SPC course and 97% percent (20% with critical commentary) of the MPC participants agreed with the present objectives and general outline of their respective courses. The fact that the SPC course is open to people from different cultural and professional backgrounds has been consistently appreciated by participants, but has led to some difficulties particularly for lecturers. They must strike the correct level in choosing their material, yet this may vary from one session to another, depending on the specific composition of the group. With regard to this complication, the present course format should be defined as medium-level, addressed to conservation professionals dealing with/or responsible for a variety of materials and/or interested in an overview of other materials apart from their own field. The course can also be of use to scientists, especially those who are or will be involved in conservation training and would like to improve their didactic skills.

In the future, SPC will expand the international flavour of its staff by inviting lecturers from a wider variety of cultural backgrounds. Lecturers from continents other than Europe will be introduced and special emphasis will be placed on active participation. They will be asked to contribute to the course by preparing a presentation on their specific field of study. In this respect, the international component of the course can be shared.

Suggestions for improvements in the theoretical part of the course

Sixty-two percent of the former SPC participants and 69% percent of the MPC participants suggested additional topics for inclusion in future course sessions. To accommodate these requested topics in the time available, the possibility of introducing more than one related topic per week will be considered. Suggested SPC topics currently not included are: physics, paintings and painting materials, polychrome sculpture, film and magnetic supports, ivory, bone, ethnographic material. Topics not sufficiently covered include: glass and ceramics (last sessions 1-2 days), photographs (last session 2 days).



MPC survey participants suggested improvements for the theoretical portion of the course. In addition to including more references to international conservation problems, some new ideas for lecture topics were broached: physical and optical properties of light and colour; non-destructive investigative methods (UV, I.R., X-ray, thermovision, etc.); evaluation of previous restoration treatments. An extension of both courses (approximately three weeks) is being seriously considered, particularly so that new topics can be incorporated or more time devoted to others. The possibility of inserting related topics in one week (e.g. polychrome sculpture in the week on wood) should also be investigated.

Course manual

It was recommended that MPC lecturers begin to compile course notes of their units in order to create a course manual and specialized bibliography for further study. It was also suggested that an evaluation of all already existing didactic material be conducted for the SPC course, including bibliographies, course notes, handouts and laboratory exercises. Lecturers should be encouraged to contribute lecture notes and to update existing material. This process will decrease the excessive and often confusing distribution of photocopied material and increase the information exchange among lecturers.

Uniformity

The need was expressed, especially by principal SPC lecturers, to improve the uniformity of the course structure and the integration of each unit into the whole. Communication among all lecturers should be improved. Each lecturer must be informed in detail about what has been covered before and what will be covered after his/her unit through advance circulation of detailed course programmes and exchange of course notes. This exchange of information is absolutely necessary to improve the methodology of the course overall and the uniformity of each unit. A meeting is planned among representatives of lecturers, former participants and course staff for SPC and MPC and should be held in the next biennium.

Self-evaluation

A review test at the end of each module was found to be a stimulating tool for the MPC participants as well as a valuable verification for the lecturers. Ninety percent of the former SPC participants also agreed with the present review tests (which have been part of the curriculum from the inception of the course) and did not suggest other solutions or alternatives for self-evaluation. To improve the active involvement and participation of students, each Friday afternoon can be reserved for discussion of test results and presentations by participants on specific problems related to the topic concerned.

Individual study

Seventy-nine percent of the MPC participants expressed the need for individual study time (in the form of one afternoon per week). The feeling was echoed by the SPC students, as 83% felt there was not enough time scheduled for individual study in the library and personal research projects. One way to overcome this problem might be to suggest that SPC participants plan to prolong their stay at ICCROM (1-2 weeks) after the end of the course in order to carry out their own library projects. During the course, one afternoon free per week could be designated to allow participants to review material covered during each unit and to prepare for tests.

Reference worksite at Rome

The training worksite has always been an integral part of the MPC course to which nearly one-third of the total time was dedicated. Ninety-eight percent of the participants cited it as an important portion of the course content. The main objective of the worksite was to apply practically the conservation methods taught during the course. Due to lack of time, the approach to treatment was normally quite empirical and dissimilar to the optimal approach taught during the lectures. In respect to this conflict, the level of organization and objectives of worksites are under consideration.

In order to integrate practical work and theory, a need was recognized for a worksite near Rome which could be used simultaneously with lectures

to show practical examples of theoretical concepts. From a didactic point of view, it would be advantageous to introduce an exemplary conservation project in the course. A selected mural painting site in Rome should act as a practical reference for the whole duration of the theoretical part of the course; all investigation necessary prior to actual treatment should be carried out on these mural paintings. Taking active part in a so-called technical-scientific diagnosis which involves experts from various disciplines will be of interest for the participants and will also enhance the content of theoretical lectures and laboratory exercises.



The worksite at the Caetani Castle in Sermoneta is a regular feature of the MPC course.

Training worksite at Sermoneta

The Castello Caetani at Sermoneta has been for more than 20 years the main training worksite for MPC, scheduled at the end of the course. The castle offers the unique opportunity to live and work together as a team, as it often happens to mural painting conservators in their professional lives. It was pointed out that the organization of the training must be improved and substantially modified, not to exceed one month. It was also suggested that participants could be inserted in private conservation teams already working at Sermoneta.

Laboratory exercises

For several years, a series of laboratory exercises has been included in the MPC course, which consisted mainly in simple identification tests of constituent materials. A further development of identification procedures could consist in the formulation of a test kit for conservators and the establishment of field laboratories near the worksite. ICCROM is presently promoting the formulation of didactic material regarding the identification of painting and treatment materials, which will eventually be inserted into the course programme.

Regional courses

In addition to the mural paintings course in Rome, it might be advantageous to organize regular regional courses that concentrate on specific conservation problems in a certain cultural area. A first pilot regional course for South America and the Caribbean was held in Bogota, Colombia, in 1987, and another will be held for South and Southeast Asia in India in September 1991.



LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

Acquisitions

In 1990 the library acquired 2,053 items — books, offprints and some 650 periodicals — by purchase, exchange, gift and subscription. The total number of bibliographical references is now 43,161.

Publication of the *List of Acquisitions* and the *Subject Index* for 1986-1989 was not yet possible because preparation of the diskettes from the database has taken longer than expected. It is due to appear soon, however, and will comprise two volumes, one for 1986-87, and the second for 1988-89.

Library and Documentation Services

Last year, we instituted an attendance register in order to obtain statistics on the number of people using this service. Excluding ICCROM course participants, who use the library constantly, we noted about 1,200 entries, including researchers from Rome or other parts of Italy and from abroad.

In addition to providing user services, the library corresponded with institutes and individual researchers, sending specialized bibliographies and photocopies of articles or reports and donating books. The bibliographies are produced from the bibliographic database of the Conservation Information Network (BCIN), and are printed in either Rome or Ottawa. This service is still free of charge thanks to the generosity of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), which covers all communication charges between Rome and Ottawa.

Approximately 170 bibliographies were prepared and sent to the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia. Bibliographies for course participants were also provided.

As in the past, the library was responsible for photocopying course texts and articles or reports requested either by users or correspondents. The total number of photocopies supplied was 39,757.

International Documentation System

Close collaboration continued with the Conservation Information Network (CIN), to which more than 3,000 abstracts were supplied. This databank currently contains nearly 125,000 bibliographic references.

The Content Review Board did not meet, but the librarian, Marie Christine Uginet, was invited to the GCI to confer on development of the network. In June, she attended a meeting of AATA editors, where discussions were held regarding the inclusion of more ICCROM references in the abstracts with the future aim of a joint publication.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Some interesting new titles acquired by the library in 1990 are given below.

Adobe

ABK: Agabian Associates; S.B. Barnes and Associates; Kariotis and Associates. *Guidelines for the Evaluation of Historic Unreinforced Brick Masonry Buildings in Earthquake Hazard Zones*. Edited by K.B. Robertson. 1986, 281 p.

This technical report provides guidelines for an evaluation system for unreinforced brick masonry. Sections include: how to start the evaluation system by conducting a historic survey; comprehensive field survey and special testing procedures; structural analysis; recommended strengths for new and existing materials; evaluation procedure; companion computer programme. Includes charts, diagrams and bibliographic references.

Building Materials

Offenstein, Frédéric. *Compatibles, Incompatibles ou comment associer les matériaux de construction*. Paris: Editions du Moniteur, 1980, 224 p. ISBN 2-281-11097-4.

Deterioration and incompatibility of building materials are reviewed. Discusses damage caused by interactions among stone, concrete, gypsum, glass products, metals, wood, plastics, etc. Recommended tests and maintenance practices for the different assemblages are suggested. Diagrams, tables, photographs and bibliography.

Simmons, H. Leslie. *Repairing and Extending Finishes. Part I: Plaster, Gypsum Board, Ceramic Tile*. Building Renovation and Restoration Series. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1990, 305 p. ISBN 0-442-20612-7.

This guide helps building owners deal with finishes that have failed. Recommendations are presented for maintenance and repair. Features include research required to solve problems and an analysis of possible failures, with an outline of causes and solutions. Diagrams, illustrations, and bibliography.

Simmons, H. Leslie. *Repairing and Extending Finishes. Part II: Acoustical Treatment, Resilient Flooring, Paint, Transparent Finishes*. Building Renovation and Restoration Series. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1990, 300 p. ISBN 0-442-20613-5.

Presents advice on how to extend, clean, repair, restore and protect acoustical treatments, resilient flooring, paint and transparent varnishes. Detailed coverage is provided on: diagnoses for systems or materials that have failed; causes, prevention and safeguards against future degeneration. Illustrations, bibliography and index.

Building Restoration

Naval Mas, Antonio. *Restauración y mantenimiento de las casas de labranza del Somontano en el Alto Aragón*. Zaragoza: Diputación general de Aragón, 1990, 47 p.

Small handbook of guidelines for the conservation of ancient dwellings in Aragón (Spain). In particular, it presents updated standards for the conservation and restoration of "tapial," a kind of pisé construction. Includes illustrations.

Entomology

Walker, Annette K.; Crosby, Trevor K. *The Preparation and Curation of Insects*. Wellington: DSIR Science Information Publishing Centre, 1988, 91 p. ISBN 0-477-02519-6.

This handbook explains methods and techniques used at the New Zealand Arthropod Collection for the preparation, curation and management of insects. These include: relaxing, pinning, slide mounting; organization; storage; loans and dispatching of specimens; restoration. Illustrations, figures and bibliographic references.

Fakes

Bibliothèque nationale. *Vrai ou faux? Copier, imiter, falsifier*. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, 1988, 175 p. ISBN 2-7177-1779-X.

Catalogue of an exhibition at the Cabinet des Médailles et Antiques, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, 6 May-20 October 1988, which included the following sections: copies; re-creation through changing the material employed, or restoration; the real fakes; coins, medals and armoury; true or false. Includes complementary articles. B/W photographs.

Garden

Pozzana, Mariachiara. *Materia e cultura dei giardini storici: conservazione, restauro, manutenzione*. Firenze: Alinea Editrice, 1989, 119 p.

A perspective of historic garden preservation in Italy in two parts: 1) research and analysis: legal bases, history; garden design; architecture; decorative plant material; water works; recording with examples of survey sheets and tables. 2) conservation and restoration: restoration charters and legislation; archaeology; vegetation maintenance. Numerous illustrations and bibliography.

Generalities on Conservation

AFTPV/SFIIC. *Technologie Industrielle. Conservation restauration du patrimoine culturel. Colloque AFTPV/SFIIC. Nice, 19-22 septembre 1989*. Puteaux: EREC, 1989, 128 p. ISBN 2-905519-12-6.

Proceedings of a symposium organized in Nice in 1989 by the French section of the IIC. Includes 20 communications on the use of new technologies in the conservation of cultural property. Numerous figures and illustrations.

SPAFA/ICCROM. *SPAFA-ICCROM Seminar on Conservation Standards in Southeast Asia: Final Report*. Bangkok: SPAFA Regional Centre, 1990, 79 p. ISBN 974-7809-31-1.

Proceedings of a seminar on conservation standards in Southeast Asia, held in Bangkok, Thailand, 11-16 December 1989. Six country reports present information on conservation laboratories, facilities and problems in the national museums and archives of Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Negara Brunei Darussalam.



Library

Cains, Anthony; Swift, Katharine. *Preserving Our Printed Heritage: the Long Room Project at Trinity College Dublin*. Dublin: Trinity College, 1988, 24 p. ISBN 0-904720-18-7.

Describes a preservation programme at the Trinity College Library in Dublin. A portable workshop has been designed for the treatment of books in one section of the library, the "Long Room." Methods used for preventive conservation are briefly described and illustrated.

Metal

Jaro, Marta, editor. *Conservation of Metals*. Veszprém: Istvan Eri, 1990, 189 p. ISBN 963-555-770-1.

Proceedings of an international seminar held in Veszprém, Hungary in 1989 on the conservation of metals. 39 articles deal with problems in the analysis and treatment of metal-organic and metal-inorganic composite objects. These include: textiles; painted and polychromed metal work; metal and non-metal archaeological objects; corroded iron and bronze artifacts. Includes figures, illustrations and bibliographic references.

Mural Painting

Baldini, Umberto; Casazza, Ornella. *La Cappella Brancacci*. Milano: Olivetti; Electa, 1990, 373 p. ISBN 88-435-3199-9.

Richly illustrated book published on the occasion of the restoration of the Brancacci Chapel in the Carmina Church, Florence, Italy, with frescoes by Masaccio, Masolino and Filippino Lippi, and ceiling fresco by Vincenzo Meucci. Each fresco is documented with analytical texts regarding techniques, iconography, state of conservation, restoration problems and art historical interpretation. Bibliographic references from 15th century to present day.

Museum

Ministère de la Culture. Direction des Musées de France, Paris. *Faire un musée. Comment conduire une opération muséographique?* Paris: La Documentation Française, 1986, 112 p. ISBN 2-11-001532-2.

Handbook discussing the various levels involved in the creation of a museum: general organizational concepts (collection, staff, security, conservation); contacts with the public; implementation of

the project. The relevant French legal texts are provided in an appendix. A separate edition in Italian is available.

Shelley, Marjorie. *The Care and Handling of Art Objects. Practice in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1987, 102 p. ISBN 0-8109-1040-3.

Explains the fundamental principles of conservation at this museum. Part I sets out guidelines for dealing with paintings, drawings, prints, textiles, costumes, musical instruments, monumental sculpture and filigree jewellery. Part II emphasizes procedures that affect the collection in general: climate controls, light levels, and photography.

Musical Instruments

Tiella, Marco; Zanisi, Tiziano. *Contributi allo studio del restauro degli strumenti musicali*. Cremona: Editrice Turris, 1990, 148 p. ISBN 88-85635-51-2.

Updated study on the theoretical and practical aspects of the restoration of musical instruments. Subjects include: restoration criteria of organs; classification and cataloguing; methods of acoustical and photogrammetric analysis, adequate environmental conditions for conservation and history of conservation. Nine complementary short papers are included. Figures, illustrations, bibliography and index.

Painting

Bergeon, Ségolène. *Science et patience ou la restauration des peintures*. Paris: Editions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 1990, 226 p. ISBN 2-7118-2242-7.

Comprehensive study of theoretical approaches, techniques and technologies applied in the restoration of paintings. Includes the following topics: wood support; canvas support: relining; transfer; metal and stone supports; consolidation, cleaning and reintegration of paint layer. Includes restoration case studies. Numerous illustrations and bibliography.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. *Pigments and colorants de l'Antiquité et du Moyen Age*. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1990, 375 p. ISBN 2-222-04401-4.

Proceedings of an international colloquium held in Orléans (France) on pigments and dyes used

in antiquity and the Middle Ages in dyeing, painting and miniatures. Includes 28 historical and physicochemical researches. Includes illustrations, figures and subject index.

ENAIIP. Il restauro dei dipinti contemporanei. Soluzioni per evitare la foderatura e per limitare le alterazioni che essa comporta. Corso di aggiornamento. 22-26 maggio 1989. Botticino: ENAIIP, 1989, 121 p.

Proceedings of the course held in May 1989, including nine contributions on the preservation of contemporary paintings with emphasis on the problems in their relining.

Paper

Direction des Archives de France. **Les documents graphiques et photographiques. Analyse et conservation. Travaux du Centre de Recherches sur la Conservation des Documents Graphiques 1986-1987.** Paris: La Documentation Française, 1988, 210 p. ISBN 2-11-002022-9.

Seven articles on analysis and conservation work carried out between 1986 and 1987 at the Research Centre for the Conservation of Graphic Documents, Paris. Studies are presented on waterlogged archaeological leather and vegetable tannins used in leather, the effect of pollution on deacidified papers, restoration of old transparent papers, adhesives for glass negatives, restoration of negatives intensified by mercuric iodide and pigment analysis of two drawings by Constantin Guy. Includes figures and bibliographic references.

Fellers, Christer; Iversen, Tommy; Lindström, Tom; Nilsson, Thomas; Rigdahl, Mikael. **Ageing/Degradation of Paper.** Stockholm: National Archives of Sweden, 1989, 139 p. ISSN 0284-5636.

This literature survey summarizes the most important known facts concerning the ageing and degradation of paper. Topics include: folding endurance; environmental effects on ageing; microbial decomposition of paper; effect of fibre raw materials, the paper-making process and printing; comparison between natural and accelerated ageing; conservation deacidification methods. Includes figures.

Photography

Lavadrine, Bertrand. **La conservation des photographies.** Paris: Presses du CNRS, 1990, 160 p. ISBN 2-87682-044-7.

A technical handbook presenting various photographic processes and their conservation: daguerreotype, ambrotype, pannotype, ferrotype, salted paper, albumen paper, collodion aristotype, gelatin aristotype, developing paper, cyanotype, platinum print, bichromate gum, carbon transfer, autochrome negatives. The preparation, deterioration and conservation/restoration of each type is described. Illustrations, figures and bibliography.

Polychrome Sculpture

Heck, Christian; Recht, Roland. **Le retable d'Issenheim avant Grünewald. Les sculptures de Nicolas de Haguenau.** Colmar: Musée d'Unterlinden, 1987, 89 + 11 p. ISBN 2-902068-03-4.

A volume published on the occasion of an exhibition held in Issenheim (France) on the Altarpiece of Issenheim and the sculptures of Nicolas de Haguenau. A recent study of the polychromy, plus radiographic and stratigraphic analysis of the wooden sculptures and possible restoration problems are discussed. Includes illustrations.

Rock Art

ICOM. Comité de Conservation Groupe Art Rupestre. **Journées Internationales d'étude sur la conservation de l'art rupestre. Dordogne Périgord (France), 20-23 août 1990** Actes.s.l.: (1990) ISBN 2-9504621-0-3.

Proceedings of an international meeting held in France in 1990 on the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the cave of Lascaux. Included are 20 contributions in French, English and Spanish on the conservation and restoration of rock paintings and engravings in France, Australia, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Japan, China and Malta. Numerous figures, illustrations and bibliographic references.

SFIIC. **La conservation de l'art des cavernes et des abris.** Champs Sur Marne: SFIIC, 1990, 32 p. ISBN 2-905430-02-8.

Multidisciplinary research carried out in France on the conservation of rock art has led to two kinds of interventions: the indirect intervention, as in the case of Lascaux, and the direct intervention, as in the case of La Baume Latrone. Conservation methods for both are described. Figures, illustrations and bibliographic references.



Stone

Charola, A. Elena, editor. *Lavas y tobas volcánicas. Trabajos presentados a la Reunión Internacional de Isla de Pascua, Chile, 25-31 Octubre, 1990*. Santiago: Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos, 1990, 317 p.

Bilingual publication in Spanish and English of 19 preprints of the contributions to the International Meeting on Lavas and Volcanic Tuffs, Easter Island, Chile, in October, 1990. Presents the experience of researchers and scientists involved in the problems of erosion, deterioration and conservation of cultural and historic monuments for which volcanic materials are used as structural elements. Numerous figures, illustrations and bibliographic references.

Unesco. *The Deterioration and Conservation of Stone: Notes from the International Venetian Courses on Stone Restoration*. Edited by Lorenzo Lazzarini and Richard Pieper. Venice: Unesco, 1988, 349 p.

This handbook contains the text of lectures delivered during a series of courses held in Venice from 1975 to 1987 on the treatment and conservation of stone. Introductory chapters concern basic geological characteristics of stone used as building material, stone carving technology, and the processes of stone deterioration with emphasis on deterioration due to biological agents. Numerous figures, illustrations and bibliographic notes.

Textiles

Rantala, Anja; Steiner-Kiljunen, Kaija; Pakkala, Liisa. *Tekstilkonservointi*. Helsinki: Suomen Museoliitto, 1989, 236 p. ISBN 951-9426-07-8.

A handbook on textile conservation for the use of restorers and museum conservators covers the following topics: preventive conservation; restoration of leather and other special materials; theory of textile fibres; purification and dyeing. Includes illustrations and bibliography.

Theory of Restoration

Magirius, Heinrich. *Geschichte der Denkmalpflege: Sachsen von den Anfängen bis zum Neubeginn 1945*. Berlin: Verlag für Bauwesen, 1989, 360 p. ISBN 3-345-00292-2.

The history of architectural conservation and restoration in Saxony from the Middle Ages until the end of the Second World War, with a detailed account from the 1830s onwards, including: the repair of Renaissance and Baroque buildings, Gothic Revival, Historismus, Denkmalkultus, state organization and protection from 1893 to 1945. Illustrations, bibliographic references and index.

Training

ICOM. *The graduate conservator in employment: expectations and realities*. Proceedings of the Interim Meeting of the Working Group on Training in Conservation and Restoration of the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Amsterdam and Leiden, 31 August-1 September 1989. Amsterdam: Opleiding Restauratoren, 1990, VI + 151 p.

Collection of 14 reports on the theme of the education and employment of conservation graduates, presented at the meeting which was subdivided into three sections: 1. Curricula and objectives, teachers' points of view 2. Matching job to education, graduates' points of view 3. Graduates on the job, employers' points of view.

Wood

Arrighetti, Attilio; Arrighetti Tomasoni, Elisabetta. *Nozioni introduttive alla conoscenza del legno come materia prima nella conservazione e nel restauro*. Botticino: ENAIP, 1990, 123 p.

A study for didactic purposes on wood morphology and conservation. The structure and physiology of wood, causes of deterioration, preservative treatments, the relationship between wood and the environment, the restoration of wood including diagnoses and interventions on wooden supports are discussed. Figures and bibliography.

FAO Forestry Department, *Wood preservation manual*. FAO forestry paper 76. Rome: FAO, 1986, 152 p. ISBN 92-5-162470-7.

This manual on wood preservation techniques serves as a guide to the selection of appropriate preservative chemicals and methods of application. Chapters include the nature of wood, decay hazards, wood preservatives and preserving processes; log protection; treatment methods. Numerous figures.

COURSES



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TRAINING AT ICCROM

Architectural Conservation

The 25th International Architectural Conservation Course was held from 17 January to 1 June. Attending were 21 architects, engineers, art historians, historians and planners from 21 countries, as well as 5 observers. The programme this year was 20 weeks long instead of 21, with somewhat fewer outside lecturers, 27 in all.

The programme was articulated into four main sections: General Concepts of Conservation; Survey and Conservation of Historic Structures; Conservation of Building Materials; Urban and Territorial Conservation. There were site visits in Rome and excursions to other parts of Italy, including Naples, Pompeii, and Herculaneum. A seminar on Urban and Territorial Conservation was organized in Ferrara in late May. Close collaboration was continued with local authorities in Rome, Pompeii and Ferrara. We are grateful for the special contribution provided by the Governments of Canada and Finland toward the travel expenses of lecturers.

methods of documentation and survey, characterization and analysis of component materials and technical intervention.

The first three weeks of the course were held in Rome. The last week (on technical intervention and conservation treatments) was held at the castle of Sermoneta, through the kindness of the Roffredo Caetani Foundation. Scholarship support for participants was provided by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Italian Government, and ICCROM.

ITARC - International Course in the conservation of Architectural and Urban Heritage

A convention was signed on 3 October between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Bureau of Cooperation with Developing Countries) and ICCROM for the preparation of a new course addressed to architects, urban planners, civil engineers and humanists in the protection and conservation of

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Rome University Architectural Conservation Course

Collaboration continued between ICCROM and the *Scuola di specializzazione per lo studio ed il restauro dei monumenti* of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome. The first and second years of the course were organized in parallel sessions (mornings and afternoons respectively) on ICCROM's premises from January to June, with about 30 participants in each group.

European Conservation Programme: A Methodological Approach to the Conservation of Architectural Surfaces

15 July to 12 August. Cosponsored by ICCROM and the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation of the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, this four-week course was attended by 25 preservation students and professionals from the United States and abroad. The course focused on the conservation of architectural surfaces, progressing from a consideration of theoretical/ethical issues towards specialized



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architectural heritage in developing countries. The course will be held at ICCROM in Italian during the second half of 1991. Architect Maria Teresa laquinta has been contracted for the preparation of the programme and informational brochures.

Conservation of Mural Paintings (MPC)

This course was held from 1 February to 1 June in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (ICR) in Rome and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence. There were 17 participants from 15 countries and six auditors. The programme included lectures, laboratory work, study tours and practical training at the churches of Santa Maria dell'Anima and Santa Maria dell'Orto in Rome. The first weeks of the course (conservation theory and history, basic chemistry, synthetic polymers) were shared with the SPC course. The last six weeks were spent at the Caetani Castle in Sermoneta, where practical work was carried out on worksites in the tower (12th-century paintings) and on the graffito facade in the courtyard.



Scientific Principles of Conservation (SPC)

Nine participants from nine countries and an additional 15 observers attended the course, held from 1 February to 1 June.

Staff of the ICR provided particular support by lecturing and accompanying the group on visits. Further collaboration was offered by the following institutions: Centro di Fotoriproduzione, Legatoria e Restauro degli Archivi di Stato, Rome; Centro di Restauro della Soprintendenza Archeologica per la Toscana, Florence; ENEA, Unità di Coordinamento Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Artistico, Rome; Istituto Centrale per la Patologia del Libro, Rome; Laboratorio Scientifico della Misericordia, Venice; Museo Preistorico Etnografico "L. Pigorini," Rome; Stazione Sperimentale del Vetro, Venice; Università di Roma "La Sapienza," Dipartimento Scienze della Terra, Rome. In addition, there were 13 guest lecturers from various European countries.

A one-week study tour included visits to conservation laboratories, research institutions, museums and restoration sites in Venice and Florence. An excursion to the Etruscan tombs at Tarquinia and Cerveteri was also organized together with the MPC group.

SPC participant at work in the laboratory.

MPC90

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Centre: The ICCROM family, 1990.



This new museum storage facility was constructed in conjunction with the PREMA national course in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

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PREMA 1990-2000 : Preventive Conservation in the Museums of Africa

After a three-year pilot phase, this project has now moved into full swing. The following interrelated activities are scheduled for the next decade: international university-level courses in Rome, held alternately in English and French (10 months), national courses held in museums in sub-Saharan Africa (3 months), teacher training, technical cooperation with former participants' museums and regional seminars for museum directors. A consultative committee of 19 financial and technical experts has also been established to monitor every aspect of the project, including financial management, reorganization and expansion of personnel, reinforcement of the teaching team and flexibility in the schedule of activities.

PREMA 91 (3 September 1990 - 29 June 1991)

The international course, held this year in English, is organized in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology (UCL), London, and the Pigorini Museum, Rome. The 12 participants are from 11 countries, with Somalia, the Sudan and Swaziland represented for the first time. Qualifying participants will be awarded the "Diploma in Conservation Management of the Museums of sub-Saharan Africa" from London University. The

course curriculum has recently been modified to incorporate material required for the diploma.

PREMA : Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire 5 November-15 December

This national course was preceded by a planning mission carried out by C. Antomarchi and G.P. Nadalini, who studied practical conditions (storage requirements, state of the collections) defined objectives, met prospective students and established contact with local authorities. From plans drawn up by the ICCROM team, a US\$ 130,000 research project was set up to finance a new 200 m² storage space adapted to local conditions.

The course was divided into two parts, with 18 Ivorian museum workers attending the first session in 1990. The permanent teaching team, directed by G.P. Nadalini, included Porgo Almissi, Bambara Parfait, Kaba Sory and Giulio Zaccarelli (all former PREMA participants). G. de Guichen also participated in launching the course. The session concluded with an examination and the inauguration of the new storage area. The second session of the course will be held in 1991.

PREMA: Niamey, The Niger, 13-27 June

The first PREMA seminar was held in the Museology Centre in Niamey for directors of national museums in French-speaking countries south of the Sahara. The theme "Museums, Documentation, Conservation" was discussed by 22 participants from 18 countries. The seminar was led by Jakline Eid, Claude Ardouin, Philip Ravenhill, Alessandra Antinori and Gaël de Guichen. At the end of the meeting, which was jointly organized by ICCROM and WAMP-IAI, the participants produced a 30-page document analyzing the situation of the museums under their supervision.

PREMA: Livingstone, Zambia Preparatory Mission

G. de Guichen (13-23 August) and F. Zink (19 August-1 September) set up agreements to organize a three-month national course in the framework of PREMA, scheduled for autumn 1991.



Preservation of the Photographic Heritage

This seminar, jointly organized and financed by the French Academy and ICCROM, was held from 21-25 May. Twenty participants from nine countries followed the seminar, which was coordinated by Philippe Morel, G. de Guichen and Marina Regni.

Teaching Skills and the Use of Teaching Materials

The eighth session of this seminar, led by Robert Ferguson of the Institute of Education, University of London, took place from 4-8 June. Among those attending were several participants from the regular ICCROM courses.

TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

Wood Conservation Technology, Trondheim

This international course was organized from 2 July-4 August by the Central Office of Historic Monuments of Norway, the Norwegian Institute of Technology, ICCROM, and ICOMOS, under the auspices of Unesco. Financial support was received from the organizations above and also the World Heritage Fund. There were 14 participants (nine architects and five conservators) from 11 countries: Argentina, Australia, China, Finland, Israel, Italy, Nepal, Norway, Philippines, Sri Lanka and the USA. The coordinators were Knut Einar Larsen and Nils Marstein. The programme was prepared by Larsen, Marstein, Paolo Mora and Jukka Jokilehto, and 12 experts from Norway, Belgium, Japan, UK, Canada and ICCROM were invited to lecture.

Fundamental Techniques for the Restoration of Japanese Art on Paper

Organized jointly by the Swiss National Research Programme (PNR 16) and ICCROM, this international workshop was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in late July and August. There were two sessions of thirteen days each led by Katsuhiko Masuda, a renowned expert and teacher in his field. Attending were eight participants for each session together with a number of observers. Topics included paper cutting, preparation of paste, lining



of paper and textiles, false margins, jointing, use of the beating brush, flattening on Karibari, decoration on paper and making Karibari.

Gaia Project: First International Course on the Preservation of Earthen Architecture (PAT90)

This course was held from 17 September to 5 October in Grenoble, France. A. Alva (ICCROM) and M. Trappeniers (CRATerre/EAG) were responsible for coordination. The course was organized by ICCROM, CRATerre and the Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble in collaboration with and funding from the Ministry of the Environment in Finland, the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), the Regional Project for Cultural Heritage and Development UNDP/Unesco, the Commission of the European Communities DG X, "Cultural Action" Division, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the RILEM/CIB Committee "Earth Technology for Building Construction," CRATerre, the Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble, and ICCROM. Twentyfour participants from 16 countries attended this course.

ICCROM-University of York Training Programme

On the basis of the agreement between ICCROM and the University of York to recognize the ICCROM Architectural Conservation course as part of a joint ICCROM-York course for a master's degree in architectural conservation, one member of the previous ICCROM course, Gionata Rizzi

PAT 90 participants inspecting earthen structures in the Rhône-Alpes region, France.

Coordinators

A. Alva, ICCROM
M. Trappeniers, CRATerre/EAG

Lecturers

A. Alva, ICCROM
G. Beraldin, EAG
G. Chiari, Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Turin, Italy
A. Crosby, U.S. National Park Service
H. Guillaud, CRATerre/EAG
I. Holström, Central Office of National Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden
H. Houben, CRATerre/EAG
T. Joffroy, CRATerre/EAG
R. Letellier, Architectural & Engineering Services, Environment Canada
P. Odul, CRATerre/EAG
J.-M. Teutonico, ICCROM
A. Tomaszewski, ICCROM
M. Trappeniers, CRATerre/EAG
F. Vitoux, CRATerre/EAG
G. Vivier, Université
J. Fourier, Grenoble

(Italy) has carried out a research project on Conservation of Ruined Structures under the supervision of Dr Derek Linstrum as a partial fulfilment of the requirements. Two other participants, Antonio Azcona Olivera (Spain) and Hector Dario Perez Torres (Puerto Rico), have initiated research projects.

ICCROM PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COURSES

Colombia

Bogota: 24 October-5 November. At the Centro di Restauración, Colcultura, Benoît de Tapol gave a course on museum environment, using the didactic material produced at ICCROM especially for this purpose. The material can be used either as a self-teaching course, monitored by an instructor, or as a background resource for a lecturer.

Cuba

Havana: 11 - 22 June 1990. J.M. Teutonico and Frank G. Matero (University of Pennsylvania) were principal lecturers for the Training Course for the Development of a Colour Plan for the City of Matanzas, carried out in collaboration with the Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología in Havana. As a follow-up to previous training missions, this advanced ten-day course provided a methodological approach for the research, investigation and replication of exterior surface finishes. By involving participants in actual field work, the course both fulfilled its didactic aims and facilitated the initiation of a research program for the building facades of Matanzas, which will be completed by local professionals.

The course was attended by 14 participants, 11 from Cuba, and one each from Venezuela, Haiti, and Ecuador. Funding was provided by the UNDP/Unesco Project CUB/86/017 through the Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Denmark

Summer courses were given at the Conservation School, Copenhagen, with financial support from ICCROM. These included the fifth international wall painting restoration seminar, held in conjunction

with the Institute of Archaeology (University of London) Summer Schools and the National Museum of Denmark.

France

Paris: 22-26 January. G. de Guichen lectured on climate control for the training programme at the Institut Français pour la Restauration des Oeuvres d'Art.

Auxerre: 5-8 June. G. de Guichen lectured at a course on handling and transport of works of art, organized by CNFTP for personnel of the museums of Yonne. The course was coordinated by J.J. Ezraty (Musées de France) with the collaboration of C. Antomarchi, who was also in charge of the section on handling.

United States

Philadelphia: 23 October-15 November. Jeanne Marie Teutonico was guest lecturer and program consultant for the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania. Activities included: various lectures in regular program courses on theory of conservation, conservation science (sessions dealing with earthen building materials) and landscape conservation; advising several degree candidates on thesis topics concerning the analysis and treatment of building materials; consultation on curriculum development and the management of the program's architectural conservation laboratory.

COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Introduction to Conservation in England
23 September-3 October 1991. Institute
of Advanced Architectural Studies,
University of York**

The 21st annual summer school on this subject is intended for those professionally concerned with the conservation of historic buildings and monuments. The 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 programme consists of lectures and discussions (in English)



and there will be opportunities for participants to present short seminars of their own work and experience.

The fully residential fee, including accommodation in student rooms and all visits, is £654.00. Travel to and from York is not included. Information from the Secretary, IoASS, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, U.K. (Tel. (0904) 433-963).

Examination and Recording for Conservation of the Built Heritage - Split, Yugoslavia

April-May 1992 - 6 weeks. This international course will be held in conjunction with the University of Split, Centre for Mediterranean Built Heritage, with support from Unesco, the Yugoslav government, and ICCROM. It will include theoretical and practical training in a variety of methods of measurement, analysis and documentation of the built heritage, including photographic techniques, non-destructive testing, archival research, historical interpretation and numerous other topics. The working language will be English.

Seminar on Teaching Skills and the Use of Teaching Materials - Rome

Held for a week in early June, this seminar draws a number of present and future teachers from the regular ICCROM courses, as well as others interested in polishing their didactic approach. It is led by an educational expert from the University of London, Institute of Education. The working language is English.

Wood Conservation Technology - Trondheim, Norway

July-August 1992. This international course is organized with the Norwegian Institute of Technology (NTH), the Central Office of Historic Monuments and Sites, Norway and ICOMOS, with support from Unesco, ICCROM and the Norwegian

government. It will be held at the NTH in English. The syllabus includes sections on wood structure, technology, deterioration, architectural conservation, polychrome wood, wooden objects and archaeological wood. Applications should be sent by 15 March of the year of the course through the Unesco National Commission in the candidate's country. Information from ICCROM or International Course on Wood Conservation Technology, Department of Continuing Education, NTH, N-7034 Trondheim, Norway.

ICCROM-CRATerre-EAG. Gaia Project: International Course on Preservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage - Grenoble, France

14 September-2 October 1992. This course is organized together with the International Centre for Earth Construction (CRATerre) and the Ecole d'architecture de Grenoble, France (EAG), in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment - Finland, the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), the Commission of European Communities, the RILEM/CIB Committee on "Earth Technology for Building Construction," and the UNDP/Unesco Regional Project for Cultural Heritage and Development.

The programme develops a specific methodology for the preservation of earthen architecture based upon general principles of preservation practice. After a scientific consideration of earth as a material and its relevant construction techniques, the course focuses on survey, documentation and analysis of earthen structures. Problems related to the preservation of archaeological sites and the rehabilitation of the earthen architectural heritage are examined through case studies and the presentation of maintenance plans. Course activities include lectures, laboratory sessions, field exercises, demonstrations and study tours. The working languages are French and English. For information, contact Mme Marina Trapeniers, CRATerre-EAG, B.P. 2636, F-38036 Grenoble Cedex 2, France.



DESKTOP PUBLISHING

The new computer hardware and software for desktop publishing have proved to be extremely versatile, allowing us to create a variety of products in house. We have also developed techniques for handling large quantities of text generated by a database. The first publication done with this technique was the *Bibliography of Theses in Conservation*.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Using the technique mentioned above, we are now transferring the library *List of Acquisitions* and *Subject Index* from the CiN databank in Ottawa to ICCROM for publication. The layout "style sheets" for the various sections have been developed to fit a maximum of material on each page, thus reducing printing costs.

A new, 24-page information brochure will be printed early in 1991 in English and French. The brochure includes a general section devoted to activities, three pages on Member States and Associate Members, an extensive description of the training programme (12 pages) and the Statutes. A shorter Italian version will also be available.

Biology in the Conservation of Works of Art, by G. Caneva, M.P. Nugari and O. Salvadori.

This book has been written by three Italian colleagues who lecture in the course on Scientific Principles of Conservation. It will be part of the "Technical Notes" series. Editing of the text is now under way.

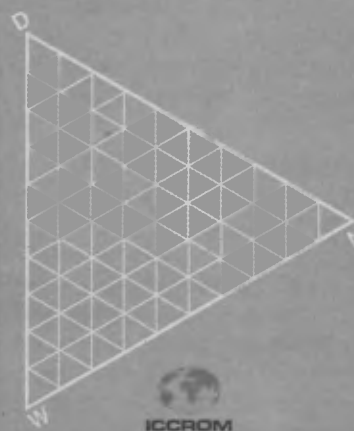
LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems, by Giorgio Torraca. Fourth edition. ISBN 92-9077-092-9.

This classic manual introduces the theory of solubility, the nature of solvents, solutions and emulsions, and how solvents are used. The properties of various classes of solvents are summarized in a table. Illustrations by the author. 1990. 72 pages. \$6.00.

SOLUBILITY AND SOLVENTS FOR CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

GIORGIO TORRACA



Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry. Conservation structurelle de la maçonnerie en pierre. International Technical Conference. Athens, 31.X-3.XI, 1989. ISBN 92-9077-093-7.

The proceedings of this meeting, which was held in November 1989, include 74 papers in either English or French. The papers are reproduced as submitted by the authors. 1990. xviii + 687 pages. \$35.00.

Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation, compiled by Gabriela Krist, Gerhard Banik, Sebastian Dobrusskin, Rebecca A. Rushfield, Peter Winsor. ISBN 92-9077-097-X.

This is the second, revised and expanded edition of this bibliography, which has been compiled by members of the Working Group on Training of the ICOM Conservation Committee. Some 3,500 titles from 74 institutions are included, covering the period from 1975 to 1989. 1990. xii + 284 pages. \$20.00.

Crónica N°16

Materials for the Spanish edition of the *Newsletter* were supplied to UNDP/Lima, together with a subsidy for publication costs. Copies can be requested from Sylvio Mutal, UNDP Regional Project, Apartado 4480, Lima 100, Peru.



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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ACTES DES CONFERENCES

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Conservation architecturale et éducation à l'environnement. Conclusions de la conférence. ICCROM. February 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. 168 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

Mosaics N°2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 1983. 63 pp. ISBN 92-9077-044-9

(E) \$9.00

Mosaics N°3—Mosaïque N°3: Conservation in situ. Aquileia 1983. 1985. 400 pp. ISBN 92-9077-054-6

(E/F/I) \$11.00

Mosaïque 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

Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry. Athens, 31.X—3.XI.1989.

Conservation structurelle de la maçonnerie en pierre. Athènes, 31.X—3.XI.1989. 1990. 704 pp. ISBN 92-9077-093-7

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DIRECTORIES AND CATALOGUES REPERTOIRES ET CATALOGUES

Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation. Compiled by G. Krist et al. 1990. xii + 284 pp. ISBN 92-9077-097-X

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International Index of Conservation Research.

Répertoire international de la recherche en conservation. 1988. 166 pp. ISBN 92-9077-080-5

(E/F) \$6.00

International Index on Training in the Conservation of Cultural Property.

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 4^e Ed., 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

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Air Pollution and Conservation: Safeguarding our Architectural Heritage. ed. J. Rosvall. Amsterdam: Elsevier. 1988. x + 427 pp. ISBN 0-444-87131-4

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CONFERENCE REPORT

SEMINAR ON COLLABORATION BETWEEN ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND ICCROM

Ferrara, Italy, 11-12 May 1990

The meeting was attended by representatives of 34 Associate Members of ICCROM. Many also took this opportunity to attend the General Assembly, held from 7 to 9 May.

For practical purposes, the meeting was divided into three working groups, according to the activities of each Associate Member:

- Group 1: Architectural Conservation
- Group 2: Science and Technology
- Group 3: Management and Museums

Despite this division, all three groups reached similar conclusions regarding the ways in which Associate Members could collaborate with ICCROM.

The main theme discussed by all was the formation of a network to exchange information in which ICCROM acts as the turning point. The ICCROM *Newsletter* has potential to become an important instrument for communication both among Associate Members and between Associate Members and others interested in ICCROM.

The participants agreed that Associate Members need a better-defined position and task within the structure of ICCROM. This point will be transmitted to Council and taken into account when the statutes and internal regulations are examined.

Insofar as the more detailed discussions are concerned: the Architectural Conservation group reflected on suggestions regarding training activities; the Science and Technology group considered the promotion of research more systematically; and the Management group offered precise proposals about the status of Associate Members. But, in general, there was a lot of overlap. Hence, the reports of the three working groups were merged to form one proposal summarizing the entire meeting.



1. ICCROM's role as a clearinghouse of information

a. Research index: This existing project should be advanced in the following ways:

- improvement in coverage through cooperation with international membership organizations
- improvement in quality of information

b. Training index: This project can be improved in the following ways:

- assessment of the scope and level of the training programmes listed
- addition of statistical information about course participants

c. Associate Members index: A list of Associate Members is essential to facilitate collaboration. Each institution should be described regarding:

- contact person
- structure
- staff size and composition
- capabilities, including equipment
- programmes
- potential alliances with others
- level of participation

d. Database of specialists: It is generally recognized that this would be useful, but implementation may be extremely difficult; therefore, a feasibility study should be conducted before proceeding.

Thanks to a special agreement, the city of Ferrara has been host to a series of ICCROM seminars since 1989. Here, a view of the castle.

2. Promotion

a. Since ICCROM plays a general role in the establishment of research and training priorities, Associate Members should provide any pertinent information and suggestions.

b. "Think tanks," small meetings on well-defined, specific areas, should be organized to identify research priorities and possibilities for joint ventures. Follow-up can be done by organizing working groups and specific publications.

c. Communication among conservators, curators and scientists should be improved. ICCROM can address this need in conjunction with its Associate Members (especially the membership organizations) through mechanisms such as the Scientific Principles of Conservation course and the organization of symposia.

d. Workshops should be organized on research design in order to improve the quality of conservation research. In partnership with Associate Members, ICCROM can develop curricula to be used in subsequent local seminars.

e. An understanding of issues related to conservation research should be promoted in academia and industry, e.g. through organization of meetings and symposia in conjunction with professional organizations.

f. In collaboration with Associate Members, ICCROM should organize a set of basic curricula for training, adaptable to regional characteristics. At the same time, criteria for assessment of courses could be developed.

3. Technical information

a. Through its library and participation in the Conservation Information Network (CIN), ICCROM has contributed significantly to the worldwide collection of technical information. CIN is an important channel through which contacts are kept and information shared. Associate Members could aid in maintaining the extensive coverage of ICCROM's library by identifying new publications with limited distribution, such as conference

proceedings. The *Newsletter* should publish short lists of recent acquisitions.

b. Regularly updated, selected bibliographies could be produced. Formats must be standardized. Bibliographies are required on two levels:

- for training purposes (e.g. through ICCROM courses, with evaluation by students)
- specialized research bibliographies

c. Special publications, including monographs on recent advances in specific subject areas, should be scheduled. Translation of important publications with limited distribution is also suggested.

d. The ICCROM library could function as an archive for dissertations and unpublished research reports.

4. Interrelation training - research

Exposure to research activities is a necessary component of training; subsequently, training directly benefits research. Since both functions are not always present in the same institution, it is recommended that collaborative ties be established between Associate Members (training institutions and research institutions) and ICCROM. Such contacts would promote exchanges of personnel and students.

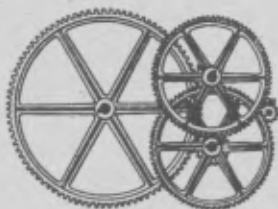
5. Support from Associate Members to ICCROM

a. Associate Members should continue to provide guest lecturers to ICCROM courses at minimum cost.

b. Associate Members could also provide technical assistance for long-term projects and ad hoc problems at minimum cost.

c. Associate Members could assist ICCROM by the development of training aids, which would then be collected and promoted by the organization.

d. All of the points proposed in this report depend on active relations and a continuous flow of information between the Associate Members and ICCROM.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

International Meeting on Lavas and Volcanic Tuffs

This meeting was held on Easter Island from 25-31 October 1990. It was organized by the Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos through its Centro Nacional de Restauración, the Chilean Forest Service (which administers the Rapa Nui National Park), ICCROM and the World Monuments Fund.

A group of international experts involved in the conservation of stone, including geologists, chemists, biologists, engineers and physicists, participated in the meeting. They had previously prepared studies dealing with relevant problems of lavas and volcanic tuffs which were entered in a competition and published in a preliminary volume prior to the event. The prize-winning scientific paper was submitted by Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso.

After five days of field work on the island and several inter- and intradisciplinary discussion sessions, this group of experts prepared a set of recommendations emphasizing the urgent need to adopt a comprehensive plan for the conservation of the archaeological heritage of Easter Island.

6th International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture

This meeting, *Adobe 90*, was held in Las Cruces, New Mexico from 13-20 October, and was sponsored by the GCI, the Museum of New Mexico State Monuments, ICCROM, CRATerre-EAG and the National Park Service, Southwest Region, under the aegis of US/ICOMOS. A. Alva was cochairman of the conference, and J.M. Teutonico chaired a session. Following this event, Alva was elected chairman of the ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture.

ICCROM/English Heritage Joint Research Project on Roman Mortars

Jeanne Marie Teutonico was in London from 4-11 February and again from 9-10 July to discuss the results of the literature review and to create the experimental design for the first phase of the research program (an evaluation of the effects of

various pozzolanic additives on the performance of lime:sand mortars). Based on the established specifications, materials were acquired and samples prepared for the first series of laboratory tests which are currently under way at the British Research Establishment. A summary of the literature review and the results of Phase I will be published in the fall of 1991. Laboratory experimentation dealing with other parameters will continue through 1991.

Laboratory Seminar

At this seminar regarding the development of a laboratory module and curriculum at the University of York, Jeanne Marie Teutonico gave the keynote address on the design and use of a low-cost teaching laboratory for architectural conservation, based on the ICCROM model. The seminar was attended by 35 professionals representing diverse areas of expertise from the international conservation community. Based on a series of presentations and subsequent discussion, recommendations were made for the appropriate use of funds that were donated by Sir Bernard Feilden for the creation of an architectural conservation laboratory at the university.

Eurocare Seminar on Lime Mortars

ICCROM was represented by J.M. Teutonico at this seminar aimed at promoting collaboration among Eurocare members on the development and production of high-quality lime mortars for architectural conservation. The seminar included two days of presentations and discussions in Stockholm, Sweden, as well as a study tour to the island of Gotland where lime is again being manufactured in the traditional way (largely for use on conservation projects). Recommendations were made for possible collaboration regarding research, training and promotion of lime technology, and a follow-up meeting is planned for the first half of 1991.

Creation of Didactic Material for Mural Paintings

Aim of project. To present MPC participants with 12 problems of deterioration on 12 facsimiles of mural paintings, and guide them in the solution of each case and in the choice of treatment. After artificial ageing, each of the paintings is treated to



There are approximately a thousand of these unique monumental statues, called "moai," to be preserved on Easter Island.



This collection of mural painting facsimiles is used for trial examinations. Each painting is done with a different technique and is artificially aged.

present a restoration problem (chemical, physical or biological) caused by previous treatments.

Objective of the course. Participants will combine the experience of a restorer, the reading of specialized articles on mural paintings and laboratory tests in order to:

- identify the technique of execution
- identify the nature of the deterioration or the non-original materials
- present a treatment proposal.

Why work on facsimiles? Real examples (training worksites) do not offer the range of problems that conservators might encounter in their professional lives. The facsimiles will expose participants to a wider variety of situations.

Method. Each participant will receive the following material:

- the facsimile for each case
- a laboratory kit containing a collection of tests
- a collection of 90 articles and treatment descriptions, ancient texts and laboratory test results
- a self-teaching module proposing a method of approach, including the following stages:
 1. Formulation of an hypothesis on the original technique and the nature of the deterioration.
 2. A critical study of the professional literature with the production of a summary of techniques and treatments classified by country.
 3. The comparison of the case at hand with cases described in the literature.
 4. Choice of laboratory tests.
 5. Justification of the basic hypothesis.
 6. Practical application and treatment proposal.

Data Management - Documentation Project

ICCROM was asked by some restoration groups in Rome to act as a consultant on all phases of worksite documentation. During this activity, some significant issues emerged regarding the methodology of documentation in the course of restoration.

Article 16 of the Venice Charter (1964) states:

"In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs."

"Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published."

The citation above highlights the key point of any documentation activity: All material produced must be precise and accessible to scholars.

Previously, the methods of documentation had been left up to the whim of the individual restorer, who used his or her own terminology to explain the work. Counter to the very meaning of documentation as established by the Venice Charter, the final result often was a hodgepodge of individual reports. Identical pathologies, for example, were even called by different names.

Documentation has often been seen as a residual phase of restoration work rather than a central element. Only with shared terminology and symbols and clarity regarding methodology and procedures can we render the technical content of restoration treatments truly reproducible, as required by scientific methodology.

In the worksite of S. Andrea della Valle, we began by developing a graphic matrix using data from the survey made by the superintendency. This was done with a digitizing tablet and "Autocad 10." The use of a computer was necessary to facilitate the

subsequent graphic registration of individual parts of the monument.

The second phase involved the creation of a topographic reference grid to apply over the object, so that it could be divided into sub-groups and then into single units. This phase enabled us to divide the monument into identifiable parts, as shown in the figure at right.

In the third phase, following research on site and discussions with the restorers, we attempted to identify the specific key terms required to interpret the state of conservation and the treatments to be performed.

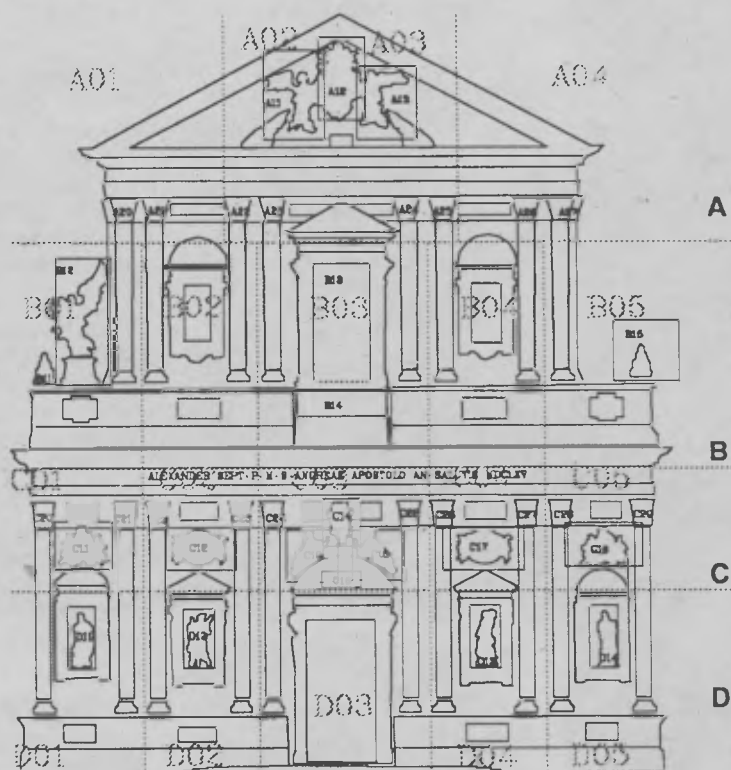
At this point, a veritable "Tower of Babel" situation arose: There was no agreement among the restorers on the majority of terms used. Nevertheless, we were able to develop a small list of terms. Using this list, we then produced the actual worksite documentation forms, one regarding the monument's state of conservation and another regarding the treatments performed.

In developing these forms, we paid particular attention to simplifying the relation of details to the entire monument. Moreover, all those involved were urged to fill in the forms as they went along.

In order to archive the collected information, the Data Management Section created a database to hold the information from the forms and eventually generate an overview of the entire restoration project. A working group was formed to continue interaction and development of this issue. It is composed of specialists in the field of conservation and documentation, including architects, engineers and restorers from ICCROM and the ICR.

The group's objective can be identified in a few basic points, the first of which is to compile a series of lexicons or glossaries, indispensable for developing a common language to be used in documentation. The glossaries will describe materials, states of conservation, alterations and conservation treatments and the lexicon will be structured according to the levels, categories and applicability of the terms described.

The second objective is to develop a cross-reference system for moving from analytical forms to



graphic representation. Documentation generally consists of a collection of drawings considered important by the restorer and a separate series of analytical forms (results of laboratory analyses, reports on specific topics, etc.). Almost all the information collected is significant in relationship to the topographic location on the object.

In addition, other operational details of the research, such as the choice of inexpensive, user-friendly software that can serve as an active *databank* for a series of applications (such as the glossary) should be explored.

Finally, it is important to note that training activities of the two institutions would certainly benefit from a standardization of terminology and methodological procedures for documentation.

Anyone interested in further information about this project is welcome to contact the Data Management Section at ICCROM.

The facade of Sant'Andrea della Valle with a reference grid for documentation.

Data Management Section

Jef Malliet
Monica Garcia
Elisabetta Giorgi

CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION



Other Organizations

Cooperation with various other organizations continued throughout the year at the following meetings:

- Bureau of the World Heritage Convention, Unesco, Paris (A. Tomaszewski, J. Jokilehto)
- Committee of the World Heritage Convention, Banff, Canada (J. Jokilehto)
- ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Committee, Lausanne, and International Training Committee, Sofia, Bulgaria (A. Tomaszewski).
- ICOM Committee for Conservation 9th Triennial Meeting, Dresden, Germany (A. Tomaszewski, G. de Guichen, S. Inman, G. Krist)
- Museum consultative committee (G. de Guichen)
- IIC 13th International Congress "Cleaning, Retouching and Coatings" in Brussels, Belgium (G. Krist)
- 26th Annual Meeting of Editors of UN Periodicals, Rome, FAO headquarters (C. Rockwell)
- CIN Directory Board Meeting, Ottawa, Canada (A. Tomaszewski, J. Malliet)

Albania

21-22 September, Berati

At the invitation of the Institute of Monuments and Culture, J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM and addressed the international symposium, *Museum Town of Berati, Its Values and Restoration*. Collaboration in training programmes and technical cooperation were discussed with the authorities, and visits were organized to historic sites.

France

21-25 April

J. Malliet attended a meeting organized by the Commission of the European Communities concerning the project NARCISSE (European Network for Exchange of Computerized Images between Museum Conservation laboratories).

19-24 September, Strasbourg

M.-C. Uginet attended a meeting of a group of specialists on the cooperation of national and international documentation centres concerned with heritage (Council of Europe).

14-15 November, Strasbourg

A. Tomaszewski represented ICCROM and spoke at a session of the Council of Europe dedicated to the creation of a Committee for Cultural Heritage.

Guatemala

18-20 July

Carlo Cesari represented ICCROM in the seminar, *La planificación del desarrollo y la conservación de los conjuntos históricos y su medio en Guatemala*, organized by the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the School of Architecture.

Italy

9-12 April, Como

At the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Culture, J. Jokilehto participated in a *Seminar on European Training Programmes*, organized by the governments of Italy and Germany. He spoke on ICCROM training policy.

25-28 June, Sardinia

A. Alva was cochairman of the round table on *Architettura in Terra: Tipologia Tecnologia Progetto* organized by the University of Cagliari, Engineering Faculty, Institute of Architecture, ICCROM, CRATERE, RILEM/CIB and the commune of Quartu Sant'Elena.

Japan

16-25 October, Tokyo

A. Tomaszewski and J. Malliet made an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture to discuss areas of cooperation with ICCROM.

The Netherlands

20-24 October, Amsterdam

J. Malliet attended a conference entitled *Restoration 90—Cultural Heritage in an Aggressive Environment*. This meeting was held with ICCROM support.

Poland

27 September-1 October

J. Malliet, Prof. Batini (Rome University), Dr Ferrara (GESI, Rome) and M. Meyer (BULL, Paris) attended meetings in Poland and Hungary with local representatives of universities (Information Science) and of persons responsible for paper conservation on national level, to arrange collaboration in an international database on demands and offers for training in paper conservation. Financed by Council of Europe, FOR EAST Programme.

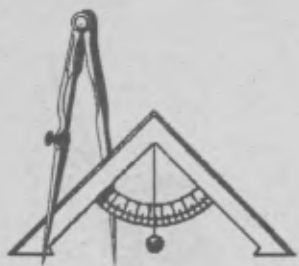
United States

12-13 February, Los Angeles

J. Jokilehto and J. Malliet participated in the seminar *Repair and Strengthening of Historical Monuments in Earthquake Zones*, organized by the GCI.

16-22 February, Los Angeles

G. de Guichen, C. Antomarchi and ICCROM lecturer Robert Ferguson were invited to take part in the third seminar organized by the GCI: *The Teaching of Conservation/Restoration*. It was addressed to managers of training programmes in Latin America.



TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

Responsibility for this service (previously named Technical Assistance) was transferred to P. Pegazzano in March 1990. Prior to that, it had been run by M. Valys until her resignation in February 1989, and by E. Campa on a part-time basis.

In 1990, 66 requests for books, instruments and materials were processed for a total value of US\$ 14,670. In addition, the subscriptions programme, which has expanded significantly, issued 57 new subscriptions to 30 new institutes, thus bringing the total number of annual subscriptions to 348 for a total expense of US\$ 10,938.

The possibility of receiving periodicals such as *MUSEUM*, *ICOMOS Information*, *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* and *Studies in Conservation* on a regular basis is considered highly positive by beneficiaries. Feedback from institutes, museums, conservators and restorers confirms that the programme fills real needs in the world of conservation. For this reason, the TCP has renewed its application to the World Heritage Fund, which has generously provided substantial funding over the years.

Future aims are to intensify activities with the support of computerization, which will be implemented in cooperation with the Data Management Section. Other priority objectives for 1991 are to revise and expand the bibliography and to search for extra-budgetary funds to support the increase in activities.

PREMA Technical Assistant

Friedrich Zink has developed technical assistance and has been called upon to answer numerous requests. He is in charge of the PREMA Newsletter, which for the first time includes articles by both English- and French-speaking former participants.



Myanmar

Myinkaba, near Pagan. In the Temple of Kubyauk Gyi, an ICCROM team including C. Giantomassi and D. Zari (18-30 March) and R. Luján (18 November-19 December) participated in restoration of the mural paintings depicting the Jataka stories on the north, south and west walls.

Sri Lanka

3 January-26 March. In conjunction with the Unesco Cultural Triangle project under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, a wall-paintings conservation project combined with on-site training was held in Kandy, Dambulla and Polonnaruwa. ICCROM coordinated the project and arranged for a team of external teachers and conservators to work with local authorities. Members of the mission were as follows: R. Luján (coordinator), E. Holford, L. Lazzarini, A. Marcone, S. Roca-Rey, and W. Schmid.

Tanzania

Zanzibar: 17-25 November. At the request of the SADCC/Regional Programme for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (FINNIDA/Ministry of the Environment, Finland), Jeanne Marie

Teutonico travelled to Tanzania to attend the *Zanzibar Stonetown Workshop* and to assess possibilities for potential technical collaboration. Discussions were held with professionals of the Stonetown Conservation and Development Authority and UNDP regarding the establishment of an architectural conservation laboratory module for both didactic and research purposes. Regional training needs, especially regarding traditional building materials and systems, were also considered. Based on the recommendations made, concrete proposals are being developed for phased activity in the SADCC region to be carried out with FINNIDA funding.

United States

Santa Fe, NM: 8-16 December. As part of a collaborative project with the US National Park Service, Jeanne Marie Teutonico went to Santa Fe to film a series of didactic videotapes illustrating laboratory techniques for the analysis of earthen building materials. Filming took place at the State of New Mexico/NPS architectural conservation laboratory established at the Museum of New Mexico with ICCROM's assistance in 1988. The project is funded by various North American foundations. Phase II of the project is scheduled for the fall of 1991.

Sri Lanka. Training worksite at Hindagala Vihara (Kandy) on 7th-century mural painting fragments.

MISCELLANEOUS



C. Erder (centre).

Cevat Erder, director emeritus of ICCROM, was awarded the title of *Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Arts et Lettres*, one of the principal decorations of the French Republic. Erder was honored for his contribution to the expansion of arts and letters in France and the world.

Daniel Elie (ARC83) was recently appointed president of the Haitian National Committee of ICOMOS. He is currently in charge of restoration of the ancient Cathedral of Port-au-Prince and involved in the inventory of the monuments and sites of Haiti. Address: Institut Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Culturel, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Architect **David Leavengood** (ARC81) has been making headlines for his work on the depot in Livingston, Montana, USA. Eight years ago, Leavengood's firm began a survey that led to the depot and much of the downtown area being named to the National Register of Historic Places. Today the depot is a museum and the Livingston Depot Center project is complete after several major changes were made to bring the building up to code and to increase its strength, all the while maintaining the historical integrity of the structure.

Jean Pierre Pauly defended his thesis, "Alteration de la pierre en oeuvre en relation avec la

climatologie et l'architecture: simulation et produits de protection" and obtained the title of "Docteur Ingenieur" on November 14, 1990. He can be contacted at the following address: 3 rue Maréchal Lyautey, F-33140 Villenave d'Ornon, France.

Oman: Citadels Between Sand and Sea is the first comprehensive survey of the country's main historic sites. The newly released book by architect and first-time author **André Stevens** contains photographs celebrating the architectural heritage of Oman with text in French, Arabic and English. A Unesco expert in earthen architecture, the author has travelled widely for the past 20 years in order to study the architectural heritage of developing countries. Retail price: \$66.00. For information or a copy of the book, contact Stevens at his newly established publishing house: Terra Incognita; Brusselsesteenweg 138, B-3020 Winksele, Belgium.

Congratulations are in order for **Herb Stovel** (SPC82) and his wife, Meryl, who recently announced the birth of their first child, Colin Stovel. Address: Institute for Heritage Education, 26 Stevens Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1K 1K5 Canada.

October 18, 1990, was pronounced "ICCROM Day" by Garrey Carruthers, Governor of the State of New Mexico, in honor of ICCROM's contribution to the conservation of earthen architecture worldwide.

A new association, *Amici della Rilegatura d'Arte*, has recently been created. The association is open to all people whose professional activity or cultural interest are bound to the world of books: bibliophiles, booksellers, editors, library and museum conservators, professional bookbinders, restorers, artists and all

interested people including those without particular expertise. Contact: Fondazione Querini Stampalia, Castello 4778, I-30122 Venice, Italy. Tel. (041) 522.5235; fax (041) 522.4954.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators has recently published *Guide and Resources for Archival Strategic Preservation Planning (GRASP)*, a three-tiered tool for helping archival repositories systematically address preservation needs for staffing, facility and holdings. The publication includes a computer-assisted study program of multiple-choice questions, a manual and a 600-page resource compendium. GRASP is available for loan from state government archives in the USA. For purchase, contact: The Society of American Archivists; 600 S. Federal Street; Chicago, IL 60605, USA; (312) 922-0140; fax (312) 347-1452.

The U.S. Commission on Preservation and Access is launching a project to identify reports potentially useful for preservation programs in libraries and archives. In consultation with scientists and researchers, the Commission will submit worthwhile reports to a panel of preservation professionals representing various institutional perspectives, who will then prepare and distribute data on the effectiveness of the research in regard to their own institutions' needs. Free copies of the March 1990 *Directory* remain available from the Commission: 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. #313; Washington, DC 20036, USA; tel. (202) 483-7474; fax (202) 483-6410.

Now available is a ten-page bibliography titled *Preventative Conservation in the Tropics* by Claire Gerhard, a conservation student at New York University

who is currently living in Mozambique. The book can be obtained from the Administration Office of the Conservation Center, Institute of Fine Arts, NYU, 14 East 78th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA. The price is \$2.50 per copy, including handling and mailing costs; checks should be made payable to New York University.

In the framework of the ICOM Conservation Committee, information on specific problems concerning conservation under tropical conditions is being gathered. Please contact: Hector Montenegro, National Center for Conservation and Restoration, Cuba 4th 610 e Sq. Sol y Luz, La

Habana Vieja, 10100 Havana, Cuba.

In Memoriam

Tomokichi Iwasaki, former director of the Department of Restoration of the Tokyo National Research Institute, is now deceased. Iwasaki served as a member of ICCROM's Council for six years and received the ICCROM Award in 1986 for his outstanding contribution to both the organization and the world of conservation.

During Easter 1991, after a long illness, **Franco Rigamonti** died. He first worked as a journalist-photographer and then became

employed for photographic missions by institutions such as the ICR, IsMEO and ICCROM, national authorities and private conservators worldwide. His sensitivity to light and space in relation to paintings, sculpture and architecture was recognized by historians and restorers, and many of his photographs were published. Since the 1970s, Franco developed frame supports for canvas and mural paintings which were a well-defined solution to many conservation problems, particularly regarding large-scale objects. Recently, Franco directed a photography studio participating in contracts for restoration.

CALENDAR

1991

16-21 September - Ottawa, Canada

Saving the Twentieth Century: The Degradation and Conservation of Modern Materials.

Cliff McCawley, Symposium 91
Canadian Conservation Institute
Department of Communications
1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ont.
Canada K1A 0C8

18-20 September - Oxford, UK

Building Pathology 91

Dr Jagjit Singh,
Hutton + Roston Environmental
Investigations Ltd., Netley House,
Gomshall, Surrey GU5 9QA, UK

22-25 September - New Orleans, USA

**Museums in Historic Buildings.
Second APT/AIC Symposium.**

Dr Thomas H. Taylor, Jr.
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,

Box 148, Williamsburg, VA 23187,
USA

25-28 September - New Orleans, USA

**Confluence and Continuity: A
Celebration of Place and Technology.** APT Annual Conference (will be preceded by short training sessions starting Sept. 22).

Ron Filson, APT 1991 Program Chair,
Dean's Office, School of Architecture,
Tulane University,
New Orleans, LA 70118, U.S.A.

23-25 September - Helsinki, Finland

**Museums and Historic Buildings in
Cold Climate.**

Andrew Millward
The Manchester Museum
The University, Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9PL, UK

26-30 September - Ferrara, Italy

**Restauro 91: Salon of the Art of
Restoration and Conservation**

Acropoli Srl,
Blocco 2B, Galleria A, n. 70,
I-40050 Fano Centergross BO, Italy

11-15 October - Rome, Italy

**European Workshop:
Archaeometric Research and
Archaeological Studies on Ancient
Ceramics**

European Workshop . . .
Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra,
Sez. Mineralogia e Cristallografia,
Università degli Studi di Roma 'La
Sapienza,' Piazzale Aldo Moro 5,
I-00185 Rome, Italy

14-19 October - Madrid, Spain

**International Textile and Costume
Conference.**

ICOM Madrid '91
Museo Nacional del Pueblo Español
Avda. Juan de Herrera, 2
Madrid, Spain

16-18 October

Restoration 91. Salon and conference. RAI Exhibitions UK, UKIC and the Conservation Unit

UKIC, 37 Upper Addison Gardens
London 214 8AJ, UK

November - Avignon, France

**Avignon International Workshops
for Cultural Heritage Protection**

R.M.G./Patrimoine
Nicole Leroy
B.P. 149
F-84008 Avignon, Cedex, France

3-8 November - Honolulu, USA

**Joining Hands for Quality Tourism:
Interpretation, Preservation and the
Travel Industry.** Third Global Congress of Heritage Interpretation International.

Gabe Cherem, Program Chair
EMU Dept of Geography & Geology
Ypsilanti, MI 48197, USA

14-16 November - Basel, Switzerland

Theory - Practice - Dilemma:
Conference on the History of Art
Restoration, Part II

Doris Steinmann-Hälg
Secretary SCR
Birchstrasse 33
CH-8472 Seuzach, Switzerland

18-20 November - Ferrara, Italy

**Education and Training in Conservation at an International Level:
Past Experiences and Future
Needs.** ICCROM, ICOM-CC-TCR,
ICOM-ICTOP, ICOMOS-CIF.
(By invitation only.)

ICCROM, Via di S. Michele 13,
I-00153 Rome, Italy

19-21 November - Geneva,
Switzerland

**Second International Symposium
for the Conservation of Monuments
in the Mediterranean Basin**

Danielle Decrouez,
Muséum d'Histoire naturelle,
Route de Malagnou, C.P. 434,
CH-1121 Geneva 6, Switzerland

1992

April - Cambridge UK

**International Conference for Built
Environment Education in Schools
(5-18 years)**

Nigel Frost, Conference Director
The Building Experiences Trust
c/o The RIBA, 66 Portland Place
London W1N 4AD, UK

1-4 April - Manchester, UK

**Third Conference of the Institute of
Paper Conservation.** (Albums and
Sketchbooks, Sizing and Resizing,
19th-century Works of Art, Studies in
Book Conservation and Scientific
Papers.)

IPC Conference Secretariat
Millstream Europe Ltd, South Harting,
Petersfield, Hampshire, GU31 5LF, UK

2-6 April - Paris, France

Master Art: Exhibition for the Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art and Heritage

Comité des Expositions de Paris,
B.P. 317,
F-92107 Boulogne Cedex, France

6-10 April - Windermere, Cumbria, UK

**The Imperfect Image: Photographs,
their Past, Present and Future**

Conference Convenor,
Centre for Photographic Conservation,
233 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill,
London SE23 1HU, UK

10-15 May - Madrid, Spain

**Preservation and Conservation of
Natural History Collections.**
National Museum of Natural Sciences.

Julio Gisbert / Fernando Palacios,
Comité Local SPNHC,
Museo Nacional de Ciencias
Naturales, J. Gutierrez Abascal, 2,
28006 Madrid, Spain

15-18 June - Lisbon, Portugal

**7th International Congress on
Deterioration and Conservation of
Stone**

J. Delgado Rodrigues,
LNEC - Av. Brasil, 101,
P-1799 Lisbon Codex, Portugal

13-18 July, Canary Islands, Spain

International Congress on Restoration of the Architectural Heritage and Building (Canarias '92).

Prof. Miguel Angel Fernandez Matran,
Calle Maya, 21, 38202 La Laguna
(Tenerife), Islas Canarias, Spain

8-13 September - Madrid, Spain

**14th International Congress of the
International Institute for Conservation
of Historic and Artistic Works: 'Conservation of the Iberian and Latin
American Cultural Heritage'**

Perry Smith,
IIC, 6 Buckingham Street,
London WC2N 6BA, UK

September - Geneva, Switzerland

Education and Culture. International conference.

Studies Unit
International Bureau of Education
P.O. Box 199
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

19-26 September - Quebec, Canada

**ICOM '92. 16th General Conference
of the International Council of
Museums. Museums: Re-thinking
the Boundaries?**

ICOM '92, 60 rue Marché-Champlain,
Quebec G1K 8R1, Canada

October - Siena, Italy

**3rd International Conference on
Non-destructive Testing,
Microanalytical Methods and
Environmental Studies in the
Conservation of Works of Art**

Associazione Italiana Prove non Distruttive (AIPnD),
Via A. Foresti, 5,
I-25126 Brescia, Italy



MEDIA SAVE ART 91

After more than two years of promotional and organizational effort by ICCROM, the idea of bringing the media together with the protection of cultural heritage finally materialized from 17 to 26 June 1991 in an event called Media Save Art 91. This project was encouraged by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Property, embraced by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Italy) in June 1989 and supported by a resolution of the 25th General Conference of Unesco in October 1989.

Why associate the media and the public with heritage protection? Because the deterioration of our cultural heritage, both movable and immovable, has reached a stage where it can no longer be ignored. Paintings, sculptures, libraries, archives and museums, as well as buildings, monuments, historical and archaeological sites, are at risk. While the ecological damage man has wrought on the environment can perhaps be remedied one day, the deterioration of the cultural heritage would appear to be an irreversible process, ultimately leading to the loss of our cultural assets. The survival of this heritage no longer depends solely on official bodies, but also on public support. The world of the media and the world of the protection of the cultural heritage must join together in debate and action.

A partial numerical balance sheet is given below.

1,300 participants
280 accredited journalists
10 hours of live television
12 public debates involving more than 100 people from the worlds of politics, science, industry, the media and conservation

11 government ministers (6 Italian and 5 foreign) attending
5 competitions with \$60,000 in prizes for the best works concerning heritage protection

- Cinema and video (combined): 265 works submitted; 104 final entries chosen from 23 countries
- Press: 360 articles submitted; 164 final entries chosen
- Visual material: 62 posters from 19 countries
- Sponsors: 20 firms that contributed to the protection of a work combined with information campaigns

Four exhibitions, including one on conservation technology (at Palazzo delle Esposizioni), one produced by the ICR concerning protection and conservation, and one produced by 350 Italian schools (over 0.5 km of panels)

Five parties, the last a gala evening at Villa Massimo where the winners were announced. First prizes were awarded as follows:

- Press: Laura Lilli (*La Repubblica*) for a series of articles;
Souren Melikian (*International Herald Tribune*) for a series of articles
- Visual Documentation: Poster "International Museum Day" published by Museum Documentation Centre (Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia); Multivision "Animula, Vagula, Blandula" by Roberto Creton
- Sponsors: Daimler Benz for the "Troia" Project;
Banca Popolare dell'Etruria e del Lazio for the restoration of the frescoes of Piero della Francesca
- Cinema: "Save the Old City of Sana'a," produced by Shabbir Siddique
- TV: "La Creation dell'Uomo" produced by Anna Zanolì



No one had any idea the event would snowball the way it did, but ICCROM was not alone in implementing it. The involvement of the Department of Information and Publishing of the Presidency of the Italian Council of Ministers was decisive in assuring the success of the operation, as was that of the IRI Group, the premier European holding company. Also vital was the support of eight Italian ministries, Unesco, the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and the European Economic Community.

Media Save Art brought together various groups, each concerned with heritage protection from different perspectives. Inspired by the magnificent setting of the ex-Hospice of San Michele, these worlds interacted and found the experience worthy of an encore. Media Save Art will be repeated in 1992 or 1993. In the meantime, please spread the word that a second competition will be held and that entries are welcome from all those professionally engaged in heritage protection.

"Culture Today, Rubbish Tomorrow," one of the 350 posters submitted by Italian schools.

Media Save Sponsors:
ACRI
Cartiere Miliani Fabriano
ISMES
Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato
Philip Morris
Publitalia 80
Sigma Plus

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