

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

NEWSLETTER N° 8

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EDITORIAL

Speech delivered by Cevat Erder at the closing session of the 6th Triennial meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

Ottawa, 25 September 1981



I am deeply grateful to the Committee for Conservation for allowing me to address you in my capacity as Director of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). As you know, ICCROM is an autonomous intergovernmental technical and scientific organization which was created 22 years ago. With the recent adhesion of Finland in July this year, ICCROM now has 68 supporting Member States.

The functions of ICCROM could be summarized as follows:

- to collect, study and circulate documentation on conservation; to coordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain; to give advice and recommendations and to assist in training research workers, technicians and raising the standard of restoration work.

Please allow me now to congratulate Mr. Brian Arthur and his colleagues for the excellent organization of the 6th triennial meeting and Mr. Ian Clark of the Canadian Government which made the meeting possible in these very beautiful surroundings. We are indeed grateful. I would also like to congratulate the Canadian Government for the understanding and importance it has given to the conservation of both natural and cultural property and which, in an unbelievably short period — almost within a decade — has placed Canada as one of the most advanced countries in the field of conservation, as we were able to witness during our tours to the laboratories. Canada has also assumed leadership in some areas of conservation such as the computerization of inventories of historic

buildings, and to some extent, in the field of architectural photogrammetry. I have also been much impressed by the devotion and enthusiasm of our Canadian colleagues with whom I have had the opportunity of discussing the problems of conservation.

You must excuse me if you find my observations somewhat more oriented towards the conservation problems of historic buildings because I am not a museum person, even though I have had to assume the responsibility of deciding upon the establishment and construction of several museums. My activities before assuming my new duties in Rome were directed towards architectural conservation. I was an archaeologist before I was given the responsibility of establishing and heading a training programme for the conservation of historic monuments and sites at the Faculty of Architecture of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara.

My stay here, the contacts I have had, and my own observations reaffirm for me the complexity of the field of conservation and its multidisciplinary aspects and also bring me to realize the similarities in the approach and activities covered by the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). This parallelism becomes more evident when we compare the extent, the multitude of activities and the fields covered by the working groups of the Conservation Committee with those covered by the committees and sub-committees of ICOMOS. The similarity is not only in their field of interest but also in the way they function — or do

not function — having some “working” groups and some “non-working” groups. It is very gratifying for a member of ICCROM to provide scientific and technical services to both non-governmental organizations, ICOM and ICOMOS.

However, I am more than pleased to observe in recent years the increase of joint activities of ICOM, ICOMOS, the International Institute for Conservation (IIC), the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), and ICCROM. This close relationship certainly increases the strength of the outcome. This development is a relief to our many concerns since, as an intergovernmental organization, ICCROM would like to receive the support and aid of both ICOM and ICOMOS and their related committees and working groups when it extends its scientific and technical assistance to Member States. The documents and printed/unprinted material collected in our library make it one of the best sources of information and research for the members of all organizations concerned. After all, the participants of our training courses are, or soon become, members of ICOM, ICOMOS or IIC. I am very proud to see many of our former participants here in this meeting. This is quite normal because since its establishment, ICCROM's training programme has accepted 1107 participants from 87 countries. These 1107 former participants now form a solid network of exchange of experience and information. I think it is not difficult to see that there could not be a more appropriate meeting place than ICCROM in Rome for all concerned and for ICOM, ICOMOS, IIC and APT.

I am also more than happy to see that this close relationship will develop into a more organized form in North America. It was a great pleasure for us to learn of efforts to bring all former United States and Canadian participants in closer contact with each other and eventually to form a professional body. ICCROM is ready to do whatever is possible to see this project realized and hopes it will set an example to participants of other countries.

One of the reasons for having the director of ICCROM on the Directory Board of this Committee and for having your Secretary General as member ex-officio of our Council is, I believe, to keep this connection and interaction as close as possible. I will do my best to continue the action of my predecessors.

ICCROM is following the evolution of your Committee with great interest and attention because through your triennial meeting, the opportunities it provides for personal discussions, the papers presented there and the speeches made at the plenary sessions, one can sense the general

tendency of the profession. This is why your Board has an essential role because it is not just an observer.

However, ICCROM is not just observing your Committee. It supports it as it has done in the past, as you know:

- by providing financial support;
- by selling preprints after the triennial meeting;
- and by reproducing the preprints that are out of print.

It should also not be forgotten that the secretariat was handled by ICCROM from 1968 to 1974.

Mr. Chairman, before I finish I would like to draw the attention of the participants of this meeting to an event that took place the day before I came here.

Four ICCROM members were invited to Siena to take part in a debate organized by the Italian Radio and Television — RAI — on the occasion of the award known as the “Prix Italia”. This event, which takes place every year, is supported by 57 television stations. The subject this year was “Television and Cultural Property” and we thought this was an excellent opportunity to express some of our concerns in the field of conservation; I certainly do not need to repeat them here as we are all well aware of them. We wanted to make the people in the television world interested in conservation and introduce the following simple points into their resolutions.

These points were:

- to make the public aware of the increasing speed at which cultural property is disappearing;
- to ask television to help in documenting the heritage that is disappearing;
- and to support campaigns to save what is left to be saved.

I believe these points were the very least that a conservator could suggest. But these points hardly received any enthusiasm on their part and we had the impression that they would also probably have been rejected had the Minister of Culture not been present during the voting.

I am sorry to finish my talk on a rather pessimistic note. But I do think it would not be too wrong to say that the increasing number of participants at these meetings should not lead us to believe that interest in cultural property has increased. Rather, it is the rate of deterioration that is increasing. We still need a strong current of favourable public opinion and support, and we should increase our activities in that direction in a joint effort. I think that museum conservators can contribute to this very easily.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, the organizers of this meeting, and the Canadian Government.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION



Above: Three "generations" of ICCROM directors together: From left: B.M. Feilden (1977-81), A. Philippot, P. Philippot (1971-77), O.P. Agrawal, and C. Erder (1981 . . .).

Top left: A view of the General Assembly at Palazzo Barberini.



Bottom left: Assembly delegates are treated to a display of flag twirling at Sermoneta.

● XI General Assembly, 11-13 May

The Assembly, held once again in the Palazzo Barberini, was attended by delegates from 35 Member States and representatives from Unesco, ICOM, and Associate Members. The first session was inaugurated with speeches by S. Romano of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and G. Bolla, on behalf of the Director-General of Unesco.

Among the highlights of the proceedings were:

- the election of officers: President, B. Kurata; Vice-presidents, A. Almagro Gorbea, J. Coural, and R. Sengupta;
- the examination and approval of the Programme of Activities and Biennial Budget. To keep in step with Unesco's three-year budget, a special assembly will have to be held in 1984;
- the election of Cevat Erder as ICCROM's fourth director, to succeed Bernard Feilden;
- agreement to establish an ICCROM Certificate of Merit, to be awarded to participants who undertake independent work and present a research paper;

- a resolution inviting the Council to study and report on current trends in all aspects of conservation so that ICCROM's programme can be planned accordingly. Ways of obtaining additional funding should also be explored;
- election of the 1981-1983 Council as follows: Y. Alami, A. Almagro Gorbea, A. Ballestrem (Vicechairman), J. Coural, A. Daoulatti, V. Dragut, B. Kurata, M. Koller, P. Lasko, T.Y. Lee, J. Lodewijks (Chairman), T. Madhloom, P. Perrot (Vicechairman), D.A. Salah, E. Salmon, H. Schneider, R. Sengupta, S. Tschudi-Madsen, and B. Weicherding-Goergen;
- approval of four ICCROM awards for service in conservation, honouring R. Lemaire, G. Massari, P. Philippot, and G. Tripp.

The final session was concluded with an address by the Hon. Minister of the Environment and Cultural Heritage, Mr. O. Biasini.

The General Assembly was also marked by a number of pleasant social events, thanks to the hospitality of the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Cultural Heritage, the Caetani Foundation, and the Kuwait delegation.

● Member States and Associate Members

Two countries have joined ICCROM in 1981:

- Chile on 3 March;
- Finland on 3 July.

This brings the number of ICCROM Member States to 68 as of 31 December 1981.

United Kingdom Membership

The last Newsletter carried a report on the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw as an ICCROM Member State. We are very pleased to announce that a press note, issued 1 December 1981 by the House of Commons Select Committee for Education, has conveyed "the decision of Ministers to continue British membership of ICCROM and to cancel the Government's earlier notice of withdrawal from this organisation." Joint observations by the Minister for Overseas Development and the Minister for the Arts were attached to the press note, giving further details of the decision. The cost of membership for at least the next two years (1982-1983) will be shared equally between the Overseas Development Administration, the Office of Arts and Libraries (OAL) and the Department of the Environment (DOE).

The following factors were mentioned as having influenced this decision:

- the strong views of the Select Committee itself;
- the strength of the reasons advanced against British withdrawal by professional circles in the United Kingdom (some 100 bodies or individuals made representations);
- concern expressed at both professional and diplomatic levels by other countries;
- the views expressed by the Museums and Galleries Commission, which found the question of "such importance that they would be prepared to see a third of the British contribution financed from the resources made available by the OAL for museums and galleries in this country";
- the contribution the DOE is prepared to make.

Needless to say, this was very welcome news, and

ICCROM is grateful for the outpouring of support from many quarters.

An impressive number of individuals wrote letters to the British press and governmental officials; conservation organizations mobilized action through meetings and professional journals to protest the decision, and all these efforts did indeed carry weight with the decision-makers. We have been newly inspired by the dedication of the many colleagues who spoke out, not simply in favour of ICCROM, but in genuine concern for conservation itself. Our deepest thanks and appreciation to everyone who lent a hand.

Associate Members

Owing to the press of business on the Council, applications for 1981 membership could not be considered, and a mail vote was circulated. Thirteen applications were accepted, and six additional applications have been received for consideration at the May 1982 Council meeting.

We welcome the following new Associate Members:

- Association for the Preservation of National Landscape and Towns, Athens;
- Association for Preservation Technology, Ottawa;
- Cairo University, Faculty of Archaeology Conservation Department, Cairo;
- Cornell University College of Architecture, Art and Planning, Ithaca, N.Y.;
- Heritage Canada Foundation, Ottawa;
- Institute for International Art Festivals, Geneva;
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, School of Architecture and Planning, Cambridge, Mass;
- Museo Histórico Nacional, Santiago;
- New York State Office of Parks and Recreation Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, N.Y.;
- New York University, Institute of Fine Arts Conservation Center, New York, N.Y.;
- NHIBS Postgraduate Course in Architectural and Landscape Preservation, Antwerp;
- SURPMO (Central Office of State of Care of Historic Monuments), Prague;
- Upper Midwest Conservation Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

● Personnel

Elizabeth Ambrosi resigned her post as secretary to the director after many years of service, and left ICCROM in October. Irene Jack was hired as a replacement, and joined the staff in January 1982.

Marie Jo Mano, previously employed under a fixed term contract, has become a permanent member of staff.

Josiane Roemer has been hired part time to augment the secretarial staff, providing French translation and typing.

Gianna Paganelli, previously employed under a fixed term contract, has become a permanent member of staff.

Nicholas P. Stanley Price, a 1981 participant, was employed as a consultant to organize a conference on conservation on archaeological excavations and to make a study of training needs.

Christopher Wheatley has resigned his post as conservator, and returns in February to England, where he will be in charge of fine metals conservation at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich.

Lena Wikström has resigned her position as course assistant for Scientific Principles of Conservation, leaving ICCROM in December 1981.



Some new and departing staff members. From left: N.P. Stanley Price, K. Masuda, L. Wikström, and C. Wheatley.

● San Michele Premises

Future Plans

By agreement with the Italian Government, ICCROM has been provided premises for its proper functioning. Since 1972 these premises have been located in the northernmost part of the ex-hospice of San Michele in Trastevere, Rome. The building consists of three four-storey wings around a

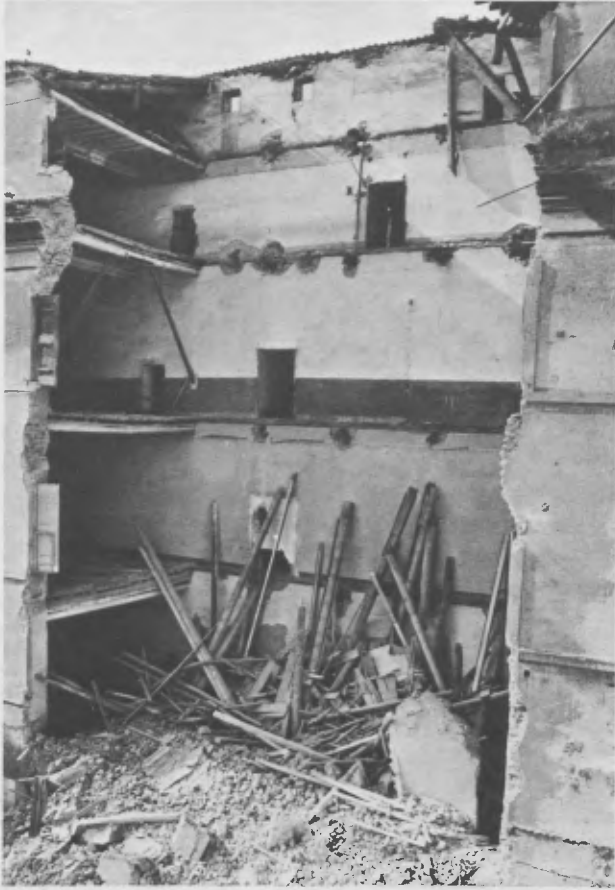
courtyard, which is closed by a low wing on the north side. This will also be the definitive ICCROM headquarters, and parts of the building have been under restoration for some years. Other sections of the San Michele complex will house various national institutions concerned with cultural property, including the Italian Ministry of Cultural Property. About half of the eventual space is now in use by ICCROM for its administration, library, training activities, laboratories, lecture rooms, storerooms, etc. This space has been very valuable indeed and has allowed ICCROM's activities to develop smoothly up to the present. These premises, however, are now fully extended, and many activities are under increasing pressure due to lack of space and proper arrangement. The foremost of these is the library and documentation centre, which is rapidly growing and has already filled the available floor space. The training sections and administration also suffer similar problems.

These problems will be solved once the restoration work is completed and the entire space assigned to ICCROM is available. The works are being carried out by the Soprintendenza ai Beni Architettonici ed Ambientali, and the special requirements of ICCROM are being discussed with them in regular monthly meetings. The project foresees proper reading rooms in the library, space for the computer, microfilms, and audio-visual equipment, as well as archives. The training facilities will also be improved; a small conference hall is planned; and a number of rooms will be fitted for student accommodation, which is badly needed.

Recently, ICCROM has been informed that the first part of the restored premises, the wing overlooking the river, will be ready by late 1982. This will considerably improve matters, and some activities such as the library can expand, temporarily relieving the pressure. Completion of the rest of the complex is foreseen within two or three years.

At this point, another problem arises: the financing of the furniture and equipment needed to be able to profit from the space made available by the Italian Government. It is estimated that about a million dollars (US) will be required to finance this development over the next few years. This figure, which almost corresponds to ICCROM's current yearly budget, is calculated to provide good, functional interior furnishing but in a relatively modest form.

In order to carry out this task, which is seen as absolutely essential for the future, ICCROM looks for help from Member States and foundations who could assist in completing the project and enable ICCROM further to improve its services in the conservation of cultural property.

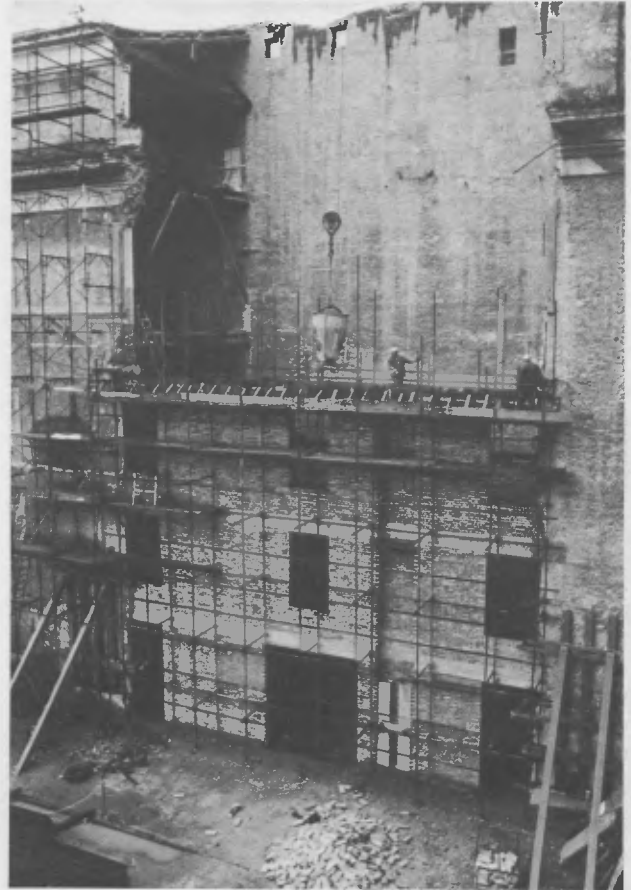


ICCROM courtyard, April 1977. The scene of devastation after part of the south wing collapsed. Photo by R. Ortega.

Putting San Michele Together Again

In the early hours of April 1st, 1977, a four-storey section of the unrestored south wing of the ICCROM courtyard collapsed, bringing down the roof and pulling the floor beams right out of their sockets. No one was hurt, but the huge pile of rubble and the resultant gaping hole were an awesome sight the next day. The rubble was soon cleared and the other walls were shored up, but the gaping hole has been with us to this day, a constant, somewhat ironical reminder of the capricious nature of old buildings and the hazards of restoration.

In the years since then, those whose rooms overlook the courtyard have been all too conscious of being on a building site. With an air compressor, holes were drilled in all the walls and grout was injected, hole by hole. With bulldozers and pile drivers, a new foundation was prepared where the wall had fallen. The cement mixer intermittently added its note. Recently, a new and more



ICCROM courtyard, October 1981. The new wall rising.

promising sound was heard: the crash of yellow bricks being dumped in the courtyard, a truckload at a time. Now, before our delighted gaze, the fallen wall is going up again, rising visibly from one day to the next.

What is particularly encouraging about this development is that, after years of planning on paper, a part of the project for future use of the full courtyard is actually taking shape. The section being rebuilt is destined to be the main entrance, giving on to a large, ground floor conference hall, with the library above it and two storeys of training facilities above that. Thus each feature of the new wall confirms some part of the plan: there's the new entrance doorway; that extra reinforcement must be to carry the weight of the library floor. People are even beginning to talk about bookshelves and laboratory sinks.

No doubt it will still be a while before the additional space is in use, but it's certainly heartening to see (and even hear) those yellow bricks going into place and the gaping hole being filled at last.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

● Library

In the past year, the library has acquired some 1300 books and off-prints through purchase, gift or exchange. A hundred periodicals were received by subscription and another fifty-odd in exchange for ICCROM publications or as gifts. The inventory of all the library material has reached number 24,200.

The 1979-1980 *List of Acquisitions* and its companion *Subject Index* were published in July 1981 and included the documents registered in the computer during that two-year period. As the price of this publication has increased considerably, we have had to limit the number of institutions receiving free copies.

The Computer Catalogue

Twelve thousand documents have been catalogued since 1977, when the new computer system was first adopted in the library. All this material is accessible through on-line research at the terminal, and about 10,000 of these documents are contained in the two acquisitions lists published to date, covering the periods 1977-78, and 1979-80.

These 12,000 documents include all the current acquisitions during the past five years, and also a number of documents acquired prior to 1977 and re-catalogued according to the new norms. The problem of finding abstractors to help catch up with the backlog has been partially solved this year, as there are now seven people working relatively steadily on different subjects. Our budget allows us to pay abstractors a flat fee for each completed sheet. If the current pace of cataloguing is maintained, one could reasonably hope to catch up with all the old material in four or five years.

Other Activities

The librarian, M.C. Uginet, with the aid of G. Torraca, contributed to Vol. 18 of the *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*, sending résumés of works published in Italy.

As always, the library has corresponded with institutions and individual researchers, supplying them with bibliographical information in the form of photocopied articles and reports or gifts of books.

Former interns Jacques Lachapelle and Daniel Durand have presented the library with a copy of their report, *Tor di Nona - Etude de cas*. Such contributions help to complete the library holdings and improve the spread of information. When you publish a report or book, please remember to send the ICCROM library a copy.

● Acquisitions

We have prepared a selected list of interesting new titles in various fields of conservation. Those who wish to have the complete list of acquisitions in the 1979-1980 biennium can order it and the companion subject index (in French or English). See under Publications.

ARCHITECTURE

History, Restoration, and Rehabilitation

Agence nationale pour l'amélioration de l'habitat.

- *Le chauffage et l'eau chaude sanitaire dans les logements anciens.*
- *L'isolation thermique des logements anciens.*
- *Les matériels de manutention pour l'amélioration de l'habitat.*

Paris, Editions du Moniteur, 1979-1981.

Guidelines prepared by the French National Agency for the rehabilitation of ancient dwellings. Clearly explained and well presented, they give simple solutions to problems of thermal insulation, heating, hot water, and maintenance equipment.

DENYER, Susan. *African Traditional Architecture*. London, Heinemann, 1978.

A general introduction to the vernacular architecture of Africa and an attempt to make a classification of the different building types. Well illustrated and documented.

PASTA, Adriano. *Interventi di restauro in zona sismica*. Roma, Associazione nazionale costruttori edili, 1981.

Handbook on the restoration of earthquake damage with reference to the assessment of faults, selection of repair methods and execution of works.

RICHARDSON, Barry A. *Remedial Treatment of Buildings*. Lancaster, The Construction Press, 1980.

Basic information for building damage repairs. Evaluation of defects, wood treatment, damp-proofing, masonry treatment and thermal insulation.

WEICHMANN, H.H. *Modernisierungshandbuch für Architekten*. Bonn, Bundesminister für Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Stadtebau, 1981 (Bau und Wohnforschung 04.064/1981).

Guidelines from the German Ministry of Planning for the survey of building conditions, calculation of repairs, planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures.

ARCHIVES

BELL L. - FAYE B. *La conception des bâtiments d'archives en pays tropical*. Paris, Unesco, 1979. (Documentation, bibliothèques et archives - Etudes et recherches. 9.)

Handbook for architects and archivists for the planning of archives buildings in the tropics. It contains comprehensive climatological and biological data for tropical and subtropical zones. The requirements for different archive departments are summarized on technical card forms.

CONSERVATION - GENERAL

International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property - Conservation of Far Eastern Art Objects. Tokyo, 26-29 Nov. 1979. Tokyo, National Research Institute of Cultural Property, 1979.

Proceedings of the symposium, including 15 papers on the preservation and restoration of oriental manuscripts, paintings, lacquers and wooden objects.

International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property - Cultural Property and Analytical Chemistry. Tokyo, 27-30 Nov. 1978. Tokyo, National Research Institute of Cultural Property, 1979.

Proceedings of the symposium, including 12 papers and a final discussion on the analysis of paintings, pigments, dyestuffs, lacquers, metals and various antiquities, and nuclear techniques.

KÜHN, Hermann. *Erhaltung und Pflege von Kunstwerken und Antiquitäten*. Band 2. München, Keyserische Verlag, 1981.

Second volume of this basic work on the conservation of works of art (the first volume was published in 1974). The main topics are mural paintings, stone sculpture and constructions, ceramic, glass and stained glass.

CONSERVATION - MUSEUMS

Pest Control in Museums. A Status Report. Lawrence, Kansas, Museum of Natural History - the University of Kansas, 1980.

Reference book covering all aspects of museum collection and library pest control. It contains in particular an illustrated identification guide to common insect pests, a survey of museum pest control procedures, references to US key federal and state offices, references and technical reports on pesticides.

CRAFTS

PACCARD, André. *Le Maroc et l'artisanat traditionnel islamique dans l'architecture*. Saint-Jorioz, France, Editions Atelier 74, 1980, 2 vols. Fundamental work on Islamic architectural crafts in Morocco. Patterns and technology are well explained and beautifully illustrated. An English translation is available.

MATERIALS

Amber

Ambra, oro del Nord. Catalogo della mostra, Venezia, 30 giugno-1 ottobre 1978. Venezia, Alfieri, 1976.

Well illustrated catalogue of an exhibition, held in Venice, of the ambers from the Museum of Earth of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Technical information on the origins, extraction, structure and use of amber is given. To note, a chapter on the analysis of amber with infra-red spectroscopy and gas chromatography, and examination with scanning electron microscopy.

Wood

Conservation of Waterlogged Wood. International Symposium on the Conservation of Large Objects of Waterlogged Wood. Amsterdam, 24-28 Sept. 1979. The Hague, Netherlands National Commission for Unesco, 1981.

Proceedings of the symposium, presenting 14 papers on the problems of conservation posed by underwater and wetland archaeology and the merits of the various methods and techniques employed for waterlogged wood conservation.

KOLLER, Manfred - WIBIRAL, Norbert. *Der Pacher Alter in St. Wolfgang. Untersuchung, Konservierung und Restaurierung 1969-1976*. Wien, Hermann Böhlau, 1981.

Complete study on the late gothic altarpiece by Michael Pacher at St. Wolfgang. History of the additions, alterations and restorations up to 1969. Detailed description of the scientific examinations carried out recently on the whole piece: photogrammetry, analysis of the wood, construction technique, gilding, pigments and mediums.

MURAL PAINTINGS

BOTTICELLI, Guido. *Tecnica e restauro delle pitture murali*. Firenze, Opificio delle pietre dure e laboratori di restauro, 1980.

Handbook prepared for the restoration course of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence. The techniques and restoration processes are clearly described.

PUBLICATIONS

● Latest Publications

Mosaïque N. 2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980

After some premature announcements of its imminent publication, we are pleased to confirm that this book has now actually been issued, and all standing orders for the French version have been filled. With a handsome cover and 27 illustrations, the book deals with problems of what to do on discovering a mosaic, and lists the pros and cons of 11 kinds of supports for detached mosaics. The text was edited by the board of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation.

First edition in French. 1981, 60 pp.

Price: Lit. 11,000 (\$ 11)

ICCROM — Library. List of Acquisitions 1979-80. ICCROM — Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1979-1980.

This is the second volume of the List of Acquisitions, following in sequence after the 1979 edition, which covered the 1977-78 period. For proper use, this List of Acquisitions must be combined with its corresponding Subject Index (see below).

1981, 528 pp.

Price: Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)

ICCROM — Library. Subject Index 1979-1980.

This is the companion volume to the List of Acquisitions for the same period. It contains over 2500 key words identifying different topics related to conservation, and lists the catalogue numbers of all the library acquisitions on those topics registered since 1978. The Subject Index is also available in French, in a separate volume.

1981, 494 pp.

Price: Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)

ICCROM — Bibliothèque. Table des Matières 1979-1980.

See above.

1981, 490 pp.

Price: Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)



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

This book contains the 23 papers presented at the symposium, plus 3 late contributions. The papers are reproduced in preprint form, as submitted by the authors, in either English or French. An introduction by G. Torraca, and a summary of the resolutions, complete the volume.

1982, 414 pp.

Price: Lit. 12,000 (\$ 12)

Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación

by Giorgio Torraca

Following the English (1978) and French (1980) editions, this useful handbook has now been translated into Spanish. It provides an introduction to the topic of solvents and solubility for those who have no scientific background. The hazards of working with solvents are also discussed, and a table of solvent properties is provided. The book is liberally illustrated with drawings by the author.

First edition in Spanish, 1982, 59 pp.

Price: Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

● Publications in Press

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property 1982 edition

Technical difficulties have delayed the printing of this directory, which was announced in Newsletter No. 7. It is hoped that it will be ready early in 1982.

Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration **Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento** by G. De Angelis D'Ossat

As our stock of this basic text recently ran out, it seemed a good occasion to do some revision before it was reprinted. The next edition will contain the author's original Italian as before, and a completely revamped English translation, which we hope will be an improvement on the previous version.

● Other Publications

In addition to its own publications, ICCROM also sells a few books from other sources that are of particular interest to conservators. This year several new items appear on our sales list, "Other Publications for Sale". In some cases, depending on geographical position, readers may find it more convenient to order directly from the publishers. The relevant addresses are given below:

Pest Control in Museums. (\$ 15)

Pest Control Book
ASC Office
Museum of Natural History
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA

All payment in U.S. funds, please; orders from individuals must be accompanied by payment. Make checks/money orders payable to Association of Systematics Collections. Price \$ 15.00 each. Books are postpaid in USA, foreign orders will be

billed for airmail postage if airmail is desired. 15% discount for 5 or more copies in one order. Kansas residents add 3.5% sales tax.

The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna 27-30 October 1981.

Lit. 25,000 (\$ 25)

Jacopo della Quercia e la Facciata di San Petronio a Bologna. Reports on the Conservation Treatment. (Part I in Italian, Part II in both Italian & English.)

Lit. 12,000 (\$ 12)

Notizie sul Restauro del Protiro della Cattedrale di Ferrara. Report on the Conservation of the Porch of Ferrara Cathedral.

Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

Centro Cesare Gnudi per la
Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto
Via de' Pignattari 1
40124 Bologna, Italy

Outside of Italy payments should be made in U.S. dollars. Prices marked do not include postage.

In North America, the Preservation Resource Group currently distributes most of ICCROM's publications in English. A list can be obtained from:

PRG
5619 Southampton Drive
Springfield, VA 22151
Tel. (703) 323-1407

Review of France-Lanord Book

This 1980 ICCROM publication was recently reviewed by E.A. Slater in *Studies in Conservation* 26 (1981), 168-176.

After mentioning "a few quibbles" and helpful criticism, the reviewer concluded:

"Most of the comments above are minor. The publication fulfils its aim, although the information could have been obtained by selective reading of sources in the bibliography. This, however, illustrates its virtues—an accessible, cheap, colourful, glossy paperback with digestible information that fits easily onto the laboratory shelf. Whilst not for specialists, it can be recommended for those who want to know a little more of the materials they are dealing with."

SALES

ICCROM PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

E: English - F: Français - I: Italiano - Sp: Español
*: New publications - *: Nouveau

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

(E/F) Lit. 2,500 (\$ 2.50)

BACHMANN, K-W. La conservation durant les expositions temporaires.

Conservation during Temporary Exhibitions, 46 pp. (1975).

(E/F) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

BROCK, I. - GIULIANI, P. - MOISESCU, C. The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning.

Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione architettonico-urbanistica. 132 pp. (1973).

(E/I) Lit. 6,000 (\$ 6)

CARBONNELL, M. Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments des centres historiques.

Photogrammetry Applied to the Study and Conservation of Historic Centres. 110 pp. (1974).

(F/E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

Catalogues of technical exhibitions; catalogues d'expositions techniques; cataloghi mostre tecniche:

N. 1: Lighting-Lumière-Luce. 40 pp. (1975).

Lit. 1,500 (\$ 1.50)

N. 2: Theft-vol-furto. 59 pp. (1977).

(E/F/I) Lit. 2,000 (\$ 2.00)

De ANGELIS d'OSSAT, G. Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration.

Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause del deterioramento. 48 pp. (Revised edition in preparation).

(E/I) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

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

(F) Lit. 2,500 (\$ 2.50)

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

(F) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

FRANCE-LANORD, A. Ancient Metals: Structure and Characteristics. Technical cards.

Métaux anciens: structures et caractéristiques. Fiches techniques. 80 pp. (1980).

(E/F) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

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

(E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

GUICHEN, G. de. Climate in Museums: Measurement.

Climat dans les musées: Mesures. Fiches techniques. 80 pp. (1979).

(E/F) Lit. 4,500 (\$ 4.50)

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1977-78.

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1977-78. 319 pp. (1979).

(E/F) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1979-80.

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1979-80. 528 pp. (1981).

(E/F) Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)

ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1977-78. 329 pp. (1979).

(E) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1979-80. 494 pp. (1981).

(E) Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des matières 1977-78. 326 pp. (1979).

(F) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des matières 1979-80. 490 pp. (1981).

(F) Lit. 20,000 (\$ 17)

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

(F) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

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

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 1982.

(E/F) to be announced/prix à définir

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

(E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

MASSARI, G. Bâtiments humides et insalubres - Pratique de leur assainissement. 526 pp. (1971).

(F) Lit. 30,000 (\$ 30)

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

(E) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

MORA, P. - MORA, L. - PHILIPPOT, P. La conservation des peintures murales. 530 pp. (1977).

(F) Lit. 36,000 (\$ 38)

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

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

(E/F) Lit. 12,000 (\$ 12)

Mosaics N. 1: Deterioration and Conservation, Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Mosaics Conservation. Rome, November 1977. 120 pp. (1980).

(E) Lit. 9,000 (\$ 9)

Mosaïque N. 1: Détérioration et conservation. Actes du 1^{er} symposium international sur la conservation des mosaïques, Rome, novembre 1977, 104 pp. (1978).

(F) Lit. 8,000 (\$ 8)

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

(F) Lit. 11,000 (\$ 11)

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

(E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

Problems of Conservation in Museums. Papers presented to ICOM Committee. Washington and New York 1965. Problèmes de conservation dans les musées. Communications présentées au comité de l'ICOM à Washington et à New York 1965. 224 pp. (1969).

(E/F) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

SCHULTZE, E. Techniques de conservation et de restauration des monuments - Terrains et fondations. 177 pp. (1970).

(F) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

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

(E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

TORRACA, G. Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. 141 pp. (1981).

(E) Lit. 4,000 (\$ 4)

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

(Sp) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

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

(F) Lit. 3,500 (\$ 3.50)

TORRACA, G. Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems. 2nd edition. 64 pp. (1978).

(E) Lit. 3,500 (\$ 3.50)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

ARGAN, G.C. - MURTAGH, W.J. Historic Districts. Les districts historiques. 38 pp. (1975).

(E/F) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 6th Triennial Meeting, Ottawa 21-25 September 1981. Preprints. 4 vols. (1981).

(E/F) Lit. 120,000 (\$ 100)

Jacopo della Quercia e la Facciata di San Petronio a Bologna. Contributi allo studio della decorazione e notizie sul restauro - Reports on the Conservation Treatment. Part I in Italian - Part II in both Italian and English. 360 pp. (1981).

(E/I) Lit. 12,000 (\$ 12)

La lumière et la protection des objets et spécimens exposés dans les musées et les galeries d'art. ICOM. 2^{ème} édition. 50 pp. (1977).

(F) Lit. 8,000 (\$ 8)

MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. Liants, vernis et adhésifs anciens. IRPA. 105 pp. (1978).

(F) Lit. 6,000 (\$ 6)

Notizie sul Restauro del Protiro della Cattedrale di Ferrara.

Report on the Conservation of the Porch of Ferrara Cathedral. 48 pp. (1981).

(E/I) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

Pest Control in Museums: A Status Report (1980). 170 pp. (1981).

(E) Lit. 15,000 (\$ 15)

Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property.

Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation (photocopies).

Materiales sintéticos empleados en la conservación de bienes culturales (fotocopias). 30 pp. (1968).

(E/F/or Sp) Lit. 3,000 (\$ 3)

The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. 2 vols. 844 pp. (1981).

(E/F) Lit. 25,000 (\$ 25)

Third International Symposium on Mudbrick (Adobe) Preservation, Ankara 29 September-4 October, 1980. 308 pp. (1980).

(E/F) Lit. 10,000 (\$ 10)

THOMSON, G. The Museum Environment. Butterworths, London. 270 pp. (1978).

(E) Lit. 50,000 (\$ 50)

TILLOTSON, Robert G. Museum Security. La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 pp. (1977).

(E/F) Lit. 15,000 (\$ 15)

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COURSES

● Courses at ICCROM



Vicenza. ARC81 participants on a study tour, guided by P. Laritzen (in foreground).

Courses in Architectural Conservation

The annual six-month courses in Architectural Conservation concluded successfully in June 1981, and the 1982 courses have begun in January.

The 1981 ICCROM Course in Architectural Conservation was attended by 23 young professionals from 16 countries in Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe. Conservation experts were invited to lecture from various countries, including Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Poland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

The structure and the faculty of the course followed the lines established in previous courses, with minor changes. During the course, participants were invited to do exercises and laboratory tests in conservation technology, as well as write survey reports focusing on specific technical aspects in historic buildings in Rome (Santa Maria dell'Orto, Santa Maria in Cappella).

A small group also held a seminar in the town of Sermoneta coordinated by Gordon Michell (UK). A six-day tour was organized to northern Italian towns, including Venice, Bergamo and Ancona, where the authorities in charge presented restoration works on historic buildings and discussed their planning policy in conservation of historic areas. A successful seminar was held in Ferrara and its territory in conjunction with local and regional authorities, under the coordination of the planning officer of Ferrara, Carlo Cesari.

The course was coordinated by Jukka Jokilehto in collaboration with Alejandro Alva, Simonetta Peroni, Roberto Marta and Sergio Lucarelli.

The University of Rome Course in Architectural Conservation was organized in 1981 in conjunction with ICCROM as in the past. This course was attended by some 80 participants, of whom two thirds were Italians and the remainder were of various nationalities.

The course was organized under the direction of Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat, and coordinated by Stefano Marani with the assistance of Sveva Di Martino, Giuseppe Benedetti and Bruno Menichelli. (J.J.)

Conservation of Mural Paintings

The 1981 course on the Conservation of Mural Paintings was held from 11 February to 9 June. As in previous years, a combined theoretical and practical programme was offered the 13 participants, who came from 11 countries.

Two organizational changes were introduced this year. The course became bilingual, with lectures in both French and English and consecutive translation, in order to offer a wider possibility of participation to conservator/restorers interested in taking the course. A research programme was developed for the first three weeks of the course, including study of methods of plaster conservation and a series of in-depth analyses of samples. A basic course for those wishing to review their knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology was organized during this same period.

Conservation interventions were continued as usual in the church of Santa Maria dell'Orto and Caetani castle. In order to offer a full panorama of different Italian conservation techniques, a study tour highlighted methods used in Florence, Bologna and Paestum, where Guido Botticelli, Ottorino Nonfarmale and Vittorio Odolo demonstrated their work with lectures and on site visits. In addition, for the first time, Sabino Giovannoni of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure conducted a one-week series of seminars and practical work on the methods used in Florence for the conservation of mural paintings.

The permanent didactic material exhibited in the lecture room was enriched with a mural painting executed by Taffa Melka according to traditional Ethiopian techniques.

The course was coordinated by Paul M. Schwartzbaum; the assistants were Carlo Giantomassi, Heinz Leitner, Marie José Mano, and Emilia Santona. (P.S.)

Scientific Principles of Conservation

Sixteen participants from twelve nations took part in the four-month programme which was considerably modified because of the introduction of bilingualism and increased sharing of time with other courses.

Upon arrival, the participants took an evaluation test based on study materials mailed to them in advance. On the basis of the test results, the participants were divided into two groups.

The first group, composed of those for whom some further scientific grounding was considered desirable, was assigned to the basic course, including three one-week programmes on physics, chemistry and biology. A review test, which had to be passed in order to continue the course, concluded this phase.

The second group was assigned some library research topics in connection with important conservation work in progress in Rome. The topics selected were ancient bronze monuments (the statue of Marcus Aurelius) and outdoor stone conservation (Trajan's column). Each participant was required to submit a report, which had to be approved before he or she continued in the programme.

New teachers, covering training in French, were obtained from IRPA Brussels, thus renewing a long standing relationship. In particular, Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner covered natural organic materials and Eddy de Witte synthetic resins. Other new experts teaching in the programme were Vinicio Furlan, from the Ecole Polytechnique Federal de Lausanne, for inorganic materials, Om Prakash Agrawal, for materials typical of SE Asia, and Werner Schmitzer of the Deutsches Ledermuseum, for leather.

The other lecturers were the same as in the previous year, with the usual strong support from the technical staff of the ICR.

The bilingual experiment was, on the whole, a success, even though some participants (and one or two lecturers) appeared to resent the time lost for consecutive translation. In a meeting at the end of the course, including participants and staff and coordinated by the director, a consensus was reached that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages, and that the experiment should be repeated.

The success of the bilingual operation is due in part to course assistant Cécile Metzger who translated all documentation into French and generally helped the francophone group during the course.

Lena Wikström was the course tutor, and the translator/assistants for the various topics were: Christine Borruso, Silvia Brunetti, Claudia Camiz, Elisalex D'Albis, Marguerite de Merode, Colette di Matteo, Susan Inman, Monica Martelli-Castaldi, Giovanna Pignatelli, and Marina Regni. (G.T.)

Preventive Conservation in Museums

The course was given this year in French, from 3-17 September, and was again extended slightly in length.

There were 18 participants from 11 countries. Due to last year's special effort to solicit applications from people at higher levels of responsibility, the majority of participants came from positions where they could implement changes in the light of information gained in the course. A similar campaign, oriented towards the English-speaking museum world, has been launched for the 1982 course.

A new lecturer, Hugo Fries of the Swiss company Securiton S.A., has replaced Philippe Wahl for the section on alarm systems.

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

Oriental Art on Paper



The art of reinforcement with Japanese paper, demonstrated by K. Masuda, right.

Katsuhiko Masuda of the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property was seconded by the Japanese government to Unesco, and thence to ICCROM, to carry out a programme of training western restorers in the traditional oriental techniques of restoration of art works on paper.

This programme, which had been organized by Hiroshi Daifuku, was also intended to support the restoration of the collections of the Museum of Oriental Art in Venice, in the framework of the Unesco Campaign for Venice.

COURSES

Two training programmes, of three weeks each, were organized in Venice in 1981 at the museum. The first (20 October - 10 November) accepted five participants from major European museums and libraries; Giovanna Pignatelli was the assistant/translator.



The paper conservation workshop at ICCROM.

The second programme (10-30 November) was reserved to the Italian technical staff of the governmental offices in Venice; five participants were accepted, plus five observers. Silvia Brunetti was the assistant/translator.

The number of participants must be restricted to five because the programme is completely practical and because of limits in the space available and the supply of equipment and materials.

Masuda will carry out four three-week programmes at ICCROM, starting in January and ending in June. The programmes have been announced and a full group of participants has already been selected to benefit from this special opportunity.

Masuda is also available during this period for consultancy to Member States about questions regarding his area of expertise.

Scholarships: 1981

Thanks to various forms of national and international funding, ICCROM was able to disburse numerous scholarships, for both regular courses and individual study. We would like to express our gratitude here to those who have provided this vital assistance to our participants.

Direction des Musées de France - As in the past, a number of French participants received funding to attend the course on Preventive Conservation in Museums.

European Economic Community - Participants from Belgium, England, France, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy received these scholarships.

Ford Foundation - With its contribution for travel, the Ford Foundation made it possible for four Indian participants to attend courses. Supplementary living expenses were also provided to a participant from Thailand.

Fulbright - Three participants from the United States were supported by this grant, one for the regular course and two for individual study.

ICCROM - Five scholarships were disbursed to participants from Czechoslovakia, Guatemala and the United States, and supplements were given to those holding Italian Government scholarships, which were somewhat less than the others. Some regional assistance funds were also used in support of participants from the Congo, Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco, Poland, Romania and Tunisia.

Italian Government - As in previous years, the Italian Government placed 60 months of scholarships at our disposal. This year's aid went to participants from Australia, Bulgaria, Finland, India, Mexico, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Unesco - Six participants benefited from these scholarships for a total of 35 months. The scholarships covered travel, living and miscellaneous expenses, and were awarded to participants from Ethiopia, Madagascar, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and the U.S.S.R.

Finally, several governments contributed by bearing the expenses of their candidates: Austria, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands and Spain.

● Courses outside ICCROM

Stone Conservation, Venice

The fourth Unesco-sponsored course on stone conservation took place in Venice, at the Abbazia della Misericordia, from 24 April to 26 June, 1981.

Twenty-three participants from fifteen nations attended all parts of the programme and obtained a certificate of attendance.

In addition to lectures in Venice by a number of specialists, there were field trips to quarries in Verona and Vicenza, to laboratories in Padova and Florence, and to the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and ICCROM in Rome.



Baghdad Regional Centre. A group portrait taken April 1981.

The course was coordinated by L. Lazzarini with the help of V. Fassina of the Venice Soprintendenza ai Beni Artistici e Storici. P. Schwartzbaum acted as assistant for the students with the help of A. Merzagora.

The Soprintendenza ai Beni Monumentali ed Ambientali of Venice provided the worksites for the technical visits in Venice.

United States: 26 January-2 February. At the invitation of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, P. Schwartzbaum gave a one-week course on the conservation of wall paintings.

Iraq: 29 March-12 May. Three lecturers were sent, under Unesco contract, to the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, Baghdad. The subjects covered were museology (I. Eri, 27 April-12 May), moulding and casting (B. Larsen, 6-13 April), and preventive conservation (G. de Guichen, 29 March-13 April).

27 November-16 December. The first information course on paper conservation was organized at the Regional Centre. The programme was developed in collaboration with the director, Dr Madhloom, and financed by a Unesco contract. Didactic material, in particular the technical cards prepared at ICCROM, was translated into Arabic. The course was given by Y. Kathpalia (India) and B. Rottensten (Denmark), who also supplied the Centre with teaching materials.

Brazil: 18 May-2 June. At the invitation of the Secretariat of Industry, Science, Commerce and Technology of the State of Sao Paulo, G. de Guichen represented ICCROM at a seminar on Conservation Science and Museum Techniques. It is encouraging to note that the university's Institute of Technological Research has offered to aid the museums in resolving certain technical problems (insecticides, climate control, showcase



B. Larsen, right, explaining moulding techniques at the Baghdad Regional Centre.

construction). G. de Guichen gave an intensive eight-day course on preventive conservation at the School of Museology in Sao Paulo, and lectured at the Restoration School of Belo Horizonte and the Museology School of Rio de Janeiro.

Niger: 24-31 May. P. Mora, under Unesco contract, was sent by ICCROM to Niamey, where the new Regional Conservation Centre for French-speaking Tropical Africa has been established. He gave the first group of trainees an introduction to the principles of conservation of cultural property.

Florence: 6-14 June. At the request of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, G. de Guichen led a seminar on the control of climate and light in museums. Twenty-five curators and directors of Italian museums were enrolled in this seminar.

Guatemala. S. Lucarelli (from 20 July-30 Aug) and R. Marta (20 July-19 Sept) went under OAS contract to the Institute of Anthropology and History, Programme of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. Lucarelli dealt with photogrammetry in inventory and documentation, and Marta with history, philosophy and methodology of restoration. They held daily work sessions with personnel at the institute, and lectured at Rafael Candivar University, the Italian Cultural Institute, and the College of Architects of Guatemala. They also met with officials from local governmental and cultural agencies to discuss future cooperation with ICCROM and plans for increased conservation training and facilities.

Jerusalem: 16-30 August. A. Fontana conducted a ten-day training programme on gilding on site at the Mosque of Al Aksa. This was organized by P. Schwartzbaum of ICCROM at the request of I. Awwad, Resident Architect, Al Aksa Mosque Restoration Committee.

COURSES

Turkey: 23 November-5 December. An ICCROM Basic Conservation Course was organized in Istanbul under the direction of P. Schwartzbaum and L. Wikström. This course was intended to serve as the basis for selecting young Turkish conservators for future training abroad. Assistants for the course were two former ICCROM course participants, R. Özil and F. Karaören. C. Wheatley helped design elementary tests to evaluate conservation-oriented skills.

● Participation in Other Courses

Sora: 23 March-30 May. At the invitation of the Ministry of Public Instruction, R. Marta gave a series of 16 seminars for an information and training course on Theory, Philosophy and Methodology of Restoration of Historic Buildings. P. Mora and S. Lucarelli also lectured on wood and photogrammetry respectively.

Milan: 23 May. School of Engineering. G. Torracca delivered a lecture on stone deterioration, as part of a course organized by the Lombardy region.

Viterbo: 23 September, 9 and 23 October. Torracca taught three one-day programmes on the

chemistry of solvents and natural organic materials as part of an in-job training course organized by the province of Viterbo in their new conservation laboratory.

New York: 29 September. Columbia University. C. Erder lectured to the course on Preservation of Historic Architecture.

York: 9-13 November. Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies. As in past years, J. Jokilehto lectured to the Diploma Course in Conservation about conservation experiences in different countries.

Split: 23-24 November. Institute of Architectural and Urban Studies. J. Jokilehto lectured to the course in architectural conservation, speaking about work in international organizations and conservation in different countries.

Sorrento: 30 November-5 December. At the invitation of the Ministry of Public Instruction, Lucarelli gave a series of lectures for a refresher course on The Survey of Architecture and the Urban Environment.

Ankara: 16 December-4 January. Middle East Technical University. C. Erder gave a series of lectures at the Faculty of Architecture.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

● Stone Conservation

The Bologna Centre for the Preservation of Outdoor Sculpture, created with the support of ICCROM in 1970, will be named after its founder, Prof. Cesare Gnudi who died in 1980. The loss of Prof. Gnudi, who collaborated with ICCROM and ICR for many years towards the development of new technology suitable for preservation of the great stone facades of northern Italy, was deeply regretted by everyone involved in art history and conservation.

The Gnudi Centre organized the fourth international symposium on stone conservation on 27-30 October, 1981. G. Torraca represented ICCROM and chaired one meeting. The papers were published in two volumes, and can be purchased from ICCROM or the Gnudi Centre.

The U.S. National Research Council organized a conference in which all sections of the field were covered by invited papers. It was held at the National Academy of Science, Washington D.C., on 3-5 February. Torraca delivered the keynote address, "The Scientist's Role in Historic Preservation with Particular Reference to Stone Conservation". The papers will be published in 1982.

The RILEM/ICOMOS Committee on stone testing met in Lausanne, 3-5 June. G. Torraca presented a report on the effect of mechanical stress, short of the ultimate stress, on the durability of stone.

The Petrography Group of ICOMOS also met in Bologna, on 26 October. It mainly discussed the problem of establishing a common terminology to describe stone deterioration symptoms. Their first newsletter was printed and distributed by ICCROM in late 1980, and ways and means to continue it were examined in Bologna.

● Museum Storage

The ICOM "ad hoc group on museum storage" met in Ottawa 28-29 September. This group is chaired by P. Perrot. Those taking part were O.P. Agrawal, D. Duckworth, G. de Guichen, S. Inman, R. Organ, R. Renshaw-Beauchamp, and P. Ward.

The group discussed at length their project of a publication on storage, with chapters by various contributors. The following subjects will be covered:

- visible signs of damage to collection objects;
- the storage physical environment and its control;

- the storage biological environment and control;
- the storage area - design;
- shelves, cabinets, supports and containers;
- handling, shipping, receiving, inventory and documentation;
- administration and management.

First drafts of the proposed chapters are due in June 1982, and the group will meet again in September to carry the work forward.

● Mortars

The Research/Training Units completed the first phase of the programme which included testing of lime-based mortars and experiments of injection of cement grouts. Two reports were presented at the November symposium at ICCROM headquarters and are published in the proceedings. Work was supervised by A. Alva, S. Peroni and G. Torraca. Support from the Italian National Research Council (CNR) and the Engineering Faculty of Rome University was essential to the success of the programme.

Members of the team visited the worksite of the Certosa di Ferrara and provided advice on mortars used in restoration. They also attended a meeting on cement in restoration, 15-17 October, in Lucca.

The research training programme will be re-organized in 1982 to prepare for the second phase, which will be supported by various fellowships.

● Unesco Research Fellowships

Four fellowships, of approximately \$5000 each, have been granted by Unesco for young conservation specialists who wish to take part in a Research/Training Unit of ICCROM in the academic year 1982-83.

The participants should work along one of the research lines of ICCROM, but will be able to follow some lectures in the regular training programmes. The present research lines are:

- Mortars, ancient and modern
- Injection of grouts to consolidate masonry
- Adobe conservation
- Storage in museums

Applications are invited for these fellowships. The regular ICCROM application form for courses and individual training may be used.

CONFERENCE REPORT

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

The problem of mortars used in the conservation of historic buildings has not received, to date, proper attention and adequate development in research projects. Yet the importance and timeliness of the topic hardly need to be discussed:

- original mortars and plasters represent an important source of historic information, insufficiently utilized;
- the injection grouts used for stabilizing ancient masonry are too often prepared without any theoretical knowledge of what qualities the materials being injected should have;
- mortars with low porosity and excessive mechanical resistance often come into contact with ancient structures, or are used next to major works of art.

The lack of a complete detailed study of mortars and their problems led ICCROM to hold a technical symposium on this subject in Rome from 3-6 November, 1981. It was attended by some 70 specialists from the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Conservation experts from different disciplines contributed to the discussion by presenting a total of 26 reports.

The topics discussed were grouped in five main areas:

- 1) mortars for renderings, repointing, and masonry repair;
- 2) grouts and injections in ancient masonry;
- 3) portland cement and special cements - their use in conservation;
- 4) use of synthetic resins in mortars and grouts;
- 5) study and analysis of ancient mortars and renderings.

The symposium was opened with a keynote address by G. De Angelis d'Ossat of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome. In the three days dedicated to the presentation of papers and discussions, V. Furlan, R. Malinowski, and R. Sengupta served as chairmen. On the first day, eight reports were presented relating to the first of the five topics proposed by the symposium.



Conference members visit Tuscania, where earthquake repairs challenged restoration specialists.

The entire second day and the morning of the third were devoted to the other four topics, with particular emphasis on the last one, as shown by the nine reports presented on the study and analysis of ancient mortars and renderings.

ICCROM made its own contribution by presenting two reports summarizing the work carried out by its Research/Training Units from 1979 to 1981. The studies were carried out by former students of the specialization course in Architectural Conservation under the supervision of the technical staff and with the cooperation of several scientific laboratories in Rome.

The afternoon of 5 November was spent on meetings of two working groups: one for the study of ancient mortars and the other for the use of mortars and injection grouts in the field of conservation. Both groups drafted some recommendations on feasible objectives of future research of basic importance in the study and conservation of ancient buildings.

The symposium ended on 6 November with a technical excursion to the town of Tuscania (100 km north of Rome), which had been severely damaged by an earthquake in 1970. By visiting the restoration works in progress, the participants were able to compare research developments with the practical realities of the use of mortars.

Preprints of 23 of the papers were distributed at the meeting. A volume containing all the symposium documents, including the working group recommendations, is now being prepared by ICCROM and will be published in February 1982.

CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION

Canada

28 February-5 March. The Minister of Culture of the Province of Alberta invited B.M. Feilden to advise on proposals to rehabilitate the fabric of the Glenbow Museum. Questions of storage and climate control were of particular immediacy.

20-25 September. The 6th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation was held in Ottawa. Attending from ICCROM were C. Erder, G. de Guichen and C. Wheatley. G. de Guichen gave a presentation about ICCROM's conference on teaching materials, held in 1980, and C. Erder addressed the closing session (see Editorial). The Working Group on climate control, coordinated by G. de Guichen, has worked out a three year programme which will concentrate on research on passive control of climate in showcases. Preprints of the conference reports are available from our publication sales department.

Africa

19-20 May. Given the urgent need for conservation training in Tropical Africa, ICCROM and OMMSA (Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa) have begun investigating possibilities for funding and organizing "on site" courses in Africa and individual study programmes for Africans abroad. B.M. Feilden and K. Myles, Secretary General of OMMSA, discussed these questions at the Carl Duisberg Foundation in Cologne, the EEC headquarters in Brussels, and the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium. Unesco is also being consulted on ways to activate this project.

Italy

25-30 May. The 6th General Assembly of ICOMOS took place in several Italian cities. ICCROM was well represented at the Rome session, "Profession and Training", where consultants P. Faulkner and D. Linstrum submitted papers, and A. Alva and J. Jokilehto attended. The assembly resolved that countries should set up training centres under the general coordination of ICCROM. B.M. Feilden and A. Alva submitted their paper, *Earthquakes and Historic Buildings*, to the Structures section in Verona. Copies of this paper, which embodies ICCROM's experience, are available on request. B.M. Feilden also acted as rapporteur to Dr. Ito of Japan for the Materials section and gave a general review of preservation problems, urging each country to record its traditional crafts and document their technology and history.

3-6 September. P. Schwartzbaum attended an International Training Seminar on Rock Art and Consultation of Specialists on the Study, Documentation, and Conservation

of Rock Art organized on behalf of Unesco by the Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici of Valcamonica.

17-18 September. RAI, the Italian television, organized an international colloquium in Siena on the topic "TV and the Cultural Heritage", in which C. Erder, B.M. Feilden, G. de Guichen and G. Scichilone participated.



Photogrammetric records have provided invaluable assistance in the reconstruction of Venzone Cathedral (Friuli), which was virtually demolished in two earthquakes in 1976. Photo by D. del Cid.

24-27 October. C. Erder and S. Lucarelli attended a meeting at Venzone on the importance of photogrammetry in the conservation of historic centres in earthquake zones. As was found in the case of Venzone Cathedral, proper photogrammetric surveys guarantee the "historic" value of reconstruction work and provide invaluable assistance to those in charge of various phases of emergency operations. Priority should be given to the establishment of photogrammetric archives for historic centres continually menaced by earthquakes and other natural disasters.

Unesco

16-18 June. C. Erder took part in an informal consultation on the "state of the art" with respect to the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage.

18 June. Cevat Erder was received by Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, to discuss joint Unesco-ICCROM projects for the conservation of cultural property and future development in this field.

Hungary

11-20 July. As a guest of the Institute of Conservation and Methodology of Museums (Budapest), C. Wheatley attended the 3rd International Restorer Seminar in Veszprem. The subject was "Problems of Completion, Ethics and Scientific Investigation in Restoration".

Norway

17-21 August. Bergen. C. Rockwell attended a symposium of the ICOM International Committee for the Training of Personnel. The group drew up recommendations on essential components in the training of museum staff at all levels.

Austria

12-19 September. S. Lucarelli represented ICCROM at the annual meeting of ICAP (Int. Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry) from 12-15 September, and then participated in the symposium and exhibition on "Photogrammetry Applied in Architecture, Monument Preservation, Archaeology, Science of Arts", held in Vienna, where he presented a report and related drawings.

Bulgaria

2-12 October. Former director B.M. Feilden represented ICCROM at a national conference with international participation on "Preservation of the Cultural Heritage in the People's Republic of Bulgaria", organized by the National Institute for Monuments of Culture (NIMC), Sofia. He made preliminary visits to the NIMC before the conference proper (which took place from 5-8 Oct. at Lovech), and also contacted some past participants who are playing a responsible role in conservation: Ivan Mandadjiev, Peter Dikidjev, Milena Jivkova, Daniel Nicastro and Petrov Theophilov.

Spain

10-11 October. G. de Guichen was invited by the Spanish Association of Curators to give a lecture on lighting in museums at their General Assembly held in the National Museum of Archaeology, Madrid.

Romania

31 October-4 November. C. Erder was invited to present the final report and a summary of conclusions at the conference on Baroque architecture in South-East Europe. This conference was organized in Bucharest by the International Organization for the Study of South-East Europe.

France

19 November. C. Erder and C. Rockwell assisted the Council's Standards and Training Committee in a trial evaluation of the Institut Français pour la restauration des oeuvres d'art. The group was warmly welcomed by J. Coural, Director of the Institut.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

● New Technical Assistance Programme

It is astonishing to note how much information does not reach the people responsible for conservation of the cultural heritage.

These people are often so pressed for time that they have no means to learn what has been done in this field or to keep up with recent developments. In some countries, a library in the capital may not even have the basic information they need.

This is a regrettable situation because it leads to an ever widening gulf between specialists, who isolate themselves in research laboratories, and practitioners who must manage, administer, and conserve the heritage on a daily basis.

In 1977, with the aim of distributing information collected in the ICCROM library, we decided to publish a

computerized list of acquisitions (12,000 documents on questions of technology, conservation, restoration, legislation, etc.), as well as indexes by subject and author. The idea was to allow people to "consult" ICCROM's documentation without coming to Rome.

This was only a first step. This year, 1982, we would like to enable institutes, conservation laboratories, and workshops to acquire a basic library of the essential books that any person in charge of conservation of cultural property should have at hand. Sometimes these books are not known; sometimes they are, but cannot be purchased due to financial restrictions.

In an attempt to improve the circulation of information, ICCROM is launching an experimental programme of distribution

of books, pamphlets and subscriptions to specialized periodicals.

As ICCROM unfortunately has a limited budget, this programme is open only to conservation bodies situated in countries where foreign currency exchange is strictly controlled.

Any non-profit organization in charge of conservation of cultural property may request this ICCROM service. Such requests must be accompanied by information on the organization's role, aims and particular area of activity (movable or immovable property, libraries, archives). Obviously, the more precise the request, the more accurate the response.

We hope to be able to reply as quickly as possible to the requests that arrive.

● Technical Assistance Missions

Jerusalem

23 February-2 March. P. Schwartzbaum carried out an inspection mission on the ICCROM project in conjunction with the Al-Aksa Restoration Committee to conserve and restore the fire-damaged paintings of the dome of the Al-Aksa Mosque.

Algeria

11-24 April. Consultants K. Hempel and G. Hempel carried out a second mission for the conservation and restoration of the marble statues in the Roman Museum of Cherchell.

25-30 October. Under Unesco contract, A. Cassio undertook a preliminary mission to the archaeological site of Sétif to study the possibility of detaching 160 m² of mosaic pavement. This work will be carried out in 1982, and will serve as a demonstration of the use of modern materials instead of cement.

Egypt

14 April-4 May. Cairo. As part of the project, organized by ICOM, for renovation of the Cairo Museum, G. de Guichen and C. Wheatley continued planning for restoration of the collections destined for the future museum. In the course of this third mission, an estimate was made of the time (32,000 days of work), personnel, and space necessary for the restoration work. Proposals for climate control were also made.

20-24 November. Luxor. The World Bank awarded a contract to the architectural firm Shankland Cox to study the management of the west bank of the Nile in Luxor, in view of the great expansion of international tourism foreseen in the area.

Shankland Cox contracted ICCROM to carry out a preliminary study of the impact of tourism on the conservation of the tombs in the necropolis.

P. Mora, P. Schwartzbaum, G. Torraca, accompanied by E. Smith Schwartzbaum (who prepared the report) inspected the tombs in Luxor, checking points pre-selected on the basis of previous experience in the area.

Although it is obvious that an accurate evaluation of risks connected to tourism can be attempted only after prolonged study, the first conclusions point to the fact that the main factors limiting the number of visitors permitted to enter the tombs are mechanical (involuntary or voluntary damage and dust) rather than climatological (temperature or relative humidity). This is due to the natural ventilation process (stimulated by the difference of temperature between the tombs and the exterior air) which was discovered by a previous ICCROM mission (1970) conducted by H.J. Plenderleith; actually, all climatic effects caused by visitors tend to disappear in a few minutes.

The natural ventilation implies, however, an inherent risk for the preservation of the paintings: should the rock walls become damp for any reason, salt crystals would rapidly grow on the surface, and the paintings would be threatened with destruction.

An unforeseen result of preliminary measurements was that sanitary facilities

in the rest house, conspicuously located at the centre of the Valley of the Kings, might be causing a serious risk to the paintings in the tomb of Ramses IX, because of leaks. In the long run, as leaks always happen sooner or later where there are pipes, no water-using equipment should exist in the area near the tombs.

Another long range threat to the survival of the paintings is the periodical flooding of the area because of rare but heavy rainfall (possibly 10 times in the last 3200 years). Protection against this elusive threat is obviously more difficult as it involves an accurate hydro-geological study and elaborate provisions for rainwater control near each tomb. Worse still, it might be impossible, in a lifetime, to check whether such protective measures are effective or not.

Italy



Site inspection at Santa Maria Assunta, Torcello. Photo by courtesy of Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici di Venezia.

12-13 June-14 September. Torcello. ICCROM continued its assistance to the international committee which studies the preservation of the mosaics in the basilica. Technical meetings in Torcello and Venice were attended by G. Torraca and A. Alva. The new technical problem in Torcello is the stability of the triumphal arch, which should be studied without extensive removal of the mosaics that cover a large part of its surface. When sections of mosaic are removed, about 20% of the original gold tesserae are lost because of the detachment of the protective glass layer (cartella).

A survey of the movement of the cracks was set up by A. Alva who trained the mosaic restorers to take continuous readings. The equipment was initially lent by ICCROM, then purchased by the international committee. The results of the survey, extended over at least one year, should allow the Superintendent of Monuments of Venice to take a decision on the minimum intervention required for stabilization.

15-31 July. Assisi. M.J. Mano and C. Metzger participated in the Istituto Centrale del Restauro's fresco conservation campaign at the Upper Church of San Francesco di Assisi. This year as in the past the work was under the direction of P. Mora and L. Mora of the ICR. The scenes most commonly attributed to Giotto, namely those comprising the lower register that depict the life of Saint Francis, were the subject of the intervention.

1-3 September. Following the chance discovery of a 21-metre-long Roman ship, complete with cargo, that had sunk in the Comacchio marsh, the Bologna Superintendence requested advice on emergency interventions and future treatment. This mission was carried out by B. Mühlethaler of the Swiss National Museum Research Laboratory, who is an expert in waterlogged wood.

28-30 September. Cefalù. The Region of Sicily invited G. Torraca to join a committee of experts discussing the organization of conservation services and training on a regional scale. In addition, the cloister of the Cathedral of Cefalù was inspected to discuss a very serious problem of decay and conservation of the stone structure.

United States

15 July-15 August. P. Schwartzbaum was seconded to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, to consult on the preservation problems of Pueblo Indian painting on adobe plaster. Under a research project organized by C. Silver, former assistant in the Conservation of Mural Paintings Course, and financed by a grant from the National Museum Act, preliminary conservation interventions were undertaken at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. Other work and

consultations were performed at Tumacacori Mission, Arizona; Coronado and Santa Fe, New Mexico; the San Antonio Missions in Texas; and the De Young Museum, San Francisco, California.

Yugoslavia

ICCROM has signed a contract with Unesco for assistance to the city of Kotor in Montenegro, Yugoslavia.

Kotor is situated in the part of the Adriatic coast that was seriously hit by an earthquake in 1979; some sites were completely destroyed at that time. Practically all the buildings in the old town of Kotor suffered some damage, infrastructures such as drainage were destroyed, and two thirds of the old town have been declared uninhabitable. The site itself has great historic value and has been included in the World Cultural Heritage List, as well as in the list of World Cultural Heritage in Danger. Consequently, international funds have been allocated to provide help, and ICCROM has been asked to coordinate the work of technical consultants on problems of restoration and rehabilitation of the historic town. The project will be completed by the end of 1982, and will be carried out in cooperation with the local authorities, under the coordination of J. Jokilehto of ICCROM. Two missions have been made: the first from 21-26 September, when J. Jokilehto and B.M. Feilden participated in a meeting of the UN Advisory Board and Unesco Working Group, as well as contacting local technicians to discuss the project; the second from 25-28 November, when J. Jokilehto examined humidity problems with I. Massari, and discussed further assistance in greater detail.



The main square of Kotor.

25 September-10 November. M.J. Mano (ICCROM) and H. Leitner (Austria) carried out a mission under Unesco contract to assist local personnel conserve the paintings of the Monastery of Lastva, Montenegro. This work consisted of collecting, documenting and storing earthquake-damaged fragments of 15th century Byzantine frescoes.



The Monastery of Lastva.

Turkey

13 September-3 October. P. Schwartzbaum conducted a short mission during which he worked on the paintings of Göreme, consulted at Unesco's request on their conservation project in Istanbul, and met with officials of the Ministry of Culture in order to organize an ICCROM Basic Conservation course. (See under Outside Courses).

1-22 October. The ICCROM/Turkish Ministry of Culture project for the conservation of the Byzantine wall paintings of the Göreme Valley, Cappadocia continued this year under the direction of D. Zari and I. Dangas.

Yemen Arab Republic

12-18 October. P. Schwartzbaum made an inspection mission to Al-Sharifiya Mosque in Taiz. ICCROM has been asked by Unesco to assist in the conservation of this important mosque and its wall paintings.

Thailand

15 December, 1981-15 January, 1982. Under a grant from the Ford Foundation, ICCROM continues its collaboration with the Thailand Department of Fine Arts, Mural Conservation Department. This year five wall painting specialists, C. Giantomassi (Rome), L. Lazzarini (Venice), M.J. Mano and P. Schwartzbaum (ICCROM) and D. Zari (Rome), worked along with local conservation personnel on four selected worksites in Thailand, trying to help with conservation problems using the available resources.

MISCELLANEOUS

● Other Activities

National Initiatives

An organizational meeting of past ICCROM participants from the United States and Canada was held in Washington, DC on October 9, 1981. Eighteen people were present. The group is interested in establishing an alumni "forum" in North America, the objective of the organization being twofold: 1) to assist in the dissemination of ICCROM information and conservation services available through both ICCROM staff and former participants, and 2) to assist ICCROM in programme development, by candidly discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the courses with the ICCROM directorate so that ICCROM can obtain additional positive feed-back on the educational experience.

There are approximately seventy alumni in North America, and most of these people have indicated a strong desire to participate in the activities of the new organization. A survey form is being sent to all alumni so that a directory can be prepared. These alumni represent a wide diversity of professional backgrounds: museum conservators, architectural conservators, historical architects, mural paintings conservators, landscape architects, historians, craftsmen, and structural engineers. This diversity will prove extremely valuable as members

become acquainted with each other through correspondence and meetings to be held in conjunction with other professional conferences.

Anyone having attended any of the ICCROM courses and living in North America is cordially invited to join. For additional information please contact Thomas H. Taylor, Jr. Chief Architectural Conservator, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Drawer C Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, USA, Tel. (804) 229-1000 ext. 2314.

Travelling Exhibition

The travelling exhibition on preventive conservation in museums (climate and light control) has returned full circle to Italy, where it will tour several northern cities.

More detailed information for prospective borrowers of the exhibition can be obtained from ICCROM. See also Newsletter No. 7.

University of Washington, Seattle, USA

A group of 21 American students attended the annual seminar on Italian hill towns, organized by the University of Washington, Seattle, from October to December.

For the fourth time, this course used ICCROM's premises for their studies in

Rome, where attention was given to research in the historical topography of the "Rioni". The course also included trips outside Rome to the hill towns of Latium, Umbria and Tuscany.

The course was directed by Profs. Astra Zarina and John Rohrer, with the assistance of Michael Woodland.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., USA

The R.P.I. School of Architecture organized their programme of Roman studies in collaboration with ICCROM this fall from September to December 1981, using our lecture and drafting rooms and the library. The group consisted of ten architectural students who made an urban-environmental study of the Roman Trastevere quarter. The group leader was Prof. Peter Parsons.

Geneva Exhibition: 18 March-16 May

An exhibition will be given at the: Musée d'art et d'histoire
Rue Charles-Galland 2
Geneva, Switzerland
The theme: How to Save Art
Conservation, Analysis, Restoration.

● Calendar - 1982

15-18 April

Problems of Conservation and Restoration of Painted Facades. Genoa, Italy.

For information:
Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici della Liguria
Palazzo Reale, Via Balbi 10
16126 Genoa, Italy

29 April

Finance in Conservation. London, England.
UKIC

For information:
Dr. Jonathan Ashley-Smith
Victoria and Albert Museum
South Kensington
SW7 2RL, London, England

21-22 May

Symposium on the Use of Resins in Conservation of Art Objects. Edinburgh, Scotland.

University of Edinburgh: Extra-Mural Studies Department with Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration.

For information:

Department of Extra-Mural Studies
University of Edinburgh
11 Buccleuch Place
EH8 9JT, Edinburgh, Scotland
Tel.: 031/667-1011 ext 6686

14 June

Two Sides to a Question. (Textile conservation) London, England.
UKIC

For information:
Sheila Landi
Victoria and Albert Museum
South Kensington
SW7 2RL, London, England

22-27 June

Monuments of the Last Hundred Years. Budapest, Hungary.
The Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS

For information:
Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS
P.O.B. 6
H-1250 Budapest, Hungary
telp.: (361) 361-331
telex: 22-6379 omfbp h

9-10 July

Fourth International Congress on Deterioration and Preservation of Stone. Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.

For information:
Prof. K.L. Gauri
Department of Geology
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292, U.S.A.

14 July

The Conservation of Modern Paintings. London, England.
UKIC

For information:
Alexander Dunluce
Keeper of Conservation
Tate Gallery
Millbank
SW1P 4RG, London, England

21 July-4 August

Cultural Heritage Conservation Seminar: Basic Principles and Professional Practices. Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
US National Trust for Historic Preservation/East-West Center/Pacific Area Travel Association/State of Hawaii/Historic Hawaii Foundation.

For information:
East-West Culture Learning Institute
East-West Center
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, HI 96848 U.S.A.

29 August-3 September
Scenery and Costumes; problems related to the collecting, cataloguing, and conservation of documents. 15th International Congress of the International Society of Libraries and Museums of the Performing Arts (SIBMAS). New York, U.S.A.

For information:
A. Schouvaloff
Curator
Theatre Museum
SW7 2RL, London, England

3-9 September
Science and Technology in the Service of the Conservator. Washington D.C., U.S.A.
IIC

For information:
IIC
6 Buckingham Street
WC2N 6BA, London, England

21-23 September
Conservation of Sound Recordings. Manchester, England.
The Manchester Museum and the Manchester University: Extra-Mural Department.

For information:
Kenneth Howarth
Manchester Museum
The University
M13 9PL, Manchester, England

3-10 October
Historic Buildings: their significance and their role in today's cultural setting. First Biennial International Congress on Architectural Conservation. Basel, Switzerland.
ICOMOS / ICCROM

For information:
Institut des Festivals d'Art Internationaux
1, Place du Port
CH-1240 Geneva, Switzerland

October (end)
Photogrammetry in Historic Centres. Siena, Italy.
ICAP

For information:
Prof. Mario Fondelli
Istituto Ingegneria Civile
Via Santa Marta, 3
50139 Florence, Italy

24-27 October
The Maintenance and Stabilization of Historic & Cultural Resources. Banff, Alberta, Canada.
Association for Preservation Technology.

For information:
Ann Faulkner
c/o APT-82
Box - C.P. 2487, Station D
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6 Canada
tel.: (613) 238-1972

December
Conference of Co-ordinators of Courses in Architectural Conservation. Rome, Italy.
ICCROM, ICOMOS, Unesco
(by invitation only)

For information:
Jukka Jokhilehto
ICCROM
Via di San Michele 13
00153 Rome, Italy

● Calendar - 1983

24 July-2 August
13th General Conference of ICOM ICOM '83. London, England.
ICOM

For information:
American Express
Group Sales Office
6 Haymarket
SW1 4BS, London, England

26-30 September (tentative)
Conservation in situ of Floor and Wall Mosaics. Aquileia and Venice, Italy.
ICCROM and Italian Direction of Fine Arts

For information:
Gaël de Guichen
ICCROM
Via di San Michele 13
00153 Rome, Italy

This conference in Aquileia will be the second general meeting of the Committee for Mosaics Conservation.

Those interested in submitting papers are encouraged to contact the ICCROM secretariat at the address given. It's not too early to begin thinking about it.

● Calendar - 1984

20-25 June
7th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Copenhagen, Denmark.
ICOM

OPEN FORUM

The Open Forum column this year offers thoughts on ICCROM's role from two different perspectives and opposite parts of the globe. The first article is by Rakhal Das Sengupta, a member of ICCROM Council and Director (Conservation) of the Archaeological Survey of India. The second is by José María Magaña Juárez, a former participant (ARC76) who is now the Conservator of the City of Antigua Guatemala.

"How effective is ICCROM to fulfil its tasks?"

To me, one who is functioning for nearly two decades as Head of the Conservation Branch of the 120-year-old Archaeological Survey of India, which maintains and preserves the country's National Monuments, it has indeed been successful in discharging its responsibilities.

For the last three years, from the Archaeological Survey, middle level officers (chemists, architects and engineers) have received training at ICCROM. Most of them had long experience, worked in the Indian project in Afghanistan and, in India, are entrusted with important assignments like the preservation of paintings at Ajanta, or the preservation of the murals in the Buddhist monasteries in Ladakh and at Tabo in the Lahul and Spiti Valley, in the Himalayan region. They assist my chemist colleague in the Central Laboratory at Dehra Dun in treatment of antiquities recovered from excavations as also in conducting tests and analyses of materials and various types of preservatives to find out their suitability and efficacy in a given climatic condition. Engineers and architects who assist me at the headquarters in processing conservation projects, formulating policy decisions and issuing technical advice to the regional offices in executing works, were also trained at ICCROM.

Is the man in charge of the preservation of the world-famous Ajanta murals not qualified and efficient enough to do his job? Certainly he is. He has been successful in removing the blanching from the surface of paintings, which work has been commended by Drs. P. Mora and L. Mora who visited Ajanta as Unesco consultants.

One may as well ask, if he is technically competent and an efficient scientist what was the need for his training? Well, it is common knowledge that modern conservation techniques and methods are undergoing constant improvements and are available mostly to the developed countries. The one place which may be called as the repository of the latest scientific knowledge in conservation, is

ICCROM. The purpose of sending our experienced people for training to ICCROM is to maintain the tradition of a two-way traffic in technology. The participant not only receives but also contributes his share and enriches the fund of knowledge. At Ajanta, the scientist has already collected data on humidity, moisture and temperature; has prepared cross-sections of films of paintings and handled various chemicals used for cleaning accretion on murals and used as preservatives. He knows fully well the effect caused by an uncontrolled spot-light or flood-light and the damage caused to the painting by insects in the caves. What he needed is the form of discipline practised by international scientists as evolved according to an accepted norm which ICCROM caters. Now, on return, he shares his acquired knowledge with his junior colleagues who work with him or who have been inducted into the same profession.

We have got an associate professor of the Delhi School of Architecture trained in the last course. In the present course of 1982 a lecturer from the same institution is being trained. The idea is to translate the aim of Unesco into action, by creating a regional training centre in New Delhi. Under the Archaeological Survey's well-established School of Archaeology which imparts post-graduate training in archaeology (Diploma Course for 12 months), a training course for architectural conservation is proposed to be started in collaboration with the School of Architecture, which has also started teaching conservation to its students, at both under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

Thus ICCROM plays the role of a catalyst, as is expected of the international organization. It has been effectively spreading the philosophy of conservation, providing technical assistance to those in need, initiating research works in important and vital subjects and spheres and conducting training courses to disseminate knowledge to groom new generations of guardians of cultural heritage.

R. Sengupta



Antigua Guatemala, Convento di Santa Clara. Photo by S. Lucarelli.

My first contact with the world of cultural patrimony and its conservation was in 1969 as a college student in the course on "Architectural Theory and Analysis" given by the University of San Carlos, Guatemala. Later, in 1973, in my thesis, "The Remodeling of the Open Air Theatre of the Holy Cross in Antigua Guatemala", I dealt with various problems, among them the conservation and restoration of the sanctuary. I had, by then, developed a great personal interest in the field of restoration of monuments. Therefore I tried to obtain a grant to study the history of architecture or the conservation and restoration of monuments in Rome, as I was very attracted to this city.

The Italian government awarded me a scholarship and by chance I learnt of ICCROM, where I was admitted to the 1976 Architectural Conservation Course. At that time the course was organized together with the Università degli Studi di Roma. It seems worthwhile to mention this fact because with an average of about 60 students participating regularly in the course there was ample opportunity for contact and a rich cultural exchange. It is mainly

due to this personal contact that we became more aware of the importance of the knowledge and appreciation of our cultural heritage, its conservation and restoration, for the work of an architect.

I was quite satisfied with the content of the course and the preparation I obtained. Afterwards I was able to join the first group sent by ICCROM and the Soprintendenza dei Monumenti to Friuli (North Italy) after the earthquake of 1976.

Returning to Guatemala, there was little or no opportunity to work in institutions concerned with the preservation of cultural property. Eventually, despite difficulties, I found the possibility to work in the supervision of part of the restoration of the cathedral of Guatemala City, and later, I was elected "Conservator of the City of Antigua Guatemala" in 1978 by the National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala (CNPAG). At this point I was able to begin to integrate the ICCROM training I had received with the reality of my country (physical conditions, materials, the economy, earthquakes).

The city of Antigua Guatemala, third capital of the kingdom of Guatemala, was founded by Spaniards in 1543. It was the residence of the Captain-general of the kingdom which extended from Chiapas and the Yucatan (now Mexico) to Central America.

Although plagued by continuous earthquakes, the city achieved its maximum expansion in the second half of the 17th century and throughout the 18th century until its destruction and abandonment after the earthquake of 1773. Both civil and ecclesiastical authorities then moved to Nueva (New) Guatemala. The abandoned city, known as Antigua (Old) Guatemala, remained therefore transfixed in the moment of its full Baroque development, without undergoing the transformations of the 19th and 20th centuries inflicted on the rest of Latin America. Nevertheless, the effects of the environment, 200 years of neglect and man's destructive hand have left their mark on this magnificent historic centre.

In 1944 the government of the republic declared it a national monument, thereby putting it under constitutional protection. In 1965 the VIII General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History named it a "Monument of America". In 1969 a law was passed by Congress, "Decreto 60-69", the Law for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala by which the National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala (CNPAG) was created. Recently, the World Heritage Committee has included Antigua Guatemala in the World Heritage List (Number 65).

The National Council for the Protection of Antigua Guatemala (CNPAG) is composed as follows:

1) The Council, which is made up of five members: the President who is the mayor of the city; a person designated by the Faculty of Architecture of the University of San Carlos; another appointed by the Faculty of Humanities of the same University; the fourth named by the Institute of Anthropology and History; and the fifth by the Academy of History and Geography.

2) The Conservator of the City, who is elected by the Council, is assisted by a) a body of consultants, including an architect/urban planner, a structural engineer and a lawyer; b) an administrative department (accounting department, secretariat, materials, supplies, warehouse, guardians and general administrative personnel); c) a department of public affairs (public relations, library, educational programmes and cultural activities); d) a department for the restoration of movable property (paintings, sculpture, paper, wall painting); e) a department for the restoration of immovable property (with its own personnel for restoration work and supervision); f) a department of archaeology (excavations; classification); g) a technical design and drawing department (elevations of buildings and drawings as a register of the restorations undertaken); h) a recording department (catalogue and inventory of both movable and immovable property); and i) a department to control private construction (which may alter the typological characteristics of the city).

As I remarked previously, the preparation I obtained in the ICCROM training course was satisfactory for the moment, a moment when my interest in conservation was more personal and educational and *not* practical, that is not as a specialized discipline within a historical-cultural framework.

It was at the time I assumed the technical and administrative direction of CNPAG that I realized the importance and applicability of my training. I succeeded in bringing together a group of competent professionals concerned with the protection, conservation and restoration of Antigua to head each of the above-mentioned departments.

But even with professionals, continual training, preferably on subjects of local relevance, is necessary. It is for this reason, five years later, that it is agreeable and satisfying to find ICCROM offering varied courses in which each student can obtain what is most useful to him. The admission requirement of previous experience in the field of conservation also maximizes the benefit for the participants.

Thus, I envision the possibility of collaboration between ICCROM and institutions like the one I represent, not only providing opportunities for specialization to qualified professionals at ICCROM, but offering assistance at the actual site to specialists knowledgeable about local problems, which differ greatly from European concerns.

In addition ICCROM could make available and send the documentation and technical information it has gathered to institutions in the field.

Unfortunately there are no courses of specialization in conservation and restoration of monuments at the university level in Guatemala. In the near future we (former ICCROM trainees) hope to be able to carry out this task: perhaps it would be possible for ICCROM to send lecturers and specialists and this could result in a new Regional Centre for an area very rich in archaeology, history and art: Central America and the Caribbean.

José María Magaña Juárez

A new 28-page brochure, ICCROM: Activities, Training, Members, Budget, has been published. It describes the major aspects of ICCROM's work, and also provides detailed information on our regular courses. Copies in either English or French are available free on request.

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