

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

# NEWS

Summer  
2009

## Child of the Sun

Conserving Frank Lloyd Wright's Florida Masterpiece



## Recent Activities

### Segovia Aqueduct Agreement Reached

Listed on the World Monuments Watch in 2006, this iconic waterway is a marvel of Roman engineering. Although urgent threats have been addressed over the years, the aqueduct, including the underground canal and surrounding landscape, suffers from age, pollution, vegetation, and animal nesting, among other hazards. WMF Spain has reached an agreement with the Junta de Castilla y León to develop a long-overdue conservation program and long-term management plan.



Segovia Aqueduct

### WMF Hosts Meetings on Preservation in Iraq

A January meeting at WMF's New York headquarters brought together U.S. professionals working on cultural heritage training activities in Iraq. In June, representatives of the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage traveled to New York and joined WMF for five days to exchange ideas and discuss their needs. Officials from the U.S. Department of State, which has made a grant of almost \$700,000 towards the "Future of Babylon" project, also joined the discussion for one day. The ability to share, face-to-

face, the most current information available—including images—about the state of the Babylon site was incredibly productive and paved the way for upcoming missions to Iraq.



A. Conger Goodyear House

### Midcentury Modern in New York

Henry Ng, executive vice president, and Amy Freitag, program director for the United States, visited the A. Conger Goodyear House in Old Westbury, New York, and toured the property with its new owner, Eric Cohler. Designed in 1938 by Edward Durell Stone, the house was in danger of imminent demolition when WMF staged a dramatic, last-minute rescue of the house in 2002, protecting it with a preservation easement. Cohler, an interior decorator and art collector, has taken extraordinary steps to restore the house while making careful, thoughtful changes that allow the house to function for a contemporary user.

### WMF Introduces Two New Trustees

Fernanda M. Kellogg is senior vice president at Tiffany & Co. and president of The Tiffany & Co. Foundation. Ms. Kellogg oversees the Foundation's mission to provide grants to nonprofit organizations dedicated to the education and preservation of the arts and to the conservation of environmental and natural resources.

James E. Jordan is a retired business executive and active director of various public

companies, investment companies, and educational and other nonprofit organizations. Prior to his retirement, he was with The Jordan Company. He served as managing director of Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Advisers, LLC, and as president and chief investment officer of the William Penn Company.

### Camposanto Fresco Reinstalled

In Pisa, Italy, WMF restored a 15th-century fresco in the

Camposanto, part of the Cathedral of Pisa complex that includes the famous Leaning Tower. Damaged by fire during World War II, *The Building of the Tower of Babel* by Benozzo Gozzoli was moved to a state-of-the-art conservation laboratory, where the restoration took a full year. The fresco has now been reinstalled atop an aluminum grid that allows air to circulate to lessen the effects of changes in temperature and humidity.



Museo Correr





Miraflores

### Museo Correr Restored

WMF Europe celebrated the comprehensive restoration of the State Dining Room in Venice's Museo Correr. Its early-19th-century neoclassical décor is rare in Venetian art and architecture. Open to the public once again, the Napoleonic wing of the museum reveals another layer of Venice's urban history.

### Queluz Palace Sculptures Head Home

On March 16, almost 100 people attended a WMF Britain event at Tate Britain in London. The evening concluded the six-month public exhibition of two lead figure groups by John Cheere, and celebrated their restoration and return to Queluz Gardens near Lisbon. WMF Portugal welcomed the sculptures with an inaugural party.

### WMF Britain Study Days

April 7 saw the first of the WMF Britain/Symm study days at the Society of Antiquaries and Royal Academy, London, on the subject of Palladianism in Britain. This program presents daylong case studies of architectural excellence, led by specialists in the field. Future study days will visit Hampton Court, Gothic Oxford, Wren's London Churches, and Stowe House and Gardens.

### Next Phase of Work at Miraflores

The medieval Carthusian monastery at Miraflores, near Burgos, remains an active monastery today. WMF Spain previously completed the conservation of the church's altar and mausoleums and is now beginning conservation work on the water-damaged polychromy of the church's main entryway. WMF is also supporting the reproduction of an alabaster sculpture of St. James, which is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Three-dimensional laser scanning will create an exact replica cast in epoxy resin.

### Monastic Makeover

The Imperial Monastery of San Clemente, Toledo—originally built in the 12th century—is still occupied by a group of cloistered nuns. As WMF Spain develops a conservation master plan for the complex, work has already begun on the chapterhouse. It has one of the best-kept ceramic tile floors of the 16th century, which has nonethe-

less been damaged by water and salt from a nearby cistern.

### WMF Europe Trip to Brazil

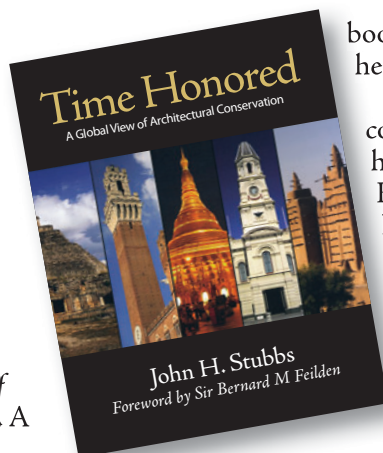
This winter, **Bertrand du Vignaud**, president of WMF Europe, and **Dr. Pierre Jacky**, program director, led a trip to Brazil for 17 WMF supporters from eight different European countries. A few days in Rio de Janeiro kicked off the trip with an overview of the architectural and cultural wonders of the city and receptions with local hosts. The travelers then



flew to Belo Horizonte, capital of the state of Minas Gerais, to explore one of Brazil's Modern architectural treasures, Oscar Niemeyer's Pampulha complex. A special focus of the trip was the famous colonial-era baroque churches in Ouro Prieto. They visited the churches of Nossa Senhora do Pilar and São Francisco de Assis, and the group unanimously agreed to support conservation efforts at the church of São José and Santa Cecilia. Their donations will enable WMF to begin a collaborative conservation project there in the coming year.

## Staff News

**John Stubbs**, vice president of field programs, has been extremely busy traveling, writing, and lecturing. Just published is John's thorough yet accessible overview of the preservation field, *Time Honored: A Global View of Architectural Conservation*. A



book-launch party was held in this spring.

John's lecture commitments took him to Fort Worth's Kimbell Art Museum; New Delhi, India; and his hometown of Monroe, Louisiana. In February, he was in Cambodia, checking on our projects at Angkor

and filming for the History Channel, after which he led a tour of Angkor for WMF's International Council members. He is editing a history of WMF's 20 years at Angkor, and has additional lectures scheduled through December.

**Erica Avrami**, director for research and Education, served as a panelist for *Preservation Matters*, a symposium held at Tulane University in January 2009. The all-day panel addressed

the role of universities in advancing preservation as a vehicle for civic engagement, economic development, and environmental sustainability.

In December, the Getty Conservation Institute published Erica's latest work. *Terra Literature Review: An Overview of Research in Earthen Architecture Conservation* assesses the state of knowledge in the field and identifies future research needs. Coedited by Erica, Hubert

Guillaud, and Mary Hardy, it can be downloaded for free at [www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf\\_publications/terra\\_lit\\_review.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/terra_lit_review.pdf).

**David Gundry**, program manager at WMF Britain, attended a two-month course, Conservation of Built Heritage, at ICCROM in Rome, along with 19 other international conservators. This professional-development program places

technical methodologies within the big picture of conservation planning, interpretation, and management.

**Lisa Ackerman**, executive vice president and COO, spoke on the use of laser technology in historic preservation on a panel at SPAR 2009, a conference on 3-D imaging and scanning. She gave a paper with Elizabeth Lee of CyArk on the use of 3-D imaging as an educational tool in preservation.

## Events

### Hadrian Award Gala

Please join us on Thursday, October 15, 2009, as we honor David Rockefeller, Jr., for his environmental activism. As the toll that climate takes on cultural heritage becomes increasingly obvious, we recognize that conservation of our natural and built environments must go hand in hand. Mr. Rockefeller has built upon a family legacy of philanthropy to become a force in conservation and cultural heritage. By fostering the connections between people and places and championing a global vision through local action, he helps bring together the environmental and heritage communities.



David Rockefeller, Jr.

entryway. Jonathan discussed the mansion's 18th-century origins and the many architects and landscape designers who added to and transformed the grounds into the 20th century, when it finally became Stowe School. Now, with the aid of the Stowe House Preservation Trust, a complete restoration is underway.

Supported by The Paul Mellon Education Fund and the Paul Mellon Fund for Architectural Preservation in Great Britain, the Mellon Lectures reflect the late Paul Mellon's love for English heritage.

### Paul Mellon Lecture

On Thursday, February 5, 2009, **Dr. Jonathan Foyle**, chief executive, WMF Britain, presented "Stowe House: The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of an Architectural Masterpiece" at the stunning Morgan Library in New York. WMFB recently restored the Marble Saloon, Stowe House's



Dr. Jonathan Foyle lectures at the Morgan Library

### Jeanne Tripplehorn Becomes WMF Spokesperson

World Monuments Fund was pleased to announce this winter that actress Jeanne Tripplehorn, star of HBO's critically acclaimed series *Big Love*, has agreed to serve as our spokesperson. Ms. Tripplehorn says she's always appreciated architecture and preservation, and our 2008 World Monuments Watch listing of Route 66 is of particular significance to her personally: Route 66 runs through her hometown of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and ends not too far from where she now lives in Los Angeles. She said, "We all take for granted that the places we love will be around forever, but that's clearly not the case, not even with Route 66, a familiar reminder to me of home. So I am proud to speak out on behalf of the World Monuments Fund."



Ms. Tripplehorn studied at the University of Tulsa and the Julliard School of Drama in New York. She has appeared in films such as *Basic Instinct*, *The Firm*, *Waterworld*, *Sliding Doors*, and others. She made her Broadway debut as Masha in Anton Chekhov's *The Three Sisters*. She recently starred as Jackie Onassis in HBO's *Grey Gardens* and will appear in the independent film *Crazy from the Outside*.

*World Monuments Fund is the leading independent organization devoted to saving the world's most treasured places. For over 40 years, working in more than 90 countries, our highly skilled experts have applied proven and effective techniques to preserve important architectural and cultural heritage sites around the globe. Through partnerships with local communities, funders, and governments, we inspire an enduring commitment to stewardship for future generations. Headquartered in New York, WMF has offices and affiliates worldwide. [www.wmf.org](http://www.wmf.org)*



# The Stones of St. Trophime

by LISA ACKERMAN, WMF Executive VP & COO

The Church of St. Trophime in Arles, France, is one of the most studied Romanesque structures in the world, and yet many mysteries remain about the 12th-century complex and the sculpture throughout. Art historians have written widely about the iconography of the sculpture, and the church's inscription in 1981 as a World Heritage site recognized its contributions to our understanding of Romanesque art and architecture. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the World Monuments Fund contributed to the planning of a conservation project for the façade of St. Trophime, which led to an invitation to work with the City of Arles on the conservation of the renowned Cloister of St. Trophime.

The project is truly an international collaboration: WMF is assisting the local authorities with investigations at the site and has convened a panel of international stone conservation experts to review the work and advise on the best course of treatment. Over the past year, WMF has participated in a number of on-site meetings to analyze the columns and capitals that form the cloister and to determine the best methods for cleaning, repairing, and

**Restoration of St. Trophime's façade, right, was completed with assistance from WMF. CyArk's laser scan of the cloister, below, documents the site for future conservation efforts.**

maintaining them.

The work involves a thorough analysis of the materials used to make the columns and capitals, many of which are different types of stones and have deteriorated in different ways. During summer 2008, Laboratoire d'Études et de Recherche sur les Matériaux completed an extensive survey of the sculpture to determine the original colors of the stones in the cloister, their chemical composition, and the ways in which the aging of the stones affects the patina seen today.

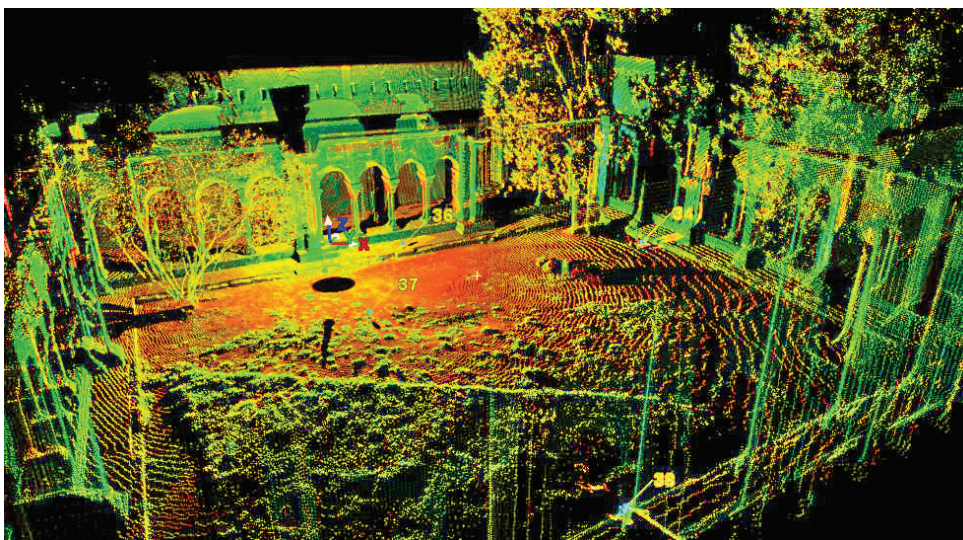
WMF is collaborating with several other organizations on this project. These include the Foundation for Research and Technology-Hellas, a research center based in Greece that has completed testing to determine if the

sculpture of the capitals atop the columns can be cleaned with either UV or infrared laser technology. While laser cleaning is used with increasing frequency in the field, St. Trophime requires extensive examination as the stones are not uniform in their composition.

Another WMF partner is CyArk, a California-based nonprofit that uses multiple state-of-the-art technologies to digitally archive cultural heritage sites. WMF is working with CyArk to create laser scans of the cloister that will enable us to describe the conservation program through the presentation of web-based 3-D models in combination with drawings, high-resolution photography, and narrative descriptions of treatments employed.

To ensure that the information resulting from this project is of use to local authorities in future years, WMF has contracted with Avencia, a Philadelphia company that specializes in web-based geographic analysis, to develop a stone-conservation database that will track materials and their conditions, previous treatments, future treatment options, data collection, and documentation for each element in the cloister. This database will be available to the City of Arles as a monitoring tool in future years, should any additional conservation work be necessary or if the authorities wish to study any particular column, capital, or other stone decoration in the cloister to see if there are any discernable changes after the conclusion of the work.

WMF excels at facilitating these types of collaborations, bringing together international partners, using a variety of the latest technologies, and documenting the process for future reference. Disseminating this information to students and professionals advances the field of historic preservation, providing it to stewards of the sites engages them in the process of preserving their cultural heritage, and adapting it for interested laypeople ensures ongoing support for saving the world's most treasured places. ■





*The World Monuments Watch is our signature advocacy program. Launched in 1996 and announced every two years, the Watch calls international attention to threatened cultural heritage around the world.*

**2008 Watch**

# Florida Southern College: Child of the Sun

LAKELAND, FLORIDA

Florida Southern College, on scenic Lake Hollingsworth, is home to the world's largest single-site collection of Frank Lloyd Wright architecture. The concrete "textile blocks" comprising his 12 buildings on the campus, like those used elsewhere, have unfortunately been prone to decay, despite Wright's assertion that "they will be standing a thousand years into the future." Watch listing in 2008 was intended to stir the passions of Wright enthusiasts and others to focus their attention and support on the problem of the failure of this uniquely Wright construction material.

Despite Wright's disdain for traditional higher education, Dr. Ludd Spivey, the charismatic president of Florida Southern at the time, convinced him to design the campus. It was 1938, the height of the Great Depression, and Spivey had 100 acres of orange grove but no money. He promised to pay Wright as he raised the funds. As the plans came together, Spivey offered students tuition in exchange for labor. They worked three days a week and took classes three days.

The master plan for Florida Southern, described by Wright as the "first uniquely American campus," was created in 1938 and consisted of 18 buildings. Although the entire ensemble was not completed, the 12 buildings, when finished in 1959, became—and remain—one of Wright's most important works.

Evoking his ideas of organic architecture, Wright incorporated light, shadow, and color into the design, using elements such as skylights and colored glass insets. He proposed that the buildings be constructed using textile blocks, in which local coquina



Florida Southern College's Pfeiffer and Danforth Chapels

stone and sand were combined with pigmented cement to create cast units. Over the years, the textile blocks have begun to deteriorate, due in part to water ingress that has corroded the iron reinforcing bars that hold the blocks together.

In April 2009, the World Monuments Fund organized a conference at Florida Southern to discuss Wright's textile block system. It was a historic gathering of experts in the field who have very specific knowledge of and experience with Wright's use of concrete and the varying approaches that have been taken to conserving Wright's structures in the last 20 years. The attendees were a group of eminent architects, conservators, architectural historians, city planners, and scientists. The group was honored by the participation of Wright's grandson, Eric Lloyd Wright, of Eric Lloyd Wright Architecture and

Planning, who is highly regarded in international circles for his innovative, organic, and sustainable designs. The conference findings, to be published later this year, will help the college develop the best possible conservation treatment for this internationally significant site.

### **Child of the Sun Photo Exhibition**

From May 19 to 23 this year in New York City, WMF sponsored an exhibition, *Child of the Sun: Frank Lloyd Wright's Florida Southern College*, by photographer Robin Hill ([wmf.org/exhibitions.html](http://wmf.org/exhibitions.html)). The photographs were taken over a seven-year period from 2001 to 2008. Hill is an architectural photographer specializing in modern design. His photographs are also on view through August 23 in *Frank Lloyd Wright: From within Outward* at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.



2006 Watch

## Conserving Bafut Palace

CAMEROON

Listing Bafut Palace on the Watch serves as a reminder that even living cultural landscapes are not immune to the effects of time. After 400 years as a physical and spiritual gathering place for the Bafut people, the complex continues to serve as a religious and cultural center. Built to house the *fon*, or ruler of the Bafut people, it now includes a museum and has become a major tourist attraction in the area.

The original palace, constructed of wood and vines, burned down at the end of the 19th century. The current structures were built between 1907 and 1910 of fired and mud brick and timber with clay roofing tiles. Despite the use of longer-lasting materials in rebuilding Bafut Palace, time and the elements have taken their toll. Bafut receives months of heavy rainfall each year. Water pooled at the base of some structures, weakening their foundations. The clay roof tiles are prone to erosion, and

water infiltration damaged the supporting timber frames.

Working with CRAterre-ENSAG (an earthen architecture research institute in Grenoble, France), local residents—who have a religious obligation to help maintain the palace—began work on the young women’s quarters in 2007. They created a drainage system and repaired and restored the roofs of seven buildings before the rainy season began.

A major component of the project was to establish a craftsmanship training program for local workers, who have now produced 50,000 roof tiles using traditional methods. Local artisans have also been trained in restoration techniques for traditional roofs and walls. An ongoing maintenance program will help members of the community further hone their skills and preserve their heritage.

2008 Watch

## Scott’s Hut: Frozen in Time

CAPE EVANS, ANTARCTICA

Four small wooden huts on the world’s driest, coldest, windiest continent served as base camps for Antarctic exploration parties in the early 20th century. All the huts are suffering from exposure to the harsh Antarctic climate. Of the four huts, the Cape Evans base camp of Captain Robert Falcon Scott’s 1910–1913 Terra Nova expedition was singled out for immediate conservation measures.

Nominated to the Watch by the Antarctic Heritage Trust (AHT), Scott’s Hut had deteriorated significantly as a result of the unforgiving environmental conditions. Walls had warped and ice had accumulated underneath the floor, loosening the floorboards. Other timbers were buckling and swelling due to unusual freeze-thaw cycles, likely the result of changing climate conditions. These fluctuations were also accelerating the decay of the scientific instruments and supplies left in the hut a century ago.

Work on this site began in November 2007, the start of the short Antarctic summer. A team of conservators stabilized the building and weatherproofed the southern, eastern, and western exterior walls. Over 100 tons of snow and ice—an unprecedented amount—were removed from the building in the span of only two months. With the snow and ice removed, five wind deflectors were installed. They essentially blow away the snow to prevent the build-up that threatens the hut. A team of conservators wintered in Antarctica, beginning work on the 8,000-plus artifacts left in the hut.

Watch listing has been a major factor in the progress made on Scott’s Hut. Four million dollars has already been raised, more than 80 percent of the total funds needed. AHT has said the success of an earlier Watch listing, Shackleton’s Hut in 2004 and 2006, prompted them to move forward with their plans for Scott’s Hut.





# Cheam Phally

## Project Architect, Angkor, Cambodia

*Phally speaks about her path to Angkor and how WMF is helping build capacity for the Khmer people to share their heritage with the world.*

I was born in 1967 and grew up in Phnom Penh as one of six children. My father had a small construction company. Although he was not an architect or an engineer, he understood how to build a building, how to read architectural plans, and how to determine the best material for a particular use. I remember him telling me his work stories. I could see he loved it.

In 1975 my world changed. I was eight years old when Pol Pot's regime came into power. My family was separated and each of us taken to different parts of the country. I lost my father and one of my brothers.

I was sent to a camp for young children and trained to work in the rice fields. I missed my family very much and I was very concerned about my mother's health, so I escaped a few times and tried to get back to her. I did make it once but the Khmer Rouge looked for me and she hid me from them. When they found me I was taken back to the camp and as a punishment I had to sit in the sun for the whole day. They did not hit me but certainly scared me very much. The next day I was moved to another camp farther away so I would not run away to my mother again.

After the collapse of the Pol Pot regime, my family reunited. It was a very difficult time for my mother, who was left alone with her children. My uncle, who was a specialist in traditional Khmer culture, such as poetry and dance, and had even spent some time working in the Royal Palace, started to help us.

He brought me into his house in Phnom Penh. Soon he provided some support for my mother, sisters, and brothers. His generosity and love saved our lives. While living at his house, I finished high school. During the day I worked at a print house and from 5:00 to 9:00 P.M. I attended school.

Cheam Phally in front of WMF's innovative mobile crane at Angkor Wat



I wanted to become a doctor. But educational opportunities were few and my uncle could help me get into the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. So I followed the interests that were part of me and in my family: building construction and design. In 1990 I finally began my studies to become an architect. I was a member of the first class at the newly reopened Royal Academy.

When international experts started to come work on the Angkor temples in the early 1990s, some of them came to the university to look for students to join their work. One of the first, in 1992, was from the World Monuments Fund. I have been working for WMF ever since.

In the early days my job was to draw the existing conditions of the site. Over the years WMF has

sent specialists to assist us with improving different aspects of our work. Through working with them, I was able to better understand the problems facing the temples and see how others developed solutions and what materials and techniques they used.

I also became very interested in working closely with the craftspeople, helping them understand our approach and goals. Some of those who were working on site in 1992 are still with us today. Watching them grow and improve their skills has given me a lot of happiness and pride. In some ways I feel like we are a big family now, working together, growing together, making opportunities available for those who deserve to advance.

Today I am very proud of my



work and the 16 years that I have been working for WMF. I am now in a position of responsibility and can truly play a role in controlling the quality of the work we do at each of the sites we are working on. We are very busy and at times there is a great deal of pressure but at the end of the day I love working on the temples,

I love working with people, and I especially enjoy giving opportunities to young professionals who have worked so hard. At times you can feel the passion in our team. We know what an honor it is for us to work on these monuments that represent our heritage. We feel good knowing we are doing something to save these temples

for future generations of Khmers and people of the world. ■

*WMF has been working at the Angkor archaeological complex for 20 years. We are currently conserving the roof of the Churning of the Sea of Milk bas-relief at Angkor Wat. This dramatic stone sculpture depicts the Hindu creation myth.*

## Core Program: Capacity Building

*Helping local communities build the governmental, financial, and technical infrastructures required to preserve, protect, and sustain their heritage sites is a significant part of our work.*

**W**orld Monuments Fund is known for its work in historic preservation. Many people think of preservation as the act of fixing old buildings. They don't realize how much happens beyond the physical work of stabilizing buildings, cleaning stonework, repairing wood, or repainting special interiors. Preservation activities help support the communities we work in by training young professionals, convening experts, and sustaining long-term stewardship through the development of site management plans.

As the field of preservation has grown, it has become apparent that long-term maintenance of cultural heritage sites cannot be accomplished without the support of the local people whose culture is represented. People around the world recognize their cultural heritage resources and are encouraged to preserve them and promote cultural tourism to advance their local economies. However, specialized training in conservation science, economic development, and cultural tourism management is often a luxury not available to communities in developing countries where other basic needs may take precedence.

WMF has the expertise to assemble teams of specialists in these areas. Together, a team can assess a site's needs; develop a conservation master plan; train local stakeholders in restoration, maintenance, and tourism management; and leave the community in better shape than it was before.



**Current capacity-building projects include the famously intriguing city of Angkor in Cambodia (above); the Arou Temple in Bandiagara, Mali (below left); and the Church of San Pedro Apóstol in Andahuaylillas, Peru. More are on the horizon.**





## Imperial Convents of Japan

Beginning as early as the 7th century, the unmarried daughters of Japan's emperors and shoguns were installed as abbesses at Buddhist convents when they came of age. This imperial patronage created treasure troves of fine art, books, scrolls, and luxuriously appointed interiors. Today, the remaining 13 (out of an estimated 30) convents are in decline, and WMF has been involved in their conservation since 2002.

Our most recently completed project (October 2008), which was also the largest and most complicated, is the Chuguji convent in Nara. The Omote Goten, or Imperial Suite, was disassembled, repaired, and reassembled using traditional building crafts. The suite of six rooms had been virtually unaltered for 400 years. Its rooms are decorated with wood and paper shoji panels painted with birds and flowers, children, landscapes, and monkeys.



Chuguji convent (above); the restored interiors (right) were reinstalled in 2008.



In April 2009, an exhibition at the Tokyo University of the Arts, *Amamon-zeki: A Hidden Heritage*, showcased the history, significance, treasures, and architecture of the 13 surviving

convents. The exhibition, supported by the Tiffany & Co. Foundation, educates the public about these ancient institutions and will help galvanize support for safeguarding their future.

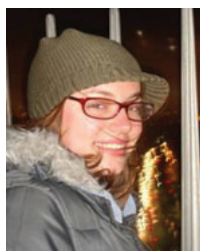
## Graduate Students Intern in Peru

World Monuments Fund is helping three graduate students get hands-on experience working in southern Peru's Colca Valley this summer. From mid-July to late August, Patrick Kidd, Jacqueline Wiese, and Yaritza Hernandez, all at the University of Pennsylvania's historic preservation program, will work on the 17th-century church of Jesús Nazareno in the town of Canocota.

The churches of the Colca Valley date from Spanish colonial times. Their unique "Andean baroque" style has fallen into disrepair as many of the isolated Peruvian highland towns have been abandoned. Recognizing the churches' potential as tourist attractions, AECID (the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation) has been building capacity in the region,



Hernandez



Wiese



Kidd

training local masons and artisans in traditional building techniques that are up to modern standards.

Early this winter, Mr. Kidd, Ms. Wiese, and Ms. Hernandez approached WMF with an interest in working in the Colca Valley. WMF and AECID asked them to focus on Jesús Nazareno de Canocota, both for the urgency of its needs and because its restoration just started.

Mr. Kidd and Ms. Wiese are specializing in preservation planning and policy and will examine the role of the

church in the community, how economic development can be woven into the culture, and the approaches taken by AECID in the region. They will draft guidelines that can be applied to projects throughout the Colca Valley.

Ms. Hernandez is a building conservation major, and so her research will concentrate on the physical aspects of the restoration of the church. This is no small task, as exposure, water infiltration, insect infestation, and earthquakes have all caused considerable damage.

The students' research and hands-on conservation work will serve the project well and apply to other projects in the region, and, of course, the experience for the students will give new depth to their classroom work. As a wrap-up to their projects, the students will present their results to AECID and to WMF.



## Passion for Preservation: The Spirit of Philanthropy

**C**atrin Treadwell's interest in historic preservation began in childhood. She recalls clearly that, as a young girl, she loved cemeteries and churchyards, an interest that quite "bemused and rather worried" her parents. Her interest developed into a passion for historic buildings that she shares with her husband, Thomas O. Treadwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell reside in both London and New York City. Mr. Treadwell is a graduate of Oxford University and earned his doctorate in 18th-century literature. Mrs. Treadwell worked for many years as a newscaster for BBC World Service Radio, which broadcasts worldwide from London. This experience, she says, sparked a "deep curiosity and interest in the diversity and culture of the lands to which we broadcast."

The Treadwells have a personal connection with each of the sites they support, the first of which was Strawberry Hill in Twickenham, near London. Mr. Treadwell was naturally drawn to Strawberry Hill through his scholarly interest in Horace Walpole, the designer of the stately house and a significant figure in the social and cultural life of 18th-century England. Mrs. Treadwell, through her interest in the architecture of the Gothic Revival movement, grew to love the site long before the plans for its restoration, the results of which both found deeply gratifying.

The Treadwells, like many British families (Mr. Treadwell grew up in New York with dual citizenship), each had relatives who were connected to the British Raj, but Mrs. Treadwell says it was "the experience of visiting India ourselves that brought about our great love for it." The couple decided to embark on their own historic preservation project in southern India, but soon found the endeavor complex and difficult to oversee.

Realizing that the World Monuments Fund is uniquely positioned to take on such projects, the Treadwells contributed to the conservation of St. John's Church in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Dalhousie Square, listed as a Watch site in both 2004 and 2006, attracted them because of its deep roots in the present-day Calcutta community.

Following their experience with the restoration at St. John's, Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell wanted to support another project in India. They selected Sumda Chun, a 12th-

Sumda Chun, which benefits from the Treadwells' support, is just one of many projects in need of funding. WMF is currently raising funds for high-priority projects at Angkor Wat, Versailles, Bandiagara (Mali), Stowe House, and numerous others. If you would like more information about making a designated gift, please contact Hedy Roma, Director of Individual Gifts, at 646-424-9594, ext. 213, or [hroma@wmf.org](mailto:hroma@wmf.org).



The Treadwells during their 2008 visit to Ladakh

century Buddhist monastery and 2006 Watch site that is rich with exquisite interior paintings and remarkable stucco sculptures in the shrine. In summer 2008, Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell traveled with WMF to Ladakh, in northern India, where Sumda Chun is located. There, WMF technical director Mark Weber introduced the group to the unique treasures of the province, as well as to WMF's local field projects team.

In the course of three short years, the Treadwells have become ardent supporters with strong ties to the WMF community. Mrs. Treadwell notes that "we can contribute only on a small scale when compared with many donors, but the WMF staff have always made us feel that our contributions are very important." Reflecting further on philanthropy, the Treadwells remark only that they are in no position to offer advice, but suggest that donors should "concentrate upon a cause about which they feel passionate and find an organization that can bring about improvement in this area in the most efficient but humane way possible." ■





**Abbey of San Clemente a Casauria**

**We mourn the lives lost in the earthquake on April 6, 2009, in the Abruzzo region of Italy.**

**W**orld Monuments Fund is committed to helping communities in Abruzzo in their recovery efforts, bringing our expertise in disaster response to this devastated region. The first steps are assessing the damage, shoring up unstable buildings, and developing and implementing conservation plans.

Our efforts in the region are now getting underway. On July 1, WMF announced at a press conference in Rome that we have taken on the restoration of the medieval Abbey of San Clemente a Casauria, a magnificent example of Romanesque architecture that was badly damaged in the earthquake. We will keep you informed about our progress. Please consider supporting our work in Abruzzo by donating to the World Monuments Fund at [www.wmf.org](http://www.wmf.org).