



ICOMOS INFORMATION

CONSERVATION RESTAURATION
DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
PRESERVATION RESTORATION
OF MONUMENTS AND SITES

N. 3-1985

RAKHALDAS SENGUPTA
THE RESTORATION OF
CHINI-KA-RAUZA AGRA (India)

DONALD ELLSMORE
THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF INTERIOR DECORATIONS
IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY

R. MÁRQUEZ DE LA PLATA
LA RESTAURATION DU PALAIS
DE LA MONNAIE - SANTIAGO
DU CHILI

ROBERTO DI STEFANO
THE USE OF MODERN STRUCTURES
IN MONUMENT RESTORATION

ANN WEBSTER-SMITH
"OLD CULTURES IN NEW WORLDS":
ICOMOS 8th GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OCTOBER 1987, WASHINGTON (USA)

NOUVELLES - NEWSLETTER

IAI

ICOMOS INFORMATION
Revue trimestrielle/Quarterly review

DIRECTEUR/EDITOR
Président de l'ICOMOS
President: Michel Parent

COMITE DE RÉDACTION/EDITORIAL BOARD
BUREAU DE L'ICOMOS/ICOMOS BUREAU:
Michel Parent, Abdelaziz Daoulati, Jorge O. Gazaneo,
Max Bourke, Roberto Di Stefano, Jonas Glemza,
Augusto C. da Silva Telles, Ann Webster Smith.

UNESCO
Anne Raidl

DIRECTEUR RESPONSABLE/MANAGING EDITOR
Roberto Di Stefano

REDACTION/EDITORIAL OFFICE
Paris
Secrétariat International de l'ICOMOS/
Icomos International Secretariat:
Richard Lo Giudice
75, rue du Temple, 75003 Paris.
Naples
Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane,
Rosa Anna Genovese
Via Chiatamone, 7, 80121 Naples

CONDITIONS D'ABONNEMENT/ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
Italie/Italy L. 60.000; Etranger/Abroad \$40
Chaque Numéro/One issue
Italie/Italy L. 16.000; Etranger/Abroad \$12

PUBLIÉ PAR/PUBLISHED BY
Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, ESI
Via Chiatamone 7, 80121 Naples (Italie/Italy)
tel. 081/418346-426581-426781

PUBLICITÉ/ADVERTISING ADMINISTRATION
Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, Naples (Italie/Italy)

MAQUETTE/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Gelsomino d'Ambrosio, Pino Grimaldi
Studio Segno, Salerno (Italie/Italy)

Imprimé en Italie/Printed in Italy
Arte Tipografica
Via S. Biagio dei Librai, 39
80100 Naples (Italie/Italy)

Regis.: U.N.P.I. - Paris
16/4/1985 n. 738999

Les articles paraissant dans ICOMOS INFORMATION expriment l'opinion de leurs auteurs et non pas nécessairement celles de l'ICOMOS ou de la Rédaction. Les titres des articles et les légendes des photos sont (peuvent être) de la rédaction.

The opinions expressed in the articles published in ICOMOS INFORMATION do not necessarily reflect those of ICOMOS or those of the Editorial Board. The titles of the articles and the captions under the photos may have been written by the Editorial Board.

Publié avec le concours financier de l'Unesco
Published with the financial assistance of Unesco

© Copyright 1985 by
Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, Naples (Italie/Italy)

- 1 APPEL!
- 2 APPEAL!
Michel Parent
- 3 THE RESTORATION OF CHINI-KA-RAUZA AGRA (India)
Rakhaldas Sengupta
- 11 THE RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR DECORATIONS IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY
Donald Ellsmore
- 19 LA RESTAURATION DU PALAIS DE LA MONNAIE - SANTIAGO DU CHILI
Rodrigo Márquez de la Plata
- 24 THE USE OF MODERN STRUCTURES IN MONUMENT RESTORATION
Roberto Di Stefano
- 38 "OLD CULTURES IN NEW WORLDS": ICOMOS 8th GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER 1987, WASHINGTON (USA)
Ann Webster-Smith
- 41 NOUVELLES - NEWSLETTER
- 49 OUVRAGES REÇUS/BOOKS RECEIVED
- 51 IAI - INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE L'ICOMOS/ICOMOS ANALYTICAL INDEX
*SELECTION DE LA LITTÉRATURE TECHNIQUE SUR LA CONSERVATION DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES
A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS*
- 57 COMMUNIQUÉS
- 59 CALENDRIER/CALENDAR

Appel!

Quarante ans écoulés sans guerre mondiale alors que vingt ans seulement ont séparé la seconde de la première. C'est ce qui devrait permettre aux oeuvres pacifiques de développement et de solidarité de s'affirmer : cependant de toutes parts sévissent les maux qui frappent l'humanité depuis des millénaires. Le thème de la sauvegarde des cultures et de la qualité de l'environnement — oeuvre de paix s'il en est, et expression manifeste des droits de l'homme — convainc de plus en plus de personnes dans le monde. Pour sa part l'Icomos étend son réseau de solidarité tout en précisant ses critères d'action. Mais il reste que ce travail s'opère dans un contexte de crise.

Le retrait du soutien à l'Unesco de certains pays peut poser à partir de 1986 des problèmes difficiles à toutes les Organisations non gouvernementales (ONG). L'Icomos est de celles-là. Des restrictions sur nos contrats avec l'Unesco signifieraient le déclin de la solidarité pour les cultures et le patrimoine du Tiers Monde; des restrictions sur nos programmes signifieraient un amenuisement qualitatif et quantitatif d'une action scientifique et humaniste confrontée à des mutations sociologiques sans précédent.

C'est à vous, entre autres, membres de l'Icomos, lecteurs d'ICOMOS INFORMATION de prendre vos responsabilités. C'est à vous d'intervenir auprès de vos gouvernements pour préserver nos moyens. La politique de l'Unesco sera celle que fixera sa prochaine Conférence Générale en octobre à Sofia. Donc chaque Délégation nationale, et chacune pour sa part, en décidera. Si ces Délégations méconnaissaient l'action d'une ONG comme la nôtre, c'est que, malgré un mouvement d'idées foncièrement favorables nous n'aurions pas acquis dans nos pays respectifs, l'autorité nécessaire. Il vous faut impérativement avant, pendant, après la Conférence intervenir pour que vos gouvernements soutiennent les ONG et nos projets prévus de longue date par l'administration de l'Unesco. L'Unesco elle-même n'ignore pas que parmi ses actions personne n'a jamais mis en question son action pour le patrimoine architectural mondial qui la lie à nous. Il serait stupéfiant — et navrant — que, par défaut de notre propre vigilance, cette action pour la sauvegarde des acquis culturels de l'humanité subisse les effets de divisions auxquelles le patrimoine et ses défenseurs sont tout à fait étrangers.

La détermination du bureau de l'Icomos, de votre Président, l'action quotidienne de votre Secrétariat ont préservé 1985. Mais chacun de nous doit maintenant s'engager personnellement pour l'avenir. Plus la voie de la solidarité est difficile, plus elle est impérative.

Michel Parent
Président de l'Icomos



THE RESTORATION OF CHINI-KA-RAUZA AGRA (India)

Rakhaldas Sengupta

Engineer, Head of the Engineering Branch of the
Archaeological Survey of India (1963-1984);
conservation consultant, Delhi School of Planning
and Architecture

Appeal!

Forty years have elapsed without a world war, whereas only twenty years intervened between the first and the second. Indeed, these forty years have provided a favourable context for the promotion of pacific works fostering development and solidarity; nevertheless, throughout the world today, the ills that have afflicted humanity for thousands of years are still rampant. The concept of safeguarding cultures and the quality of the environment—a true act of peace if there ever was one and a clear expression of human rights—is persuading more and more people around the globe. As for Icomos, it is extending its network of solidarity while clarifying its criteria for action. But, the fact remains that this activity is being carried out amidst crisis. The decision taken by certain countries to withdraw their support for Unesco can create serious difficulties for all the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from 1986 onwards. Icomos is one of these organizations. Cutbacks in our Unesco contracts would entail a loss of support for the cultures and the varied heritage of the Third World. Cutbacks in our programmes would entail a qualitative and quantitative waning of a scientific and humanistic enterprise confronted with unprecedented sociological mutations.

It is up to you, Icomos and readers of ICOMOS INFORMATION, among others, to assume your responsibilities. It is up to you to appeal to your governments so that our means of existence can be preserved. Unesco's policy will be determined during the Organization's next General Conference this October in Sophia. Each National Delegation, deciding for itself, will determine the outcome. If these Delegations are unfamiliar with the activities of an NGO like ours, it is because, despite a flow of fundamentally positive ideas, we have not attained the necessary authority in our respective countries. It is imperative that you all act before, during and after the Conference to ensure your governments' support for the NGOs and for the Icomos programmes whose execution has long been planned by the Unesco Secretariat. Unesco is well aware that among its own activities, *those in favour on the world's architectural heritage*—the very activities that bind Icomos to Unesco—have never been challenged. In would be astounding and, indeed, distressing, if, through our own negligence, this action to safeguard humanity's cultural achievements suffered the consequences of divisions that are completely extraneous to the world's heritage and to its defenders. The determination of the Icomos Bureau and your President, together with the daily efforts of your Secretariat have ensured our survival in 1985. Each of us, however, must now make a personal commitment to the future. The more arduous the road to solidarity, the more imperative it is to continue onward.

Michel Parent
President of Icomos

Le Mausolée Chini-ka-Rauza, arbritant les restes d'un poète d'origine perse, se situe aux bords de la Yamuna à Agra, l'ancienne capitale de l'empire moghol, où s'élèvent les plus grandioses monuments funéraires connus au monde dont le célèbre Taj Mahal. Bien qu'on ignore la date exacte de construction de ce monument, une étude comparative de ses éléments décoratifs et architectoniques permet de la situer vers 1630. En outre, son décor extrêmement élaboré — revêtement en faïence émaillée, marqueterie de pierres précieuses et peintures murales — témoigne de l'influence de la culture séfévide qui s'est épanouie en Perse au XVII^e siècle. La dégradation de Chini-ka-Rauza, déjà très avancée à la fin du XIX^e siècle, est due surtout à de nombreuses inondations du fleuve dont la dernière date de 1978, qui ont progressivement provoqué l'effondrement de certaines parties du monument. Par conséquent, les travaux de restauration, entrepris avec le concours de l'auteur, ont porté d'abord sur la reconstruction du système de digues et de quais et ensuite, sur le renforcement structurel du monument proprement dit. Quant aux magnifiques éléments décoratifs, ils ont été nettoyés et leur restauration et remise en valeur feront l'objet des travaux futurs.

En Agra, antigua capital del imperio mogol, en donde se encuentran los monumentos funerarios más conocidos en el mundo — entre ellos el famoso Taj Mahal, fué edificado en las orillas de la Yamuna — el mausoleo Chini-ka-Rauza, que conserva los restos de un poeta de origen persa. Aunque no se conoce la fecha precisa en que fué construido este monumento, el exámen comparativo de sus elementos decorativos y arquitectónicos permiten pensar en los años 1630. Además, su decoración extremadamente elaborada — revestimiento de lojas esmaltadas, marquetería de piedras preciosas y pinturas murales — testimonian de la influencia de la cultura sefevida que se desarrollaba en Persia durante el siglo 17. La degradación de Chini-ka-Rauza muy avanzada al final del siglo 19, se debió sobretudo a las numerosas inundaciones del río — la última ocurrió en 1978 — provocando progresivamente el hundimiento de ciertas partes del monumento. Como consecuencia, las obras de restauración, hechas con el concurso del autor, tuvieron como finalidad en primer lugar la reconstrucción del sistema de diques y muelles y después el refuerzo estructural del monumento. Los magníficos elementos de decoración fueron por su parte, limpiados y seran restaurados y puestos en valor en un futuro próximo.

Il mausoleo Chini-ka-Rauza, che conserva le spoglie di un poeta di origine persiana, si situa ai bordi della Yamuna ad Agra, l'antica capitale dell'impero mogol, dove si elevano i più maestosi monumenti funerari conosciuti al mondo tra cui il celebre Taj Mahal. Benchè si ignori la data esatta della costruzione di questo monumento, uno studio comparativo dei suoi elementi decorativi e architettonici permette di datarla verso il 1630. Inoltre, la sua decorazione estremamente elaborata — rivestimento in maiolica smaltata, intarsio di pietre preziose e di pitture murali — testimonianza dell'influenza della cultura Sefevida che si sviluppò in Persia durante il XVII secolo.

The monument known as *Chini-ka-Rauza*—the 'mausoleum of enamelled faïence'—stands on the banks of the Yamuna river at Agra among the impressive group of buildings that testifies to the city's illustrious past as the seventeenth century capital of the Great Mughal Emperors (Fig. 1,2). Although *Chini-ka-Rauza* is hardly as spectacular and grandiose as the nearby *Taj Mahal* and tomb of *Itimad-ud-Daula*, it nonetheless deserves more close attention by virtue of its remarkable structural and decorative features.

According to available published sources, the monument contains the remains of Shukrulla (also known as Afzal Khan Allami), a poet from the town of Shiraz in Persia, who eventually rose to the position of Prime Minister under the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (1628-1658)¹. Shukrulla died in Lahore in 1639, and his remains were subsequently brought to Agra for burial.

PERSIAN INFLUENCES

Chini-ka-Rauza is quite unique in that, unlike most of Agra's brick monuments whose external surfaces are covered with a facing of either red sandstone or marble (and in certain cases both of these materials), its external surfaces are decorated with enamelled tiles while mural paintings adorn its interior. It appears that the inspiration for this particular manner of decoration can be traced to the Persian town of Isfahan where similar decorations are found in a number of monuments constructed under the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I (1587-1628). A number of monuments in Lahore dating from the reign of Shah Jahan were ornamented in a similar fashion. Among them are: the mosques of *Wazir Khan* (1634) and *Dai Angab* and the tombs of *Ali Marden Khan* and *Sharfunnisa*. The tradition seems to have endured at least until the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707)² despite the fact that building activity had considerably decreased by this period owing to a reduction in court patronage.

The mural paintings adorning the walls and ceiling of the main chamber of the *Rauza* represent floral designs reminiscent of miniature paintings. In addition to the mural paintings, the mausoleum contains sumptuous mosaic work executed in enamelled tiles (faïence) and *pietra dura*³. Such decoration was already in vogue under Jahangir (1605-1627) and continued to flourish under his successor, Shah Jahan⁴. It must also be noted that Shiraz, Shukrulla's native town, thrived as a centre of miniature painting and enamelled tile work. It is therefore likely that the poet wished that his own memorial be identified with Shiraz by having it embellished with the type of decoration for which the town was famous.

1. Map indicating Agra's principal monuments
2. The Great Mughal Emperors

Il degrado di Chini-ka-Rauza, già molto avanzato alla fine del XIX secolo, è dovuto soprattutto a numerose inondazioni fluviali — l'ultima del 1978 — che hanno provocato progressivamente la distruzione di alcune parti del monumento. Conseguentemente, i lavori di restauro, intrapresi con la partecipazione dell'autore, hanno portato in primo luogo alla ricostruzione del sistema di dighe e di banchine ed in secondo luogo al consolidamento del monumento propriamente detto. I magnifici elementi decorativi, sono stati poi spazzolati, il restauro e la valorizzazione di questi ultimi costituiranno infatti l'oggetto dei lavori futuri.

Concerning the contemporary Persian artists, special mention should be made of the court painter, Riza Abbasi⁵ and his pupil Muin (active from 1635-1697). Riza Abbasi's son, Shafi, attained proficiency in drawing birds and floral designs and eventually migrated to India, where he worked at the court of Jahangir. Another painter enlisted in the services of Jahangir was Aga Rizai from Herat (in present day Afghanistan), who was later surpassed by his son, Abu-l-Hasan dubbed 'the wonder of the age'. The paintings on the *Rauza's* ceiling offer evidence of the migration of ideas and art forms from the Safavid culture, which reached its peak in Persia in the sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries⁶.

The exact date of the *Rauza's* construction is not known. According to some sources the mausoleum was built by Shukrulla himself; others attribute its construction to the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707). The author supports the first hypothesis and bases his opinion on a number of stylistic considerations, foremost among them, the shape of the monument's dome. When Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658, the domes of Mughal monuments had generally assumed a definite bulbous shape and were often set on a high cylindrical drum (see for example, *Humayun's tomb* in Delhi (1564) and the *Taj Mahal* (1630-1652). The *Rauza's* dome, on the other hand, is squat and rests on a low sixteen-sided drum.

CONSTRUCTION AND FLOOD PROTECTION

The octagonal central hall of the *Rauza* (Fig. 3) is surrounded by rooms at the corners and a vestibule on each side covered by a semidome which supports the roof terrace. In the arrangement of its interior, however, the monument resembles the basic plan of *Humayun's tomb* and the *Taj Mahal* (Fig. 4) From the exterior corners of the *Rauza*, slender turrets rise above the parapet wall. The double-storeyed structure (Fig. 5) was raised on the scarp of the river's bank thereby necessitating its hind portion, including the main hall, to be built above an arched basement in which the actual grave was presumably placed (Fig. 6).

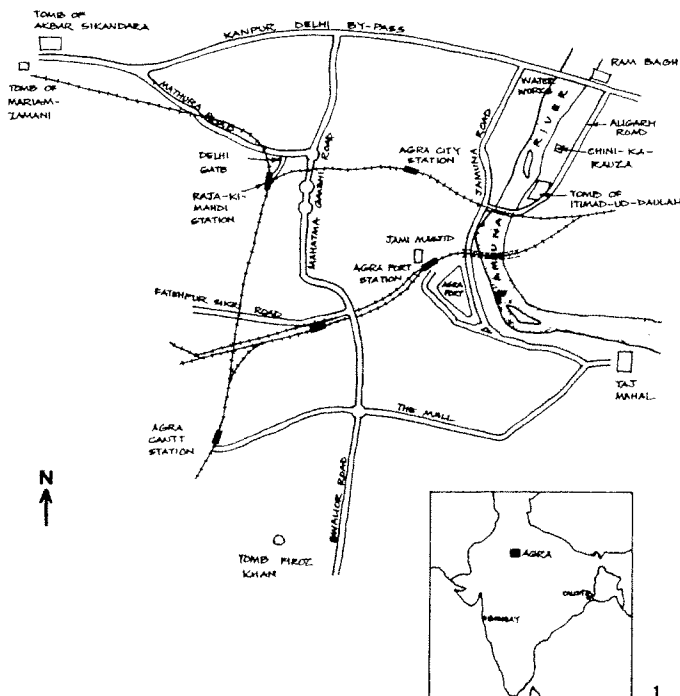
Originally a quay with steps linked the basement of the structure to the river which was (and still is) at some distance. Flanking the quay was a wall along the riverfront; the wall met the side of the boundary, and at each corner there rose an octagonal tower surmounted by a cupola. At the time of the monument's construction, a groyne wall consisting of a number of ring wells of rubble masonry embedded in brickwork had to be constructed in the river to prevent the scouring on the left bank (Fig. 7).

It is interesting to note that ring wells were also employed in the construction of the *Taj Mahal*. They are situated in a curved wall projecting into the river as well as below the

THE REIGNS OF THE GREATH MUGHAL EMPERORS

BABUR Founder of the Mughal Empire (1526)
 AKBAR 1542-1605
 JAHANGIR 1605-1627
 SHAH JAHAN* 1628-1658
 AURANGZEB 1658-1707

* Shah Jahan constructs the *Taj Mahal* as an eternal tribute to his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.



1

3. Chini-ka-Rauza. Plan of the ground floor showing the extent of damage in the structure on the southwest corner.
4. Plan of the Taj Mahal.
5. Chini-ka-Rauza. Plan of the first floor showing the arrangement of staircases and damages to the southwest corner.

monument's outer wall. The presence of these walls around the outer wall has led some to assume that the *Taj Mahal* sits on cellular foundations, since, like the *Rauza*, the *Taj Mahal* is constructed on the slope of the river bank. We know that the *Rauza* was not erected on cellular foundations, but in the absence of sufficient scientific investigation and technical data, specialists to this day do not know whether the walls of the *Taj Mahal's* dome-carrying structure rest on a base firm enough to support the weight of the dome's massive structure. An inadequate reference in the *Badshahnama*, a Mughal historical chronicle, suggests that this, in fact, is the case. Ring wells were certainly used to protect the riverfront boundary wall from the scouring action of the river.

Quite a number of important Mughal monuments were constructed on the banks of the Yamuna river obviously in order to use its water for the gardens situated within their walls. The proximity of the river, however, exposed them to the risk of damage due to occasional flooding. Behind the *Ram Bagh*, the nearby pleasure garden built by Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire (circa 1526), the ruins show that some protective measures had been taken by pitching with brickwork. Similarly, behind the tomb of *Itimad-ud-Daula*, a high plinth projects from the back wall. Compared with these monuments, however, *Chini-ka-Rauza* and the *Taj Mahal* are rather awkwardly situated at bends in the river, and as a result, both remained continually vulnerable to the destructive effects of erosion. Frequent flooding has, in fact, caused much damage to the monuments located downstream. A change in the course of the river was causing concern about the safety of the riverside wall of the *Taj Mahal*. A study of the river behind the monument revealed that the waters striking the back wall were scouring the right bank thereby threatening the stability of the monument. Two spurs were constructed in the river to deflect its course and at the same time to consolidate the bank by depositing quantities of silt. In the case of the *Rauza*, however, no such study was carried out, perhaps owing to the fact that the monument, already extensively damaged by floods, stood in ruins and that the land was heavily eroded.

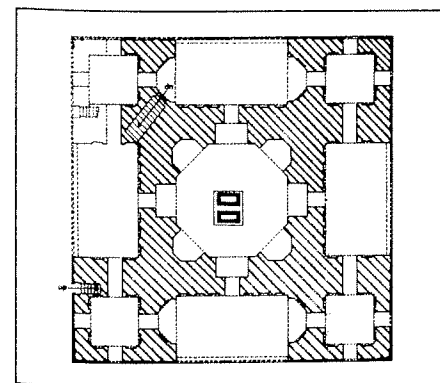
Indeed, nature and man have been unkind to the *Rauza*, robbing it of much of its original splendour. If nature has damaged the protection back wall along the river and the monument itself, man had destroyed its front court where a beautiful garden once enhanced its grandeur. To the east, beyond the sunken cistern, was a gateway some one hundred metres from the main building. It was found in ruinous condition in 1871 and has since disappeared. In place of the original formal garden, there is now a flourishing modern nursery.

A report dated 1881 mentions the occupation of the surrounding grounds by cultivators. It is possible that the land was being used by them for quite some time since an earlier report mentions a native farmer living inside the main chamber of the *Rauza* with his cattle. After the building was declared a protected monument, it was vacated, and structural repairs were carried out in the monument's interior.

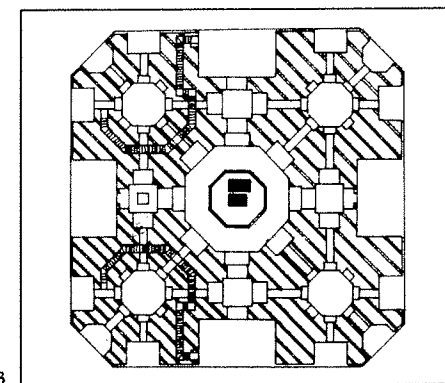
CONSTRUCTION AND DECORATION TECHNIQUES

The unique structural feature of this monuments was revealed when the southern vestibule and the southwest room collapsed along with the roof. To reduce the load of the roof and the dome, earthen pots of various sizes were placed in the arch's haunches and in the masonry (Fig. 10). Such a technique has been employed in numerous monuments in other parts of the world. For example, earthen pots were also used for similar purposes in the gateway to the spring at Verinag in Kashmir, also constructed during the Mughal period. At Verinag, the Mughals generally left hollowed spaces in the thickness of the haunches, a practice employed earlier at Ukhaydir Wadi (Jordan) and at other sites in the Near East. In the flat roof of the *Rang Mahal* inside Shah Jahan's *Red Fort* in Delhi, earthen pots were reported to have been used to reduce the weight of the roof and to insulate from the intense summer heat. Moreover, this technique offers the additional advantage of being inexpensive. It may be noted that in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D., the Romans used terracotta tubes in vault construction. Such tubes have been found at the tomb of Scipios on the Via Appia outside of Rome, in the remains of the Golden House of Nero (*Domus Aurea*), and at Carthage. In the dome of the *Neon Baptistrey* at Ravenna (5th century) terracotta tubes were employed, but in the dome and barrel vaults of the mausoleum of *Galla Placidia*, wine jars and amphorae of various sizes were preferred. Pots were also employed in the shell of the dome of the Byzantine church, *San Vitale* (6th century). How or when the particular practice came to India is difficult to determine given the present state of knowledge. It could have been brought either by Near Eastern artisans who migrated to India to work for Islamic rulers or by the Italian master craftsmen who were engaged during the reign of the Mughals.

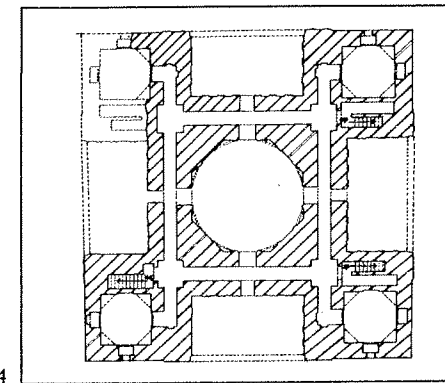
The interiors of the semidomes over the vestibules and of the inner dome are decorated with prismatic stalactites in



3



4



5

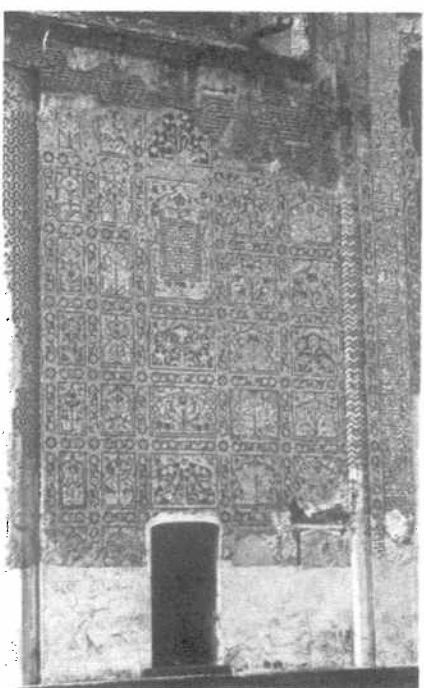
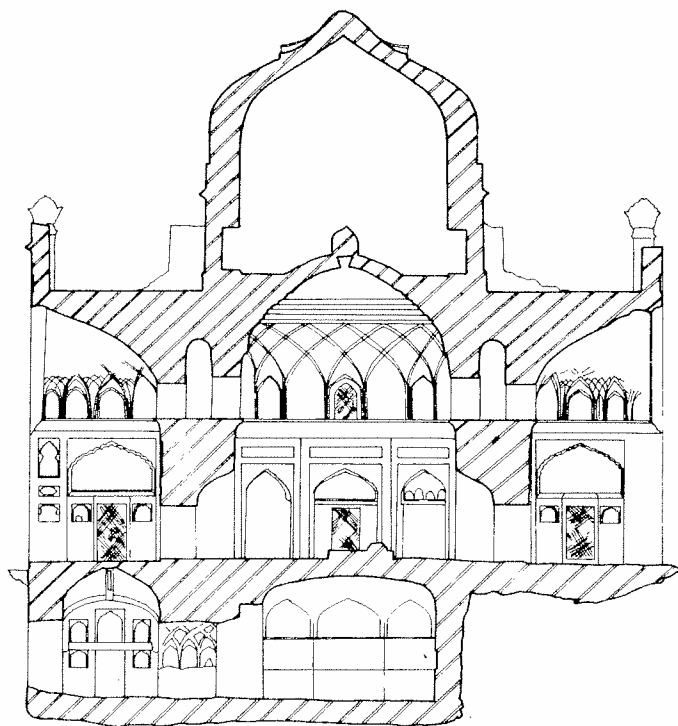
6. Cross section of the mausoleum from west to east.

7. The groyne wall with ring wells in the core constructed in the river behind the mausoleum to divert the waters.

8. Mural paintings on the ceiling of the inner dome.

9. Eastern portion of the north wall decorated with coloured tilework.

lime mortar. Arched panels that diminish progressively as they approach the crown are separated from one another by intersecting ribs to form small prismatic divisions. Inside the chamber these compartments were decorated with mural paintings of floral patterns (Fig. 8) and used to create fantastic scenes. The profuse interior decorations of rich paintings were balanced with equally abundant colourful and sophisticated enamel ornamentation on the outer surface of walls, from the base to the summit of the dome. While the



10. Section of the superstructure exposed after the fall of the south vestibule. Note the use of earthen pots. (Archaeological Survey of India).

wall still retains large portions of the decoration (Fig. 9), the few pieces of tiles on the outer face of the dome only give a hint of the patterns and the colour scheme of the original design.

The nature of the coloured tiles has been incorrectly described by early writers. According to a 1871 source⁷, "the thin outermost coating of the tiles of the *Chini-ka-Rauza* is genuine glazing or enamel extending either in one continuous sheet or forming a number of large sheets wherever any part of the building presented an even unbroken surface". Three decades later, another writer refuted this view⁸:

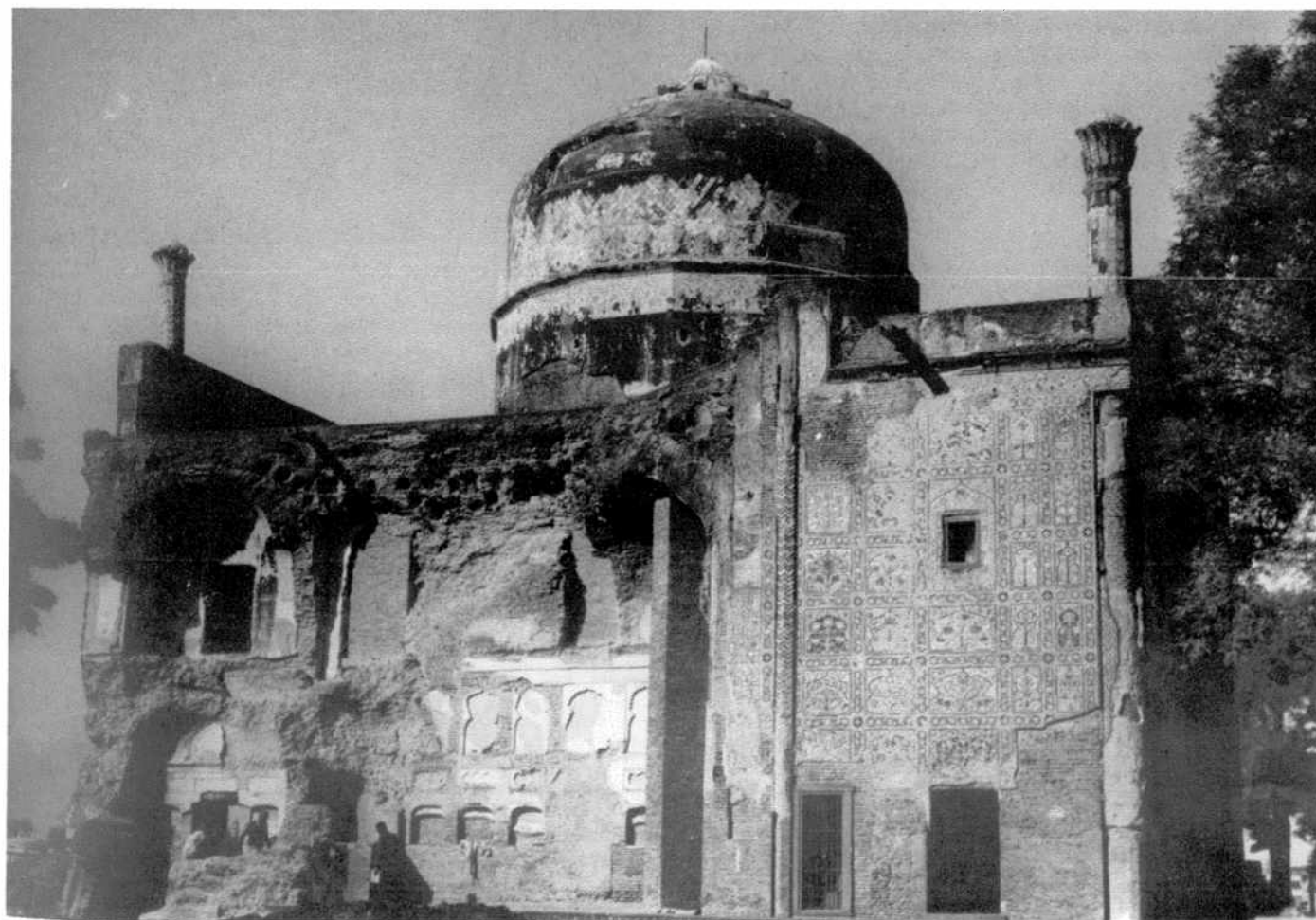
"It has been stated by some that the glazed decoration upon the walls of the tomb is all in one piece and that it was not laid in separate pieces like tiles... A careful examination of the walls will dispel this opinion. The glazed patterns are made up of thousands of small pieces of tiles carefully embedded like mosaics into the face of the plaster covering the brickwork".

In discussing the tiled design, he further stated:

"Similar designs are encountered in Chinese works, and it is not impossible that some of the workmen employed to execute the decoration of the *Chini-ka-Rauza* came from China or Japan or more probably the designs travelled from China into Persia and thence to India... although most of

the decorations may have been done by Indian artists, it is not improbable, judging from various indications, that Chinese decorators assisted in the work".

In the Archaeological Survey's Annual Report for 1923-1924, the chemist who analysed the tiles refuted the theory of the tiles being of Chinese origin. He notes that during the Sung period (13th century) certain phosphates came into fashion for the preparation of glazes in China and that this practice continued until the Ming period (14th to 17th century), whereas glazes used in *Chini-ka-Rauza* are feldspathic and contain no phosphates. The author had the opportunity to visit tiled monuments in Iran and Samarkand (USSR) and to restore a tiled Timurid mosque (15th century) at Balkh (Vazirabad) in Afghanistan. In these countries, where large-scale tile restoration projects are still being carried out, it has been noted that the common practice consists of arranging the tiles according to the various designs with the glazed face down and then spreading mortar over them to make a solid slab of workable size. The slab is then fixed on the wall. It would seem, therefore, that none of the previous writers' hypotheses concerning the glazing and fixing of the tiles is entirely correct.



11. The northwest tower before the 1978 flooding.
12. Damage to the northwest tower caused by the unprecedented floods of 1978. (Archaeological Survey of India).

INTERVENTIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

With regard to the restoration plan for *Chini-ka-Rauza*, the work given top priority is as follows:

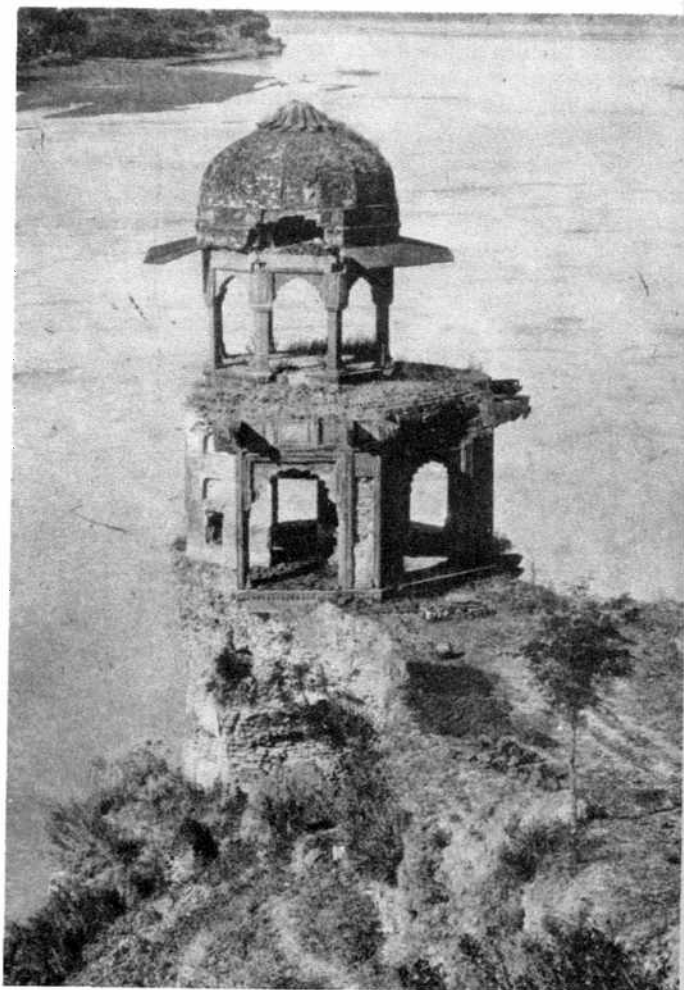
- Restitution of the quay and the corner towers on the river front and construction of spur walls or groynes to protect the corner towers against the river's erosive action.
- Stabilization of the main structure.
- Restoration of the garden in conformity with its original plan.

(The restoration of the missing tiles was not placed high on the list of priorities).

In the past, repeated flooding of the river had seriously damaged the riverside monuments. According to the records, repair were carried out in 1920, but heavy floods again damaged many monuments four years later. The floods of 1978, the worst in living memory (about 25 cm. higher than that of 1924) had washed away a major portion of the northwest tower (Fig. 11, 12). An investigation of the earlier protection walls, which could be seen in the excavated trenches, revealed unrecorded damage from earlier incidents. The author had dug six trenches near the groyne wall to study its nature and behaviour before the structural repairs to the monuments proper were undertaken. It was observed that additional walls had been constructed over pre-existing ones, which were subsequently strengthened three times for protection against erosion of the embankment.

No available record provides information about how or when the roof over the southern vestibule and the double storeyed room at the southwest corner had collapsed. We are, however, certain that the damage occurred before 1871, for the report of that year mentions the collapse. The causes of the fall, in all probability were: cracking or weakening of the concrete of the roof terrace due to inefficient drainage of rainwater from the roof or clogging of the drains due to lack of maintenance and damages to the supporting walls below as a result of high flooding. It has been observed that in fifteen years a reinforced cement concrete roof had developed cracks and started leaking due to partial clogging of rainwater drains. In the case of the lime concrete roof, supported by irregular masses of masonry and earthen pots, the penetration of rainwater into the roof would naturally lead to progressive deterioration and collapse. The report of 1871 notes: "The southwest corner of the mausoleum has entirely fallen down, and its crumbling debris lie scattered on the ground. Indeed the whole mausoleum is in a most lamentably ruinous and crumbling condition".

A study of the underground chambers showed that the monument had been repaired earlier and that there had



13. The western facade of the basement. Note additions and alterations caused by earlier repairs (Archaeological Survey of India)
14. The southwest corner room under restoration. (Archaeological Survey of India).

been certain changes made in the arrangement of the south-east wall of the west vestibule on the ground floor and the staircase, the access to which was blocked. The chambers were once plastered with a fine upper layer of lime mortar, and their surfaces were decorated with paintings of which only traces were visible during the clearance of the silt deposited by the frequent floods. The silt had accumulated to such an extent that the basement chambers had become partially obstructed. The *kankar* lime used in the mortar of the brickwork contained soluble salt, which having been activated by the repeated floodwaters, was progressively weakening the structure. The inner wall of the basement staircase, which supported the west wall of the arch of the south vestibule had collapsed, presumably due to thrusts of high floods, and had brought down the arch sometime before 1870—an event that was not recorded. The extant portion of the floor of the cell located in the southwest corner of the ground floor was propped up from the basement by two brick pillars. The short side walls of the basement chamber, below the west vestibule of the ground floor, appear to have been added later since they abut the plastered surface of the main long walls (Fig. 13). Subsequent repairs are distinguishable by brickwork characterized by joints thinner than those found in the original parts of the monument. Intensive and meticulous investigation would be required to establish the sequence and the extent of past repair work.

In spite of the laudatory accounts of its mosaic work and paintings and the alarming reports about its damaged state, *Chini-ka-Rauza* received practically no attention in the past. The Archaeological Survey was established in 1861, but the conservation of monuments was not included in the official activities of the British Government then in power. As a result, various provincial governments carried out conservation work according to their fancy and whims. The Director General of the Survey played an advisory role and could not supervise conservation work. For this reason, the primary duty of the chemistry branch of the Survey, set up in 1917, was to carry out "scientific examination and treatment and preservation of museum objects and other antiquities recovered in the course of excavations and explorations", but this unit was not authorized to undertake any preservation work on monuments or mural paintings. In fact, it was not



until 1945 that the conservation of historic monuments was placed under the supervision of the central government in order to exercise greater control and to maintain, throughout the country, uniform standards in accordance with archaeological principles. The State Public Works Department's engineering staff, which had been associated with repair work on historic monuments were given a one-month training course in conservation and put in charge of the maintenance and repair of monuments. Accordingly, conservation work on Indian national monuments is executed on a departmental level by hired labour under the direct control of conservation assistance and engineers, who are supervised by archaeological officers.

At the *Chini-ka-Rauza*, a complete set of drawings was prepared on the basis of available clues and a structural analysis of the existing parts of the monument. To reconstruct the collapsed arch, the underground pillars and damaged brickwork were stabilized by underpinning and pointing. The missing portion of the inner left wall of the staircase was reconstructed so that the superimposed west wall of the south vestibule, supporting the arch, could be raised. In the repairs, lime mortar was employed as in the past (Fig. 14), but since the quality of the lime was not satisfactory, one-eighth part of cement was added to the mortar to increase



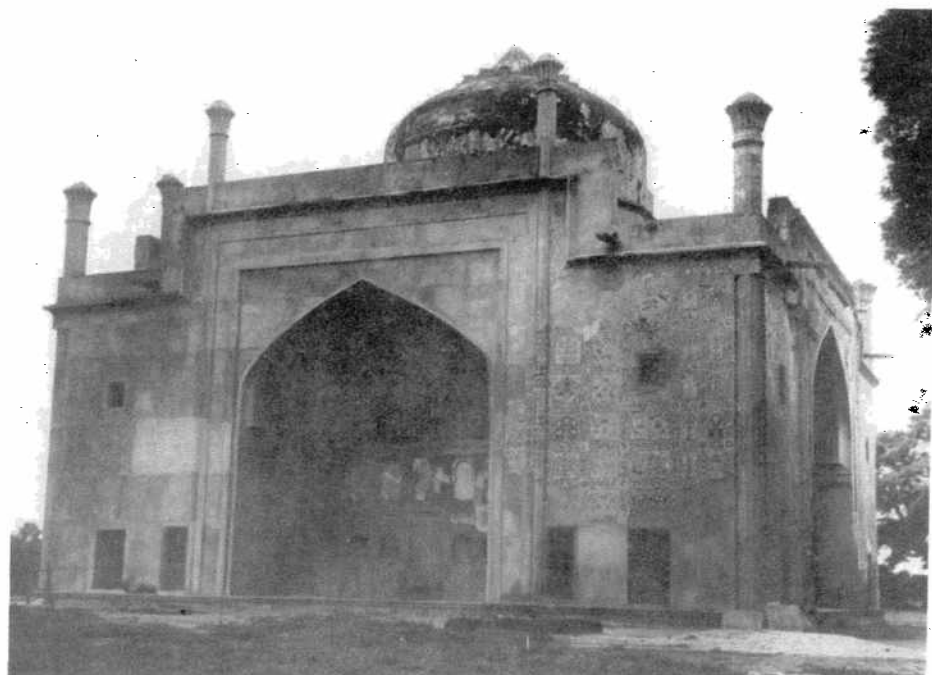
15. The south facade and general view of the mausoleum after restoration work. (Archeological Survey of India).

its strength. Bricks of the same size as those used in the original construction were obtained for the restoration work. The existence of steps in the structure of the west wall necessitated the strengthening of the wall by means of arches concealed in the brickwork. The load of the upper portion of the wall was to be carried by the vestibule's solid walls.

The spandrels of the arch were first cleared of broken pots, and the vacant spaces were filled in with similar pots exactly as they had been used in the past. After the arch was restored with earthen pots and masonry, the work was completed by the reconstruction of the terrace. For aesthetic reasons, the restored section requires a light colour wash to harmonize with the aged colour of the original surface.

An examination of the restored monument (Fig. 15) reveals that nothing has been done beyond that which was required for the sake of architectural completeness. Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the complex ornamental work (though the recessed niches on the walls were reproduced according to available evidence) for it must be remembered that perfect balance in ornamentation is the hallmark of an Islamic monument.

The mural paintings, covered with a thick layer of soot and dirt, had to be cleaned by repeated chemical treatment. The cleaned painted surfaces were then coated with several layers of a fixative. Extensive testings proved that in tropical conditions, polyvinyl acetate dissolved in a toluene-ethyl solution containing 1-2% dibutyl phthalate is quite effective in the preservation of mural paintings. The colourful floral designs in enamel were also cleaned. Although the monument's structure has at last been rendered stable, much more work is required in order to restore the mausoleum to its past splendour. The remaining work is expected to be executed in several phases in the near future.



15

¹ Dates following the names of sovereigns indicate the length of their reigns.

² For example, the *Jama Masjid* at Mathura, whose tile decoration resembles that of *Cbini-ka-Rauza*, is thought to have been constructed during the reign of Aurangzeb.

³ Inlaid work using semi-precious stones.

⁴ The tombs of Asaf Khan at Shadera (circa 1641) and of Itimad-ud-Daula at Agra (built for the father of Jahangir's wife, Nur Jahan in 1626) offer two examples of such decoration.

⁵ Riza Abbasi greatly contributed to the decoration (painting and tile work) of the *Hast Bebest* (circa 1670) built for Shah Sulayman.

⁶ Among the numerous examples of Persian influences in Mughal architecture note: The popular Persian dragon motif in the spandril of the arched entrance to the palace of Bir Singh (built from 1605-1626) at Datia in central India. Another palace, Jahangir Mandir, built by Bir Singh at Orcha makes use of the typical Persian *badgirs* or wind towers used for cooling underground chambers which offer shelter from the intense summer heat.

⁷ CARLLEYLE, A.C.L., *Archeological Survey Report for 1871-72*, Calcutta, Vol. IV, 1874, p. 162-169.

⁸ SMITH, E.W., *Mughal Colour Decoration of Agra*, Allahabad, 1901, p. 1-17.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR DECORATIONS IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY

Donald Ellsmore

Architect, New South Wales Public Works Department, Newcastle, Australia¹

Dans le dernier quart du XIX^e siècle, Sydney en Australie a connu un grand essor dans le domaine des arts décoratifs surtout grâce aux deux décorateurs britanniques, John Lyon et Daniel Cottier, qui ont importé un nouveau style éclectique. Les décorations intérieures du siège du Parlement et de la résidence du Gouverneur de Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (New South Wales) à Sydney, peintes entre 1860 et 1880, représentent de beaux exemples de ce style. Avec les changements de goût qui sont intervenus par la suite, la plus grande partie de cette décoration a été dissimulée derrière des couches successives de peinture monochrome.

Des artisans employés par le gouvernement de l'Etat de Nouvelle-Galles du Sud ont pu restaurer les intérieurs des deux bâtiments à l'aide de photos anciennes et de sondages effectués sur le chantier. L'auteur décrit la méthodologie ainsi que les techniques adoptées dans la conduite des travaux de reconstitution des décorations peintes. Grâce aux efforts de quelques conservateurs qui ont reconnu sa valeur, la décoration de ces bâtiments historiques a retrouvé son aspect originel. En outre, ces travaux ont permis la formation d'artisans dans le domaine de la décoration intérieures et d'une manière plus générale, ils ont suscité un plus grand intérêt dans les arts décoratifs du XIX^e siècle.

Durante el último cuarto del siglo 19, se desarrolló en Sydney (Australia) un impulso por las artes decorativas, sobre todo gracias a John Lyon y Daniel Cottier, des decoradores británicos que introdujeron un nuevo estilo ecléctico. Las decoraciones internas del Parlamento y de la casa del Gobernador de las Nuevas-Galles del Sur (New South Wales) en Sydney, pintados durante 1860 y 1880 representan excelentes ejemplos de este estilo. Un cambio de gusto intervino en las épocas siguientes y la mayoría de estas decoraciones fueron disimuladas bajo sucesivas capas de pintura monocromas. Artesanos empleados por el Gobierno de Nuevas Galles del Sur han podido restaurar los interiores de los dos edificios con viejas fotografía y estudios efectuados en el lugar mismo. El autor describe la metodología y las técnicas eligidas por la reconstitución de las decoraciones pintadas. Gracias a los esfuerzos de ciertos conservadores que supieron reconocer el valor de estas pinturas, estos edificios recuperaron su aspecto original. Además, estas obras permitieron la formación de artesanos en el campo de la decoración del interior y de una manera general, han suscitado un gran interés por las artes decorativas del siglo 19.

Durante l'ultimo quarto del secolo XIX, Sydney in Australia ha conosciuto un grande sviluppo nel campo delle arti decorative, soprattutto grazie ai due decoratori britannici, John Lyon e Daniel Cottier, che hanno impostato un nuovo stile eclettico. Le decorazioni interne della sede del Parlamento e della residenza del governatore di Nuova-Galles del sud (New South Wales) a Sydney, dipinte tra il 1860 ed il 1880, rappresentano due begli esempi di questo stile. Con il cambiamento del gusto intervenuto nelle epoche successive, la maggior parte di questa decorazione è stata modificata dietro strati successivi di pittura monocroma. Gli artigiani impiegati dall'amministrazione dello stato di Nuova-Galles del sud hanno potuto restaurare gli interni dei due

Sydney's Parliament House and Government House were constructed in the early nineteenth century when New South Wales was a struggling colony of the British Empire. The two buildings illustrate a conscious effort on the part of the British to implant their culture in an unfamiliar landscape. It was due to the foresight and courage of the most ambitious of the colonial governors, Lachlan Macquarie, that both buildings have been realised and indeed survive to this day on the boulevard that bears the governor's name. Macquarie had a grand vision for the town of Sydney when, in 1810, he laid out the plan for Sydney Hospital and established the alignment of the colony's first planned street, which today marks the border between the dense mass of high-rise buildings of the central business district and the low-scale architecture of nineteenth century Sydney (Fig. 1).

Parliament House is now a hybrid complex of buildings at the centre of which stands the old north wing of the Sydney Hospital—a Colonial Georgian building with enclosing verandahs on two levels. In contrast, Government House is a sophisticated pile in the Tudor Gothic style designed in England in the 1830s by the fashionable architect Edward Blore.

The plans for Government House were forwarded to the colony and entrusted to the Colonial Architect, Mortimer Lewis, who supervised the erection of the building between 1837 and 1843. Shortly thereafter Lewis added the Legislative Council Chamber—now the Assembly Chamber in the two-House Parliament—to the former Sydney Hospital building which served as the Parliament House. This chamber is closely modelled on the main hall at Government House, and it seems certain that Lewis, who had no formal architectural training, simply made use of Blore's drawings.

The interiors of both buildings were at first conservatively decorated with imported wallpapers, paints and furnishings together with locally made furniture. These interiors were, however, transformed in the 1870s and 1880s by a group of highly skilled decorators who introduced the outstanding eclectic decoration whose recent restoration is the subject of this report. The decorators were, in the main, Scottish artists, trained in stained glass work, who made their way to Australia in search of a more healthy and profitable working environment. The leading firm in Sydney from 1870, Lyon, Cottier and Co., had close ties with artistic trends in London through Daniel Cottier, who is now recognised as one of the leading figures in the decorative arts revival of the late-nineteenth century. The painted decorations by Lyon and Cottier in Parliament House and Government House span three decades of work of the highest standard by this renowned firm of decorators.

Work undertaken between 1981 and 1984 under the supervision of the New South Wales Public Works Department

*Architects: J.W. Thomson, A. Andersons
Construction: Hornibrooks Pty. Ltd.
Conservation and Reconstruction of Painted Decorations: The Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material, Sydney Stirling-Stevens Pty. Ltd.
NWS Public Works Department
Financed by New Wales Government Capital Works Programme*

1. An aerial view of Sydney from the northeast showing the relationship of Government House and Parliament House to the Central Business District. Government House and the former stables are in the foreground. On the extreme left, Parliament House.

edifici con l'aiuto di fotografie antiche e di saggi effettuati in cantiere. L'autore descrive sia la metodologia che le tecniche adottate durante il corso dei lavori di recostituzione delle decorazioni dipinte. Grazie agli sforzi di alcuni conservatori che hanno compreso il suo valore, la decorazione di questi edifici storici ha ritrovato il suo aspetto originario. Inoltre, tali lavori hanno permesso la formazione di artigiani nel settore della decorazione d'interni e in un ambito più generale hanno suscitato un più grande interesse per arti decorative del XIX secolo.

CONSERVATION AND CRAFT TRAINING

The conservation of Parliament House and Government House has been given top priority by the Government of New South Wales. Both are familiar and significant buildings that have played an important role in the social and political life of the region. It is primarily for this reason that the fabric and contents of each buildings have been well conserved. However the interior finishes have only recently been recognised as culturally significant and important to their architectural context. Before the recent conservation work was undertaken, the interior finishes reflected modern tastes. Only the most outstanding examples of the nineteenth-century decorations and furnishings had been preserved; the remainder of the painted decorations were submerged beneath layers of plain monochrome finishes favoured by architects of the modern school.

The decision to restore and to reconstruct the painted

decorations of the late-nineteenth century came only after lengthy debate on their significance and the likely cost of reinstating them. As there is no continuing tradition of painting crafts in Australia, the majority of people remain ignorant of the significance of this type of work, and consequently, many were sceptical about the result of attempts to reinstate the decorations in these key buildings.

Ultimately the conservation work was commenced in the Parliament House Lobby with a pilot study by interested members of the Sydney branch of the Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (ICCM). It continued as a craft-training exercise with the active support and under the direction of a Sydney-based restorer who, for some years, has specialised in the restoration of painted finishes.

The reconstruction of the painted decorations in the Parliament House Assembly Chamber and the reception rooms at the Government House closely followed the success of the initial work undertaken in the Parliament House Lobby.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE LOBBY DECORATIONS

In 1981 the author was asked to carry out research on the wall finishes in the lobby of Parliament House, which was then undergoing major renovation and adaptation in conjunction with important additions made to the east of the historic buildings. It was known that the lobby had been constructed sometime after the adjacent Assembly Chamber



1

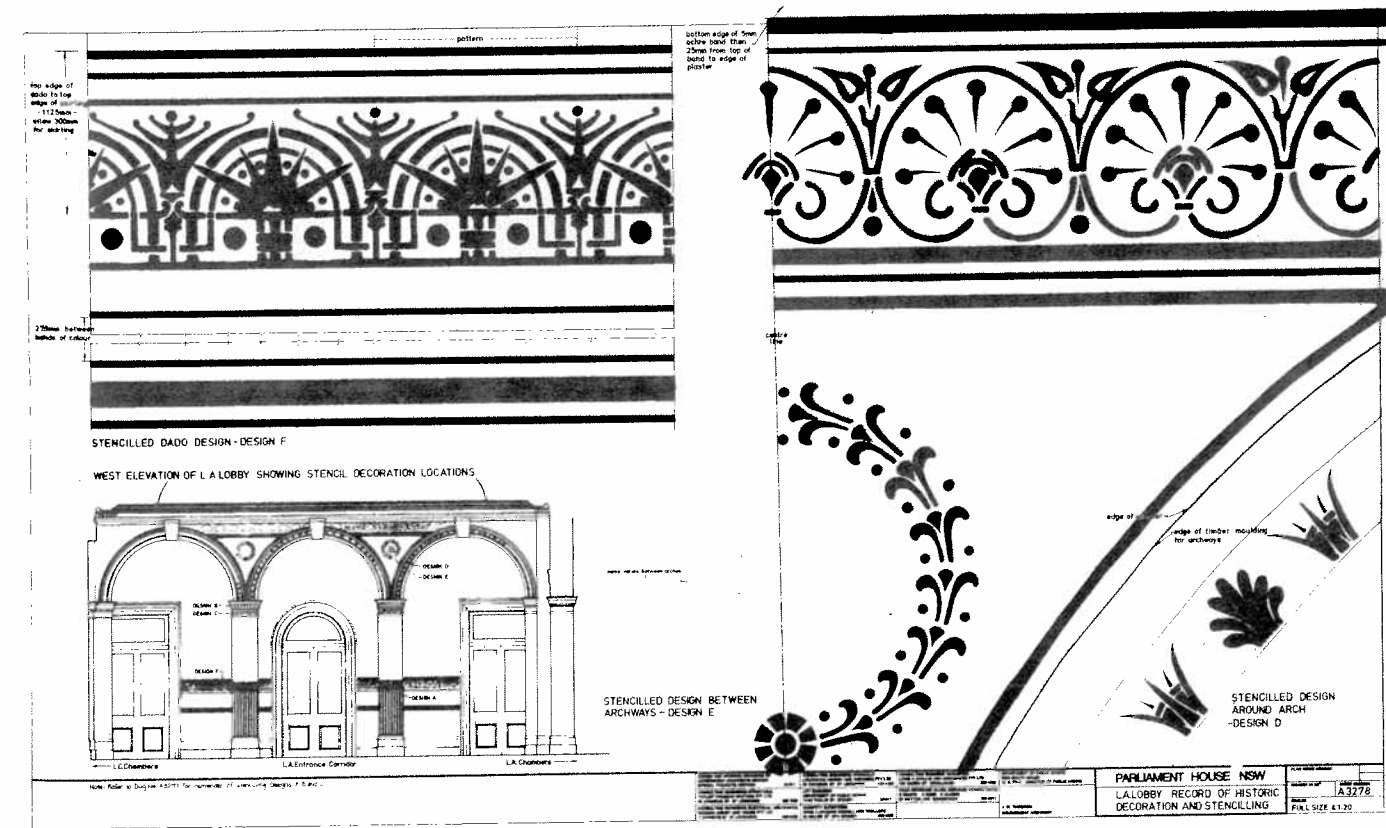
2. The sample panel of nineteenth-century decoration exposed and conserved by members of ICCM prior to the reconstruction of the Parliament House Lobby decoration.
3. Designs for the Parliament House Lobby decoration, traced from the originals prior to the reconstruction.



and judging from the style of the architecture it seemed likely that it had been decorated with a scheme of painted decorations. There was virtually no documentary evidence to indicate to what extent the lobby had been decorated, however, the first paint samples examined under microscope revealed the presence of polychrome decorations, parts of which were subsequently exposed by removing the over-layers of paints. This was accomplished by the controlled use of paint remover (a dilute solution of methylene chloride, methylated spirits and water). There then followed a period of research to ascertain the date and authorship of the decorations².

In January 1982 ICCM was approached for advice on the conservation of these mural decorations. The group volunteered to undertake an initial on-site study and, in August, began consolidating the areas of decoration exposed during the investigation and examining the means by which the rest of the decorations could be revealed and conserved. ICCM concluded that it would not be feasible to restore the late-nineteenth century decorative scheme. The removal of the overpainted layers would inevitably lead to flaking and peeling of the decorations because of poor adhesion to the plaster substrate. Nevertheless one painted panel was entirely exposed and consolidated for permanent display by two of the ICCM conservators who spent several months on site (Fig. 2).

The work on the display panel proceeded as follows: the topmost layers of paint were removed by the controlled application of a solution of methylene chloride and Xylene³. The middle layers were removed mechanically with scalpels,



3

4. View of the Parliament House Lobby in 1983 after restoration.

and the lower layers were dissolved in ammonia, which had proved to have no effect on the underlying decorations. The solvents were applied over Japanese tissue paper to retard their action and to facilitate lifting of the softened paint.

Once exposed, the surface imperfections of the scheme of painted decorations and the lacunae were filled with pigmented plaster filler, refined to suit the viewing distance. In some areas where the paint was becoming detached from the substrate, the paint film was consolidated. The exposed display panel was then coated with a stable clear varnish to protect the paintwork⁴.

From February to August 1982 the whole decorative scheme in the Parliament House Lobby was reconstructed around the panel of authentic decorations mentioned above (Fig. 3). Since there were very few craftsmen with experience in this type of work, finding capable personnel proved difficult. Fortunately the firm finally selected, Stirling-Stevens Pty. Ltd., was well-qualified for the project⁵.

As is usual with 150 year-old buildings, the fabric was found to be in need of repair and the surfaces destined to receive the decorations included areas of newly laid plaster in addition to the patches of authentic decorations and expanses of heavily built-up paintwork. The newly plastered areas were sealed with a synthetic varnish-based, pigmented sealer, and the fragile surfaces were bound with the same sealer broken down to 50% strength with mineral turpentine. The areas of heavy paint build-up were dry-scraped to reduce the film thickness before repainting. Areas of authentic decoration exposed by the initial investigation and subsequently consolidated by the ICCM conservators were covered with an isolating layer of lining paper before being sealed.

The reconstruction of the decorative scheme was carried out in low-gloss acrylic latex paints formulated for this project by the Sydney-based firm, Pascol paints Pty. Ltd (Fig. 4).



4

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DECORATIONS

The same process was followed in the Assembly Chamber where the early finishes included areas of wallpaper in addition to the painted decorations. The project was also much larger in scale, and it was necessary to erect full platform scaffolding to give access to the coffered ceiling and upper walls, where the work commenced.

The coffered metal-clad ceiling was introduced in 1906 when the Chamber was decorated in the green tones usually associated with the Lower House in the Westminster System. This decoration replaced an earlier Victorian scheme of elaborately stencilled wall and ceiling decorations. The reconstruction of the 1906 decorations proved to be straightforward once the complex work of consolidating the surfaces was accomplished.

The wall surfaces were in variable condition and especially deteriorated where early-nineteenth century wallpaper survived under the painted decorations and where the paint was literally falling off the walls under its own weight⁶. In such area it was necessary to remove the build-up of paper and paint by scraping back to the plaster, but every attempt was made to preserve the earlier finishes where the surfaces were still sound.

Where necessary, the wall plaster was consolidated with acrylic-resin-based adhesives⁷. The wall plaster dating from the 1840s was composed of shell lime, clay, sand and cow hair. In areas where the plaster did not form an integral bond with the walls, adhesives were injected into the voids behind the plaster to reinforce the bond.

The reconstruction of the wall decorations was undertaken in acrylic latex paints like those used in the lobby. It was, however, necessary to depart from the authentic wall finish in the central wall band where the addition of a surface layer of compressed mineral-fibre board was required to upgrade the acoustic properties of the room. The subsequent

5. The Parliament House Assembly Chamber in 1908.

6. The Parliament House Assembly Chamber in 1984 after restoration. The sound recording equipment, air conditioning and improved lighting have been accommodated without departure from the original design.

7. A sample of crimson silk damask used as an upholstery fabric in the Drawing Rooms at Government House. The original fabric, probably produced in Spitalfields (London), has been reproduced in Lyon for the restoration work.

8. This drawing, executed by John Lyon for the decoration of the Ballroom ceiling, is the only surviving illustration of the design proposal for the work carried out in 1879.

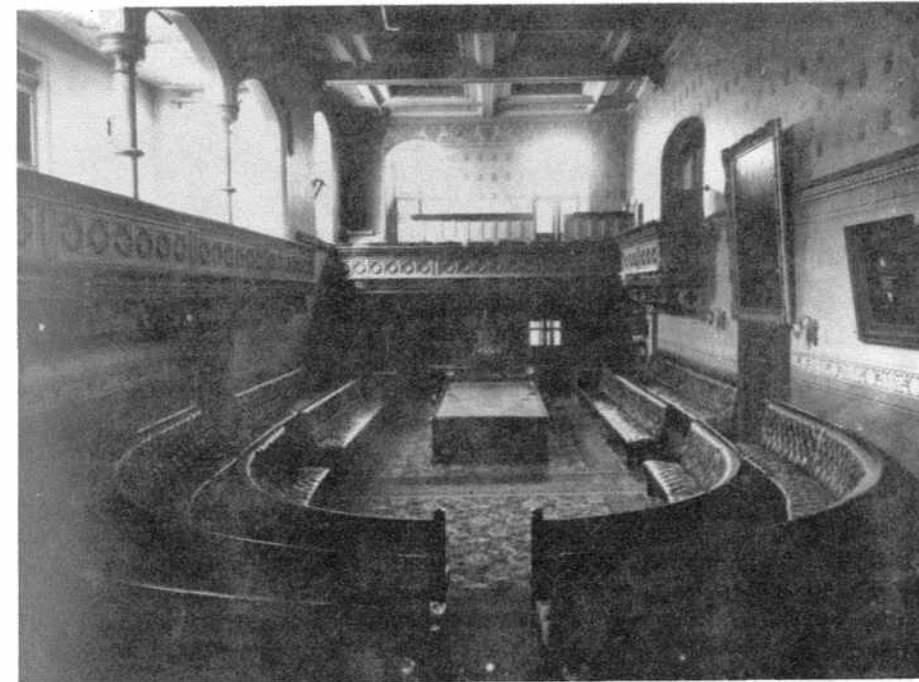
introduction of heavy velvet drapes was a further departure called for by the requirements for efficient sound monitoring in the Chamber (Fig. 5, 6).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DECORATIONS

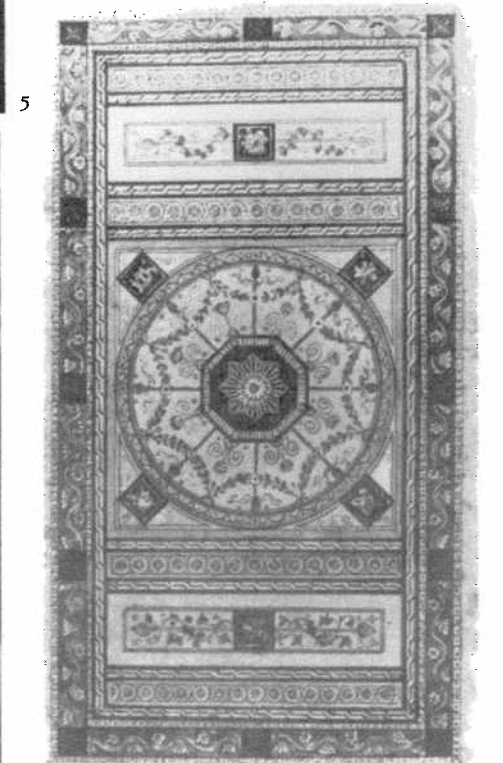
Here, as in the Parliament House, the outstanding painted decorations of the late-nineteenth century had been hidden beneath a layer of monochrome paint in the early-twentieth century, when plain light interiors were in vogue. Only the elaborately painted ceilings of the Drawing Rooms survived to illustrate the work of the firm of Lyon and Cottier, which

imported the fashionable painted decorations and furnishings in crimson and gold based on exotic and tropical plant motifs (Fig. 7). With the survival of two ceilings in the Drawing Rooms and with much supporting evidence of the rest of the decorations, it was recognised that the reconstruction of the painted decorations was essential to the long-term conservation plans for Government House.

The team that worked on the decorations of Parliament House was available to undertake the project at Government House in October 1983 when the reconstruction of the Dining Room decorations commenced. The more ambitious project of restoring the Ballroom decorations followed in March 1984.



7



8

9. The Ballroom ceiling prior to the application of the painted panels of musical instruments, August 1984.

10. The Drawing Room and, in the background, the Ballroom. The walls were formerly decorated with stencilling and the furniture upholstered in crimson.

11. A sample of the Ballroom wall finish in yellow gold and white. The stencil design was intended to simulate silk damask.

DINING ROOM

Consistent with Victorian convention, the Dining Room had been painted in deep tones which complemented the somewhat plain ceiling decorations built up on a grid of stencilled ornaments. By the 1950s these decorations had not only been painted out in the familiar light tones; in addition, the ceiling was covered by a plasterboard lining to hide the cracks that had appeared in the original lath and plaster ceiling.

To investigate the underlying ceiling decorations, it was, therefore, necessary to remove areas of the plasterboard ceiling and to then strip away the layers painted over the 1879 decorations. When the patterns and colours were recorded with the aid of tracings, photographs and matched samples, the plasterboard was reinstated, and the decorations reconstructed onto the ceiling lining. A 'window', allowing the restorers to view the original decorations, was left exposed until the very last moment to ensure that the reconstructed decorations were faithfully reproduced.

The use of small sponge rollers to apply the stencil decorations proved to be a considerable success. Employing traditional stencil brushes would have been very tedious because of the great difficulty in holding the stencils flat on the underside of the ceiling. The work was completed in just four weeks.

THE BALLROOM DECORATIONS

The reconstruction of the Ballroom decorations was considerably more complex than the work in the Dining Room owing to the wide range of colours and decorative motifs used, but once again the initial stages of the scheme were the most demanding. The work commenced in March 1984 and was almost entirely completed in August. Planning for the work, however, began in 1981 when the author prepared two-dimensional models of the scheme of decorations, working from the surviving photographs of the 1880s and 1890s.

The cost analysis prepared in 1981 reflected the serious shortage of craftsmen, and it is possible that the work might not have proceeded had it not been for the considerable progress made by the Public Works Department painters who had developed the required skills on the preceding projects. The chance discovery of the decorator's design proposal for the ceiling also generated interest in the restoration and helped to secure the necessary funds to initiate the work (Fig. 8).

The ceiling decorations were given the highest priority. Scaffolding was erected two metres below the ceiling to form a complete working platform. Upon inspection, it was found that the plasterboard ceiling was not a suitable sup-



port for the decorations and, consequently, it was removed. Examination of the underlying lath and plaster ceiling onto which the decorations had been painted in 1879 and then painted over several times, revealed that it, too, was in poor condition having substantial cracks and large patches of water damage. Since the ceiling could not be consolidated from above (access was impossible), a strategy was developed whereby the decorations would be reconstructed onto a new plasterboard ceiling fixed from below.

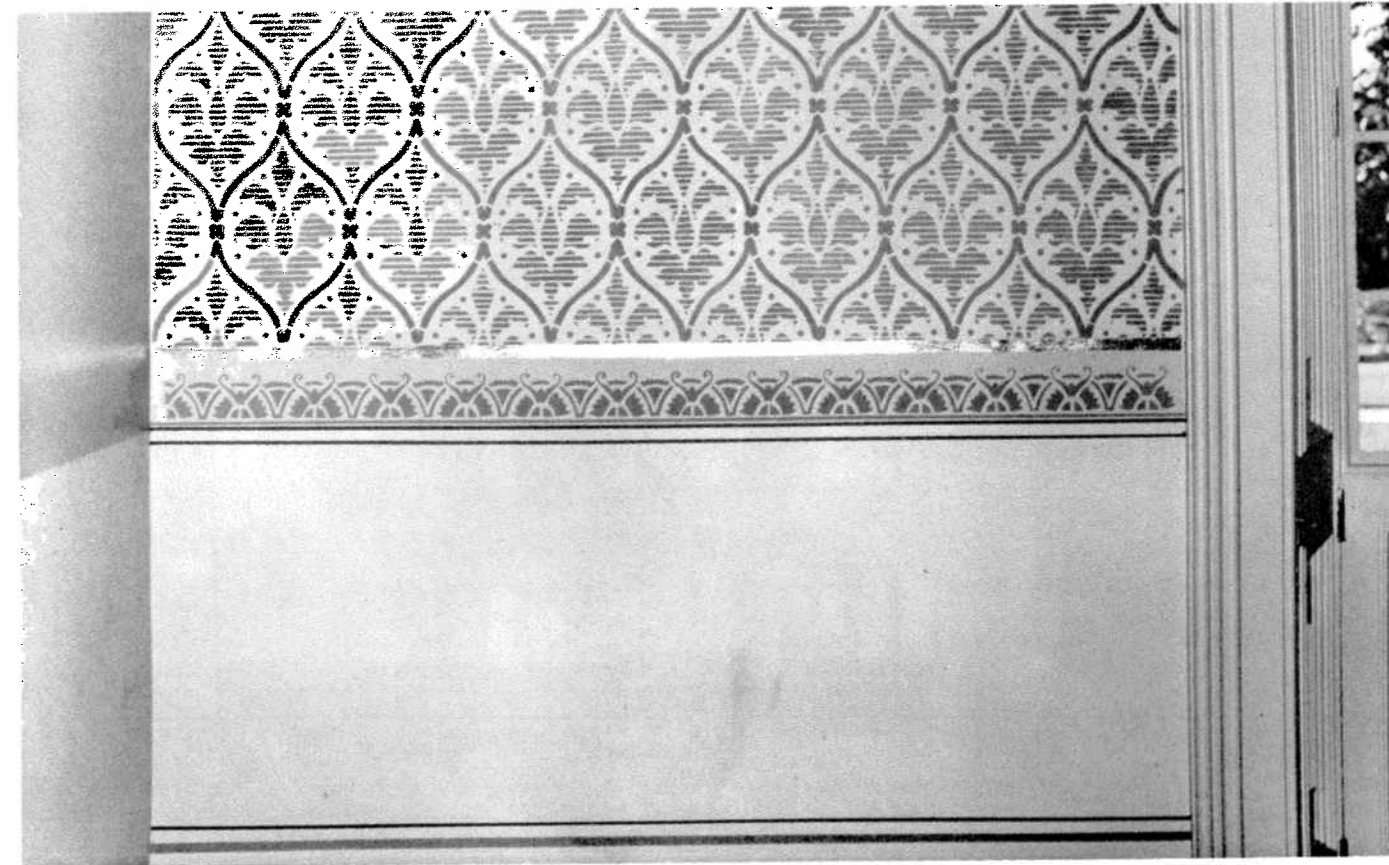
A three-week period then followed during which the 1879 decorations were uncovered and recorded by photography and by tracing. The colours were all accurately matched to the now-obsolete Allphase Colour Concept System, manufactured by the Pascol Paint Company, which, at that time mixed all of the colours required for the project. A system of mat low-sheen acrylic latex paints was selected for their ability to faithfully reproduce the finish of the original decorations and for their good working properties.

At the end of the three-week period, which unfortunately coincided with a period of prolonged wet weather in Sydney, the new plasterboard ceiling was fixed over the battens of the ceiling it replaced thereby preventing further access to the underlying ceiling and decorations. After setting the new ceiling in place and waiting for it to dry, the surface was coated with a synthetic varnish-based sealer and two coats of mat acrylic latex paint in preparation for the decorations.

This project varied considerably from the earlier work in the Dining Room and at Parliament House where there was very little handpainting. In the Ballroom many of the back-

ground colours were shaded by hand, and some of the leaf decorations were drawn without the use of stencils. Furthermore, there were six panels of musical instruments which showed clearly on the decorator's design proposal and in the photographs of the 1880s, but no trace of them could be found on the ceiling. They had apparently been painted onto cloth or paper and fastened to the ceiling. This hypothesis was supported by the discovery of a faint impression of a woven fabric on the ceiling and by the fact that the adjacent Drawing Room ceilings had panels of the seasons painted onto paper⁸. The designs for the panels of musical instruments were then painted in compatible acrylic latex paints onto fine Belgian artist's linen treated with an acrylic gesso primer pigmented with titanium white and pearlite. These designs are similar in style and colour to the hand-painted panels in the Drawing Rooms (Fig. 9, 10).

The work was concluded in August 1984 before the walls and joinery decorations could be finished in the authentic manner, (Fig. 10) but this work will proceed in the near future. The reconstruction of the wall decorations will be especially challenging as they were originally finished in an imitation damask effect with the background colour and the overlying stencilling graduated to create the illusion of shading (Fig. 11). Such a technique was popular in the nineteenth century in Scotland, and it seems likely that this represents an attempt by the Scottish-trained decorators to introduce the technique in Australia⁹. The Ballroom's furnishings are finished in brilliant yellow satin to match the small authentic fragments discovered on the couches (Fig. 12).



12. *The Government House Ballroom in 1984 after reconstruction of the painted decoration and restoration of the furniture.*

Further conservation work is being undertaken this year in Government House, and it is hoped that the experience gained in the projects described above will help to ensure the successful completion of the Government House project.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the close cooperation between professionals and craftsmen promoted by these projects, the cultural significance of the important interiors of Parliament House and Government House has finally been recognised. Yet another positive result of the recent work carried out in these buildings has been the resurrection of some rather mechanical but hitherto forgotten trade skills. Thanks to these projects, we now have good reason to expect the continuation of the practices of stencilling, gilding and handpainting in the interiors of nineteenth-century buildings in New South Wales and, possibly, in other parts of Australia.

It is a sign of the times that craftsmen cannot survive without conservation and, likewise, that conservation cannot survive without craftsmen. Indeed, we find it regrettable that throughout the world, today many historic monuments are allowed to deteriorate because of the unavailability of qualified craftsmen. We, therefore, consider it of capital importance that support—especially from the part of governmental agencies—be given to worthwhile craft-training projects, for such efforts, which combine the talents of professionals and craftsmen, represent significant contributions to the preservation of our common architectural heritage.

¹ The author is currently undertaking research at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies at the University of York (U.K.) on the conservation of nineteenth-century painted decorations with particular reference to the work of the Scottish-trained artists employed in Australia between 1860 and 1914.

² The Lobby was erected and decorated in the Pompeian style in 1860. About 1880 the firm of Lyon and Cottier added to these decorations while working in the adjacent Assembly Chamber.

³ A number of volatile solvents which might have been efficient were not used because of the possible harmful effects on those using the lobby during the course of the work.

⁴ It was necessary that the varnish be clear, non-yellowing, impervious dust and soluble in an aged state. Paraloid B72, an acrylic resin manufactured by ROHM and HAAS, was considered to be the best available at the time.

⁵ Lynley Stirling and Elizabeth Stevens commenced their Sydney firm in the 1970s after training in England. Ms. Stirling gave on-site training to the Public Works Dept. painters and worked on each of the projects described.

⁶ The thick build-up of the lead-based and zinc oxide-based paints over a period of nearly one hundred years had resulted in a loss of adhesion at the weak interface with the underlying wallpapers due to the weight of the paint.

⁷ The following article proved very helpful in determining the suitable adhesive: Morgan W. Phillips, «Adhesives for the Reattachment of Loose Plaster», *The APT Journal*, Ottawa, Vol. XII, No. 2, 1980, p. 37-63.

⁸ The Drawing Room ceilings offer fine examples of the commonly-used motifs, 'the four season' and 'night and morn' which were painted in a Pre-Raphaelite style onto textured paper and cloth. The use of a paper or cloth support offers the double advantage of giving the work a texture and of making it possible for the paintings to be prepared on an easel.

⁹ The Edinburg painter, David Hay, obtained a Scottish patent in 1827 for his invention of 'imitation damask'. Hay was very influential in Scotland where Lyon and Cottier would have been familiar with his work.



LA RESTAURATION DU PALAIS DE LA MONNAIE — SANTIAGO DU CHILI

Rodrigo Márquez de la Plata

Architecte et Professeur à la faculté d'architecture de l'Université du Chili à Santiago.

The Palacio de la Moneda in Santiago (Chile), built between 1784 and 1805 by the architect Joaquin Toesca Ricci, constitutes one of the finest examples of neoclassical architecture in South America. The official residence of the President of the Republic since 1846, this building has undergone various transformations in the course of the twentieth century. In 1973 the palace was seriously damaged by bombing and fire. The following year restoration work was undertaken with a view to reestablishing the building's original neoclassical aspect while at the same time adapting the structure to its important contemporary function. In this project report, the author, one of the architects responsible for the restoration, presents a brief historic overview and then describes various aspects of the restoration work, which was finally completed in 1981.

Construido entre 1784 y 1805 por el Arquitecto Joaquin Toesca Ricci, el Palacio de la moneda de Santiago del Chile constituye uno de los mejores ejemplos de la arquitectura neo-clásica en la América del Sur. El palacio fue convertido en 1846 en residencia oficial del Presidente de la República y sede del gobierno. Además, fue el objeto de varias modificaciones en el curso del siglo XX. En 1973 el palacio fue muy estropeado por bombardeos e incendios. El objetivo del programa de restauración, empezado en 1974, era restablecer la disposición original del edificio neo-clásico pero adaptándolo a las necesidades actuales de la Sede del gobierno. El autor fue uno de los arquitectos encargados del proyecto de restauración. Nos presenta el histórico del edificio y luego describe los varios aspectos de las obras de restauración que fueron acabadas en 1981.

Costruito tra il 1784 ed il 1805 dall'architetto Joaquin Toesca Ricci, il «Palazzo della moneta» (la Zecca) di Santiago del Cile costituisce uno dei maggiori esempi di architettura neoclassica dell'America del Sud. Il palazzo fu trasformato nel 1846 in residenza ufficiale del Presidente della repubblica e sede del Governo. Poi fu oggetto di varie modifiche nel corso del secolo XX. Nel 1973 il palazzo fu molto danneggiato dai bombardamenti e dagli incendi. L'obiettivo del programma di restauro, iniziato nel 1974, era di ripristinare la disposizione originale dell'edificio neoclassico adattandolo tuttavia alla necessità attuali della sede del governo. L'autore è stato uno degli architetti incaricati del progetto di restauro. Dopo l'analisi storica dell'edificio e del sito egli descrive i vari aspetti dei lavori di restauro terminati nel 1981.

HISTORIQUE

L'architecte romain, Joaquín Toesca Ricci, élève de Sabattini et au service du roi Charles III d'Espagne arriva à Santiago du Chili en 1780 pour entreprendre une série de travaux dont le Palais de la Monnaie, son oeuvre la plus importante, construite entre 1784 et 1805. Le programme de cette construction concernait à la fois l'édification d'un atelier monétaire et d'un bâtiment de prestige.

Cette contribution marque une étape dans l'évolution de l'architecture au Chili. Tout d'abord il s'agit du premier ouvrage d'architecte réalisé dans ce pays. En effet pendant la période coloniale les bâtiments étaient construits par les habitants eux-mêmes d'après une typologie simple de construction en adobe, basée sur le modèle méditerranéen et caractérisée par des galeries ouvertes et des cours. La construction des fortifications rendues nécessaire par la guerre continue contre les Araucans qui s'est poursuivie de 1550 à 1882 fut confiée aux ingénieurs militaires.

Par ailleurs l'importance du Palais de la Monnaie relève du fait que ce bâtiment introduisit le néo-classicisme au Chili. A partir de 1810 ce style devint l'expression même de la république naissante. En revanche le style baroque, si riche au Pérou et en Bolivie n'a pas eu un essor important au Chili, pays moins prospère que ses voisins et menant une guerre quasi permanente à ses frontières. Enfin il faut souligner le talent de l'architecte Toesca qui a réalisé par cette oeuvre le bâtiment le plus important du pays.

Cette construction a un aspect plutôt lourd car son architecte a dû tenir compte de l'éventualité de tremblements de terre si fréquents au Chili. On peut noter, par exemple, que la structure originelle de l'édifice fut dotée de gros murs en brique de 1,20 m et de fourneaux massifs destinés à la métallurgie de la monnaie dans sa partie postérieure (Fig. 1,2,5). Cet énorme édifice construit sur un espace de 110 m² s'élevait à une hauteur de 15 mètres à une époque où la plupart des bâtiments de Santiago ne dépassaient pas deux étages. Pour des raisons de sécurité — l'or et l'argent étant couramment utilisés pour la fabrication des monnaies — l'architecte n'a prévu qu'une entrée située au nord. A partir de la cour d'honneur on accédait aux appartements du Surintendant et des divers hauts fonctionnaires. La partie sud du palais, organisée autour de la deuxième cour, était, elle, occupée par les fabriques proprement dites.

Travaux entrepris entre 1974 et 1981
Architectes: R. Márquez de la Plata, H. Rodríguez, J. Swinburn, O. Torrealba.
Ingénieurs: E. Ganter, M. Escudero.
Construction: Société Forteza.

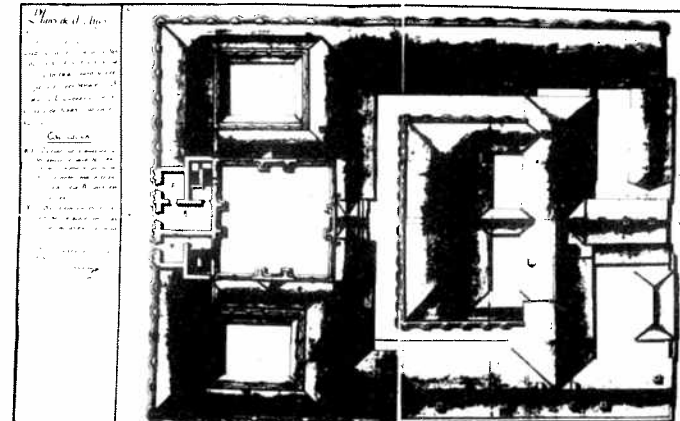
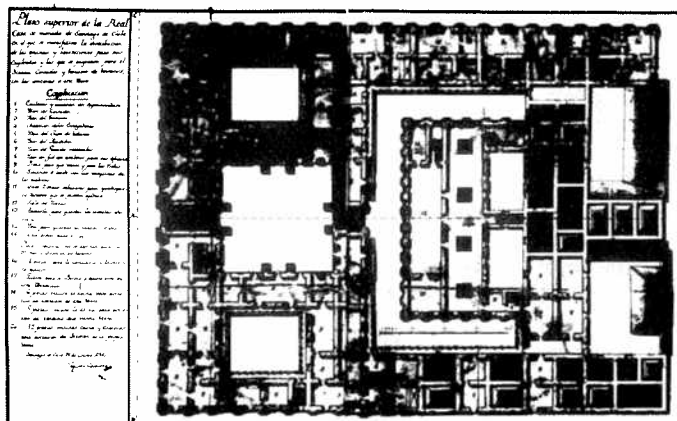
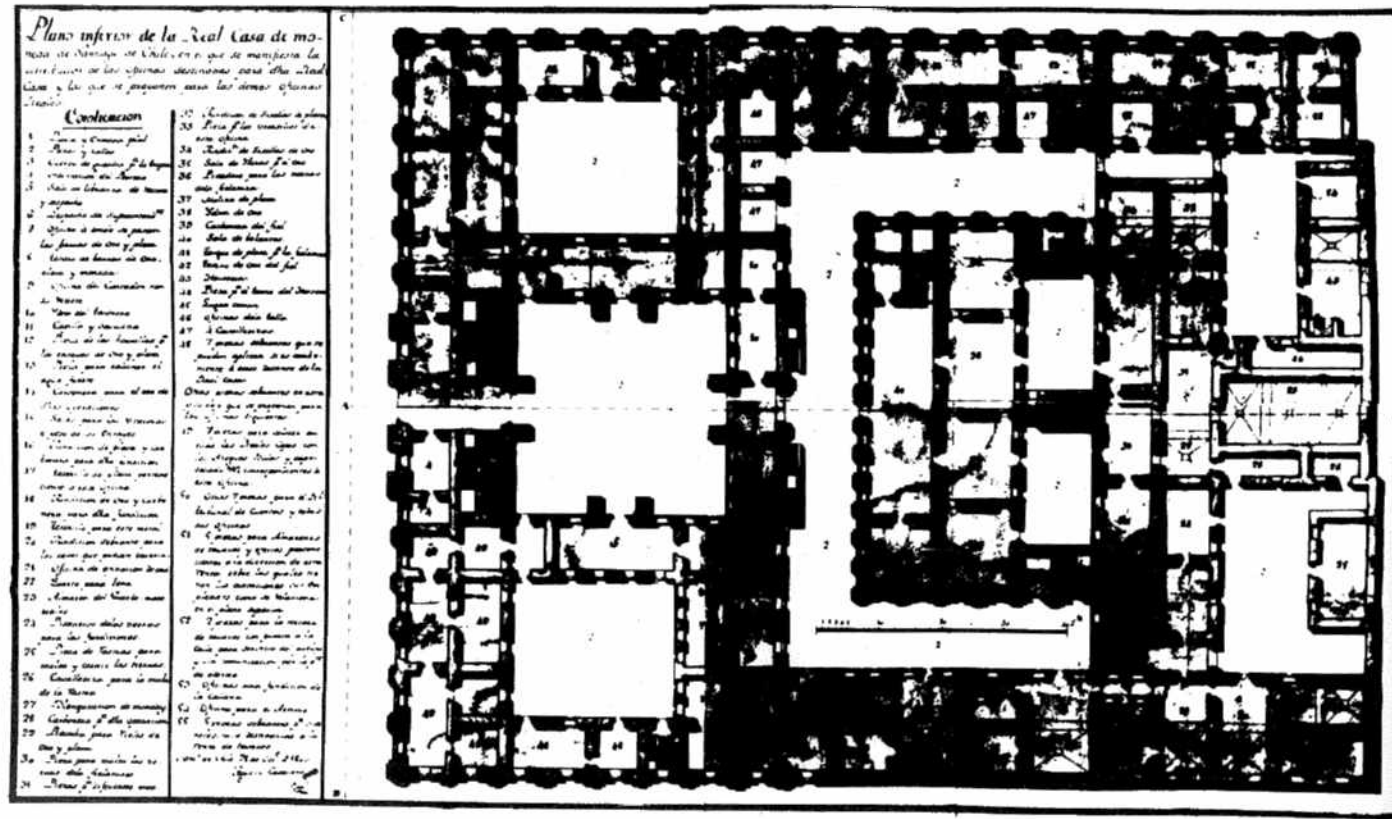
1. Palais de la Monnaie. L'édifice de Toesca
1784-1805 (Fig. 1-5).
Plan du rez-de-chaussée.
2. Plan du premier étage.
3. Plan du deuxième étage.

TRANSFORMATIONS 1846-1973

En 1856 le Président Bulnes installa le siège du gouvernement dans les parties du palais destinées aux appartements. Depuis lors le Palais de la Monnaie est à la fois le siège du gouvernement et la résidence officielle du Président de la République. Les fabriques furent transférées ailleurs en 1922 permettant ainsi l'installation de Ministères dans la partie sud de l'édifice. En 1929 l'architecte Josué Smith Solar remodela la façade sud en s'inspirant des éléments architecturaux employés par Toesca. Cette intervention particulièrement heureuse a permis à l'édifice de se tourner vers les quartiers sud de la ville qui avaient déjà pris une certaine ampleur.

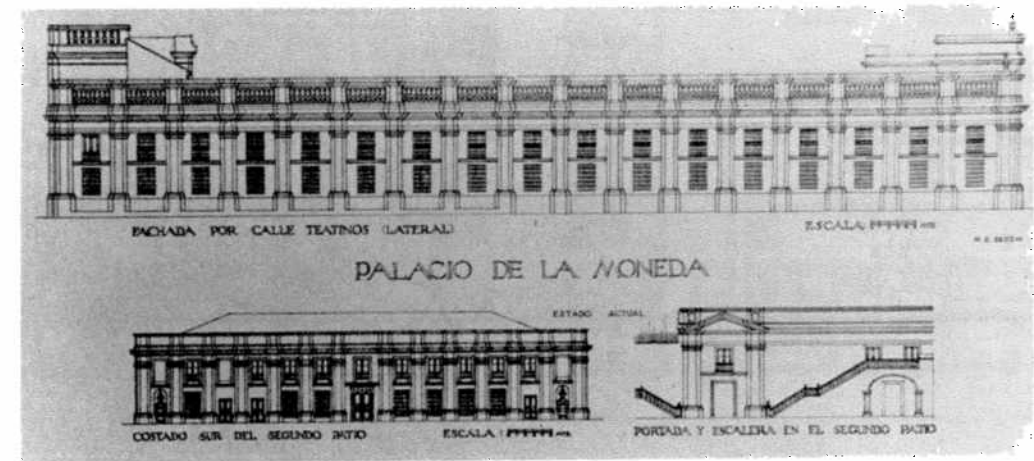
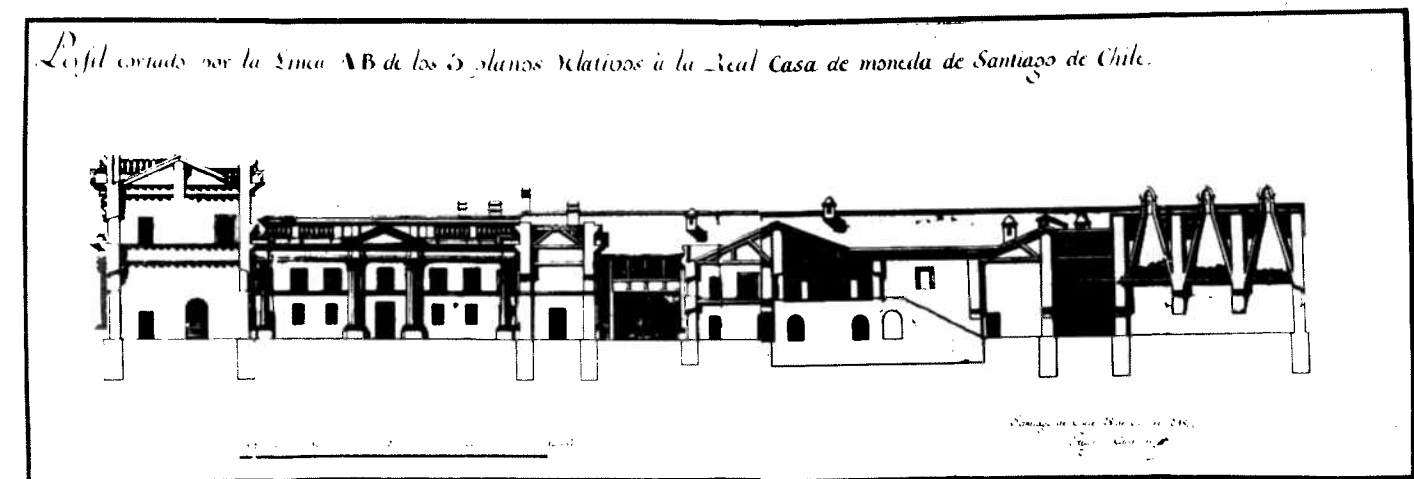
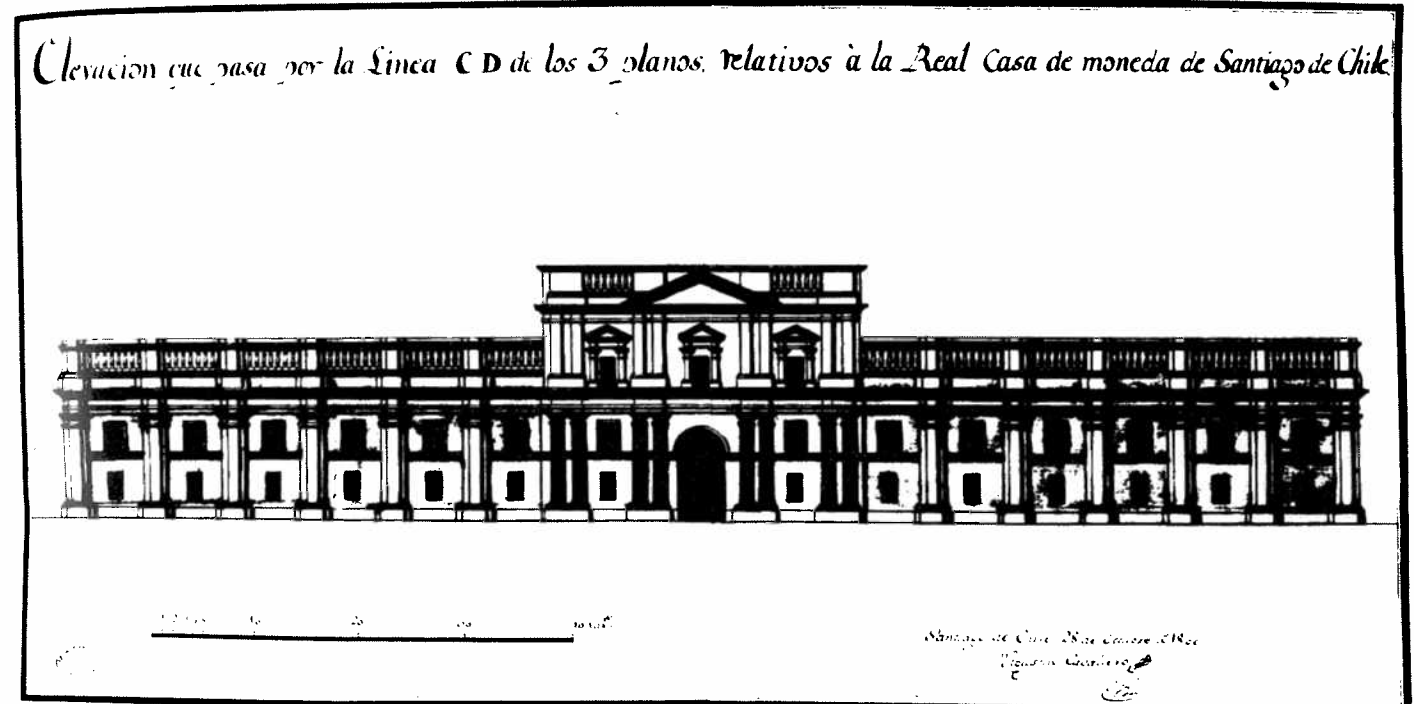
En 1940 le pavillon situé dans la deuxième cour fut supprimé — démolition regrettable qui fit perdre un élément architectural de premier ordre (Fig. 1, 6). En effet selon la conception de Toesca, ce pavillon aux dimensions restreintes était l'aboutissement de la perspective de l'axe principal et représentait une solution architecturale très réussie d'après les témoignages de l'époque.

A la suite des bombardements et de l'incendie du palais en 1973, seuls les murs restèrent debout. Cependant le côté sud subit moins de dommages grâce aux dalles de béton introduites lors des travaux effectués en 1929.



4. Façade principale (nord).
5. Coupe nord-sud.

6. Façade laterale et pavillon situé dans la deuxième cour démolie en 1940 d'après le dessin de M.E. Secchi.



7. *Projet de restauration (1974) avec la récupération du pavillon démoli en 1940. Rez-de-chaussée.*

8. *Projet de restauration (1974) premier étage.*

LA RESTAURATION: METHODES ET RESULTATS

La restauration du Palais de la Monnaie commencée en 1974 et terminée en 1981 eut pour but de rétablir la disposition originelle de l'édifice du XVIII^e siècle qui depuis sa construction fut transformé à plusieurs reprises par diverses autorités ayant siégé au Palais (Fig. 10, 11). Parmi les travaux entrepris citons:

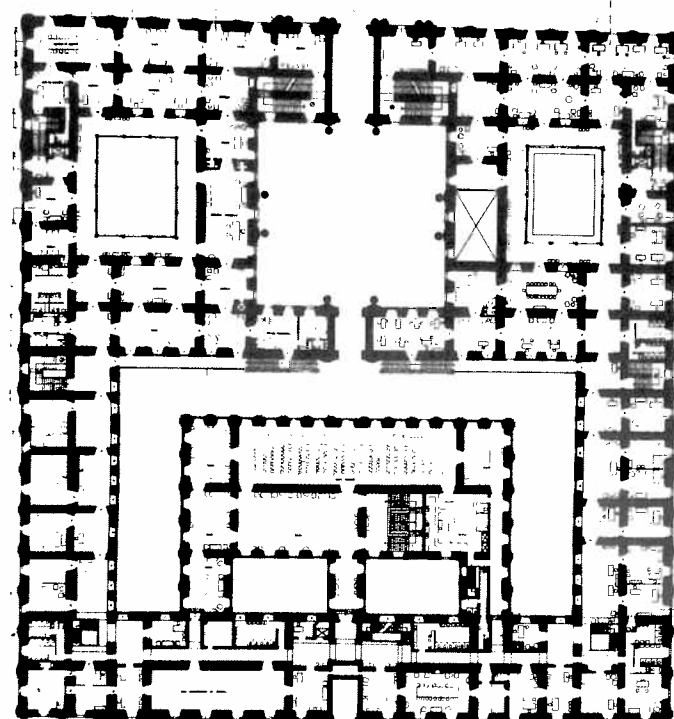
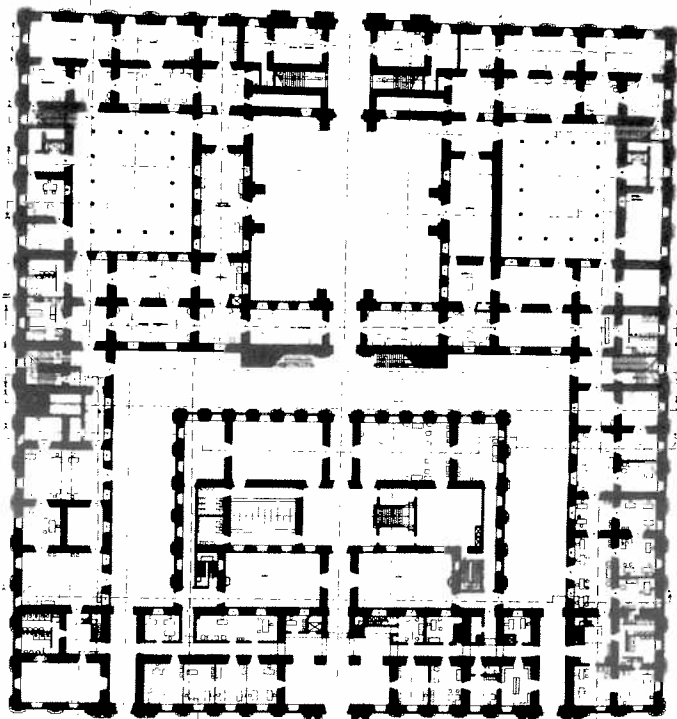
- Suppression de certains couloirs et des salles de bain éparpillées dans l'édifice. Celles-ci sont aujourd'hui regroupées en quatre blocs à chaque étage mais exceptionnellement un certain nombre d'entre elles fut aménagé dans les épaisseurs des murs.
- Création d'un parcours suivant, soit l'alignement des salles, soit un axe le long des murs.
- Aménagement d'un espace destiné au secrétariat et à une salle d'attente contiguë à chaque salle privée donnant sur la rue (façades est et ouest).
- Rétablissement des escaliers d'origine et aménagement de quatre nouveaux escaliers en respectant la symétrie du plan.
- Aménagement au sous-sol de la deuxième cour des locaux pour les services d'entretien. Au même niveau se trouvent aussi la cuisine centrale et la salle des employés.
- Remplacement des structures en bois des sols et des toitures par des dalles en béton tout en respectant la hauteur des salles et assurant une protection contre l'incendie.
- Les circuits électriques et téléphoniques sont intégrés dans une canalisation générale qui circule le long des murs

de chaque salle et qui peut être contrôlée aisément en soulevant certaines planches du parquet.

A l'intérieur du Palais la modénature fut rétablie avec des éléments simples en conformité avec l'austérité du décor d'origine. Seules les portes et fenêtres sont ornées de moulures. En ce qui concerne l'ameublement la plupart du mobilier et des tableaux qui décorent les salles réservées au Président proviennent de différents musées. Chaque salle est caractérisée par une période historique bien distincte. L'éclairage est assuré par un ou deux lustres dans chaque salle.

Pendant l'élaboration du projet en 1974 et 1975, les architectes ont proposé la reconstruction du pavillon de la deuxième cour qui avait été démoli en 1940. Les fondations de cette structure étaient encore existantes. De plus ils avaient à leur disposition les plans d'origine obtenus d'Espagne ainsi que des plans d'élévation établis par l'architecte E. Secchi en 1940 (Fig. 6). Malheureusement l'intérêt de la restauration de ce pavillon ne fut pas apprécié à sa juste valeur si bien qu'il manque encore aujourd'hui à l'édifice un élément fondamental de sa conception d'ensemble.

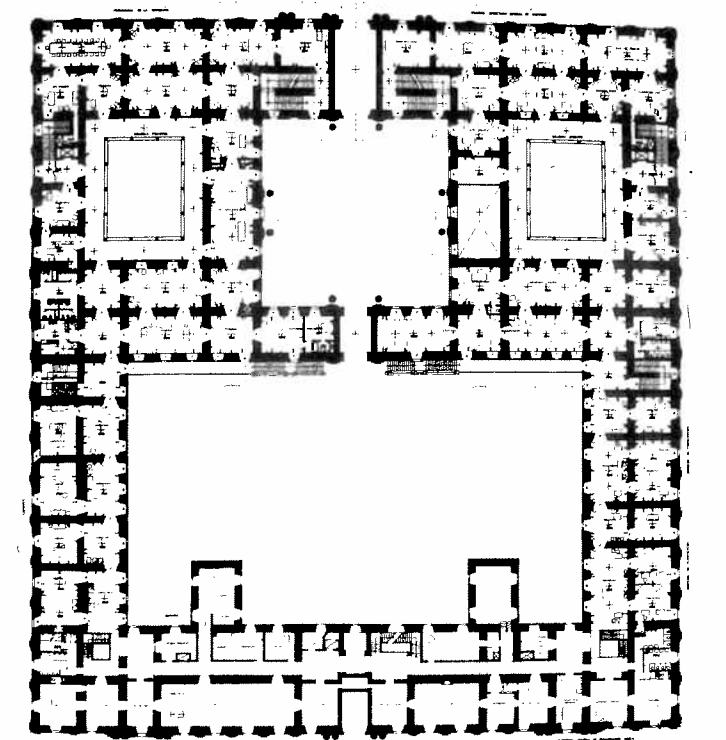
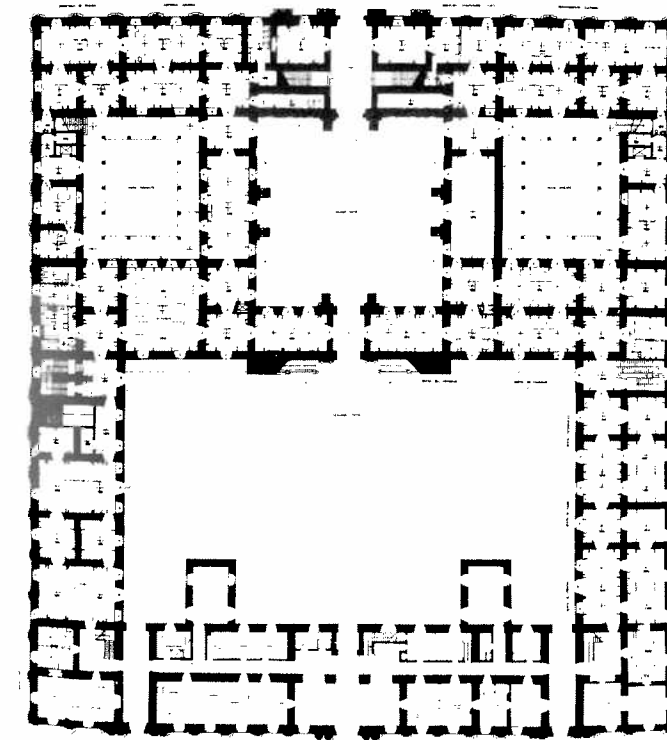
Face au défi que constituent la réhabilitation d'un édifice du XVIII^e siècle et son adaptation aux exigences techniques d'infrastructure propre à un siège de gouvernement, les architectes chargés du projet considèrent le bilan positif. Ce projet leur a permis de constater que les bâtiments classiques peuvent être adaptés aux besoins modernes sans que leur cadre historique et leur dignité originelle soient sacrifiés pour autant.



9. *Vue d'ensemble du Palais de la Monnaie avant la restauration de 1974 (Photo Roger-Viollet).*

10. *Palais de la Monnaie après restauration. Plan du rez-de-chaussée.*

11. *Palais de la Monnaie après restauration. Plan du premier étage.*



THE USE OF MODERN STRUCTURES IN MONUMENT RESTORATION

Roberto Di Stefano

Engineer, Director, School of Specialization in the Restoration of Historic Monuments, University of Naples, Italy

L'auteur présente deux interventions récemment achevées qui démontrent l'utilité des structures réalisées à l'aide de matériaux et technologies modernes, structures capables d'assurer les fonctions portantes et donc de faire apparaître — sans recourir à des opérations de démontage et de remontage — des éléments architectoniques anciens de grand intérêt.

La première intervention a eu pour but dégager les colonnes et les arcs de l'atrium de l'ancienne cathédrale Stefania (VIII^e siècle) à Naples de l'importante maçonnerie qui les dissimulait. A la suite des transformations subies au cours des siècles (que l'auteur évoque brièvement), ces éléments se trouvent, aujourd'hui au rez-de-chaussée d'un édifice à deux étages dont ils constituent la base de soutien.

Une structure en acier y a été introduite afin de supporter les charges supérieures, laissant «in situ» les éléments anciens de l'atrium qui ne soutiennent plus que leur propre poids.

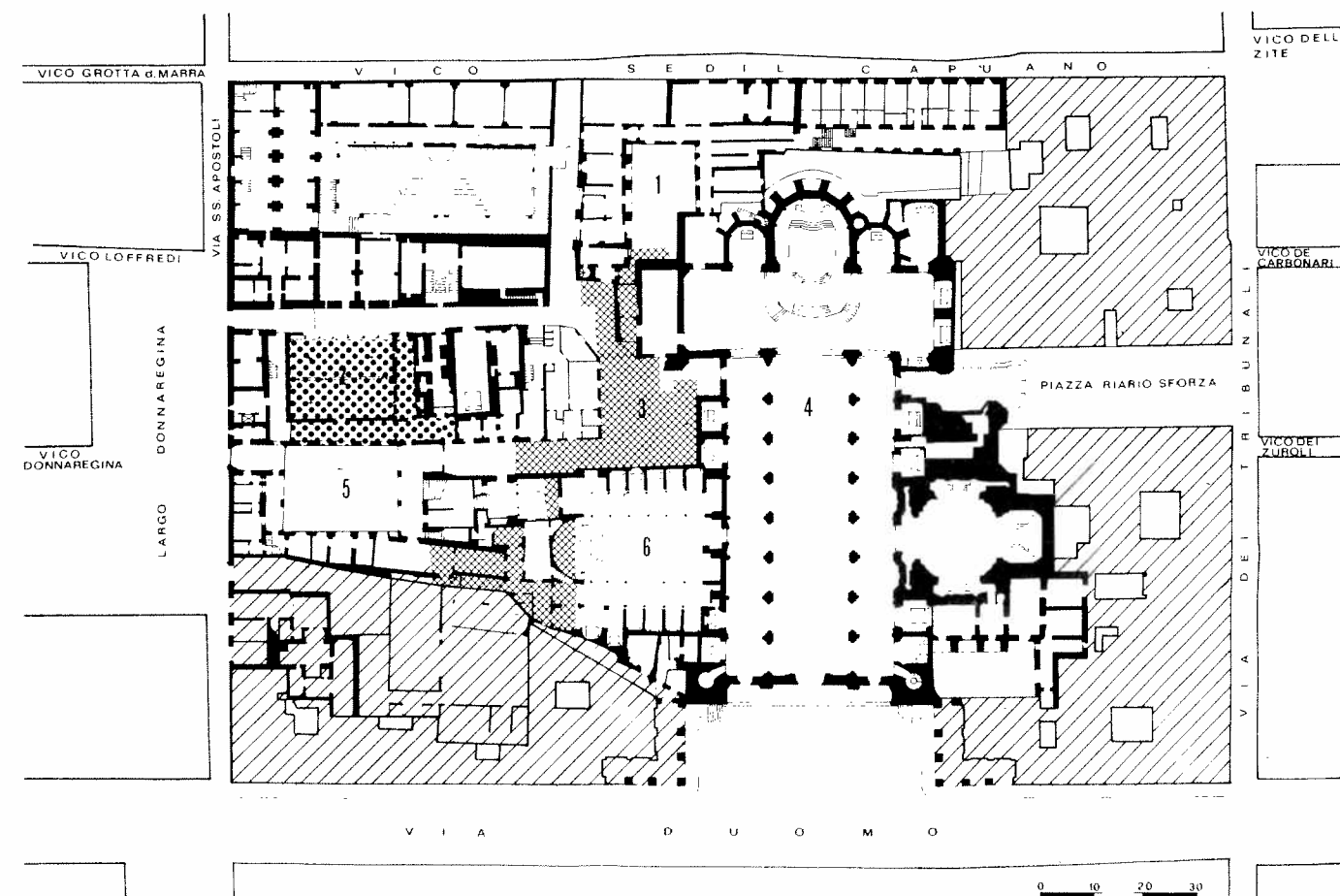
La deuxième intervention a permis de mettre au jour l'ensemble de piliers et d'arcs (à deux niveaux superposés) du cloître (XV^e siècle) du couvent dominicain de S. Pietro martire à Naples (les principales étapes de l'histoire de ce monument sont rappelées par l'auteur). Au XIX^e siècle, à la suite des travaux liés à la transformation du couvent en une manufacture de tabac, les éléments du cloître déjà mentionnés ont été dissimulés sous la maçonnerie et les planchers de la manufacture. Pour démolir cette même maçonnerie et ces planchers et faire ainsi réapparaître les arcs et les piliers du cloître, on a réalisé à l'intérieur de ces éléments d'origine, une structure en béton armé capable d'assurer la stabilité de la construction. Tout l'ensemble a été restauré en vue d'être utilisé par la Université de Naples.

The use of metallic and reinforced concrete structures built with particular techniques is proving more and more expedient in architectural restoration work. We, therefore, consider it useful to report on two operations carried out recently in Naples. The first involves the execution of a steel structure which was designed to eliminate loads on bearing masonry marked for demolition in order to reveal a series of architectural elements *in situ* dating from the Early Christian age (La Stefania). The second operation concerns the building of a reinforced concrete frame placed inside the double-storeyed structure of arches and pillars of a sixteenth-century cloister (S. Pietro martire).

THE QUADRIPORTICO OF LA STEFANIA

History

It is well-known that in Naples—within the religious zone of the ancient pagan temples, which to this day includes the Cathedral and Episcopal Palaces (fig. 1)—in the beginning of the Christian era, two cathedrals were constructed (one of the Greek rite, the other of the Latin rite): S. Restituta (fourth century) and la Stefania (early sixth century) with two baptisteries—San Giovanni *ad fontes maiores* (fourth century) and San Vincenzo *ad fontes minores* (mid-sixth century) respectively. Also constructed in this area were a number of other buildings, among them, the *consignatorium*



1. Naples. The Cathedral and the surrounding area: 1. Former Seminario maggiore 2. Former atrium of la Stefania 3. Interior courtyard 4. Cathedral 5. Courtyard of the Archbishop's Palace 6. S. Restituta (The underground archaeological zone is indicated with the grid pattern).

El autor nos presenta dos intervenciones acabadas recientemente que demuestran la utilidad de las estructuras realizadas gracias a materiales y tecnologías modernas, estructuras capaces de asegurar las funciones de sostén, permitiendo al mismo tiempo mostrar — sin recurrir a operaciones de montaje y desmontaje — elementos arquitectónicos antiguos muy interesantes.

El propósito de la primera intervención era recuperar las columnas y los arcos del vestíbulo de la antigua catedral Stefania (siglo VIII) de Napoles escondidos por una importante albañilería. Consecuentemente a las transformaciones realizadas en el curso de los siglos (punto brevemente evocado por el autor) estos elementos están hoy en el planta baja de un edificio de dos pisos del cual constituyen la base de sostén. Se ha realizado dentro del edificio una estructura de acero permitiendo de sostener las cargas superiores, dejando «in situ» los antiguos elementos del vestíbulo que solo sostienen ahora su propio peso.

La segunda intervención permitió también de descubrir un conjunto de pilares y arcos (superpuestos a dos niveles) del claustro (siglo XV) del convento dominicano de San Pietro Martire en Napoles (el autor nos recuerda las principales etapas de la historia de este monumento). En el siglo XIX, después de las obras vinculadas a la transformación del convento en manufactura de tabaco, los pilares y arcos fueron escondidos por la albañilería y los suelos de la manufactura. Para demoler la albañilería y los suelos se ha realizado al interior de estos elementos originales una estructura de hormigón armado capaz de asegurar la estabilidad de la construcción y también de dejar ver los arcos y pilares del claustro. El convento dominicano de San Pietro Martire de Napoles fue restaurado para ser utilizado como local por Universidad de Napoles.

Si presentano due interventi, recentemente condotti a termine, che dimostrano l'utilità di realizzare strutture con materiali e tecnologie moderni, capaci di assumere le funzioni portanti e, quindi, di consentire — senza ricorrere a smontaggio e rimontaggio — di porre in vista elementi architettonici antichi di rilevante interesse. Il primo intervento ha avuto lo scopo di liberare dalle murature che li inglobavano le colonne e gli archi dell'atrio dell'antica cattedrale Stefania (VIII secolo), in Napoli. Infatti tali strutture, attraverso le secolari trasformazioni subite (che vengono sinteticamente illustrate), si trovano oggi al piano terreno di un edificio di due piani gravante su di esse; una struttura in acciaio è stata inserita in modo da raccogliere tutti i carichi sovrastanti, lasciando in situ gli elementi antichi dell'atrio, caricati del solo peso proprio. Il secondo intervento ha consentito di porre in luce il complesso di pilastri ed archi (in due ordini sovrapposti) costituenti il chiostro cinquecentesco del convento domenicano di S. Pietro martire, in Napoli (di cui si ricordano le principali vicende storiche). Infatti, il convento era stato trasformato, nel XIX secolo, in uno stabilimento industriale per la lavorazione del tabacco e i suddetti elementi del chiostro erano scomparsi all'interno delle murature e dei solai della fabbrica. Per demolire, appunto, tali murature e solai, e, quindi, per rimettere in vista, senza rimuoverli, gli originari archi e pilastri del chiostro, si è realizzata, all'interno di questi, una struttura in cemento armato, capace di svolgere le necessarie funzioni statiche. Tutto il complesso è stato restaurato per essere utilizzato dall'Università di Napoli.

La Stefania

Work undertaken between 1979 and 1983 under the supervision of the Public Works Department of Campania (Provveditorato alle OO.PP. per la Campania) for the Archbishopric of Naples.

Architect: Roberto Di Stefano

Engineer: Pasquale Giancane

Construction: Impresa Fratelli Sepe

ablatorium (early seventh century), the *accubitum* (late sixth century), the *horreum magnum* (ninth century). Many parts of these buildings have been revealed during the restoration¹ carried out by the author from 1969 to 1972² (Fig. 2).

While the Basilica of S. Restituta—partly demolished during the Angevin period to permit the construction of the present cathedral—is visible today, the location of Stefania Cathedral is still not known for certain. Many hypotheses have been advanced with regard to this problem, and they have been the subject of important studies³. To sum up, it can be said that some scholars believe the two cathedrals were parallel to each other, while others maintain that they were perpendicular. All the scholars, however, agree that La Stefania had a rectangular plan with three naves, divided by two rows of six columns each, and furthermore, that it was preceded by an arcaded atrium (Fig. 3).

Projects aims

On the basis of the early observations made by Tarallo in 1939, the author has recently been able to continue research and testing with a view to revealing the extant parts of the quadriportico atrium, some traces of which were visible on the ground floor of the Archiepiscopal Palace. These traces consisted of some columns, capitals and overhanging arches, partly visible (Fig. 8, 9) along two of the four perimetrical walls and along a central masonry structure formed by columns and arches.

The building in which the above-mentioned spaces were situated consisted of a ground floor, above which were, two upper floors, on one side, and a double-storeyed hall covered by a roof on the other (Fig. 4, 5). The ground floor comprised a central area with a small room, used as a chapel, and a large room, which was once a stable and coach house, and more recently a garage and warehouse. On the side of the Palace's courtyard existed several vaulted spaces, and perpendicular to them on the side of the Piazza Donnarregina were situated a corridor and a stairway while on the opposite parallel side there was a room with a very long rectangular plan, accessible from the inner street.

It is clear, from the testing completed during the first phase of the work, that the above-mentioned central area was formerly the uncovered area of the atrium, one covered side of which corresponded to a section of the present inner street. The atrium's other three sides corresponded to the vaulted spaces, to the corridor, and to the room with a rectangular plan respectively. Furthermore, in the above-mentioned central area was found an unstable floor buttressed with a structure of old wooden beams resting on pillars and arches

S. Pietro martire

Work undertaken between 1977 and 1983 under the supervision of the Public Works Department of Campania (Provveditorato alle OO.PP. per la Campania) for the University of Naples.

Architect: Roberto Di Stefano

Engineer: Renato Sparacio

Construction: Impresa La Stradale (Dir. Domenico Castaldo)

2. Naples. Archaeological zone beneath the Cathedral (partial view).

of masonry, which, in turn, were supported by masonry pillars. It was noted, however, that along the central axis of the room (parallel to the entrance wall), the large masonry pillars supporting three large arches enclosed a number of columns. Moreover, as previously mentioned, along the four walls of this room—and particularly on the side facing the inner street—traces of the portico arches and of several pillars were visible.

The main purpose of the restoration work was to reveal the atrium's architectural space along with its colonnade and arches (most of which are still *in situ*) and to preserve all the present architectural elements as historical documents of great interest for the understanding of the transformations undergone through out the centuries by this complex building of remarkable importance for the history of Naples (Fig. 6, 7).

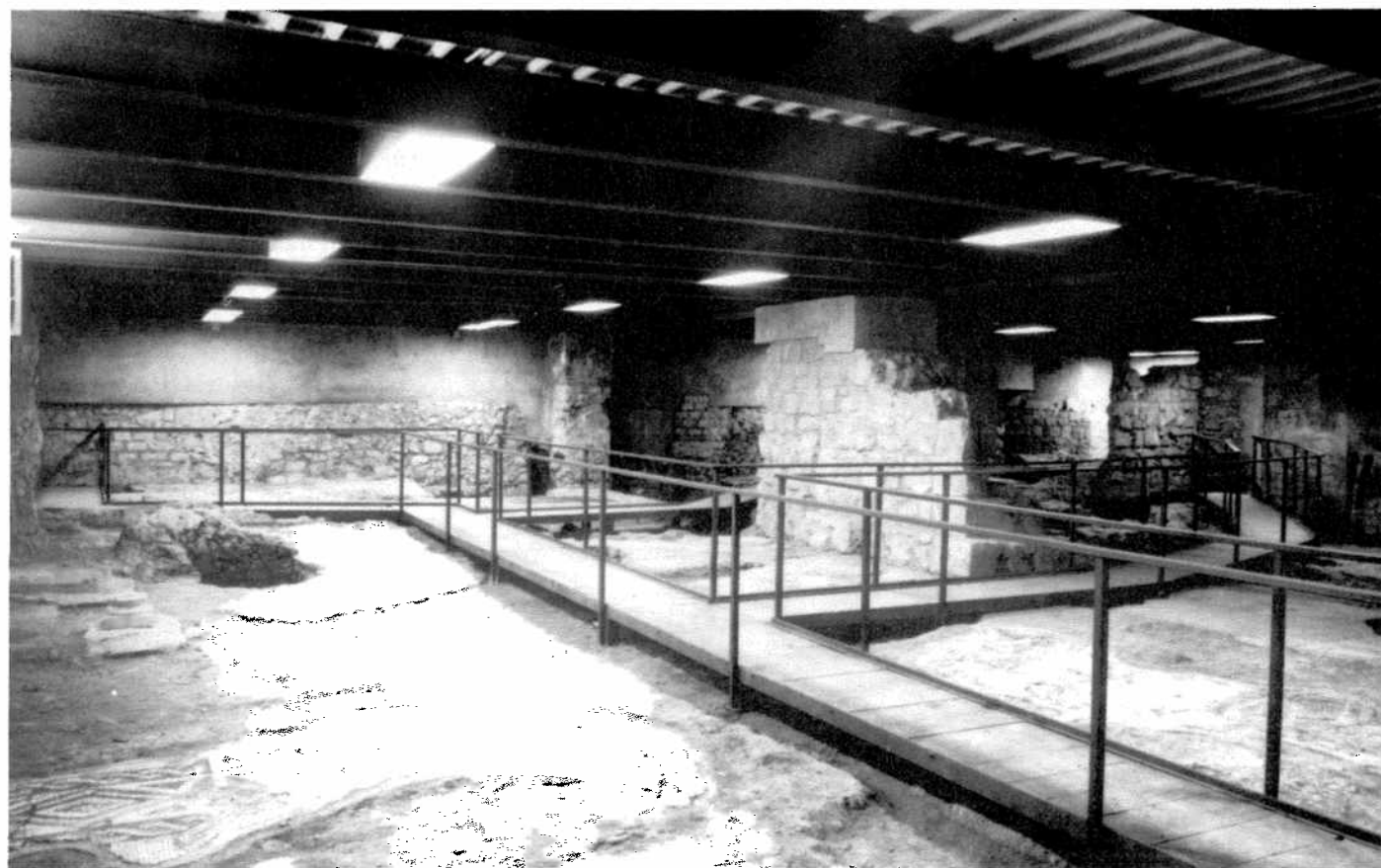
Methodology

The need to reveal the perimetrical columns and arches and the above-mentioned central structure (also with columns) located on the ground floor, rendered necessary relieving the walls of their loads by introducing a new and different type of load-bearing structure. Taking into account the roughly square plan of the entire space, which was divided in two rectangular sections, a special structure was realized for each section: this structure was made of metal and formed by a horizontal surface, which, through a series of beams connec-

ted with a longitudinal beam, is supported by two pillars. In this way, the side walls are not required to bear the weight of the floor. Furthermore, on the side of the inner street, the transversal beams of the horizontal plane extend through the wall and rest on metal pillars placed outside at intervals corresponding to the arrangement of the interior columns. The load of the masonry wall, whose base was cemented and fixed by a pair of metallic structure linked by tie-beams, could then be placed on the transversal beams⁴.

The work began with the cementing of certain parts of the upper-storey masonry as indicated through the sample testing carried out. This testing revealed, among other things, that on the upper floors the central wall (which loaded on the structure composed of arches situated on the ground floor along the central axis) was actually made of three large well-made pointed arches of tufa dating from the Angevin period. In the walling that enclosed them, a passage way, with a Renaissance portal of volcanic stone was discovered (Fig. 18). The work then proceeded with the consolidation—using cement and metal hoopings (not visible)—of the central structure, which has essentially a load-bearing function independent of the walling.

After realizing with particular skill and caution the metallic structure (pillars, beams and floors), it was possible to completely demolish the pre-existent wooden floor as well as all the elements that supported it, including the walls that formed the central spine, which contained a set of extremely interesting columns now brought to light. Subsequently, it



was possible to eliminate the perimetrical wall of the ground floor, towards the inner street thereby revealing the arches and columns, which were perfectly preserved.

The structural and architectural elements thus exposed help us to understand the different transformations undergone by the buildings. La Stefania (Fig. 10) lost a great deal of its importance after the construction of the new cathedral, and, during the Angevin period, its spacious atrium was covered and re-used. During the reconstruction that took place at that time, some perimetrical columns were removed (pillars of masonry were constructed in their place) and arranged along the central axis; above them were placed three large pointed arches supporting a spine wall on which the roof rested (Fig. 11).

Attempting to take further advantage of the space's considerable height about a century later (probably in the early sixteenth century), those occupying the building divided it in two by means of a horizontal floor. In order to create a central support for the floor, a frame, formed by a large wooden beam whose ends were supported by two re-used columns, was built between each pair of central columns. On these beams rested the floor as well as the above-mentioned walling of the upper part (Fig. 12).

In the following centuries, modifications, aimed at more efficiently exploiting the spaces for new and different uses, transformed the building, resulting in the condition which has been described at the beginning of the article (Fig. 13).

Our work permitted the restoration of the large neoclassical salon, on the second floor, and the nearby *Cappella del Cardinale* (where the above-mentioned pointed arches are visible) (Fig. 25). On the ground floor, the large room covered by the metallic structure, has been used to house numerous archaeological finds discovered in the area of the Cathedral and the Archiepiscopal Palace, including the *Calendario Marmoreo* (early eighth century). Since the work is still in progress, further archaeological finds are being made in the areas corresponding to the arcaded sides of the atrium and in other adjoining areas.

THE CLOISTER OF THE FORMER CONVENT OF S. PIETRO MARTIRE

Until a few years ago, the *Manifattura Tabacchi* in S. Pietro Martire (Naples)⁵ was generally considered to be nothing more than an immense ruin that required demolition. In fact, it must be noted that, after the factory's transfer in 1953, the building remained in a state of total neglect until 1976 that is, even after the University of Naples acquired it in 1961.

History

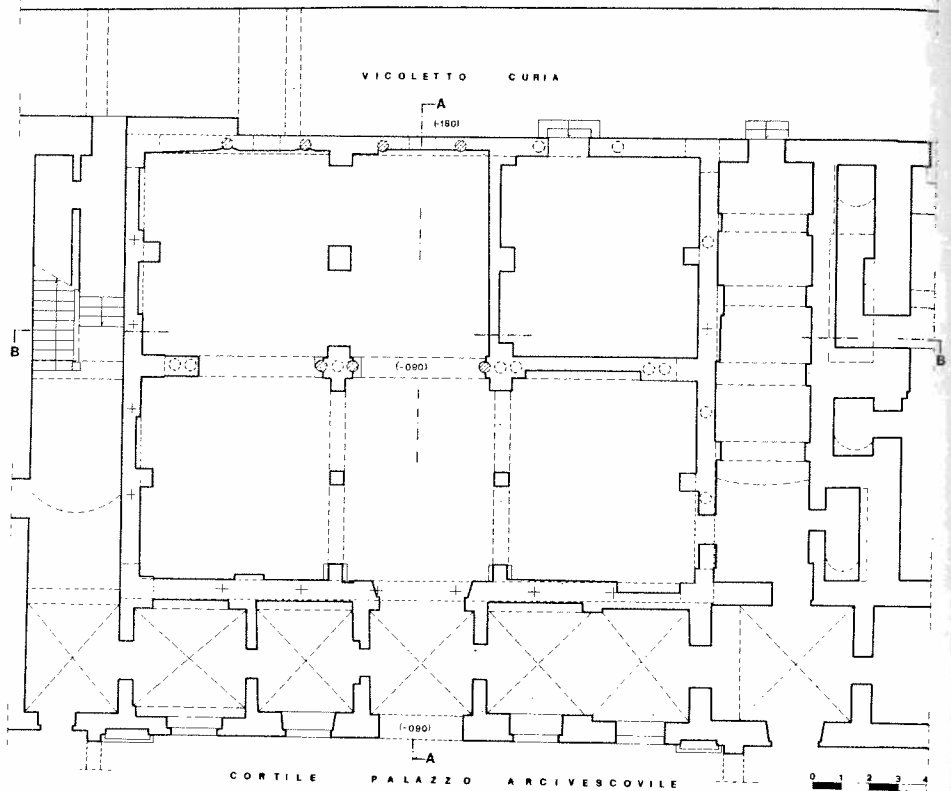
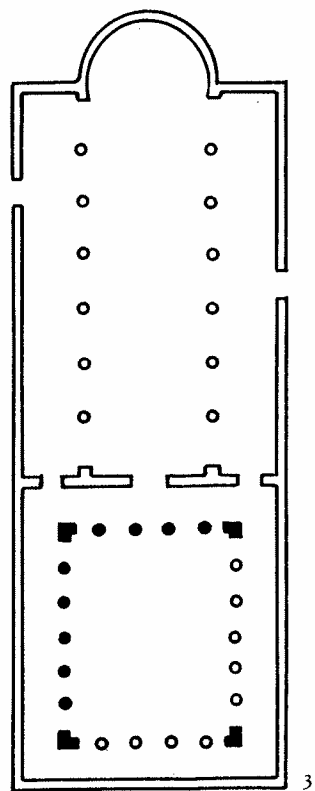
The *Manifattura Tabacchi* was founded in the beginning of the nineteenth century on the premises which, for five centuries, housed a convent of Dominican friars. After the arrival of Napoleon's troops, the Dominicans met the fate of all the other religious orders and were expelled from the convent of S. Pietro Martire in 1808. The care of the church, however, remained in the friars' care. After the necessary changes were carried out, the various machines required for the manufacturing of tobacco—confiscated from workshops located in the adjacent quarter (*Dogana vecchia*)—were installed in the former convent.

The factory began operating on 1 December 1809 and processed through the years with the help of new technological advances. Following the "French decade" and the return to power of the Bourbons, the factory—in full operation by that time—was kept open. A concession was granted from 1842 to 1848 to Domenico Benucci, who restructured and modernized the entire complex. Further substantial improvements were made, and some decades later, after the unification of Italy, the plant was placed under the direct supervision of the State. Restructuring was made necessary by a fire that blazed in the factory from 30 November to 7 December 1880, causing great damage. From 1881 to 1883, the Italian government, intent on maintain the building's industrial function, provided for the complete restructuring of the factory. As a result, at the end of the century, the establishment was operating at full strength. Various massive structures in reinforced concrete (beams, floors, etc.) found in the building, bear witness to further changes executed during the first half of the twentieth century.

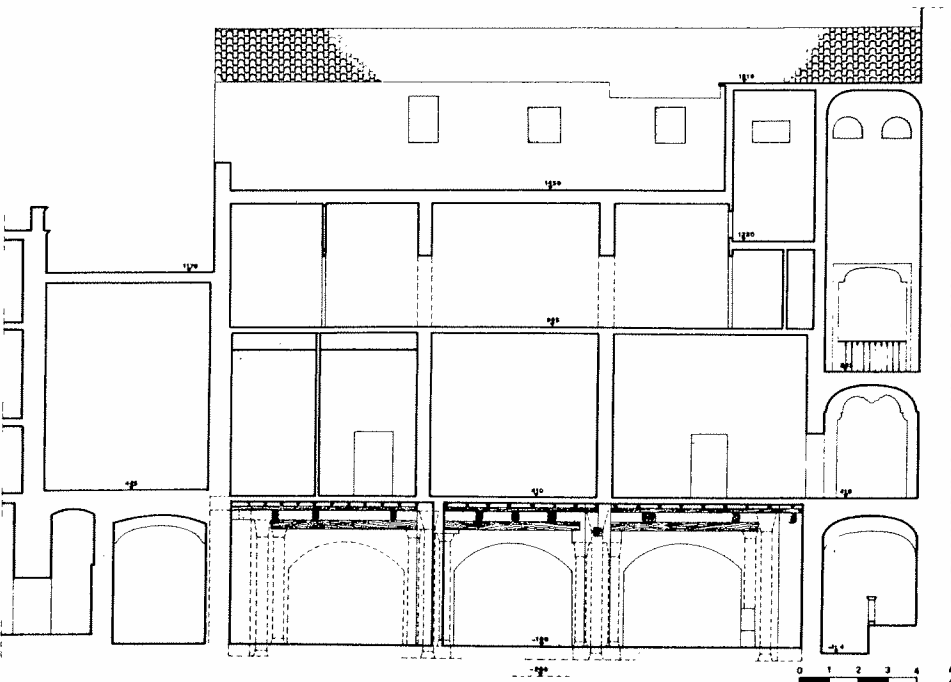
It is, therefore, clear that the industrial building was, at the beginning of the planning phase, the result of an intense and continuous series of additions and transformations—sometimes radical—of the earliest structures of the Dominican convent, carried out over the course of the five centuries that separated the convent's foundation from its conversion into an industrial building.

The convent was founded by Carlo II of Anjou and completed in 1301 according to its modest initial plan; subsequently it was only enlarged but also underwent partial transformation and reconstruction on a number of occasions, sometimes following earthquakes and other natural disasters. Until the beginning of the sixteenth century, the convent lacked a cloister and, in order to conform to the standards issued by the Council of Trent (1545-1563), it was necessary to construct one and to carry substantial changes in the con-

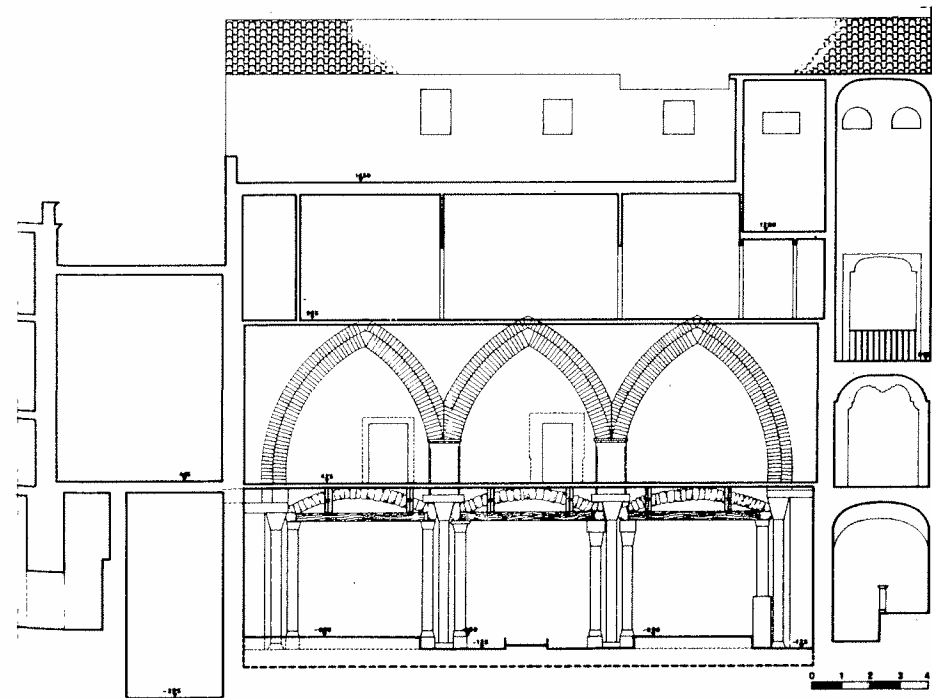
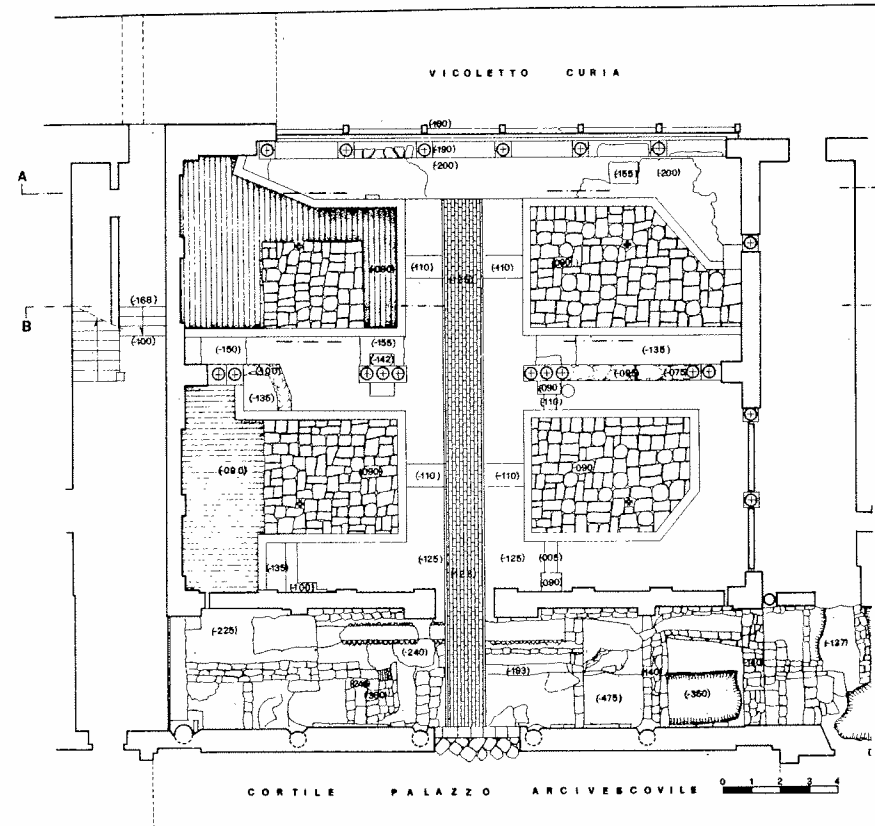
3. Hypothetical plan of La Stefania (according to Tarallo).



4. 5. Former atrium of La Stefania. Plan and cross section (prior to restoration).



6. 7. Former atrium of La Stefania Plan and cross section after restoration.



8. 9. Architectural elements visible on the ground floor of the Archbishop's Palace (prior to restoration).



Successive transformations of La Stefania's atrium
(plans and cross sections):
10. 8th century 11. 14th century 12. 16th
century 13. 18th century.

vent's plan to satisfy various counter-reformatory decrees concerning religious buildings. The long phase of work executed in the sixteenth century (which continued into the early years of the seventeenth century) produced a complete renovation of the convent: the monument was embellished with large collective spaces as well as numerous cells, able to accommodate more than one hundred friars. After a temporary standstill, building activity resumed in the second half of the seventeenth century, and during the eighteenth century, which brought further improvements, including the construction of the two-storeyed cloister and the complete transformation of the church in the baroque style by G. Asarita (1750).

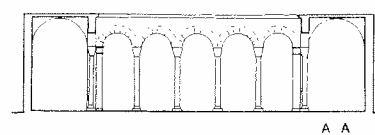
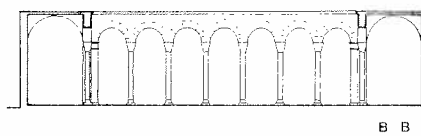
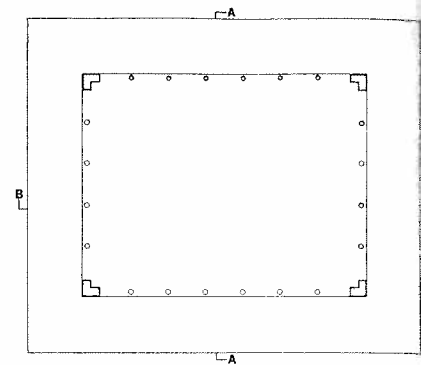
Project Aims

The historical research, which revealed such an intense activity within the complex as well as the resulting richness of the architectural stratification, has provided the basis of the supposition—already formulated in the planning phase—that it would be possible to discover and to expose at least a part of the historical and artistic documents pertaining to the entire factory complex of S. Pietro Martire, whose lifetime spanned several centuries. From the outset, a series of samples taken from specific areas of the building confirmed the existence, within the masonry itself, of various architectural frameworks of volcanic rock, which date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

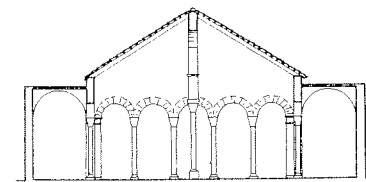
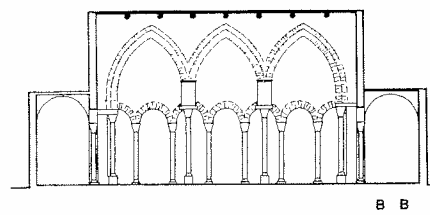
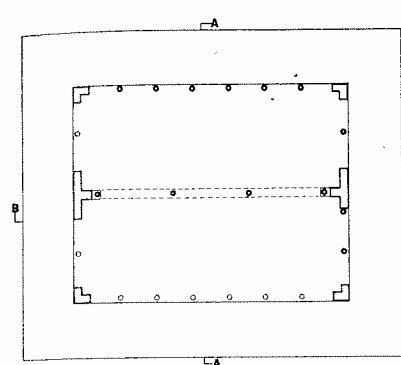
The University of Naples did not want the rehabilitation operation to consist of simply re-using the complex's immense volume; rather they set as their principal goal, the resurrection of the building's surviving historical and artistic value. The university authorities also hoped to use the restored complex to accommodate the Humanities and Philosophy Departments (including a vast auditorium, a library—containing more than one hundred thousand volumes, many of which are rare—and a large reading area).

Methodology

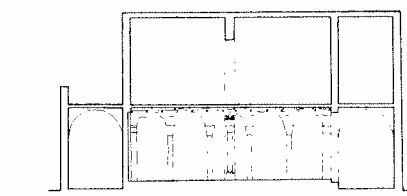
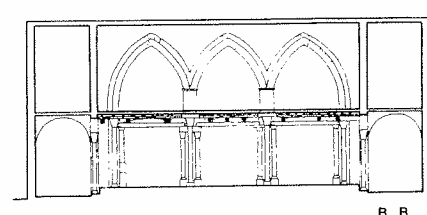
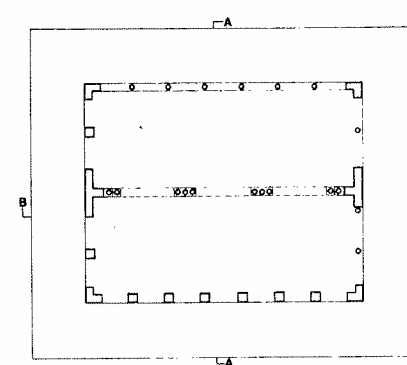
Once the dismantling (not the demolition) of the above-mentioned parts (Fig. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36) was completed—through a series of delicate and carefully executed technical operations—it was possible to more easily recognize the areas of remarkable historical and architectural importance and to distinguish these parts from those offering little interest. The consolidation of the vertical walls and of the great vaulted coverings was executed by placing structures inside the walls so as not to alter the quality of the original



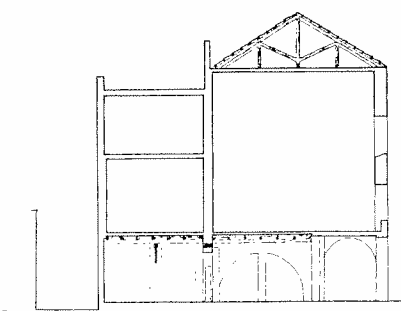
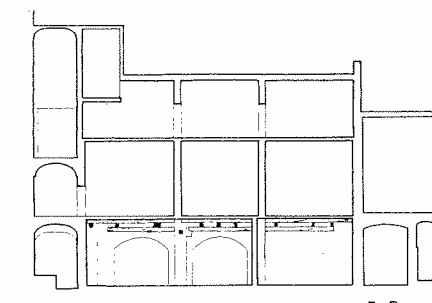
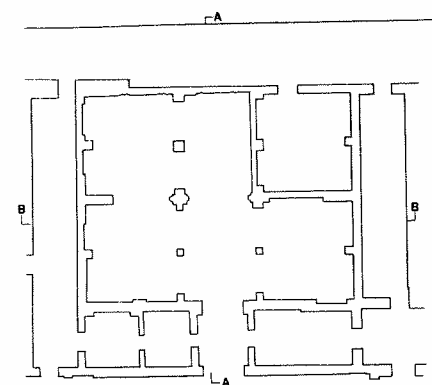
10



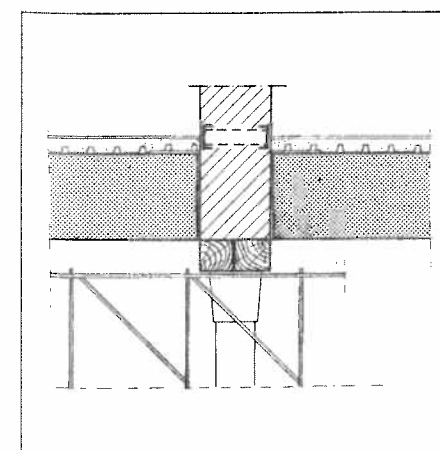
11



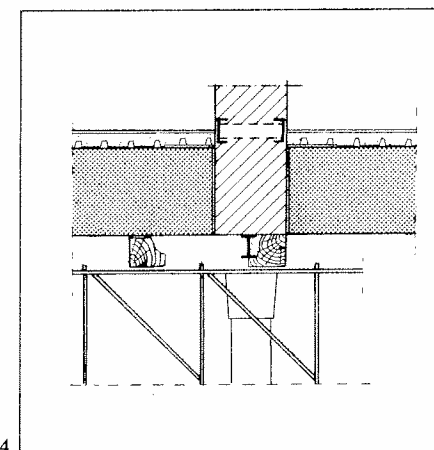
12



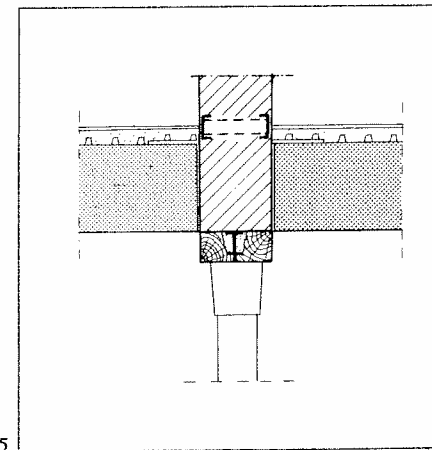
13



14



15



16

14. 15. 16. Former atrium of La Stefania. Phases of structural reinforcement by means of inserting metallic beams in the original wooden architraves.

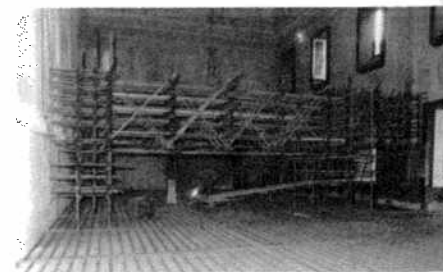
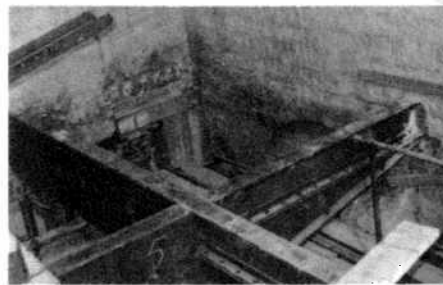
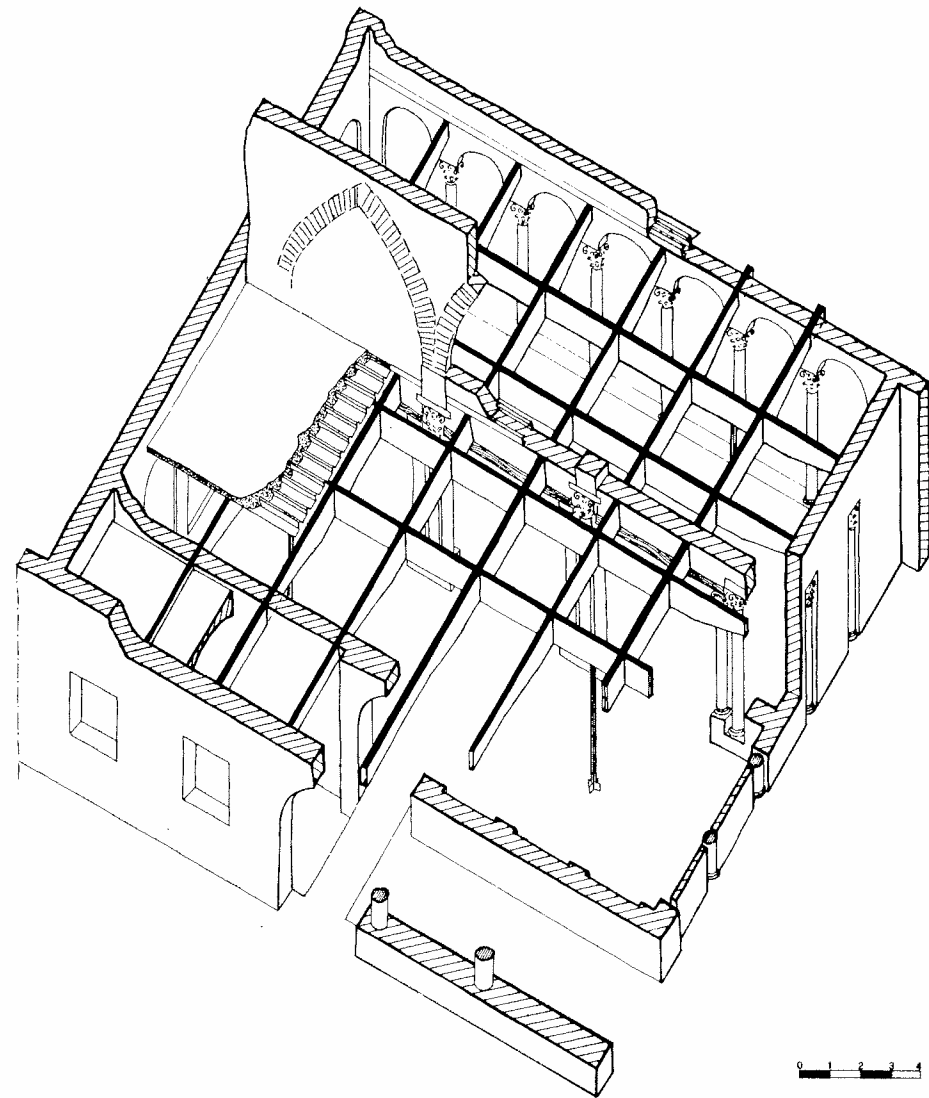
17. Former atrium of La Stefania. Axonometric view (present state).

18. Former atrium of La Stefania. Renaissance portal of volcanic stone discovered in the first floor salon.

19. Former atrium of La Stefania. Construction of the metallic structure.

20. Former atrium of La Stefania. Horizontal scaffolding supporting the walls during the insertion of the metallic structure.

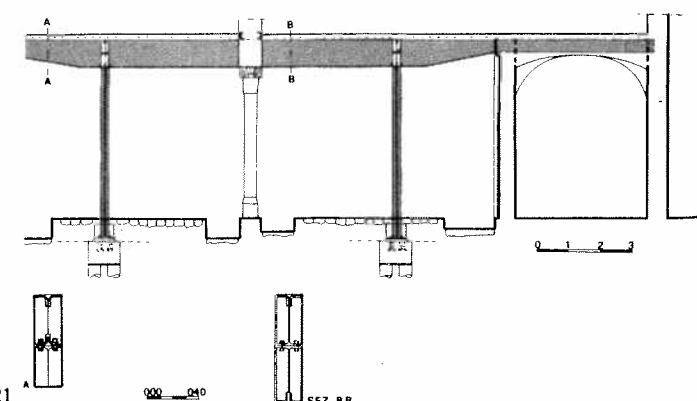
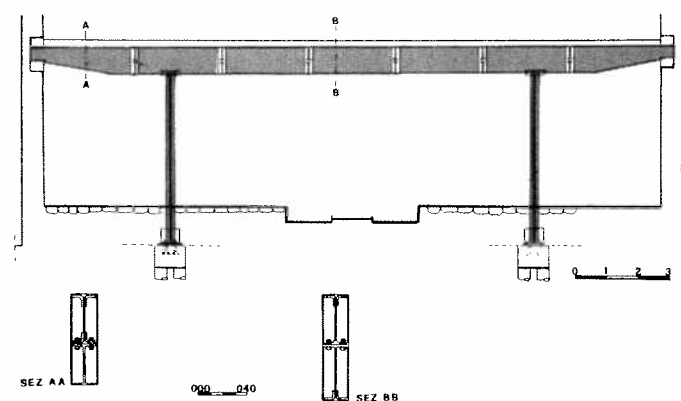
21. 22. Technical drawings of the metallic structure.



18

19

20



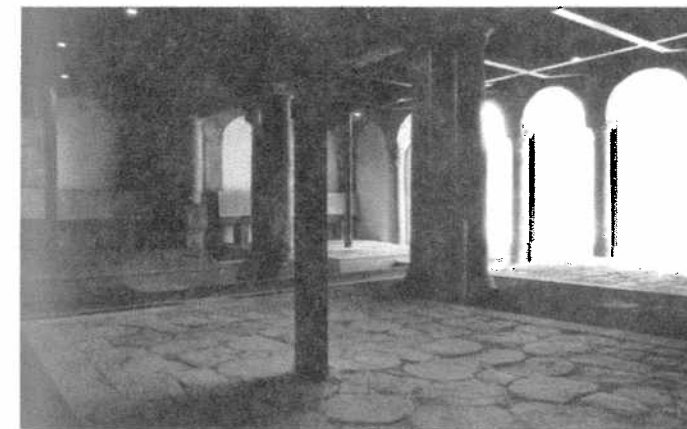
21

22

23. 24. Former atrium of the Stefania. Interiors views after restoration.

25. Cappella del Cardinale. Interior view with the three pointed arches.

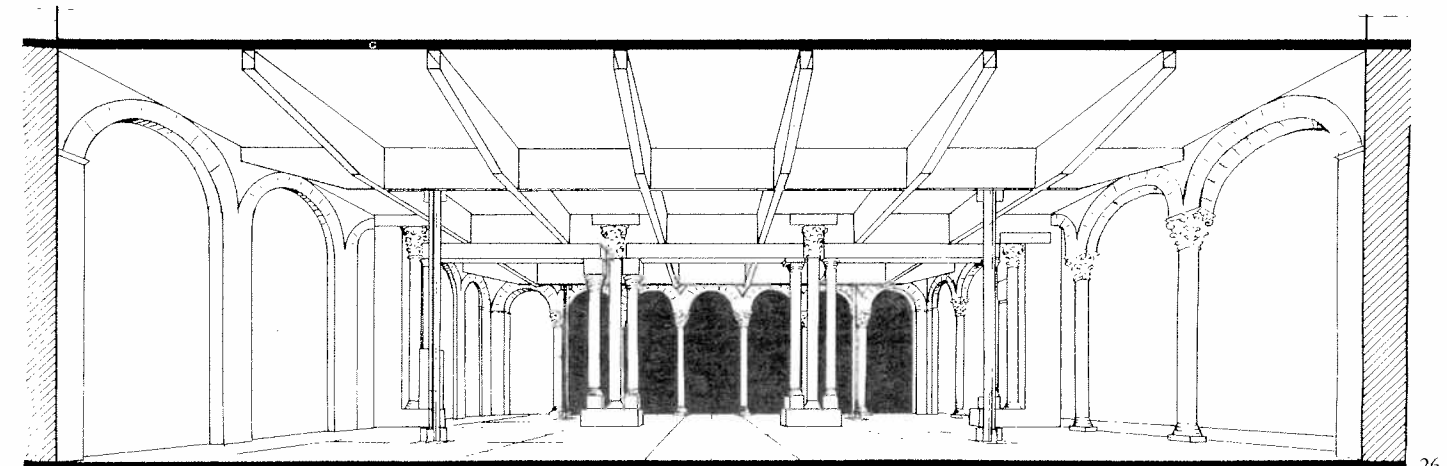
26. Former atrium of La Stefania. Interior (present state).



23

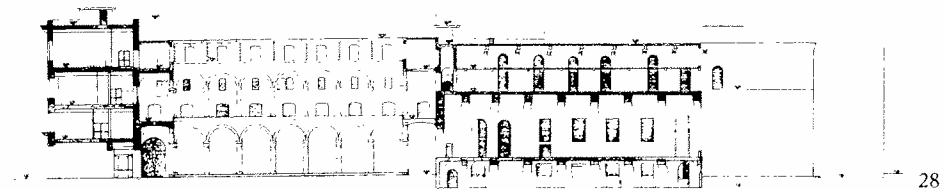
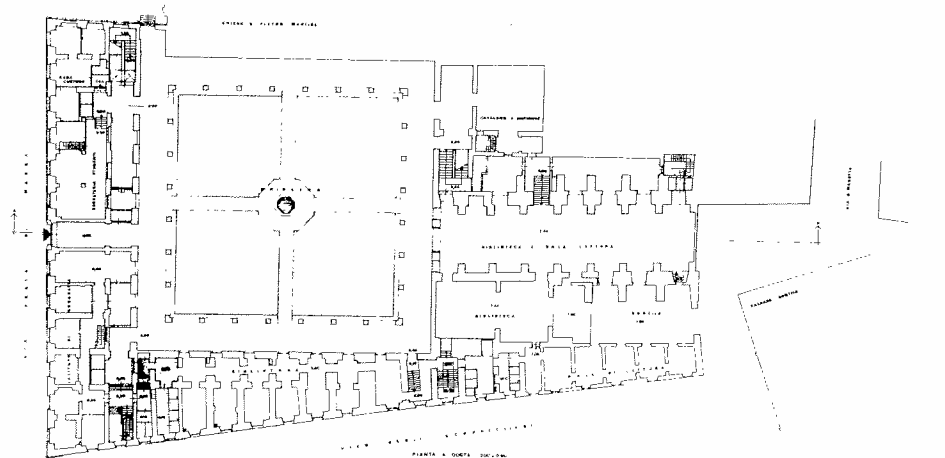
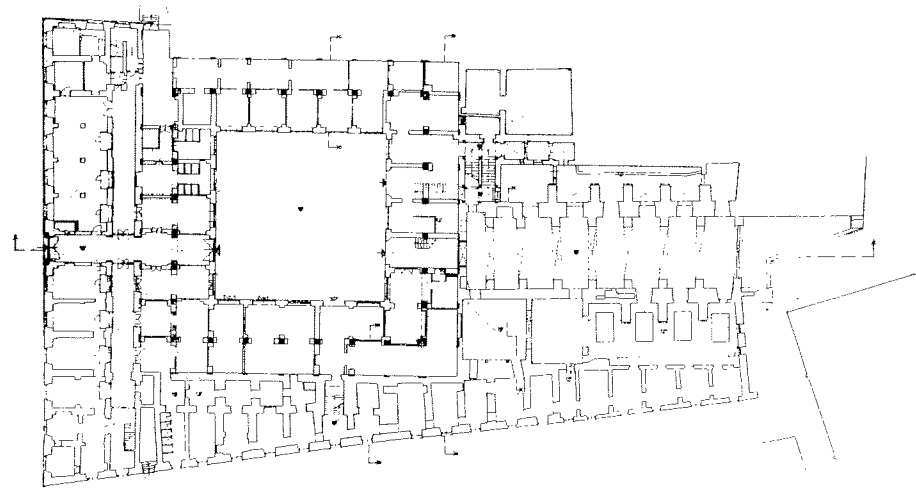
24

25



26

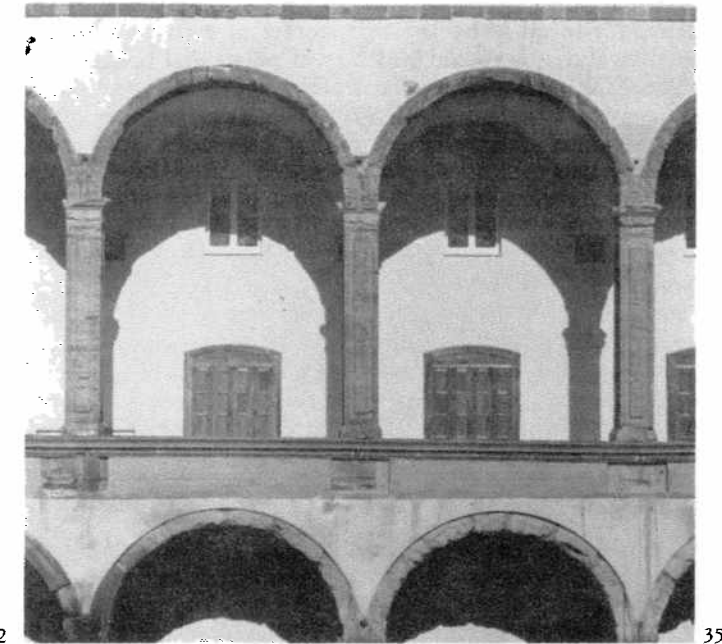
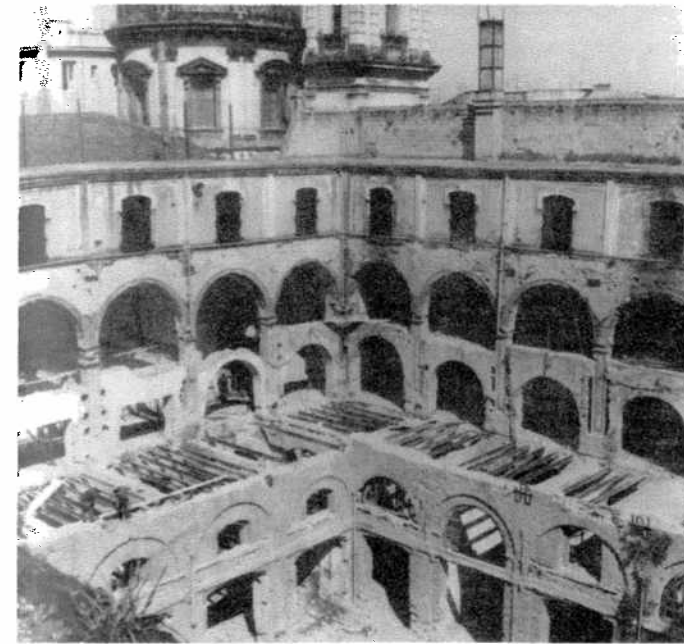
27. Former convent of S. Pietro martire. Plan and cross section (prior to restoration).
28. Former convent of S. Pietro martire. Plan and cross section (after restoration).



29. S. Pietro martire. Depicted in a 17th century engraving (Baratta plan, 1629).
30. 31. S. Pietro martire. Interior views of the cloister (prior to restoration).



32. 33. 34. 35. 36. S. Pietro martire. Phases of dismantling of the masonry structures that masked the cloister's original structure.



37. 38. *S. Pietro martire*. The restoration of a column of the cloister. Replacing lacunae with clearly recognisable parts.

architectural space. For example, to consolidate the framework formed by the two storeys of arches and pillars of the cloister, a special structure of pillars and beams in reinforced concrete was constructed and inserted in the framework (Fig. 39, 40, 41). Within each pillar (lower pillars measure 80 x 80 cm.; upper pillars, 60 x 60 cm.) vertical drilling (approximately 20 metres in length and 15 cm. in diameter) was performed after binding the pillars (made of Vesuvian rock) with metal hooping capable of containing the strains on the horizontal plane caused by the vertical stress produced by drilling. After drilling the hole in the pillars, two steel rods with a diameter of 30 mm. and equipped with special distance devices (one extending the entire height and the other limited to the upper floor level) were placed in the centre. There then followed, a concrete casting enriched with fluidifying EMACO S 55, which also served the purpose of penetrating within possible internal fissures in the stone. On the level of the horizontal plans, and in correspondance with each of the above-mentioned pillars in reinforced concrete to which it was anchored, a small horizontal beam of reinforced concrete was embedded in the back perimetrical wall (previously cemented) by means of a swallow-tailed coupling. It was then possible to rest the floor on these small beams, which relieved the existing masonry vaults of their load. The pillars were linked to each other by the vertical concrete slabs forming the parapet⁶. In this way, the new structure accomplishes all the load-bearing functions, thereby leaving the original architectural elements in the same form and positions in which they were brought to light, without further tampering, dismantling or reassembling. Moreover, the treatment of the stone surfaces of the architectural elements to be restored has been limited to the integration of the essential missing parts (with elements that can be distinguished by their distinctive design) (Fig. 37, 38). In this operation, great care has been taken to avoid reconstructing "anew"—even if technically possible—the monument's architectural elements.

¹ During this restoration work, great metallic structures were built for the roof of the Cathedral. See: DEFEZ, A., DI STEFANO, R., *Strutture in acciaio nel restauro statico del duomo di Napoli* in «Giornate italiane della costruzione in acciaio», Alberobello, 1971.

² See: DI STEFANO, R., *La cattedrale di Napoli*, Napoli, 1974.

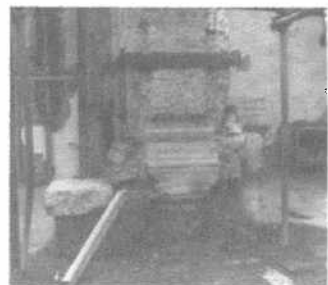
³ See: DI STEFANO, R., op. cit., bibliography.

⁴ The statical calculation has been done by Mr. Pasquale Giancane, Engineer.

⁵ See: DI STEFANO, R., *S. Pietro martire*, Napoli, 1983.

⁶ The statical calculation has been done by Professor Renato Sparacio, Engineer.

Credits: Drawings Mr. Eugenio De Divitiis

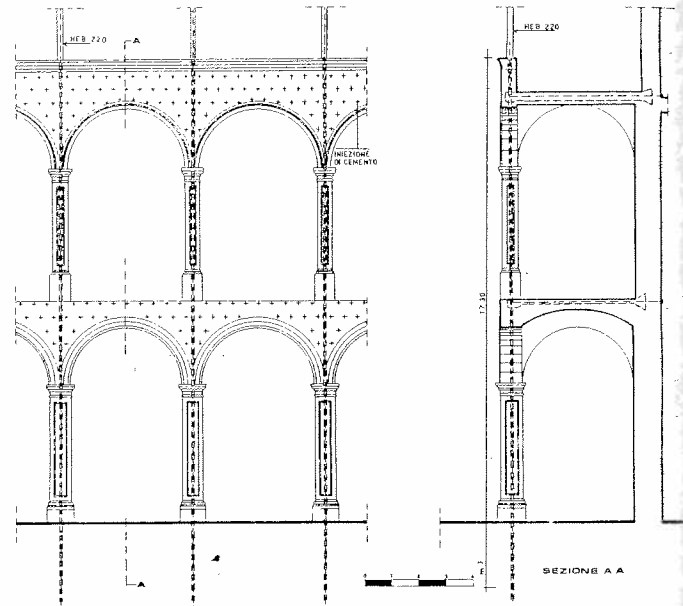


37

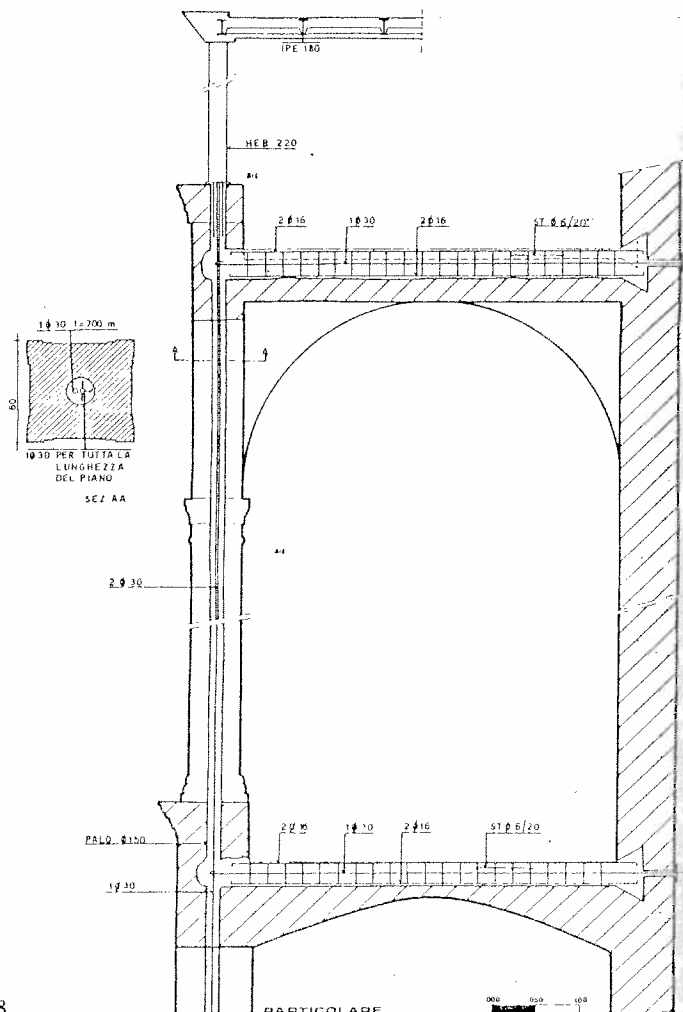


38

39. 40. *S. Pietro martire*. Technical drawings illustrating the strengthening of the cloister's framework using a reinforced concrete structure.



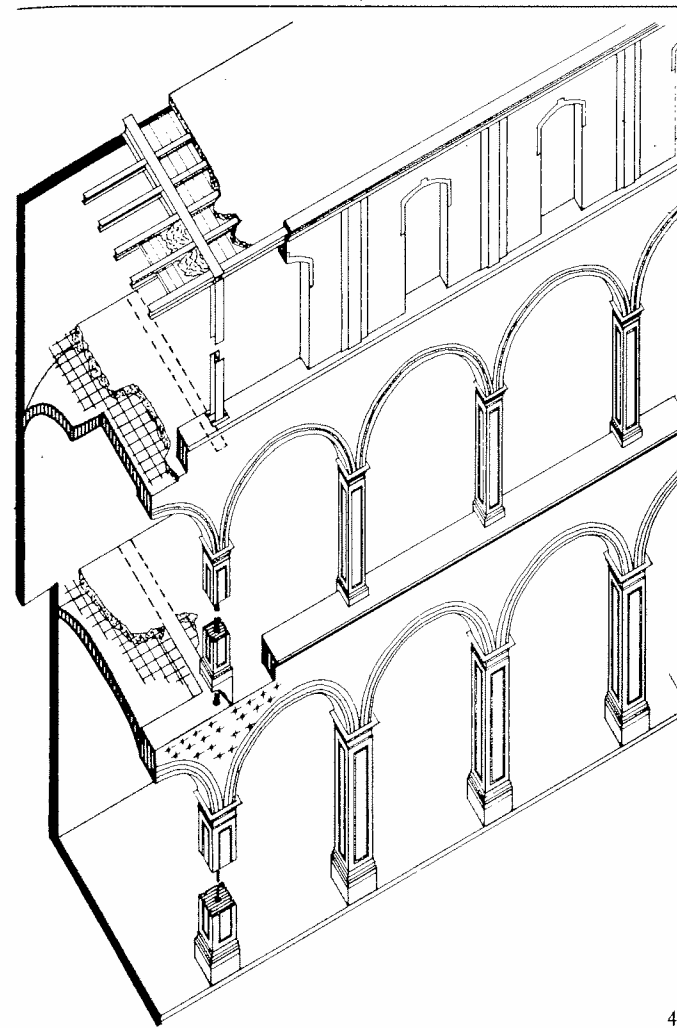
39



40

41. *S. Pietro martire*. Axonometric view of the reinforced concrete structure.

42. 44. *S. Pietro martire*. General views and detail of the restored cloister.



41

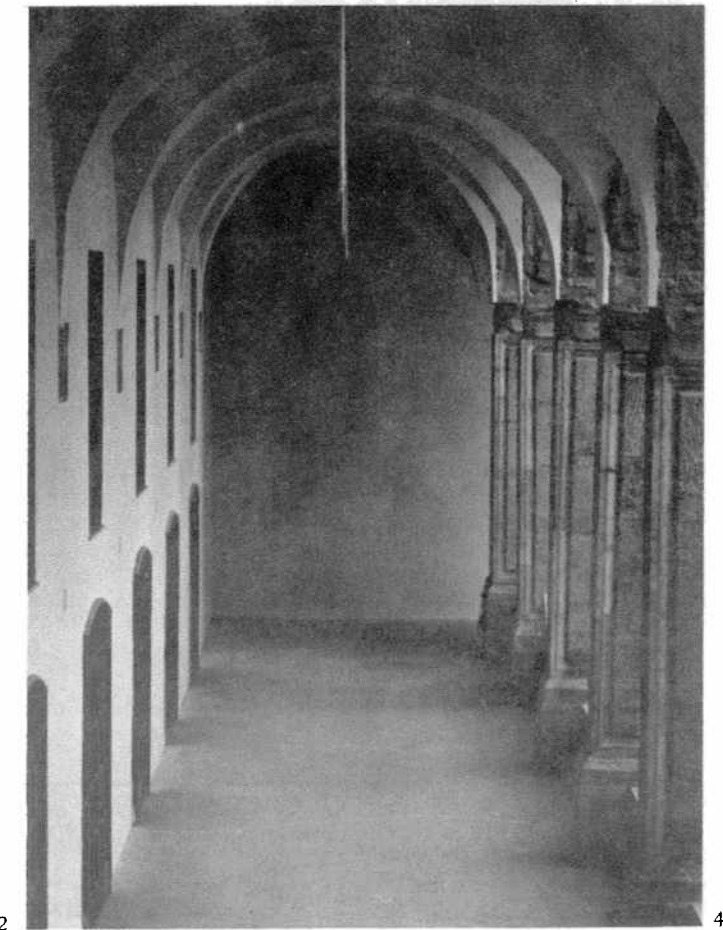


42

43. *S. Pietro martire*. Exterior view of the church and convent. Note that the 19th century facade of the Manifattura Tabacchi has been preserved.



43



44

**“OLD CULTURES IN NEW WORLDS”:
ICOMOS 8th GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OCTOBER 1987, WASHINGTON (USA)**

The eighth ICOMOS General Assembly will take place in the United States October 10-15, 1987. This meeting will mark the first ICOMOS General Assembly to be held outside of Europe and the first to be held in October.

Terry B. Morton, chairman of US/ICOMOS, in inviting ICOMOS members to Washington, D.C., said, “We would like to share our preservation activities and programs with our friends and colleagues from other countries and other parts of the world. We believe that the VIII General Assembly will offer the ICOMOS membership an opportunity to view the public/private preservation partnership which marks such activity in the United States and in Canada as well”.

“Old Cultures in New Worlds” has been chosen as the theme of the symposium which will be a principal feature of the General Assembly. In explaining the theme, Mrs. Morton commented, “Our theme, ‘Old Cultures in New Worlds’, is a metaphor for everything that is happening in the field of preservation and conservation and for everything that is happening to monuments and sites”. The host committee has chosen the theme, a figure of speech and a play on words, in order to provide participants the framework for examining a variety of topics in more specific ways than has been possible in the past. ‘Old cultures in New Worlds’ is a metaphor for geography, for economics, for new techniques and new technology. The theme will provide the context for examining changing philosophies about the cultural heritage and its importance and, at the same time, for examining the impact of changing urban patterns of use and development on monuments and sites. It will also offer a framework within which participants can examine the impact of technology and technical developments on the professional practice of preservation and conservation in every area of the world.

In elaborating on the theme, the US Committee has said that “Old Cultures in New Worlds” means, for example, Spanish colonial architecture in North and South America and the Philippines, or Dutch colonial architecture in Indonesia or Surinam, or British colonial architecture in India,

Australia, the Caribbean or the US and Canada, or Russian vernacular architecture in Alaska. But it also will provide a forum for looking at the problems of the Parthenon and air pollution, or African vernacular architecture in confrontation with the demand for rapid urbanization, or monuments, sites and historic quarters all over the world as they are threatened by vibration caused by automobile and truck or lorry traffic. It will also provide an opportunity for examining the impact of excessive tourism on historic quarters and sites in, for example, Tunisia or Indonesia.

“Old Cultures” might refer to buildings, sites, types of architecture, a long-established inventory system, a long-standing professional practice, or it could mean life styles or cultural patterns.

“New worlds”, on the other hand, could be geographic (as in the cases of colonial architecture transposed to a new settlement area), or environmental (as created by air or water pollution or the silting of canal areas or deltas), or technical or technological (such as new methods for treating or protecting stone, or the various uses of computers in cultural heritage programs, or new methods for recording, such as photogrammetry or aerial surveys for recording archaeological sites).

The symposium will be divided into four major sub-theme groups. One group, addressing “Conservation and Preservation of Monuments, Districts and Sites”, will participate in excursion study tours to nearby Alexandria and its historic district and active urban archaeology project on one day and, the next day, will visit Baltimore, a thriving city undergoing major revitalization in its numerous historic districts dating from the time of the city’s establishment as a major port.

A second sub-theme on “Technology, Techniques and Training in Preservation and Conservation”, will visit the conservation facilities of the National Park Service, the monuments agency of the U.S. Government, and those of the Smithsonian Institution’s major national museum complex. A third sub-theme will look at “Monuments in relation to their natural and built environments and their historical contexts”, and will visit Baltimore and Annapolis, both

port cities, the latter dating from the 18th century. And a final sub-theme group will consider “Managing Monuments as a Natural Resource” with visits to nearby Virginia for examination of the problems of monuments in a rural setting and within Washington itself to look at monuments and historic districts in a thriving major city and seat of government.

Mrs. Morton has announced that the US Committee will issue a call for papers for the symposium on its theme, “Old Cultures in New Worlds”, early in 1986. She has said that she and her committee hope that Icomos members will take advantage of the long notice they are receiving on the symposium to begin now to think about papers they would like to propose for presentation at the 1987 gathering. She said further that “we plan to develop a tight schedule and to follow it closely. We have a particular problem because of the delays in mail reaching the United States and we want to make sure that there is ample time for reviewing, translating and summarizing all the papers before the meeting itself”.

The US/ICOMOS Committee has begun a bulletin on the 8th Icomos General Assembly, which is distributed to chairmen of all Icomos National and international committees for sharing or distributing to their own membership. Any member of Icomos who has questions concerning plans for the General Assembly or the symposium should first inquire of his national chairman who may be able to furnish the necessary information from the newsletter. In addition, details on plans for the 1987 meeting will be made available to all Icomos members in future issues of ICOMOS INFORMATION. “The US Committee looks forward to welcoming Icomos in 1987”, says its president, Terry B. Morton. “We shall give you more news of our plans for the General Assembly as we move closer to the event. In the meantime, we shall continue to send National Committee presidents our General Assembly Bulletin”.

Ann Webster-Smith
Icomos Vice-President

**«CULTURES ANCIENNES DANS LES
MONDES NOUVEAUX»: 8^e ASSEMBLÉE
GÉNÉRALE DE L'ICOMOS, OCTOBRE 1987,
WASHINGTON (USA)**

La huitième Assemblée Générale de l'Icomos se déroulera aux Etats-Unis, du 10 au 15 octobre 1987. Cette Assemblée Générale sera la première à se tenir hors d'Europe et la première à avoir lieu en octobre.

Invitant les membres de l'organisation à Washington, Mme Terry B. Morton, Présidente de US/Icomos a dit: «Nous souhaiterions faire partager à nos amis et collègues des autres pays et des autres parties du monde, nos activités et les programmes que nous organisons pour la conservation qui sont caractéristiques de la politique menée aussi bien aux Etats-Unis qu'au Canada».

«Cultures anciennes dans les mondes nouveaux» est le thème choisi pour le colloque qui sera l'événement principal de l'Assemblée Générale. Commentant ce thème, Mme Morton a précisé: «Notre thème ‘Cultures anciennes dans les mondes nouveaux’ est une métaphore pour tout ce qui touche au domaine de la protection et de la conservation, et pour tout ce qui concerne les monuments et les sites». Si le Comité hôte a choisi un thème en forme de jeu de mots, c'est pour que les participants aient un cadre qui leur permette de traiter une grande variété de sujets, la plus large qui leur ait été proposée jusqu'à présent. «Cultures anciennes dans les mondes nouveaux» est bien une métaphore qui s'applique à la géographie, à l'économie, aux techniques de pointe et à la nouvelle technologie. Le thème offre un contexte qui permet d'étudier, à la fois l'évolution philosophique du patrimoine culturel et son importance, mais aussi l'impact sur les monuments et les sites des transformations survenues dans l'utilisation des modèles urbains. Il donnera également aux participants la possibilité d'examiner les effets de la technologie et des progrès techniques sur l'exercice des professions liées à la protection et à la conservation dans toutes les parties du monde.

Entrant dans le détail, le Comité US a précisé que «Cultures anciennes dans les mondes nouveaux» peut aussi signifier, par exemple, l'architecture coloniale espagnole en Amérique du Nord et du Sud ainsi qu'aux Philippines, ou encore l'architecture néerlandaise en Indonésie et au Surinam, ou bien l'architecture britannique en Inde, en Australie, aux Caraïbes, aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, ou encore l'architecture ver-

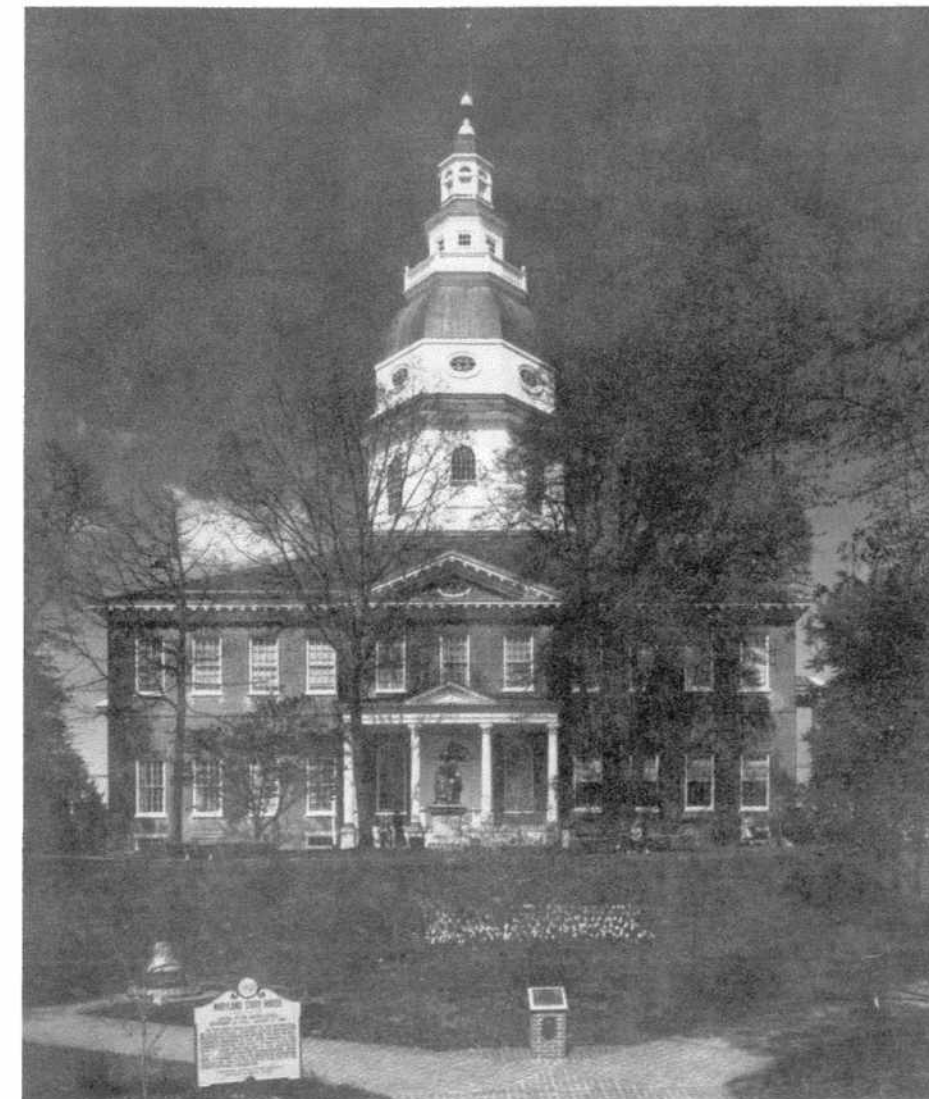
naulaire russe en Alaska. Mais c'est aussi l'occasion d'aborder le problème du Parthenon et de la pollution atmosphérique, celui de l'architecture vernaculaire africaine face à la demande d'urbanisation rapide ou encore celui des monuments, des sites et des quartiers historiques qui, dans le monde entier, sont menacés par les vibrations causées par le trafic urbain. Ce sera aussi l'occasion d'étudier les conséquences d'un tourisme excessif sur les sites et les quartiers historiques, comme par exemple en Tunisie et en Indonésie.

L'expression «cultures anciennes» peut s'appliquer aux bâtiments, aux sites, aux types d'architecture, à un système d'inventaire en vigueur de longue date, à l'exercice d'un métier ancien, mais aussi à des modes de vie traditionnels.

L'expression «mondes nouveaux» peut d'autre part être liée à la géographie (comme pour l'architecture coloniale transposée dans de nouvelles régions), à l'environne-

ment (modifié en raison de la pollution de l'air ou de l'eau, de l'ensablement des canaux ou des deltas), ou bien liée à la technique et à la technologie (nouveaux remèdes pour traiter ou protéger la pierre, différentes applications de l'ordinateur dans les programmes pour le patrimoine culturel, utilisation de nouvelles méthodes pour répertorier les sites archéologiques sur les inventaires grâce à la photogrammétrie et les relevés aériens).

1. Un premier groupe de travail étudiera *La conservation et la protection des monuments, quartiers et sites*; il participera au voyage d'étude qui, le premier jour, se déroulera dans la région d'Alexandria (dont le quartier historique et le projet pour un site d'archéologie urbaine sont d'un grand intérêt), et qui, le deuxième jour sera consacré à la visite de Baltimore, ville en plein développement qui mène des travaux de revitalisation dans ses nombreux quartiers historiques, datant des origines de la ville en tant que port.



The Maryland State House, built in 1772, is the oldest statecapital still in use today. The State House, a National Landmark is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture.

2. Les participants du second sous-thème consacré à *La technologie, les techniques et la formation pour la protection et la conservation* visiteront les installations du National Park Service, le service gouvernemental des monuments, et l'ensemble des musées nationaux de la Smithsonian Institution.

3. Le troisième sous-thème dédié aux *Monuments en relation avec leur environnement bâti et naturel et leur contexte historique*, amènera les participants à Baltimore et Annapolis, deux villes portuaires, dont la seconde date du XVIII^e siècle.

4. Enfin les participants du quatrième sous-thème travailleront sur *La gestion des monuments en tant que ressource naturelle* et feront un voyage en Virginie pour étudier les problèmes des monuments dans les sites ruraux; ils visiteront aussi à Washington les monuments et les quartiers historiques de cette ville importante, siège du Gouvernement.

Mme Morton a annoncé que le Comité US lancerait un appel aux communications début 1986 sur le thème *Cultures anciennes et mondes nouveaux*. Elle a également précisé

qu'elle avait prévu «un emploi du temps très serré qu'il faudra respecter. Nous avons à surmonter un problème particulier dû au délai que met le courrier pour atteindre les Etats-Unis; aussi nous voulons nous assurer d'un certain laps de temps pour recevoir, traduire et résumer les communications avant la réunion».

Le Comité US/Icomos a déjà commencé la rédaction d'un Bulletin consacré à la 8^e Assemblée Générale de l'Icomos, qui a été envoyé à tous les Présidents des Comités Nationaux et Internationaux de l'Icomos afin qu'il diffusent l'information à leurs membres.

Les questions que peuvent se poser les membres sur l'organisation de l'Assemblée Générale ou du colloque devraient être adressées aux Présidents des Comités qui devraient, grâce à ce Bulletin, être en mesure de fournir les renseignements nécessaires.

De plus, des informations complémentaires seront données aux membres dans de prochains numéros d'ICOMOS-INFORMATION.

«Le Comité US attend avec impatience d'accueillir l'Icomos en 1987» déclare sa Présidente Mme Morton. «Nous vous donnerons de plus amples renseignements sur l'organisation de l'Assemblée Générale au fur et à mesure que l'évènement se rapprochera. Nous continuerons d'envoyer le Bulletin de l'Assemblée Générale aux Présidents des Comités.»

Ann Webster-Smith
Vice-Présidente de l'Icomos



The Annapolis Harbor has been the focal point of Marine trades since the establishment of the first boatyards in the seventeenth century. Today the preserved and colorful harbor is an attraction for recreational sailors and tourists.

Mount Vernon Plantation, home of George Washington, stands on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River in Virginia. Built between 1735 and 1787, the house received visitors from throughout the world during Washington's later life. The first nationwide campaign in the United States to preserve an historic building was fought to save Mount Vernon during the 1850's.

NOUVELLES

REUNION DU COPAM (COOPERATION POUR LE PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL MEDITERRANEE), 14 JUILLET 1985 (NAPLES, ITALIE)

C'est à Naples, à l'invitation du Président du Comité italien de l'Icomos (le Prof. Di Stefano, que se sont réunies des personnalités de l'Unesco (M. F. B. Huyghe, représentant la Division du Patrimoine Culturel), du Conseil de l'Europe (M. G. Adinolfi Secrétaire Général Adjoint et M. J. M. Ballester Chef du Cdup) et de l'Icomos (M. A. Daoulati Secrétaire Général, MM. De Teresa et Esteban du Comité espagnol, M. Drocourt du Comité français et Mme Genovese du Comité italien).

L'ordre du jour portait sur la mise au point d'un accord de coopération culturelle pour le patrimoine architectural méditerranéen, qui concerne en tout premier lieu les Comités nationaux méditerranéens de l'Icomos. Les termes de cet accord ont été formulés conformément aux souhaits du Comité Exécutif exprimés lors des réunions de novembre 1983, et aux Statuts de l'Icomos. Le Copam se propose d'être un organisme de liaison entre les différentes organisations qui s'occupent du patrimoine culturel méditerranéen, et un lieu privilégié de réunion des experts et des techniciens méditerranéens de la conservation du patrimoine architectural sous toutes ses formes. Différents thèmes de réflexion ont été proposés qui concernent à la fois les aspects théoriques de la conservation (législation, formation professionnelle) et les aspects techniques spécifiques au patrimoine méditerranéen (techniques de construction, artisanat). Le lendemain, une réunion présidée par M. Parent qui se déroulait en présence des Autorités italiennes, de l'Unesco, du Conseil de l'Europe et de l'Icomos a permis d'illustrer les actions entreprises par chacun de ces organismes pour la protection du patrimoine architectural méditerranéen. La prochaine réunion du Copam se tiendra à Valence (Espagne) du 7 au 9 décembre 1985. Pour toute information complémentaire, veuillez écrire au Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris ou au Prof. R. Di Stefano, Chiesa Trecentesca di Donnaregina, Vico Donnaregina, 26 Napoli (Italie).

RECHERCHE ET DOCTRINE

PROBLEMES DE PROTECTION ET D'UTILISATION DES MONUMENTS D'ARCHITECTURE, 4-7 JUIN 1985, TALLINN (URSS)

Du 4 au 7 juin 1985, a eu lieu un important colloque organisé par la ville de Tallinn et le Comité soviétique de l'Icomos sur le thème des *Problèmes de protection et d'utilisation des monuments d'architecture*.

Les discours d'ouverture ont été prononcés par M. R. Kvell Président du Comité d'Etat pour les bâtiments de la Rss d'Esthonie, M. P. Palu Vice-Président du Conseil des Ministres de la Rss d'Esthonie et M. O. Chvidkovski Président du Comité soviétique de l'Icomos.

Celui-ci a fait un exposé à la fois positif et critique des conceptions de la conservation soulignant le profit que le présent tire de l'analyse des travaux de restauration du passé, et celui dont bénéficie chaque pays grâce aux confrontations des expériences.

Les responsables de la ville de Tallinn et ceux d'Esthonie, en particulier M. Fredi Tomps membre de l'Icomos et de nombreux historiens et architectes de ce pays ont exposé leurs problèmes et fait visiter à leurs hôtes la belle ville baroque de Tallinn qui frappe par sa richesse en monuments et par leur bon entretien. Outre plusieurs membres du Comité soviétique de l'Icomos et des techniciens des monuments des autres républiques, de nombreux Comités Nationaux étrangers avaient été invités et représentés, notamment ceux de Belgique, Bulgarie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Finlande, France, Hongrie, Pologne, Roumanie, Tchécoslovaquie et Yougoslavie. Leurs représentants prirent une part très active aux débats, notamment MM. A. de Naeyer, Mintchev, Moskova, Prakti, Roman, Czerner, Dragut, Sadek et Mmes Curk, Kairamo, et Visankovic-Simic, ce qui donna une expression très largement internationale à la rencontre. Dans son discours de clôture, M. M. Parent, Président de l'Icomos a particulièrement souligné les points décisifs de cette promotion internationale dans laquelle l'Icomos assume des charges déterminantes. Au retour de son voyage à Tallinn où l'avait invité le Comité soviétique de l'Ico-

mos, M. Parent a été reçu à Moscou par M. Ivanov, Vice-ministre de la Culture en présence de M. Chvidkovski, Président du Comité soviétique de l'Icomos. En se félicitant des résultats obtenus à Tallinn, M. Parent s'est fait l'avocat de l'extension du Comité soviétique de l'Icomos dont Tallinn montre, après les réunions de 1983 de Tbilissi et Everan, le dynamisme, notamment grâce à la décentralisation menée par M. Chvidkovski, et qui justifierait l'inscription à l'Icomos de très nombreux participants qualifiés qui assistent à ces rencontres. Sous la direction de son restaurateur, M. I. Makovetski, M. Parent a eu également l'occasion de visiter le chantier considérable du Monastère da Danilov (du nom de Daniel Nevski, fils du célèbre Alexandre), le plus ancien monastère de Moscou, que l'Etat a rétrocedé à l'Eglise orthodoxe qui y installe, sous l'impulsion de l'archimandrite Mgr Evlogly, son centre spirituel et administratif national.

LE PAYSAGE CULTUREL TEMOIN DE L'EVOLUTION HISTORIQUE, 11-17 JUIN 1985, VARSOVIE (POLOGNE) ET VOYAGE D'ETUDE A WROCLAW, POZNAN, GNIEZNO ET AUX CHATEAUX DE LA «GRANDE POLOGNE».

Cette réunion — la première en Pologne au niveau international depuis 1980 — avait pour occasion la célébration du 20^e anniversaire de l'Icomos dont la création eut lieu à Varsovie en juin 1965. Mais en soi-même, la corrélation et l'alternance, pendant toute une semaine, entre les débats et le voyage d'étude en a fait une recherche du plus haut intérêt. Les représentants de huit Comités de l'Icomos ont participé à ces travaux: Belgique, Bulgarie, France, Hongrie, RDA, RFA, Tchécoslovaquie et Pologne. A juste titre cette opération était centrée sur Wroclaw origine de la dynastie des Piast, et sur les deux premières capitales de l'Etat polonais, Gniezno et Poznan. Cette remontée dans le temps, au fil de l'histoire d'un Etat, exprime sur le terrain ses exigences avec une acuité d'autant plus vive que des événements plus récents en bouleversent les données, notamment les sévères destructions de la Seconde Guerre mondiale à Wroclaw et à Poznan.

NOUVELLES

WROCLAW: le rapport sur la reconstruction de la ville (dont le noyau date du XVIII^e siècle) a été présenté par M. Czermer, Président du Comité Polonais de l'Icomos, tandis que M. Malachowicz en commentait la visite. La contribution de la muséographie au thème du colloque était illustrée par le rapport de M. Michalowski, Secrétaire du Comité polonais («Les musées dans les monuments historiques en Pologne»).
POZNAN: sur la route de Poznan, Leszno a témoigné d'un exemple de planification pour une petite ville (rapport de Mme et M. Gruszecki, Vice président). A Poznan même, les débats se sont déroulés au Palais Driatyński (rapports de MM. Kondiela et Bogdanowski sur la restauration de la ville, en particulier de la cathédrale et du château où l'Académie polonaise des sciences conserve avec soin les objets et les livres rassemblés par la famille Zamoysk).
GNIEZNO: un remarquable musée présente l'histoire et le développement de la ville et du pays grâce aux techniques audiovisuelles. La cathédrale de Gniezno a été «débaroquée» vers 1950 et sa restauration est, par la suite, restée en suspens selon le vœu de M. Zakwatovitch. Ainsi cet édifice gothique pose un des problèmes de fond les plus délicats: ce phénomène ambigu d'un «gothique écorché», la baroquisation (XVIII^e) suivie de la débaroquisation (XX^e), face aux tentations opposées de la «regothisation» et de la «rebaroquisation» ou enfin la recherche d'une «peau neuve»... A lui seul ce problème justifierait un colloque entier. Il devra au moins faire prochainement l'objet d'une étude dans ICOMOS-INFORMATION et, pas seulement à propos de Gniezno, d'un débat dans nos colonnes.

VARSOVIE: tout au long de ce colloque itinérant, de très nombreux châteaux polonais, la ferme d'état de Pawiowice et son palais ont été visités, et les participants ont été reçus par leurs collègues locaux et par les Voïvodes des provinces traversées. Le colloque s'est conclu au Château de Varsovie ressuscité, qui a été présenté aux congressistes par le Prof. Gieysor. Le bilan de l'opération a été tracé par M. Czermer, et après l'intervention de M.R. Lemaire sur l'identité culturelle et celle de M.M. Mintchev, M.M. Parent a évoqué les enseigne-

ments de cette réunion dans le cadre de l'évolution de la pensée de la restauration. Tandis que la «mise à plat» de cas tels que Gniezno nous permet d'approfondir notre concept de l'authenticité, l'évolution du contexte sociologique et architectural (impératifs du tourisme, de la réutilisation, popularité croissante de l'archéologie, succès des associations de sauvegarde, avènement du post-modernisme et du goût «rétro», etc...) renouvellent une partie du paysage dans lequel se livre le combat difficile et incessant pour l'authenticité du patrimoine.

■ ADMINISTRATION ET GESTION

LES 20 ANS DE L'ICOMOS ont été célébrés par le Comité polonais qui avait organisé à cette occasion le colloque «Paysage culturel, témoignage de l'évolution historique» [voir «Recherche et Doctrine»]. C'est en effet les 21 et 22 juin 1965 que l'Icomos a été créé lors de l'Assemblée constitutive qui se déroulait à Varsovie. Parmi les éminentes personnalités invitées pour célébrer cet anniversaire, citons le Prof. Lemaire, Président d'Honneur de l'Icomos, M. Parent, Président, M. Mintchev, Vice-président du Comité Consultatif ainsi que Mme Gazzola, veuve du premier Président, et son fils. Une brève cérémonie a eu lieu à la mémoire du Président fondateur Piero Gazzola au cours de laquelle Mme Gazzola a offert au Comité polonais une de ses oeuvres figurant son époux.

Pour sa part, le Secrétariat International marquera cet anniversaire au mois de novembre lors de la réunion des Comités consultatif et exécutif de l'Icomos.

LE VIE DU SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL: deux stagiaires bénévoles originaires des Etats-Unis ont participé aux travaux du Secrétariat International: Mlle Jane Wilson (Smith College, Northampton, Mass.) a travaillé pendant les mois de juin et juillet et Mlle Janet Marants (traductrice, ayant participé à plusieurs chantiers de restauration) pendant les mois de juillet et août. Nous tenons ici à les remercier sincèrement de leur précieuse collaboration et souhaitons avoir l'occasion de renouveler cette expérience grâce au concours des présidents et des membres de l'Icomos.

REUNION DU BUREAU II, 28-30 MAY 1985, PARIS

Le Bureau s'est réuni au siège de l'Icomos sous la Présidence de Monsieur Parent, toutefois, n'ont pu y participer Messieurs Bourke et Silva Telles, Vice-présidents, qui s'étaient excusés.

● **Convention du patrimoine mondial:** une séance de travail a tout d'abord été consacrée au réexamen des propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial qui avaient fait l'objet d'un complément d'information requis au précédent Bureau et permettant à l'Icomos de formuler ses recommandations: 9 biens culturels étaient concernés.

● **Journée Internationale pour les Monuments et les Sites:** le Bureau a enregistré avec satisfaction le succès toujours croissant de la célébration de la Journée Internationale pour les Monuments et les Sites, le 18 avril, de larges échos des manifestations organisées par les Comités Nationaux ayant été transmis au Secrétariat. Le Bureau s'est dit intéressé par l'édition d'un matériel spécifique destiné à la promotion de cette Journée et à la sensibilisation du public dans les années à venir.

● **Réalisation du programme et finances:** le Bureau a noté d'une part que la situation financière de l'organisation demande une très sérieuse attention de la part de tous, car il est clair que les difficultés économiques mondiales amènent un grand nombre de Comités Nationaux à retarder au maximum le règlement de leurs cotisations, et d'autre part que les difficultés conjoncturelles de l'Unesco font peser de graves incertitudes sur une large part de nos ressources. Devant cette situation le Bureau a pris les premières mesures qui s'imposaient pour réduire les dépenses, et a demandé qu'aucune dépense ne soit engagée qui ne serait couverte par une recette équivalente. En outre le Bureau a décidé d'informer immédiatement de la situation les Présidents des Comités et l'Exécutif, afin que des propositions puissent être faites aux prochaines réunions.

● **La politique générale de l'Icomos** était aussi à l'ordre du jour et a été examinée à la lumière des nouvelles difficultés à affronter. Il a été décidé de poursuivre la politique de publication et de s'attacher à pro-

NOUVELLES

mouvoir l'organisation de colloques scientifiques qui permettront de développer la recherche doctrinale.

● **ICOMOS INFORMATION,** dont le n° 1 venait de sortir, a été chaleureusement accueilli par les membres du Bureau qui se sont attachés au cours d'une séance de travail à préparer le sommaire des prochains numéros.

● **Charte des villes historiques:** le Bureau a longuement travaillé sur le document préparé par le Secrétaire Général et a approuvé la méthodologie proposée après avoir introduit quelques nouveaux éléments. Ce travail a été communiqué au Comité International pour les Villes Historiques afin de servir d'élément de réflexion à ses prochaines sessions.

Enfin Mme A.W. Smith a présenté l'avant programme de la 8^e Assemblée Générale qui a remporté l'adhésion des membres du Bureau.

■ NOUVELLES DES COMITES NATIONAUX

BELGIQUE: le Comité national marque les 10 ans du Collège d'Europe (Bruges puis Louvain) par l'organisation d'un colloque international sur le thème suivant: «Problèmes de stabilité dans les monuments historiques», du 19 au 24 mai 1986 [voir le calendrier pour les informations complémentaires].

FRANCE: participation du Comité à deux colloques internationaux: «Quelles politiques pour le patrimoine industriel?», avec le Conseil de l'Europe (22-25 octobre 1985) et «la Régénération des plantations» avec le Comité International pour les Jardins Historiques et les Sites de l'Icomos (4-5 octobre 1985) [voir le calendrier].

GRÈCE: à la suite d'une récente réunion, le Comité a élu à la Présidence M. Doulmas, archéologue, qui succède ainsi à M.A. Agriantonis.

IRLANDE: M.A. Rowan, Professeur à l'Université de Dublin, a été élu à la Présidence, succédant ainsi à M. Murphy décédé au début de l'année. Adresse du Comité: School of Architecture, University College Dublin, Richview, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.
JORDANIE: le président du Comité jordanien, M.A. Hadidi, nous a informé de l'organisation par son Comité d'une exposition

de plans et de photos ainsi que de conférences sur la conservation du site de Jerash, qui est proposé à l'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Un colloque se tiendra d'autre part en septembre sur le thème de «L'Art nabatéen et sa conservation».
MEXIQUE: le 6^e colloque international de conservation du patrimoine monumental dont le thème sera consacré à «Tradition et contemporanéité de la restauration» se déroulera dans la ville de Pachuca-Hidalgo du 4 au 9 novembre 1985. Organisé avec le soutien du Comité national de l'Icomos, il sera patroné par les autorités de l'Etat de Hidalgo [voir le calendrier].

POLOGNE: organisation en avril 1986, en collaboration avec l'Ifla, d'un colloque sur la «Protection du paysage culturel» [voir le calendrier].

PORTUGAL: le Président du Comité est M. Augusto Pereira Brandão et son adresse est la suivante: Faculdade de Arquitectura, Largo da Academia nacional de belas artes, 1200 Lisboa. L'un de ses tous premiers objectifs sera de réactiver le Comité national.
ROUMANIE: le siège du Comité a changé d'adresse et son Président, le Prof. Vasile Dragut, peut être contacté: Piata Scintei 1, Bucarest VII.

ROYAUME-UNI: le Comité a organisé, avec l'aide du Comité norvégien et de l'un de ses membres appartenant au Comité Bois, un voyage d'étude en Norvège du 3 au 11 septembre 1985. ce voyage qui est axé autour des *stave kirke* (églises en bois debout) prévoit la visite de nombreux sites d'architecture vernaculaire et d'églises. Rappelons également le séminaire sur la protection des monuments historiques contre le feu (York, 11-14 novembre 1985) [voir le calendrier].

□ NOUVELLES DES COMITES INTERNATIONAUX

● **ARCHITECTURE VERNACULAIRE:** M.G. Deltchev, secrétaire du CIAV, a reçu pendant une semaine Mme D. Vaillancourt (Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos), venue travailler sur les ouvrages déposés au siège à Plovdiv (Bulgarie) [voir «Information et Documentation»]. Le Comité prépare par ailleurs très activement la réunion conjointe avec le Comité Bois qui

se tient à Sofia du 30 septembre au 7 octobre 1985 [voir le calendrier].

● **ART RUPESTRE:** le Comité se réunit à Saragosse (Espagne) du 25 au 29 septembre pour une assemblée générale et la présentation de rapports scientifiques sur l'état de la recherche accomplie par les membres du CAR dans différents pays. Un colloque est également prévu du 13 au 19 janvier 1986 à La Havane (Cuba) pendant lequel exposition et films seront présentés [voir le calendrier].

● **FORMATTION:** le Président de ce comité, M. Tomaszewski, participera à une réunion sur le thème «Etude des nouveaux besoins, des institutions existantes et des programmes de cours», qui se déroulera à l'Unesco en septembre 1985, avec la participation de Iiep, Ifla, Icom et Iccrom.

● **GESTION DU PATRIMOINE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE:** un membre du Comité représentera l'Icomos à la conférence organisée par l'Iccrom sur les «Mesures préventives en cours de fouille et protection du site» [voir le calendrier].

● **JARDINS HISTORIQUES ET SITES:** organisation à Versailles (France) du 2 au 5 octobre d'un colloque sur «la Régénération des plantations» [voir le calendrier].

● **PIERRE:** un compte rendu du 5^e Congrès international sur l'altération des pierres, qui se déroule à Lausanne du 25 au 27 septembre 1985, vous sera donné dans ICOMOS INFORMATION n° 4.

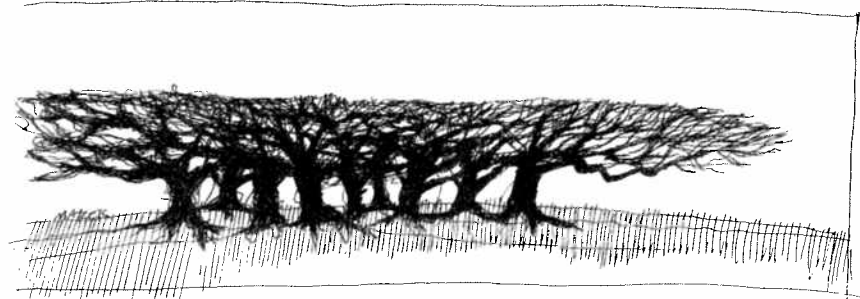
● **SÉISMES:** le groupe de travail qui doit préparer la restructuration du Comité «Séismes» au sein d'un Comité spécialisé sur la consolidation des structures se réunira en novembre prochain, à l'occasion des Comités Consultatif et Exécutif.

Pour toute question concernant les activités du Secrétariat International, des Comités Nationaux et Internationaux et les réunions administratives à venir, écrire à Mme Delphine Lapeyre, Directrice du Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris (France).

■ SERVICES PROFESSIONNELS

□ LA CONVENTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

1. RÉUNION DU BUREAU DU COMITÉ DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, 3-6 JUIN



NOUVELLES

1985, PARIS (FRANCE). La 9^e session du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial s'est tenue au siège de l'Unesco et était présidée par M. Jorge Gazaneo (Argentine, Délégué Général aux Finances de l'Icomos). Parmi les points à l'ordre du jour figurait l'étude des propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

2. PROCHAINES RÉUNIONS EN 1985

Dans le cadre du contract Unesco-Icomos pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, les réunions suivantes seront organisées, par le Secrétariat International avec le concours d'experts afin de guider le Comité du patrimoine mondial dans ses choix:

● 3-4 septembre, Paris (siège de l'Icomos): étude des critères d'inscription des biens d'architecture contemporaine sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

● 26-27 septembre, Tunis (Tunisie): 2^e réunion pour l'harmonisation des listes indicatives des biens culturels des pays du Maghreb.

● 11 octobre, Paris (siège de l'Icomos): étude des critères d'inscription des biens mixtes (culturels et naturels) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, avec la participation de l'Unesco, l'Uicn, l'Ifla et l'Icomos.

● 14-15 novembre (à confirmer), Paris (siège de l'Icomos): étude des critères d'inscription des biens d'architecture industrielle européenne.

● 2-6 décembre, Paris (siège de l'Unesco): 9^e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial.

● date et lieu à fixer: étude des critères d'inscription des biens d'architecture industrielle d'Amérique du Nord, Centrale et du Sud.

Toute information sur la Convention du patrimoine mondial est disponible auprès de Mme Florence Portelet, Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris (France).

□ CONTRATS D'EXPERTISE

ALGÉRIE: dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre des recommandations formulées par M.S. Abdulac à la suite de sa mission en février 1985 à Alger, deux missions vont se dérouler prochainement:

● la première portera sur la possibilité de créer un chantier-école au sein de la Casbah. Les objectifs de cette institution seront d'assurer la formation des artisans et des ouvriers spécialisés de la restauration in situ (expert choisi: M. Soulier, France pour une mission fin juillet).

● la seconde de 6 mois sera accomplie par un architecte expert en restauration qui travaillera en étroite collaboration avec l'équipe de l'Atelier Casbah (expert non encore désigné)

MONGOLIE: un contrat de mission est à l'étude pour l'inventaire du patrimoine de la République populaire de Mongolie.

□ CONTRATS D'ÉTUDE

M. Van der Meerschen (Belgique) a été chargé de rédiger une étude pour l'Unesco sur la «morphologie des médinas maghrébines». Ce document sera publié courant 1986 dans la série Unesco *Études et documents sur le patrimoine culturel*. Sa parution vous sera alors annoncée.

■ INFORMATION ET DOCUMENTATION

Faisant suite à la liste des acquisitions qui était auparavant intégrée aux Nouvelles, le Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos vous propose:

OFFRE SPECIALE

LISTE DES ACQUISITIONS 1982-1984

Ce document de 400 pages est à votre disposition: il comprend les références bibliographiques de tous les ouvrages intégrés par l'Icomos dans la base de données ainsi que les index: auteurs, matières et monuments et sites.

DIFFUSION GRATUITE CONTRE PAIEMENT DES FRAIS POSTAUX:

Europe 50 FF/\$ 6.00 US

Autres: 70 FF/\$ 8.00 US

Adressez votre commande et votre paiement au Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris (France)

1. LES ACTIVITÉS DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION UNESCO-ICOMOS

● Base de données: 11.800 données sont maintenant accessibles à partir des terminaux situés à l'Icom, l'Icomos et l'Unesco.

● Une partie du «fonds ancien» (ouvrages antérieurs à 1981) a été indexée grâce à l'aide de deux stagiaires, dont L. Wynber, néerlandaise qui a analysé tous les ouvrages et périodiques des Pays-Bas et de Belgique flamande.

● Le contrat pour l'indexation qui avait été conclu avec une documentaliste pour une durée de 6 mois n'a pu être renouvelé à cause de restrictions budgétaires.

● 280 chercheurs ont été accueillis au Centre entre janvier et juillet 1985.

● Un nouveau manuel d'indexation pour Cics sera bientôt édité et comprendra les normes de catalogage des documents visuels. Cette mise à jour est le résultat de la coopération entre le Centre de Documentation de l'Icomos et la Division informatique de l'Unesco.

● La rédaction de la bibliographie annotée sur l'architecture vernaculaire a commencé en juillet, après le séjour de Mme Vaillancourt à Plovdiv, et sa publication par l'Unesco est prévue pour 1986.

● Le thésaurus Icom-Icomos: les réunions de travail entre l'expert chargé de sa rédaction et les deux documentalistes de l'Icomos ont permis de mettre au point la classification des 3500 descripteurs. L'harmonisation des listes hiérarchisées de l'Icom et de l'Icomos constituera la dernière étape de ce travail. Fin du travail prévue pour décembre 1985.

■ FORMATION

STAGE DE FORMATION SUR L'ENTRETIEN DES JARDINS HISTORIQUES du 1^{er} février au 30 juillet 1986, organisé par l'Administration bavaroise des châteaux, jardins et lacs, au château de Nymphenburg près de Munich (RFA).

Ce stage est destiné aux ressortissants de la CEE, ayant fait des études horticoles ou ayant une pratique professionnelle de jardinier.

Une bourse mensuelle de 500 DM sera attribuée aux participants. Dossiers et demandes d'information sont à envoyer avant le 31 octobre 1985 à l'adresse suivante: Bayerische Verwaltung der Staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen Gartenabteilung, Schloss Nymphenburg, D-8000 München (RFA).

NEWSLETTER

COPAM MEETING (COOPERATION FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA), 14 JULY 1985 (NAPLES, ITALY)

On the invitation of the President of the Italian National Committee, Prof. Di Stefano, the following figures gathered in Naples: from Unesco, Mr. F.B. Huyghe, representing the Cultural Heritage Division; from the Council of Europe, Mr. G. Adinolfi, Assistant Secretary General and Mr. J.M. Ballester, Head of the Cdup; from Icomos, Mr. A. Daoulati, Secretary General, Messers. De Teresa and Esteban, Spanish Committee, Mr. D. Drocourt, French Committee and Mrs. Genovese, Italian Committee.

The agenda focused on finalizing an agreement for cultural cooperation in regard to the mediterranean cultural heritage, which, above all, concerns the Icomos National Committees of the Mediterranean countries. The terms of this agreement were formulated in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Executive Committee during its meetings in November 1983, and with the Statutes of Icomos. Copam aims to act as a liaison body for the various organizations dealing with the mediterranean cultural heritage, and a special meeting place for mediterranean experts involved in the conservation of the architectural heritage in all its forms.

Different topics for study were proposed; these deal with theoretical aspects of conservation (legislation, professional training) as well as technical aspects particularly relevant to the mediterranean heritage (building techniques, crafts).

The following day, a meeting chaired by Mr. Parent and attended by Italian authorities, and representatives from Unesco, the Council of Europe and Icomos provided the opportunity to present the action undertaken by each of these bodies for the protection of the mediterranean architectural heritage. The next Copam meeting will be held in Valencia (Spain) from 7 to 9 December 1985.

For further information, please, write to the Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue Temple 75003 Paris or to Prof. Di Stefano, Chiesa Trecentesca di Don-

du naregina, Vico di Donnaregina, Napoli (Italy).

■ RESEARCH AND DOCTRINE

□ PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS JUNE 4th-7th 1985, TALLINN (U.S.S.R.)

On June 4th-7th, 1985 took place an important symposium organized by the city of Tallinn and the Soviet Committee of Icomos on the theme of "Problems of Protection and Use of Architectural Monuments".

The welcoming addresses were made by Mr. R. Kvell, President of the State Committee for Buildings of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr. P. Palu, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian S.S.R. and Mr. Chvidkovski, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Icomos.

Mr. Chvidkovski gave an exposé that was both critical and positive about conceptions of conservation, and stressed the advantages that the present can draw from analysis of past restoration and the benefits for all countries of comparing experiences.

The authorities of the city of Tallinn and Estonia, especially Mr. Fredi Tomps, a member of Icomos, and numerous historians and architects of the Republic, described local problems. They also showed their guests the handsome Baroque part of Tallinn, which is striking on account of the richness of its monuments and their excellent maintenance.

Besides several members of the Soviet Committee of Icomos and experts on monuments from other republics, many foreign National Committees were invited. There were representatives from Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. They took a very active part in the discussions; this was especially true of Messrs A. de Naeyer, Mintchev, Moskova, Präkti, Roman, Czerner, Dragut, Sadek and Mesdames Curk, Kairamo and Visankovic-Simic. This gave the meeting a particularly

international character. In the closing address Mr. M. Parent, President of Icomos, underlined the highlights of this international activity in which Icomos has a determining role.

Returning from Tallinn, where the Soviet Committee of Icomos had invited him, Mr. Parent was received at Moscow by Mr. Ivanov, Vice-Minister of Culture, in the presence of Mr. Chvidkovski, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Icomos. Expressing his appreciation of the results obtained at Tallinn, Mr. Parent defended the idea of enlarging the Soviet Committee of Icomos: the Tallinn meeting, coming after the meetings in Tbilisi and Everan in 1983, demonstrates the dynamism inherent in the decentralization carried out by Mr. Chvidkovski; this would seem to justify membership with Icomos on the part of the many qualified participants at these symposia. Mr. Parent had the opportunity of being given a guided tour of the Monastery of Danilov (named after Daniel, son of the celebrated Alexander Nevski) by Mr. I. Makovetski, its restorer. The oldest monastery in Moscow, Danilov was ceded by the State back to the Orthodox Church which, under the direction of the Archimandrite Monseigneur Evlogly, has become its spiritual centre and the seat of its national administration.

□ THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE — WITNESS TO HISTORICAL EVOLUTION, JUNE 11th-17th 1985, WARSAW (POLAND), AND STUDY TOUR AT WROCLAW, POZNAN, GNIEZNO, AND THE CASTLES OF "GREAT POLAND"

This meeting, the first international symposium of this kind in Poland, since 1980, was the occasion to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of Icomos, which was created at Warsaw in June 1965. The alternance and correlation between discussions and the study tour over an entire week made the occasion an outstanding one in terms of interest. The representatives of eight Icomos Committees (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, the G.D.R., the F.R.G., Czechoslovakia and Poland) took part in the symposium and the tour.

NEWSLETTER

Fittingly enough, the week was centred around Wroclaw, home of the Piast dynasty, and the first two capitals of the Polish state, Gniezno and Poznan. This voyage through time and across the history of a state was all the more demanding in that more recent events have left their awesome mark on the heritage — notably the terrible devastation caused during the Second World War at Wroclaw and Poznan.

WROCLAW: The report on the reconstruction of the city (whose centre dates from the 18th century) was presented by Mr. Czerner, Chairman of the Polish Committee of Icomos, while Mr. Malachowicz acted as guide for the tour. The contribution of museography to the theme of the symposium was provided by the report of the Mr. Michalowski, Secretary of the Polish Committee ("Museum in Poland's Historic Monuments").

POZNAN: Located on the road to Poznan, Leszno is an example of small-town planning (report of Mrs. and Mr. Gruszecki, Vice-President). At Poznan itself the meeting was held at the Driatyryski Palace (reports of Messrs Kondiela and Bogdanowski on the restoration of the city, in particular the cathedral and the castle where the Polish Academy of Sciences maintains with care the works of art and books collected by the Zamoyk family).

GNIEZNO: A remarkable museum traces the history and development of the town and region by means of audio-visual techniques. The Baroque additions to the cathedral of Gniezno were removed around 1950 and its restoration was deferred in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Zakwatovitch. This Gothic edifice raises basic problems of a very sensitive nature. There is the ambiguous phenomenon of "denuded Gothic" (*gothique écorché*) followed by Baroque additions in the 18th century, followed in turn by the removal of those additions in the 20th century. On top of this are the opposing temptations of "regothisation" and "rebaroquisation", not to forget the search for a "new skin"... Alone this problem would need an entire symposium to itself. It will be the subject of an article in the near future in *ICOMOS INFORMATION*, as well as an exchange of viewpoints that will concern more than Gniezno.

WARSAW: Throughout this peripatetic symposium the participants visited a great many castles, as well as the state farm of Pawiowice and its palace. The participants were welcomed by local conservationists and the Voivodes of the provinces crossed. The symposium ended at the resurrected Castle of Warsaw, which was shown to the participants by Professor Gieysator. The results of the operation were outlined by Mr. Czerner. After the paper of Mr. R. Lemaire on "cultural identity" and that of Mr. M. Mintchev, Mr. M. Parent summarized the lessons of this meeting within the context of the evolution of restoration thought. Whereas the "levelling" evident in such cases as Gniezno allows us to deepen our conception of authenticity, the evolution of the sociological and architectural setting (imperatives of tourism, re-use, increasing popularity of archaeology, success of protection organizations, emergence of post-modernism and the taste for nostalgia, etc.) renew that part of the landscape where the authenticity of heritage wages its difficult and ceaseless combat.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF ICOMOS was celebrated by the Polish Committee with a symposium on "The Cultural Landscape — Witness to Historical Evolution" [see Research and Doctrine]. The location was fitting, as Icomos was created at Warsaw by a Constitutive Assembly June 21st-22nd 1965.

Among the eminent figures invited to this celebration should be mentioned Professor Lemaire, Honorary President of Icomos; Mr. Parent, President; Mr. Mintchev, Vice-President of the Advisory Committee; Mrs. Gazzola, widow of Icomos founding President, and her son. A brief ceremony was held in memory of Piero Gazzola during which Mrs. Gazzola presented the Polish Committee a portrait of her husband painted by her.

The International Secretariat will celebrate this anniversary in Novembre on the occasion of the meetings of the Advisory and Executive Committees of Icomos.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT: Two voluntary trainees from the United States have taken part in the work of the Secretariat — Ms. Jane Wilson (Smith College, Northampton, Mass.) in June and July, and Ms. Janet Marantz (a certified translator who has also worked on several restoration sites) in July and August. We would like to express our sincerest thanks to them for their precious aid, and we hope that through the efforts of the Chairmen and other members of Icomos other trainees will be working with us in the future.

MEETING OF BUREAU II, MAY 28th-30th 1985, PARIS

The Bureau met at the headquarters of Icomos, where it was chaired by Mr. Parent. Messrs Bourke and Silva Telles, Vice-Presidents, excused themselves for not being able to attend.

● **World Heritage Convention:** A working session was devoted to the re-examination of nominations to the World Heritage List that the preceding Bureau had asked be completed by supplementary information. Icomos was thus able to make recommendations for nine cultural properties.

● **International Day for Monuments and Sites:** The Bureau noted with satisfaction the ever increasing success of the celebration of International Day for Monuments and Sites (April 18th), considerable information about the events organized by the National Committees having been sent in to the Secretariat. The Bureau expresses its interest in the production of support materials to promote the celebration and public awareness in the years to come.

● **Implementation of Programme, Finances:** The Bureau noted that the financial situation of the organization requires the serious attention of all, because it is clear that worldwide economic problems have caused a large number of National Committees to delay considerably payment of their fees. The problems faced presently by Unesco may have serious repercussions on a large part of our financial support. To meet this situation the Bureau decided to inform the Executive Committee and the Chairmen of the Committees about the difficul-

NEWSLETTER

ties immediately so they can come forth with proposals at the next meetings.

● The general policy of Icomos was also on the agenda and was examined in the light of the new problems that must be confronted. It was decided to continue the publication policy and promote the organization of symposia in the interest of developing doctrinal research.

● The first issue of *ICOMOS INFORMATION* had just come out, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the members of the Bureau. One working session was devoted to preparing the table of contents of up-coming issues.

● **Charter of Historic Towns:** The Bureau spent a session on the working document prepared by the Secretary-General and approved the suggested methodology after introducing several new elements. This work has been sent to the International Committee on Historic Towns as a contribution to theoretical reflection for the Committee's next meetings.

● Mrs. Ann Smith, Vice-President, outlined the advance programme for the 8th General Assembly, which received the approbation of the members of the Bureau.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

BELGIUM: The National Committee will celebrate the first decade of the College of Europe (Bruges, moved later to Louvain) by holding an international symposium on "Problems of Stability for Historic Monuments", May 19th-24th 1986 [see Calendar for supplementary information].

FRANCE: The Committee will participate in two international symposia — "Which Policies for Industrial Heritage?" (with the Council of Europe) October 22th-25th 1985, and "The Regrowth of Historic Gardens, October 4th-5th 1985, with the International Committees on Historic Gardens and Sites [see Calendar].

GREECE: Following a recent meeting the Committee elected Mr. Doumas, an archaeologist, as Chairman. He succeeds Mr. Agriantonis in this post.

IRELAND: After the recent decease of Prof. Murphy the Irish Committee has been reorganized. Mr. Rowan, Professor at

the University of Dublin, is the new President. He can be written at the School of Architecture, University College Dublin, Richview, Clonskeagh Dublin 14.

JORDAN: Mr. A. Hadidi, Chairman of the Jordanian Committee, has informed us that his Committee has organized an exhibition of maps and photos, as well as lectures on the conservation of the site of Jerash, proposed for nomination to the World Heritage List. Furthermore, a symposium will be held in September on "Nabatean Art and Its Conservation".

MEXICO: The 6th International Symposium on the Conservation of Architectural Heritage will be devoted to "Tradition and Contemporaneity of Restoration". It will be held at Pachuca-Hidalgo, November 4th-9th 1985. Organized with the help of the National Committee, it will be sponsored by the authorities of the State of Hidalgo [see Calendar].

POLAND: Organization in April 1986 with the collaboration of Ifla, of a symposium on "Protection of the Cultural Landscape" [see Calendar].

PORTUGAL: The new Chairman of the Committee is Prof. Augusto Pereira Brandao. His address is Largo da Academia Nacional de Belas Artes, 1200 Lisboa. One of his first objectives is to reactivate the National Committee.

ROMANIA: The Chairman, Prof. Vasile Dragust, may be written at the Committee's new headquarters — Piata Scinteii 1, Bucharest VII.

UNITED KINGDOM: With the help of the Norwegian National Committee and a Norwegian member of the Wood Committee, the U.K. Committee has organized a study tour in Norway of stave churches, September 3rd-11th 1985. Numerous visits of vernacular architecture and churches are planned.

We also remind our members of the seminar on the Protection of Historic Monuments against Fire at York, November 11th-14th 1985 [see Calendar].

NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

● **VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE:** Mr. G. Deltchev, Secretary of this Com-

mittee, received a member of the Unesco Icomos Documentation Centre for a week. Mrs. D. Vaillancourt went to the Committee headquarters at Plovdiv (Bulgaria) to work on its collection [see Information and Documentation]. This Committee is preparing the meeting to be held conjointly with the Wood Committee at Sophia, September 30th-October 7th 1985 [see Calendar].

● **ROCK ART:** The Committee is meeting at Saragossa (Spain), September 25th-29th for its general assembly and the presentation of scientific reports on the research carried out by Car members in various countries. An exhibition and symposium have also been planned, January 13th-19th 1986 at Havana, Cuba. Films will also be shown on this occasion [see Calendar].

● **TRAINING:** The Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Tomaszewski, will take part at a meeting on the "Study of New Needs, Existing Institutions and Course Programmes" at Unesco in September 1985. Iiep, Ifla, Icom, and Icomos will participate at this meeting.

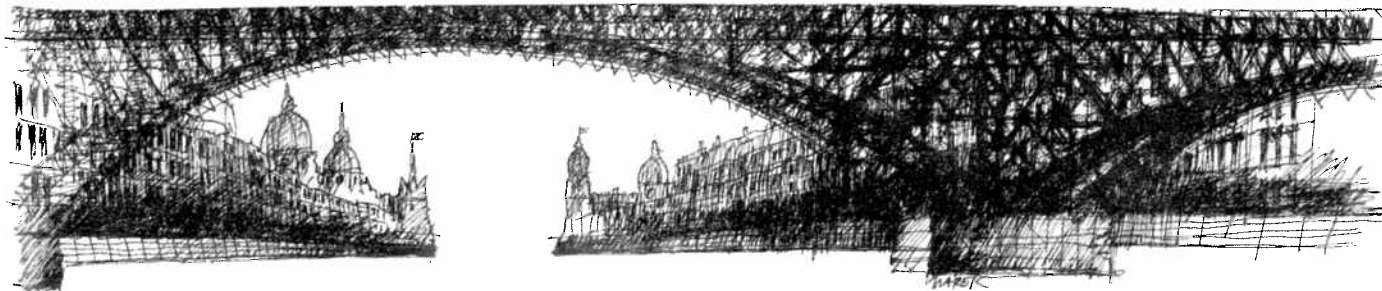
● **MANAGEMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE:** A member of this Committee will represent Icomos at the Conference organized by Iccrom on "Preventive Measures during Excavations and Protection of Sites" [see Calendar].

● **HISTORIC GARDENS AND SITES:** Organization at Versailles (France) of a symposium on "The Regrowth of Historic Gardens" [see Calendar].

● **STONE:** A report on the 5th International Congress on the Alteration of Stone, which will be held at Lausanne September 25th-26th, will be featured in the 4th issue of *ICOMOS INFORMATION*.

● **SEISMS:** A working group for the preparation of the restructuring of the Seisms Committee within a specialized Committee on the Reinforcement of Buildings will meet next November during the meetings of the Advisory and Executive Committees.

***For any questions about the activities of the International Secretariat, the International and National Committees, and the upcoming administrative meetings please write to Mrs. Delphine Lapeyre, Director of the International Secretariat, 75, rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).



" PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

□ WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

1. MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE, JUNE 3rd-6th 1985, PARIS (FRANCE)

The 9th Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee was held at the headquarters of Unesco and was presided over by Mr. Jorge Gazaneo (Argentina), Treasurer-General of Icomos. On the agenda was the examination of nominations to the World Heritage List.

2. UPCOMING MEETINGS IN 1985

In the framework of the Unesco-Icomos contract for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention other meetings have been organized by the International Secretariat. These will be attended by experts who will guide the World Heritage Committee in its choice:

● September 3rd-4th, at Icomos headquarters in Paris: study of criteria for inclusion of Contemporary Architecture in the World Heritage List.

● September 26th-27th, at Tunis, Tunisia: 2nd Meeting for the Harmonization of Tentative Lists of Cultural Properties of Maghreb Countries.

● October 11th, at Icomos headquarters: study of criteria for inclusion of Mixed Cultural and Natural properties in the List, with the participation of Unesco, Iucn, Ifla and Icomos.

● November 14th-15th, date to be confirmed, at Icomos headquarters: study of criteria for inclusion of European Industrial Architecture in the List.

● December 2nd-6th, Unesco headquarters in Paris: 9th Session of the World Heritage Committee.

● dates and location to be chosen for study of criteria for inclusion in the List of Industrial Architecture of the Americas.

*** For information about the World Heritage Convention write to Mrs. Florence Portelette, International Secretariat of Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

□ EXPERT SERVICE CONTRACTS

ALGERIA: The recommendations of Mr. Abdulac following his mission to Algiers in

February have given rise to two missions, scheduled for the near future.

● the first concerns the creation of an on-site school in the Kasbah whose aims will be to train artisans and workers specialized in restoration *in situ* (expert chosen for the mission, beginning in July, is Mr. Soulier, from France).

● the second, lasting six months, will be carried out by an architect experienced in restoration, who will collaborate closely with the team of the Kasbah workshop (the expert has not yet been chosen).

MONGOLIA: a contract for a mission to prepare an inventory of the heritage of the People's Republic of Mongolia is under study.

□ PUBLICATION CONTRACTS

Mr. Van der Meerschen (Belgium) has been chosen to do a study for Unesco on the "Morphology of Maghreb Medinas", which will be published in the Unesco series "Studies and Documents on Cultural Heritage" in 1986. We will announce its publication.

■ INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

By way of continuing the lists of acquisitions formerly published in the Newsletter we have made the following work available at the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre.

● SPECIAL OFFER — LIST OF ACQUISITIONS 1982-1984

This 400 page guide contains the bibliographical references to all the work entered by Icomos into the data base, as well as indexes according to author, subject, and monuments and sites.

AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE EXCEPT FOR PAYMENT OF POSTAGE:

Europe FF 50/\$ 6.00 (U.S.)

Others FF 70/\$ 8.00 (U.S.)

Send your order and payment to the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75, rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. UNESCO-ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES

● Data base: 11,800 items can now be retrieved from terminals at Icom, Icomos and Unesco.

● Part of the collection of works published before 1981 has been indexed thanks to the aid of two trainees, one of whom (Miss L. Wynber, from the Netherlands) has analyzed all the books and periodicals in the collection from the Netherlands and Flemish Belgium.

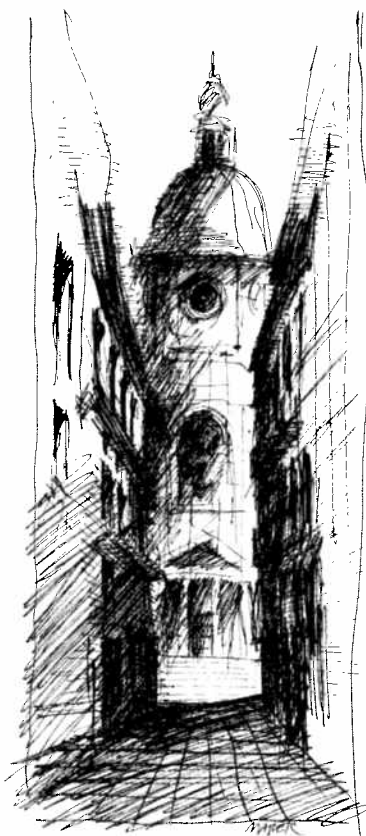
● A six-month contract for indexation by a documentalist was not renewed owing to budgetary restrictions.

● 280 researches came to the Centre from January to July 1985.

● A new indexing manual for Cics software will soon be published and will include cataloguing norms for visual documents. This updating has been made possible by collaboration between the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre and the Computer Division of Unesco.

● The compilation of the annotated bibliography on vernacular architecture began in July after Mrs. Vaillancourt's trip to Plovdiv. Its publication by Unesco is planned for 1986.

● Icom-Icomos Thesaurus: The working sessions of the two Icomos documentalists with the expert who is drafting the thesaurus has resulted in classification of the 3,500 descriptors. The harmonization of the hierarchical lists of Icom and Icomos is the last phase of this work, which should be finished for December 1985.



Le nouveau rôle des châteaux et châteaux-forts dans la vie de la société, Icomos-Tchécoslovaquie, Prague 1984, 326 pp., français/anglais/tchèque/russe (8436). Cet ouvrage regroupe les principaux rapports présentés au colloque organisé par le Comité tchèque de l'Icomos du 18 au 24 septembre 1983 à Prague. Les exposés ont permis d'avoir une vision européenne de l'intégration des châteaux dans la vie contemporaine puisque les intervenants représentaient les pays suivants: Finlande, France, Hongrie, Norvège, Pologne, R.F.A., R.D.A., Royaume-Uni, Tchécoslovaquie et U.R.S.S. Différentes manières d'aborder la restauration pour la réutilisation ou la re-conversion de ce patrimoine spécifique. Information: Prof. E. Hruska, Président Icomos-Tchécoslovaquie, Pionyr 12/673 Praha-Stresovice (Tchécoslovaquie).

Après un séisme: mesures d'urgence, évaluation des dommages, par Pierre Pichard Unesco 1984, série *Etudes et documents sur le patrimoine culturel* n° 6, 57 pp., ill., français et anglais (8601-Se. 212; IAI n° 7, ref. 14).

Diffusion gratuite, frais postaux: Europe \$3.00 US, autres: \$4.00 US.

Cet ouvrage propose une méthodologie systématique pour faire face aux dommages causés aux monuments historiques par les séismes. Les plans d'urgence mis en place dans une région dévastée par un séisme prévoient rarement la protection du patrimoine culturel. Les démarches décrites dans ce manuel sont présentées selon un ordre chronologique qui débute dès la catastrophe survenue: première inspection, information, évacuation des biens meubles, couverture temporaire, évaluation des dommages, sauvegarde des structures, enlèvement et tri des débris, conservation des biens meubles, assistance extérieure et mesures préventives. Un *vadamecum* pour les services responsables de la conservation du patrimoine situé en zone sismique. Information: Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris (France).

Discover the Monuments of Bangladesh, a guide to their History, Location and Development, par Dr. Nazimuddin Ahmed, ed. John Sanday, Unesco, Dhaka 1984, 261

pp., ill., anglais (8670).

Prix: TK 250/80 FF/\$9.00 US.

Présentation du patrimoine architectural du Bangladesh regroupé selon sa typologie: sites archéologiques et préhistoriques, monuments bouddhistes, temples hindouistes, monuments musulmans, forts médiévaux et bâtiments coloniaux. Leur état de conservation est brièvement commenté et l'ouvrage se termine par un glossaire des termes d'architecture qui caractérisent le patrimoine de cette région de l'Asie.

Information: University Press Ltd., Red Cross Building, 114-Motijheel C.A., Dhaka-2 (Bangladesh).

Renaissance urbaine en Europe: villes-ports de la Méditerranée occidentale, Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg 1985, *Séries d'études* n° 27, 133 pp., français (8676). Diffusion gratuite.

Ce document présente les actes du colloque international qui s'est tenu à Marseille les 27 et 28 septembre 1984. Les intervenants se sont attachés à illustrer le sous-thème de la conférence: appareil portuaire et morphologie urbaine à travers la présentation des villes d'Athènes-Le Pirée, Barcelone, Tunis, Mahdia, Gênes, Naples, Venise et Marseille. Des recommandations ont été formulées pour la poursuite des travaux d'étude qui mèneront à une conférence finale (1986 en Grèce) à laquelle participeront de nombreuses villes-ports d'Europe.

Information: Conseil de l'Europe, Cdup, BP 431 R6, Strasbourg cedex (France).

Renaissance urbaine en Europe: conservation et gestion urbaine, Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg 1985, *Séries d'études* n° 29, 79 pp., français (8677).

Diffusion gratuite.

Rapport final de la table ronde de Nicosie (Chypre, 30 oct.-1^{er} novembre 1984) cette publication fait le point sur les relations entre les politiques de la conservation et la gestion urbaine. L'objectif de cette réunion était de permettre à des fonctionnaires, des urbanistes, des architectes, des conservateurs, ainsi qu'à un certain nombre d'hommes politiques de dresser un bilan des réussites et des échecs selon les différentes expériences et de suggérer des orientations pour les années 90.

Information: Conseil de l'Europe, Cdup, BP 431 R6, Strasbourg cedex (France).

Industrial Heritage '84, National Reports, ed. S. Victor, H.E. Wright, Society for Industrial Archaeology, Washington 1985, 123 pp., ill., anglais (8597, A.I. 287).

Prix: \$10.00 US/90 FF.

Les rapports nationaux (1981-84) de 17 pays membres du Ticcih, répartis en Amérique du Nord, Asie, Australie et Europe, ont été présentés à l'occasion de la 5^e conférence internationale sur la conservation du patrimoine industriel (Lowell 1984) et font l'objet de cette publication. Les actes du colloque sont actuellement sous presse et seront disponibles à l'adresse suivante:

Society for Industrial Archaeology, Room 50120, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560 (U.S.A.).

Les bois gorgés d'eau, étude et conservation, Centre d'étude et de traitement des bois gorgés d'eau, Grenoble 1985, 369 pp., ill., français/anglais (ISBN 2-7272-0100-1) (8588, Bo. 203).

Prix: 150 FF/\$17.00 US.

Les pièces archéologiques en bois gorgé d'eau, extraites lors de fouilles subaquatiques ont subi au cours des siècles, une lente dégradation de leur structure. De ce fait leur conservation à l'air pose de délicats problèmes techniques recouvrant plusieurs disciplines. Ces travaux étaient l'objet de la 2^e conférence de l'Icom qui s'est réunie à Grenoble du 28 au 31 août 1984. Deux interventions concernent en particulier les archéologues spécialisés en architecture: la conservation des poutres de structures architecturales médiévales à Dublin et à Londres.

Information: CENG, ORIS-CETBGE, 85X, 38041 cedex (France).

Historic Environment, revue trimestrielle publiée par le Council for the Historic Environment et Australia-Icomos, volume 4, n° 2, 1985, 48 pp., ill., anglais (ISSN 0726-6715) (8579).

Cette revue australienne largement illustrée de photos noir et blanc expose les théories de la conservation et de la restauration en Australie, à partir d'études de cas: travaux de restauration sur une maison du XIX^e siècle et une usine du XX^e, restauration et re-conversion en appartements d'une grande maison privée du XIX^e. Dans tous les cas l'accent est mis sur la recherche documentaire (iconographie et textes d'archive) qui précède le commencement des travaux. Information: Council for the Historic Environment, Box 57, Carlton Post Office 3053 (Australie).

BOOKS RECEIVED

A SELECTION OF BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE
UNESCO-ICOMOS
DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

Le nouveau rôle des châteaux-forts dans la vie de la société, Icomos-Czechoslovakia, Pague 1984, 326 pp., French/English/Czech/Russian (8436).

This work gathers together the principal papers read at the symposium organized by the Czech Committee of Icomos at Prague, September 18th-24th 1983. The exposés reflect a European vision of the integration of castles into contemporary life since Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, the F.R.G., the G.D.R., the U.K., Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R. were represented. Different ways of approaching restoration and re-use or conversion of this sort of heritage are discussed.

Information: Prof. Hruska, Chairman of the Czech Committee of Icomos, Pionyr 12/673, Praha-Stresovice (Czechoslovakia).

Emergency Measures and Damage Assessment after an Earthquake, by Pierre Pichard, Unesco 1984, series "Studies and Documents on Cultural Heritage", No. 6, 57 pp., ill., French and English (8601 Se. 212; IAI No. 7 ref. 14).

Free distribution in exchange for payment of postage: Europe \$ 3.00 (U.S.). Others \$ 4.00 (U.S.).

This work advances a systematic methodology to deal with the damage caused to historic monuments by earthquakes. Emergency plans put into operation in an area damaged by an earthquake rarely provide for the protection of cultural heritage. The steps recommended in this manual are presented in the order they would follow after the disaster—first inspection, information-gathering, removal of movable property, temporary covering, assessment of damage, protection of structure, removal and sorting of debris, conservation of furnishings, outside assistance, prevention measures. A *vade mecum* for the services in charge of the conservation of heritage located in seismic zones.

Information: Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

Discover the Monuments of Bangladesh, a Guide to their History, Location and Development, by Dr. Nazimuddin Ahmed, ed.

John Sanday, Unesco, Dhaka 1984, 261 pp., ill., English (8670).

Price: TK. 250/FF 80/\$9.00 (U.S.).

Description of the architectural heritage of Bangladesh classified according to typology — prehistoric and archeological sites, Buddhist monuments, Hindu temples, Muslim monuments, medieval forts and colonial buildings. Their present condition is briefly noted and the work ends with a glossary of architectural terms used for heritage in this part of Asia. Information: University Press Ltd., Red Cross Building, 114-Motijheel C.A., Dhaka 2 (Bangladesh).

Renaissance urbaine en Europe: villes-ports de la Méditerranée occidentale, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, Study series No. 27, 133 pp., French (8676).

Free distribution.

Contains the papers presented at the international symposium held at Marseilles, September 27th-28th 1984. The participants sought to explore the sub-theme of the symposium—harbour facilities and urban morphology illustrated by the examples of Athens-Piraeus, Barcelona, Tunis, Mahdia, Genoa, Naples, Venice and Marseilles. Recommendations were made to continue the research that will lead to a final conference (in Greece in 1986) at which will be represented many European port-cities.

Information: Council of Europe, Cdup, BP 431 R6, Strasbourg-Cedex (France).

Renaissance urbaine en Europe: conservation et gestion urbaine, Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1985, Study series No. 29, 79 pp., French (8677).

Free distribution.

This report on the round-table held at Nicosia (Cyprus), October 30th November 1st 1984, evaluates the relationship between conservation and urban management policies. The aim of the meeting was to permit a group of civil servants, urbanists, architects, conservators, and politicians to draw up a balance-sheet of recent successes and failures and suggest directions to be followed in the '90s.

Information: see preceding entry.

Industrial Heritage '84, National Reports, ed. S. Victor, H.E. Wright, Society for Industrial Archaeology, Washington 1985, 123

pp., ill., English (8597, A.I. 287). Price: \$10.00 (U.S.)/FF 90.

The national reports for 1981-84 for 17 member states of Ticcih, divided into North America, Asia, Europe and Australia, were presented at the 5th International Conference of the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (Lowell 1984) and are being brought out under this title, which is presently in the press. It will be available at the following address: Society for Industrial Archaeology, Room 50120, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C. 20560 (U.S.A.).

Waterlogged Wood, Study and Conservation, Centre d'étude et de traitement des bois gorgés d'eau, Grenoble 1985, 369 pp., ill., French/English (ISBN 2-7272-0100-1) (8588, Bo. 203).

Waterlogged wooden remains discovered during underwater excavations have undergone slow structural deterioration over the centuries. Accordingly their preservation in air raises intricate technical problems of a multidisciplinary nature. These problems were the topic of the 2nd Conference of Icom held at Grenoble, August 20th-31st 1984. Two papers are of particular interest to archaeologists specialized in architecture — the conservation of beams of medieval structures at Dublin and London.

Information: CENG, ORIS-CETBGE, 85X, 38041 Grenoble cedex (France).

Historic Environment, quarterly journal published by the Council for the Historic Environment and Australia-Icomos, vol. 4, No. 2, 1985, 48 pp., ill., English (ISSN 0726-6715) (8579).

This Australian periodical, thoroughly illustrated with black and white photos, outlines the theories of conservation and restoration in Australia by means of case studies—restoration of a 19th century house and a 20th century factory, and restoration and conversion into apartments of a large private 19th century home. In each case the documentary research (iconography, archival texts) that preceded restoration is emphasized.

Information: Council for the Historic Environment, Box 57, Carlton Post Office, 3053 (Australia).

IAI

INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE
L'ICOMOS
ICOMOS ANALYTICAL INDEX
N° 5, 1985SELECTION DE LA LITTÉRATURE
TECHNIQUE SUR LA
CONSERVATION DES
MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

L'Index Analytique de l'Icomos (IAI) est établi à partir des publications récentes reçues au Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos. Nous avons sélectionné des références traitant d'aspects techniques de conservation et de restauration et les avons rédigées ainsi: auteur, titre de l'article ou du chapitre, nom du périodique ou du livre, volume, numéro et année de publication, pages, illustrations, bibliographie, langues de l'article et des résumés. La cote de placement et le numéro d'enregistrement au Centre sont indiqués à la suite. Les rubriques sont identifiées par le mot clé principal utilisé pour l'intégration à la base Icomos; les autres mots clés sont placés à la suite du résumé entre deux astérisques. La numération renvoie à l'index où sont signalés l'adresse où se procurer les documents et les numéros d'ISSN ou d'ISBN. Veuillez adresser vos appréciations et vos suggestions quant à la présentation et au contenu au Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue de Temple, 75003 Paris (France). Rédaction: Denyse Vaillancourt

1. TECHNIQUES DE CONSERVATION

Brochwicz, Z., *Badania sê adu mineralnego sztuczno kamienia w XIV-wiecznych rzeźbach i elementach architektonicznych na zamku w Malborku*, in «Studia i materiały», Warszawa 1984, 80 p., ill., pol. rés. ang., rus. (Pi. 273, 8615).
Analyse minéralogique de la pierre et des coulis utilisés pour la construction de château de Malbork (Pologne); cette contribution à l'histoire des techniques devrait faciliter le choix des matériaux qui pourront être utilisés lors des travaux de restauration et de remplacement des matériaux détériorés. *pierre - coulis - analyse minéralogique - châteaux - Pologne*.

2. ENSEIGNES

Devaliere, J.-F., *La place de l'enseigne dans la ville ancienne*, in «L'enseigne à Dijon et dans la ville ancienne», Dijon 1984, p. 45-53, ill., bibl., fran. (8523). Suivant la forme — potence, drapeau ou applique —, le matériau, les couleurs et le graphisme, les enseignes dans les villes intègrent plus ou moins heureusement à leur cadre historique. L'auteur recommande des normes permettant de concilier dans leur conception, la vocation commerciale et l'unité de style. *devantures de magasins - typologie - intégration - secteurs sauvegardés - France*.

3. RECONVERSION DE BATIMENTS

Fazenda do Colubandê será centro cultural, in «SPHAN próMemória», n° 32, set.-out. 1984, p. 19-20, ill., port. (K-178).
A São Gonçalo, ville de 700.000 h., projet de restauration et de réutilisation d'un grand domaine comprenant maison, chapelle et jardins datant de la fin du XVIII^e s. et typiques de l'architecture vernaculaire brésilienne: la maison sera transformée en centre culturel avec bibliothèque et centre d'artisanat, et la chapelle devrait retrouver sa fonction d'origine. Les travaux de restauration d'urgence ont déjà commencé et l'inauguration est prévue pour fin 1985. *architecture vernaculaire - histoire de l'architecture - réutilisation - centres culturels - travaux de restauration - Brésil*.

4. FOUILLES ARCHEOLOGIQUES

Garces, F. et al., *La restauración arqueológica en México*, in «Cuadernos de arquitectura mesoamericana», n° 3, Dic. 1984, p. 23-27, ill., plans, esp. rés. ang. (K). Au cours de la saison de fouilles 80-82, l'INAH a mis au jour à Teotihuacán un bâtiment pyramidal sous un escalier plus récent à têtes de serpents polychromes. Dans le but de rendre les restes des deux époques accessibles au public, les spécialistes ont entrepris une restauration inspirée d'expériences antérieures en d'autres points du site et respectueuse de la Charte de Venise: travaux de consolidation et réintégration des structures de la deuxième époque à celles de la première. *temples - politique de conservation - architecture préhispanique - travaux de restauration - Mexique*.

5. SCULPTURE MONUMENTALE

Golvin, J.-Cl., Le Fur, D., *Vie et résurrection des statues de Karnak*, in «Monuments historiques», n° 138, avril-mai 1985, p. 97-99, ill., fran. (K-129, Pi 270).
La mission du Centre franco-égyptien de Karnak en tant que laboratoire d'étude et de restauration de la statuaire monumentale du temple, mais également sa vocation de chantier-école; description de deux interventions sur des statues du Nouvel Empire, comportant le remontage et le scellement des fragments, et les raccords. *pierre - techniques de restauration - consolidation des matériaux - laboratoires - centres de formation - Egypte*.

6. TECHNIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION

Golvin L., Fromont, M.C., *Les techniques de construction à Thula*, in «Thula. Architecture et urbanisme d'une cité de haute montagne en République Arabe du Yémen», Paris 1984, p. 135-161, ill., glosaire, franc. (A.T. 330, 8594).
Dans ce mémoire l'architecture d'une ville yéménite est classée en trois groupes: bâtiment religieux, domestiques, et d'utilité publique. Ce chapitre aborde aussi bien les étapes de la construction d'une maison — la commande, les fondations, les métiers de



SELECTION DE LA LITTERATURE
TECHNIQUE SUR LA
CONSERVATION DES
MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

taille de la pierre, de travail du bois ou du plâtre, de décor des façades, les vitraux — que leur classification typologique: d'après le plan, l'accès, l'aménagement intérieur, les ouvertures sur l'extérieur. Nombreuses illustrations à l'appui. *architecture vernaculaire - architecture domestique - villes historiques - analyse typologique - Yemen AR*.

7. HISTOIRE DE LA CONSERVATION

Gonzales, A., Lacuesta, R., 1380-1980. *Seis siglos de proteccion del patrimonio arquitectonic de Catalunya*, in «Memoria 1983», Barcelona 1984, p. 7-72, ill., catalan, rés. esp. (8630).

Ce chapitre, extrait d'une étude historique de la politique de conservation du patrimoine architectural en Europe et en Catalogne, traite de la législation régionale et nationale espagnole; les auteurs rappellent le rôle décisif d'architectes comme Gaudí pour la restauration des monuments de Catalogne, et les principes régissant les interventions de conservation ou les mesures tendant à sensibiliser la population à son environnement bâti. *législation - organisations pour la protection du patrimoine - travaux de restauration - Espagne*.

8. ART RUPESTRE

Graham, P., *Protecting South Canterbury's Rock Art Shelters*, in «Historic Places in New Zealand», n° 8, p. 19-20, ill., carte, ang. (A.R. 171, K-233).

Le Canterbury sud en Nouvelle Zélande possède la plus grande concentration d'abris en calcaire décorés de peintures rupestres par les Maoris; les graves détériorations dues au vandalisme, au pâturage des troupeaux et à l'envahissement de la végétation ont conduit le Historic Places Trust à prendre des mesures pour la protection de ces sites. Des clôtures ont été installées, de façon à éloigner les bêtes et à canaliser le flux touristique de plus en plus important. *protection des sites historiques - techniques de conservation - détérioration - barrières - visiteurs - vandalisme - Nouvelle Zélande*.

9. PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL

Magner, B., *Why They Save What They Save*, in «Canadian Heritage», vol. 11, n°

2, May-June 1985, p. 15-21, ill., ang. (K-223).

Une politique de sauvegarde des parcs et sites historiques canadiens s'est mise en place à partir de 1893, sous l'impulsion d'un groupe d'habitants de Nouvelle Ecosse qui voulait obtenir du gouvernement fédéral la protection du Fort Anne à Annapolis Royal; depuis, le «Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada» n'a cessé de se développer et a connu une période particulièrement florissante dans les années 60. A partir de 1976, le mouvement s'est brusquement inversé, suite à la décision du gouvernement d'opérer des restrictions budgétaires, en raison de difficultés économiques contraignantes. *politique de conservation - structures administratives - aspects juridiques - études historiques - Canada*.

10. PEINTURES MURALES

Mesa, J. de, Gisbert, T., *La pintura mural en Bolivia (siglos XVI-XIX)*, La Paz 1985, 24 p., ill., plan, référé, esp. (8467).

Fascicule abondamment illustré sur les peintures murales des églises et autres monuments de Bolivie, de styles maniériste, baroque ou «métis»; les programmes iconographiques des églises de Curahuara de Carangas et de Carabuco sont exposés et les auteurs mettent en garde contre la destruction rapide de ce patrimoine. *histoire de l'art - analyse stylistique - analyse iconographique - Bolivie*.

11. ARCHITECTURE DE BOIS

Nishiure, T., *Experimental Study on the Characteristics of Exterior Lacquer Coating on Historic Wooden Buildings; Adhesion Strength of Lacquer Coating*, in «Science for Conservation», n° 23, 1984, p. 55-73, ill., fig., jap., rés. ang. (Bo. 205, K-172).

Essais en laboratoire sur plusieurs échantillons pour déterminer la capacité d'adhésion et de stabilité des laques utilisées comme couches protectrices sur les monuments historiques en bois. On a pu mettre en évidence la faiblesse de certaines couches, due probablement aux procédés d'application. D'autres expériences sont prévues. *couches de protection laque - techniques de

conservation - analyse qualitative - essais sur échantillons - Japon*.

12. ARCHITECTURE INDUSTRIELLE

Nisser, M., *Documentation and Preservation of Swedish Historic Ironworks*, in «Ironworks and Iron Monuments / Forges et monuments en fer», Rome 1985, p. 67-87, ill., plans, ang., rés. ang. (A.I. 288, 8613).

Communication faite au colloque de Iron-bridge (1984) sur: l'histoire de la fabrication du fer depuis le XVII^e s. en Suède; la politique de conservation des usines sidérurgiques mise en oeuvre depuis le début du XX^e s.; la documentation dont on dispose dans ce domaine; les appuis financiers et les mesures juridiques prises en faveur du patrimoine industriel en Suède. *usines sidérurgiques - politique de conservation - documentation - études historiques - sensibilisation du public - Suède*.

13. BOIS GORGÉ D'EAU

Parrent, J.M., *The Conservation of Waterlogged Wood using Sucrose*, in «Studies in Conservation», vol. 30, n° 2, 1985, p. 63-72, ill., ang., rés. ang., franc. all. (Bo. 208, K-259).

Une technique utilisant le sucrose pour la stabilisation du bois gorgé d'eau a été testée en laboratoire sur des échantillons. Après application, l'analyse au microscope du bois provenant de Port-Royal en Jamaïque, a montré que le produit avait agi en profondeur et donné du corps au bois ainsi traité. *techniques de conservation - essais en laboratoire - consolidation des matériaux - sites subaquatiques - Jamaïque*.

14. CONSOLIDATION DES STRUCTURES

Pichard, P., *Sauvegarde des structures*, in «Après un séisme: mesures d'urgence, évaluation des dommages», Paris 1984, p. 22-29, ill., franc. et ang. (Se. 212, 8601). Afin d'éviter l'aggravation des dégâts sur des monuments endommagés par un séisme, des solutions techniques visant, non pas à réparer ou à restaurer mais à consolider les structures, sont proposées, avec figures à l'appui: mise en place de ceinturage, de ti-

SELECTION DE LA LITTERATURE
TECHNIQUE SUR LA
CONSERVATION DES
MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

rants transversaux, murage des baies, étaie-ment, dépose des éléments décoratifs et démontage des ossatures en bois, enfin protection sous abri des biens non transportables. *séismes - dégâts structurels - étaie-ment - dépose des décorations et ornements - démontage - directives*.

15. STRUCTURES ADMINISTRATIVES

Roman, A., *Il sistema di protezione dei monumenti storici in Ungheria*, in «Restauro», Conservazione e restauro in Ungheria, vol. 77-78, 1985, p. 7-15, franc., rés. ita. (K-162).

Le service de sauvegarde des monuments historiques de Hongrie, distinct du ministère de la culture, est rattaché à celui de la construction et du développement urbain et centralisé à Budapest. Ses objectifs concernent autant l'inspection que les travaux de restauration et les fouilles archéologiques mais il est aussi mis à contribution lorsqu'un monument jugé vétuste doit être démolé. *protection du patrimoine culturel - législation - histoire de la conservation - Hongrie*.

16. HISTOIRE DE L'ARCHITECTURE

Salmanov, E., Chenciner, R., *Architecture of Baku, fabled Capital of the Caspian*, London 1985, 24 p., ill., plan, bibl., ang. (8631).

Catalogue d'une exposition organisée par le Royaume Uni et l'URSS sur le patrimoine architectural de Bakou, en Azerbaïdjan: située sur la mer Caspienne, dans un site venteux, la ville est construite en grès. On y trouve des monuments d'architecture militaire (VI^e-XIV^es.), un palais islamique avec mosquée, mausolée et hamman (XV^e-XVI^es.) et une architecture domestique encore prospère de nos jours, qui s'est inspirée de différents styles. *villes historiques - grès - architecture militaire - architecture islamique - architecture contemporaine - URSS*.

17. ARCHITECTURE INDUSTRIELLE

Slotta, R., *Zur Situation der Pflege technischer Denkmäler und der Industrie-archäologie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, in

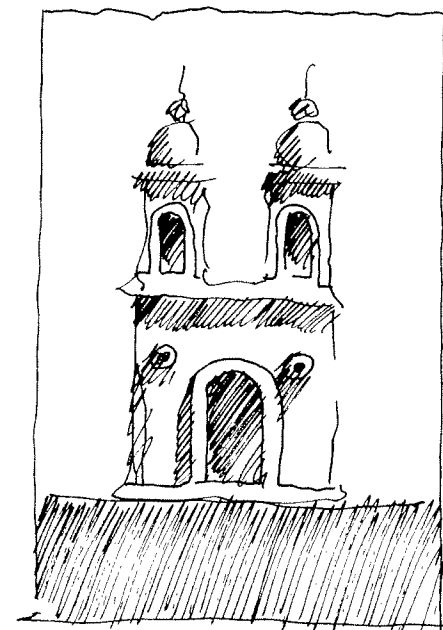
«Deutsche Kunst und Denkmalpflege», vol. 42, n° 2, 1984, p. 127-135, ill., bibl., all. (A.I. 286, K-63).

La protection des bâtiments industriels en RFA est du ressort des autorités régionales. L'auteur rend compte des activités qui touchent à ce patrimoine culturel, d'abord à l'échelle départementale: la restauration et la reconversion de monuments et les problèmes rencontrés (coût élevé, domaines privés); puis, à l'échelle du pays: création de musées techniques, mise en place de cours supérieurs sur l'histoire des techniques, organisation de colloques et recherches extra-universitaires telles que inventaires et classement des monuments. *conservation des monuments historiques - organisations pour la protection du patrimoine - niveau national - niveau régional - RFA*.

18. POLITIQUE DE CONSERVATION

Van Leeuwen, Wies., *Drei visies op het herstel van de historische stad*, in «Bulletin KNOB», vol. 81, n° 4, 1982, p. 211-216, néerl., rés. ang. (V.H. 834, K-281).

Ce compte rendu de trois ouvrages sur les travaux entrepris dans trois villes néerlandaises met en évidence les différences dans la politique de conservation appliquée localement dans les quartiers historiques aux Pays-Bas: Nimègue, dont le quartier ancien a été rasé et dont les documents d'archives publiés restent le seul témoignage; Maastricht, où la municipalité a procédé à la démolition et à une reconstruction à l'identique; Deventer, entièrement rénové à l'initiative de particuliers sur la base d'une recherche documentaire poussée. *villes historiques - études de cas - rénovation urbaine - démolition - reconstruction - Pays-Bas*.



ADRESSES

1. *Osrodek informacji konserwatorskiej* PP PKZ, Warszawa, ul. Szeroki Dunaj (Pologne/Poland).
2. M. Michel Visteaux, Agence intercommunale d'urbanisme, 11 rue Victor Dumay, B.P. 1529, 21034 Dijon (France).
3. SPHAN, Secretaria da Cultura, Ministério da Educação e Cultura, rua da Imprensa 16, sala 1508, Centro Rio de Janeiro, RJ 20030 (Brésil/Brazil).
4. *Seminario de arquitectura prehispanica, apartado postal 20-442, San Angel, Delegación Alvaro Obregón, 0100 México D.F. (Mexico/Mexico)*. ISSN 0185-5113.
5. C.N.M.H.S., Hôtel de Béthune-Sully, 9 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France).
6. *Editions Recherche sur les civilisations, A.D.P.F., 9 rue Anatole de la Forge, 75017 Paris (France)*. ISSN 0291-1655, ISBN 2-86538-072-6.
7. *Servei de Catalogació i Conservació de Monuments, Diputació de Barcelona, Carrer de la Pietat 2, 08002 Barcelona (Espagne/Spain)*. ISBN 84-505-0073-1.
8. *New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Private Bag, Wellington (Nouvelle Zélande/New Zealand)*. ISSN 0112-0743.
9. *Canadian Heritage, 70 Bond street, ground floor, Toronto, Ontario K2P 1S2 (Canada)*. ISSN 0225-1485.
10. *Industrias Offset Color S.R.L., calle Indaburo 1184, La Paz (Bolivie/Bolivia)*.
11. *Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Ueno Park, Taitoku, Tokyo (Japon/Japan)*. ISSN 0287-0606.
12. *ICCROM, via San Michele 13, 00153 Roma (Italie/Italy)*.
13. *IIC, 6 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6BA (Royaume Uni/United Kingdom)*.
14. *Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)*.
15. *Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, via Chiatomone 7, 80121 Napoli (Italie/Italy)*.
16. M. Robert Chenciner, 5A Shepherd Market, London W1 (Royaume Uni/United Kingdom).
17. *Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg, Mörkestrasse 12, 7000 Stuttgart 1 (RFA/Germany FR)*.
18. *Bureau KNOB, Huis de Pinto, St. Antoniesbreestraat 69, 1011 HB Amsterdam (Pays-Bas/Netherlands)*.

The Icomos Analytical Index (IAI) is based on recent publications received at the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre. We have selected those references pertaining to the technical aspects of conservation and restoration and we have presented them in the following order—author, title of article or chapter, name of the periodical or book, volume, number and year of publication, number of pages, illustrations, bibliography, languages in which the articles and summaries are written. The Centre shelf and registration numbers follow. The headings correspond to the principle key word used for integration into the Icomos data base. The other key words follow the summary and are placed between asterisks. The numbering refers to the index, where the address at which the work may be obtained is indicated along with the ISSN and ISBN numbers. Please send your comments and suggestions about reference layout or contents to the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75, rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).
(Written by Denyse Vaillancourt).

1. BUILDING TECHNIQUES

Brochwicz, Z., *Badania sk adu mineralnego sztucznego kamienia w XIV-wiecznych rzeźbach i elementach architektonicznych na zamku w Malborku*, in "Studia i materiały", Warszawa 1984, 80 p., ill., Pol., sum. Eng., Rus. (Pi. 273, 8615).
Mineralogical analysis of stone and grout used in the construction of Malbork Castle (Poland). This contribution to the history of techniques should facilitate the choice of materials that could be used during restoration work and for the replacement of materials that have deteriorated. *stone - grout - mineralogical analysis - châteaux - Poland*.

2. SIGNBOARDS

Devaliere, J.-F., *La place de l'enseigne dans la ville ancienne*, in "L'enseigne à Dijon et dans la ville ancienne", Dijon 1984, p. 45-53, ill., bibl., Fr. (8523).
Depending on the form (gibbet, flag or bracket), materials, colours, and lettering, signboards in towns are more or less integrated into their historical setting. The author recommends standards for reconciling conception, commercial purpose and stylistic unity. *shopfronts - typography - infill - conservation areas - France*.

3. CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS

Fazenda do Colubandê será centro cultural, in "SPHAN próMemória", No. 32, set-out. 1984, p. 19-20, ill., Port. (K-178).
At São Gonçalo, a city of 700,000 inhabitants, there is a restoration and re-use project for a great estate including house, chapel, and gardens dating from the end of the 18th century. These are typical examples of Brazilian vernacular architecture. The house will be turned into a cultural centre with library and centre for artisans, whereas the chapel will be restored to its original function.
Priority restoration work has already begun and the opening is planned for the end of 1985. *vernacular architecture - architecture history - re-use - restoration works - Brazil*.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Garces, F., et al., *La restauración arqueológica en México*, in "Cuadernos de arquitectura mesoamericana", No. 3, Dic. 1984, p. 23-27, ill., plans, Span., sum. in Eng. (K).

During the excavations of 1980-82 at Teotihuacan the INAH unearthed a pyramidal-shaped building under a more recent staircase of polychrome snake heads. With the aim of making the ruins from both periods accessible to the public specialists have undertaken restoration that draws on previous experience elsewhere on the site and which respects the Venice Charter, i.e. consolidating and integrating the structures of the second period into those of the first. *temples - conservation policy - prehispanic architecture - restoration works - Mexico*.

5. MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE

Golvin, J.-C., Le Fur, D., *Vie et résurrection des statues de Karnak*, in "Monuments historiques", No. 138, avril-mai 1985, p. 97-99, ill., Fr. (K-129, Pi. 270).

The mission of the Franco-Egyptian Centre of Karnak as a laboratory for the study and restoration of the temple's monumental statuary, but also in its vocation as an on-site school. Contains a description of two restorations of New Empire statues involving re-assembly and sealing of fragments and joining of parts. *stone - restoration techniques - consolidation of materials - laboratories - training centres - Egypt*.

6. BUILDING TECHNIQUES

Golvin, L., Fromont, M.C., *Les techniques de construction à Thula*, in "Thula. Architecture d'une cité de haute montagne en République Arabe du Yemen", Paris 1984, p. 135-161, ill., glossary, Fr. (A.T. 330, 8594).

In this study the architecture of a Yemenite town is classified according to three types: religious, domestic and public. The chapter also deals with the stages in the construction of a house—the project, the foundation, stone-cutting, wood and plaster work, decoration of facades

stained-glass. It also outlines their typology according to plan, access, use of interior space, openings onto the outside. Many useful illustrations. *vernacular architecture - domestic architecture - historic towns - typological analysis - Yemen AR*.

7. HISTORY OF CONSERVATION

Gonzales, A., Lacuesta, R., *1380-1980. Seis siglos de proteccion del patrimonio arquitectonic de Catalunya*, in "Memoria 1983", Barcelona 1984, p. 7-72, ill., Catalan, sum in Span. (8630).

This chapter, part of a historical study of the architectural heritage conservation policy in Europe and Catalonia, deals with Spanish regional and national legislation. The authors point out the decisive role of architects such as Gaudí in the restoration of Catalan monuments and they discuss the principles regulating conservation work and measures for strengthening public awareness of the built-up environment. *legislation - heritage conservation organizations - restoration work - Spain*.

8. ROCK ART

Graham, P., *Protecting South Canterbury's Rock Art Shelters*, in "Historic Places in New Zealand", No. 8, March 1985, p. 19-20, ill., map., Eng. (A.R. 171, K-233).

South Canterbury in New Zealand has one of the largest concentrations of limestone shelters decorated with rock paintings by the Maoris. The serious damage caused by vandalism, grazing and vegetation has led the Historic Place Trust to take measures to protect these sites. Fences have been installed, thus keeping away animals and controlling the increasing tide of tourists. *protection of historic sites - conservation techniques - deterioration - fences - visitors - vandalism - New Zealand*.

9. PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Magner, B., *Why They Save What They Save*, in "Canadian Heritage", Vol. 11, No. 2, May-June 1985, p. 15-21, ill., Eng. (K-223).

Conservation policy of Canadian parks and historic sites was begun in 1983 due to the

pressure of a group of inhabitants of Nova Scotia who wanted the federal government to protect Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal. Since then the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has undergone continuous expansion. It went through a particularly flourishing period in the 1960s, but this trend was suddenly stopped in 1976 by the decision of the government to introduce budgetary restrictions on account of the serious economic situation. *conservation policy - administrative structures - legal aspects - historical surveys - Canada*.

10. WALL PAINTINGS

Mesa, J. de, Gisbert, T., *La pintura mural en Bolivia (siglos XVI-XIX)*, La Paz 1985, 24 p., ill., plan, ref. Span. (8467).

An abundantly illustrated booklet on Bolivian wall paintings in Mannerist, Baroque and "Métis" styles found in churches and other monuments. The iconographic programmes of the churches of Curahuara de Carangas and Carabuco are outlined. The authors stress the danger of the rapid destruction of this heritage. *art history - stylistic analysis - Bolivia*.

11. WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

Nishiure, T., *Experimental Study on the Characteristics of Exterior Lacquer Coating on Historic Wooden Buildings - Adhesion Strength of Lacquer Coating*, in "Science for Conservation", No. 23, 1984, p. 55-73, ill., diagrams, Jap. sum. in Eng. (Bo 205, K-172).

Laboratory testing on a number of samples to determine the adhesiveness and stability of lacquers used for protective coating of historic wooden monuments. The inadequacy of certain coatings is demonstrated, the reason probably being how they were applied.

Other tests are planned. *protective coatings - gum-lacquer - conservation techniques - qualitative analysis - spot tests - Japan*.

12. INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

Nisser, M., *Documentation and Preservation of Swedish Historic Ironworks*, "Ironworks and Iron Monuments / Forges et monuments en fer", Rome 1985, p. 67-87, ill.,

plans, Eng. with Eng. sum. (A.I. 288, 8613). Paper presented at the Ironbridge Symposium (1984) on the history of the manufacture of iron in Sweden since the 17th century, on the policy of conservation of ironworks since the beginning of the 20th century, on available documentation in the field, and on financial support and legal measures taken in favour of industrial heritage in Sweden. *ironworks - conservation policy - historical surveys - public awareness - Sweden*.

13. WATERLOGGED WOOD

Parrent, J.M., *The Conservation of Waterlogged Wood using Sucrose*, in "Studies in Conservation", Vol. 30, No. 2, 1985, p. 63-72, ill., Eng., with Eng., Fr. and Ger. sum. (Bo. 208, K-259).

A technique using sucrose to stabilize waterlogged wood was tested on samples in a laboratory. Analysis of the wooden samples (from Port Royal in Jamaica) by microscope revealed that after application the product penetrated deeply and solidified the wood. *conservation techniques - laboratory tests - consolidation of materials - underwater sites - Jamaica*.

14. REINFORCEMENT

Pichard, P., *Sauvegarde des structures*, in "Après un séisme: mesures d'urgence, évaluation des dommages", Paris 1984, p. 22-29, ill., Fr. and Eng. (Se. 212, 8601).

In order to avoid increasing the damage done to monuments battered by an earthquake the author proposes technical solutions aiming neither at repairing nor restoring a monument but rather at reinforcing it. Using diagrams he describes banding, transversal tie beams, walling up openings, shoring, removal of decorative elements and dismantling of wooden structures and, finally, protective covering of immovable property. *earthquakes - structural damage - shoring - removal of decorations and ornaments - dismantling - guidelines*.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

Roman, A., *Il sistema di protezione dei monumenti storici in Ungheria*, in "Restauro",



A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Conservazione e restauro in Ungheria, Vol. 77-78, 1985, p. 7-15, Fr., sum. in Ital. (K-162).

The department of conservation of historic monuments in Hungary, distinct from the Ministry of Culture, is attached to the Ministry of Conservation and Urban Development and is based in Budapest. Its objectives are as much inspection as they are restoration work and archaeological excavation, but the service is also called upon when a monument judged decrepit must be demolished. *protection of cultural heritage - legislation - history of conservation - Hungary*.

16. ARCHITECTURE HISTORY

Salmanov, E., Chenciner, R., *Architecture of Baku, fabled Capital of the Caspian*, London 1985, 24 p., ill., plan, bibl., Eng. (8631).

Catalogue of an exhibition organized by the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. on the cultural heritage of Baku, in Azerbaijan. Located on the Caspian Sea on a windswept site, the city is built of granite. Examples of military architecture (6th-14th centuries) are found here along with an Islamic palace with mosque, mausoleum and hamman (15th-16th centuries) and a still flourishing domestic architecture drawing on different styles. *historic towns - granite - military architecture - islamic architecture - contemporary architecture - USSR*.

17. INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

Slotta, R., *Zur Situation der Pflege technischer Denkmäler und der Industriearchäologie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, in "Deutsche Kunst und Denkmalpflege", Vol. 42, No. 2, 1984, p. 127-135, ill., bibl., Ger. (A.I. 286, K-63).

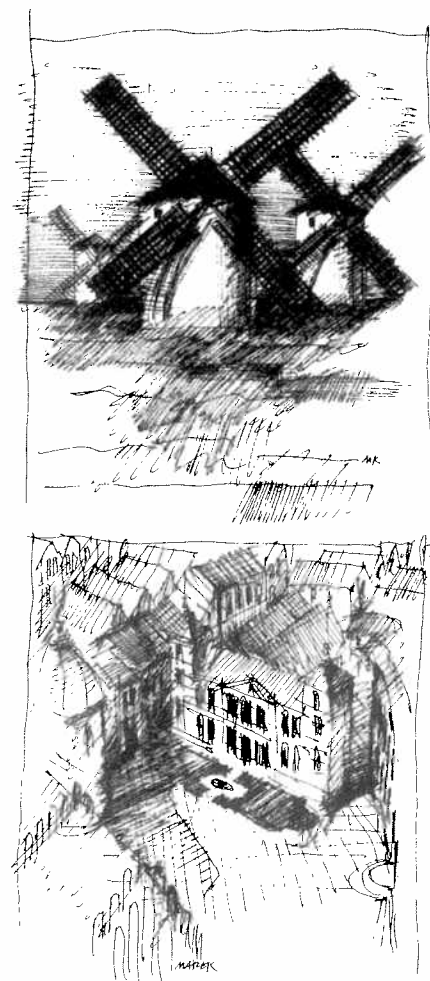
In the F.R.G. protection of industrial buildings is the jurisdiction of regional authorities. The author describes activities involving the cultural heritage, first at the departmental level—restoration and conversion of monuments and the problems encountered (high costs, private ownership)—and then on a nationwide level - creation of technical museums - organization of symposia and extra - university research such as inventorying and classifying

monuments. *conservation of historic monuments - heritage conservation organizations - national level - regional level - Germany FR*.

18. CONSERVATION POLICY

Van Leeuwen, Wies., *Drei visies op het bestel van de historische stad*, in "Bulletin KNOB", Vol. 81, No. 4, 1982, p. 211-216, Dut., sum. in Eng. (V.H. 834, K-281).

This review of three publications on work undertaken in three Dutch cities underlines the differences in conservation towards historic districts from locality to locality. In Nijmegen the old district was torn down and only the documents in published archives give an idea of this area. In Maastricht the Municipality carried out demolition followed by identical reconstruction. Finally Deventer underwent complete renewal on the initiative of private parties after extensive documentary research was carried out. *historic towns - case studies - urban renewal - demolition - reconstruction - Netherlands*.



ADDRESSES

1. *Osrodek informacji konserwatorskiej* PP PKZ, Warszawa, ul. Szeroki Dunaj (Pologne/Poland).
2. M. Michel Visteaux, Agence intercommunale d'urbanisme, 11 rue Victor Dumay, B.P. 1529, 21034 Dijon (France).
3. SPHAN, Secretaria da Cultura, Ministério da Educação e Cultura, rua da Imprensa 16, sala 1508, Centro Rio de Janeiro, RJ 20030 (Brésil/Brazil).
4. Seminario de arquitectura prehispánica, apartado postal 20-442, San Angel, Delegación Alvaro Obregón, 0100 México D.F. (Mexique/Mexico). ISSN 0185-5113.
5. C.N.M.H.S., Hôtel de Béthune-Sully, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France). ISSN 0242-830-X.
6. Editions Recherche sur les civilisations, A.D.P.F., 9 rue Anatole de la Forge, 75017 Paris (France). ISSN 0291-1655, ISBN 2-86538-072-6.
7. Servei de Catalogació de Monuments, Diputació de Barcelona, Carrer de la Pietat 2, 08002 Barcelona (Espagne/Spain). ISBN 84-505-0073-1.
8. New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Private Bag, Wellington (Nouvelle Zélande/New Zealand). ISSN 0112-0743.
9. Canadian Heritage, 70 Bond street, ground floor, Toronto, Ontario K2P 1S2 (Canada). ISSN 0225-1485.
10. Industrias Offset Color S.R.L., calle Indaburo 1184, La Paz (Bolivie/Bolivia).
11. Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Ueno Park, Taitoku, Tokyo (Japon/Japan). ISSN 0287-0606.
12. ICCROM, via San Michele 13, 00153 Roma (Italie/Italy).
13. IIC, 6 Buckingham street, London WC2N 6BA (Royaume Uni/United Kingdom).
14. Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).
15. Edizione Scientifiche Italiane, via Chiatamone 7, 80121 Napoli (Italie/Italy).
16. M. Robert Chenciner, 5A Shepherd Market, London W1 (Royaume Uni/United Kingdom).
17. Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg, Mörikestrasse 12, 7000 Stuttgart 1 (RFA/Germany Fr).
18. Bureau KNOB, Huis de Pinto, St. Antoniesbreestraet 69, 1011 HB Amsterdam (Pays-Bas/Netherlands).

COMMUNIQUÉS

UNESCO:

Nous citons ici les principaux thèmes du «Grand programme: la culture et l'avenir» qui seront soumis à discussion lors de la 23^e session de la Conférence Générale (8 octobre-12 novembre, Sofia, Bulgarie) et qui concernent le patrimoine culturel pour le prochain biennium 86-87:

- Action normative pour la préservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine et aide à la planification des politiques de sauvegarde (application de conventions pour la protection du patrimoine culturel; application des recommandations aux Etats Membres concernant la protection des biens culturels).

- Action opérationnelle pour la sauvegarde et la réintégration dans la vie contemporaine du patrimoine culturel immobilier (compagnes internationales de sauvegarde; coopération technique internationale et services consultatifs pour la préservation du patrimoine culturel).

- Formation des personnels spécialisés.

- Echange d'information et promotion de la sensibilisation du public à la conservation du patrimoine).

Ces informations sont extraites du document 23C/5, p. 419-436.

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE ET EUROPA NOSTRA:

Du 8 au 10 mai 1985 s'est déroulée à Séville la 5^e Confrontation européenne des villes historiques du Conseil de l'Europe (Conférence permanente des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux de l'Europe), simultanément avec l'Assemblée Générale annuelle d'Europa Nostra.

La séance d'ouverture était présidée par M. John Winther, Président de la Conférence permanente. Après l'allocation de bienvenue du Marie de Séville, M. M. del Valle, des autorités d'Andalousie, M. del Pinto Président de la *Deputación Provincial*, M. J. Rodriguez de la Borbolla, Président de la *Junta de Andalucía*, et de M. de Coster, Président d'Europa Nostra, M. G. Adinolfi Secrétaire Général adjoint du Conseil de l'Europe qui est de longue date un grand ami de l'Icomos a tracé les perspectives générales des objectifs de l'organisation européenne dans le domaine du patrimoine et de l'environnement, tandis que notre collè-

gue le Professeur A. Schmid a fait le point des confrontations précédentes. Tour à tour ont été abordés par les rapporteurs les problèmes de réutilisation du patrimoine, de financement des travaux, de pollution atmosphérique et de rapports avec la jeunesse.

La Déclaration finale de la confrontation a été présentée par M. G.J.A. Schampers. Les participants espagnols dont le nombre dépassait la centaine ont apporté à tous ces débats des contributions particulièrement concrètes, et ont notamment présenté une exposition *Séville ville historique et vivante* qui a fait le point de la réhabilitation des quartiers anciens. A cet égard Séville apparaît comme une ville particulièrement riche d'exemples féconds: après d'admirable quartier de Santa-Cruz adossé à l'Alcazar, à la fois si vivant et si bien restauré, d'autres quartiers de Séville sont l'objet de projets qui ont été présentés dans cette exposition.

Sous la présidence de M. de Coster, s'est tenue l'Assemblée Générale d'Europa Nostra. L'assemblée a enregistré la fondation de *Gallia Nostra* en tant que section française d'Europa Nostra groupant toutes les associations de sauvegarde françaises affiliées, et qui a élu pour Président le Comtesse Brenda de Bourbo-Busset. C'est précisément *Gallia Nostra* qui organisera la prochaine assemblée générale d'Europa Nostra à Paris, du 11 au 13 septembre 1986.

Les Présidents de l'Icomos et d'Europa Nostra ont convenu d'associer leurs efforts en faveur d'objectifs communs: «Au moment où la crise économique sévit dans le monde, le patrimoine architectural peut être exposé à des périls nouveaux et cependant une réhabilitation respectueuse de l'existant peut être une solution même économiquement mieux adaptée aux circonstances. L'effort fédérateur du mouvement de sauvegarde d'Europa Nostra constitue un exemple utile transposable dans d'autres régions du monde, et aujourd'hui il convient que l'organisation professionnelle qu'est l'Icomos et les associations de sauvegarde se portent un mutuel appui».

Le jury se tiendra au mois de décembre après la clôture de concours le 30 novembre, et la distribution des prix ainsi que le vernissage de l'exposition des dessins primés se dérouleront le 15 janvier 1986 à Paris sous la présidence de M. J.P. Weiss Directeur du Patrimoine et de Mme Sabatier, Directeur de la Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites. Jeunesse & Patrimoine reprend son cycle de conférences sur la vie de l'architecture tous les jeudis, Palais de Chaillot à Paris. Conférence de Président de l'Icomos le 14 Novembre à 18 h.

Pour toute information sur les activités de Jeunesse & Patrimoine, écrivez 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

Les réunions du Comité Consultatif (42^e session) et du Comité Exécutif (58^e session) de l'Icom se sont déroulées à Paris au siège

de l'Unesco du 2 au 4 juillet 1985. L'Icomos était représenté par Mme D. Lapeyre, Directrice du Secrétariat International.

Les séances ont été particulièrement intéressantes notamment lors de la discussion du projet de «code de déontologie professionnelle» dont l'Icom veut se doter, élaboré par le sous-Comité pour l'Ethique Professionnelle présidé par M. P. Boylan, et lors de l'intervention de M. A. Desvallée, Vice-président du Comité international de l'Icom pour la Muséologie. Le Comité consultatif a en outre établi la liste des candidats proposés à l'élection du Comité Exécutif pour la période 1986-89. La prochaine Assemblée Générale qui se déroulera à Buenos-Aires du 26 octobre au 4 novembre 1986 procèdera aux élections du Président et des Membres de l'Exécutif. Le thème du colloque qui se réunira à cette occasion est «Musée et survie du patrimoine: état d'urgence».

Information: Secrétariat International de l'Icom, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris (France).

JEUNESSE & PATRIMOINE:

Pour la troisième fois consécutive, Jeunesse & Patrimoine organise un concours de dessin pour enfants de 8 à 14 ans, avec l'appui du Ministère de la Culture (France). Ce concours 1985 a pour thème: «Quelle boutique, quel magasin doit on garder pour l'an 2000?».

Le jury se tiendra au mois de décembre après la clôture de concours le 30 novembre, et la distribution des prix ainsi que le vernissage de l'exposition des dessins primés se dérouleront le 15 janvier 1986 à Paris sous la présidence de M. J.P. Weiss Directeur du Patrimoine et de Mme Sabatier, Directeur de la Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites.

Jeunesse & Patrimoine reprend son cycle de conférences sur la vie de l'architecture tous les jeudis, Palais de Chaillot à Paris. Conférence de Président de l'Icomos le 14 Novembre à 18 h.

Pour toute information sur les activités de Jeunesse & Patrimoine, écrivez 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

COMMUNIQUÉS

IBI - LA GRANDE RESTAURATION DE CHÂTEAU DE VIANDEN

Après l'acquisition des ruines du château par l'Etat luxembourgeois en 1976, le Gouvernement a décidé de procéder à la restauration des bâtiments, afin d'éviter la disparition complète de ce monument important qui avait été délaissé et démolé en partie en 1820. Il a été possible, de 1978 à 1984, de consolider les murs par des ancrages et des injections, de reconstruire en partie les hauts pignons, de refaire, sur la base des levés exécutés par les ingénieurs de Vauban, de la gravure très précise de Merian et des recherches récentes, les toitures dans leur forme gothique avec leurs charpentes immenses et leur couverture en ardoises de grandes dimensions, de reconstruire, à l'aide des pierres de taille récupérées dans les débris, les voûtes du hall d'entrée, de la salle d'armes, du poêle du capitaine, de la cuisine et de la salle des chevaliers, de réaménager les plafonds et les planchers, en grande partie au moyen de vieux bois de chêne, de refaire la crépissure intérieure dont il restait partout des échantillons, de restaurer la salle des banquets avec sa belle cheminée et de refermer les portes et fenêtres pour empêcher les courants d'air, causes de la dégradation inquiétante de nombreux éléments architecturaux en pierre de taille.

La tâche a été rendue particulièrement difficile par la décision d'assurer une réanimation adéquate du château: des réunions, des congrès, des réceptions officielles et des manifestations culturelles très variées ont exigé une infrastructure de grande envergure qui doit pratiquement rester invisible (électricité, égoût, chauffage logé dans le dallage des grandes salles, paratonnerre, système d'alarme contre le feu et le vol). Il reste à aménager une «crypte archéologique» dans l'espace devenu libre par suite des fouilles entre le corps de logis et la chapelle, à préparer une exposition permanente sur l'architecture du château et, enfin, à restaurer la chapelle castrale du début du 13^e siècle, travail extrêmement délicat qui demande beaucoup de prudence et un grand savoir-faire.

Alfred Steinmetzer
Conservateur en Chef Hon. Des Sites et des Monuments Nationaux.

UNESCO:

We mention here the main themes of the Major Programme: "Culture and the Future", which will be submitted for discussion at the 23rd Session of The General Conference (October 8th-November 12th, at Sophia in Bulgaria), and which will concern cultural heritage over the next biennium.

● Normative action for the conservation and the enhancement of heritage and aid for planning of conservation policy (application of conventions for the protection of cultural heritage; application of recommendations for member states concerning protection of cultural property).

● Operational action for the conservation and reintegration into contemporary life of built-up cultural heritage (international for preservation; technical international cooperation and consulting services for protection of cultural heritage).

● Training of specialized personnel.

● Exchange of information and promotion of greater public awareness (documentation and publications; promotions of public awareness of the importance of preserving heritage).

This information is from document 23C/5, pp. 419-436.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND EUROPA NOSTRA:

The 5th European Symposium of Historic Towns of the Council of Europe (Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe) was held at Seville May 8th-10th 1985 at the same time as the annual General Assembly of Europa Nostra.

The opening session was chaired by Mr. John Winther, President of the Standing Conference. After the welcoming addresses of the Mayor of Seville, Mr. M. del Valle, Mr. de Pinto, President of the *Deputacion Provincial* of Andalusia, Mr. J. Rodriguez de la Borbolla, President of the *Junta de Andalusia* and Mr. de Coster, President of Europa Nostra, the participants were addressed by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Mr. G. Adinolfi. An old friend of Icomos, Mr. Adinolfi outlined the general objectives of the European organization in the fields of heritage and environment, while our colleague, Pro-

fessor A. Schmid, summarized previous meetings. The rapporteurs broached successively the questions of heritage re-use, financing of restoration, air pollution and relations with youth.

The Concluding Declaration of the conference was read by Mr. G.J.A. Schamper. The Spanish members (more than 100 being present) made especially solid contributions to the discussions. An exhibition entitled "Seville, a Historic and Living City" outlined the re-use of old districts. In this respect Seville is particularly rich in fruitful examples: after the admirable, lively, and well-restored Santa Cruz district beneath the Alcazar, other districts have been chosen for projects, which were included in the exhibition.

At the same time the General Assembly of *Europa Nostra* met, chaired by Mr. de Coster. The Assembly ratified the creation of *Gallia Nostra* as the French Section of *Europa Nostra* gathering all affiliated French conservation associations. The association has chosen as President Countess Brenda of Bourbon-Busset. *Gallia Nostra* will organize the next General Assembly of *Europa Nostra* at Paris, September 11th-13th 1985.

The Presidents of Icomos and *Europa Nostra* have agreed to associate their efforts to reach common objectives: "At a moment when the crisis has spread throughout the world and when architectural heritage may be exposed to new perils, respectful re-use of existing heritage may provide a solution well adapted economically to the circumstances. The federative effort of the preservation movement *Europa Nostra* constitutes a useful example that can be transposed to other regions in the world. Today it is desirable that a professional organization such as Icomos and conservation organizations aid each other".



CALENDRIER CALENDAR

* Manifestations organisées par ou avec la participation de l'Icomos

* Events organized by or with the participation of Icomos

* **Septembre 1-15**, Evora (Portugal): *Développement d'un nouveau quartier à l'extérieur d'une ville historique*, en collaboration avec les autorités municipales. Information: Mme V. Huber, Coordinateur du Cog., Winterthur Strasse 52, CH-8006 Zürich (Suisse).

* **Septembre 1-15**, Portugal: 9^e stage international organisé par Jeunesse & Patrimoine. Information: Jeunesse & Patrimoine, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 2-8**, San Francisco (Etats-Unis): Conférence de l'Apt sur le thème: *Technologie et conservation des matériaux*. Information: Apt, Western Chapter, Box 42458, San Francisco, Ca. 94142 (Etats-Unis).

* **Septembre 3-4**, Paris (France): *Etude des critères d'inscription des biens d'architecture contemporaine sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial*. Information: Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 11-13**, Paris (France): *General Assembly of Europa Nostra*. Information: Europa Nostra, 86 Vincent Sq., London SWAP 2PG (U.K.).

* **Septembre 16-18**, Helsinki (Finlande): *La restauration de la forteresse de Suomenlinna*, organisé conjointement par Icomos-Finlande, Icomos et Unesco. Information: arch. Veikko Vasko, PO Box 187-00171 Helsinki (Finlande).

* **Septembre 16-20**, Eger (Hongrie): 2^e session du *Civih* (Comité International pour les Villes Historiques de l'Icomos). Information: M.A. Roman, Intendance des Monuments Historiques, Tancsics Mihaly utca 1, H-1250 Budapest (Hongrie).

* **Septembre 17-26**, Sofia (Bulgarie): 6^e session de l'Assemblée Générale de l'Omt. Information: Omt, Capitan Haya, 42, Madrid 20 (Espagne).

* **Septembre 19-21**, Fredrikstad (Norvège): colloque sur *Les Jardins historiques dans les pays Scandinaves*, organisé par le Comité Icomos-Norvège. Information: Mme L. Hirsch, Riksanstikvaren, Akershus Festning Bygn. 18, Oslo Mil, Oslo 1 (Norvège).

* **Septembre 21-28**, Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (France): 3^e stage français de Jeunesse & Patrimoine. Information: Jeunesse & Patrimoine, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 23-27**, Wismar (RDA): cours sur les *Problèmes de l'humidité dans les bâtiments*, proposé par US/Icomos et la Ingenieurhochschule Wismar. Information: US/Icomos,

* **Septembre 1-15**, Evora (Portugal): *Development of a New District outside the Historic Town*, in collaboration with the municipal authorities. Information: Mrs. Winterthurstrasse 52, CH-8006 Zürich (Switzerland).

* **Septembre 1-15**, Portugal: 9th International Training Course, organized by Youth & Heritage. Information: Youth and Heritage, 9 rue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 2-8**, San Francisco (United States): Conference of the Apt on the theme: *Technology and Conservation of Materials*. Information: Apt, Western Chapter, Box 42458, San Francisco, Ca. 94142 (United States).

* **Septembre 3-4**, Paris (France): *Study of Criteria for Inscription of Contemporary Architecture on the World Heritage List*. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 11-13**, Paris (France): *Assemblée Générale d'Europa Nostra*. Information: Europa Nostra, 86 Vincent Sq., London SWAP 2PG (Royaume Uni).

* **Septembre 16-18**, Helsinki (Finlande): *The Restoration of the Suomenlinna Fortress*, organized by Icomos-Finland, Icomos and Unesco. Information: arch. Veikko Vasko; PO Box 187-00171 Helsinki (Finland).

* **Septembre 16-20**, Eger (Hungary): 2nd Session of the *Civih* (International Committee on Historic Towns of Icomos). Information: Mr. A. Roman, Intendency of Historic Monuments, Tancsics Mihaly utca 1, H-1250 Budapest (Hungary).

* **Septembre 17-26**, Sofia (Bulgaria): 6th Session of the General Assembly of Wto. Information: Wto, Capitan Haya, 42, Madrid 20 (Spain).

* **Septembre 19-21**, Fredrikstad (Norway): symposium on *The Historic Gardens of Scandinavian Countries*, organized by the Norwegian National Committee. Information: Mrs. L. Hirsch, Riksanstikvaren, Akershus Festning Bygn. 18, Oslo Mil. Oslo 1 (Norway).

* **Septembre 21-28**, Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (France): 3rd French Training Course of Youth & Heritage. Information: Youth & Heritage, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 23-27**, Wismar (G.D.R.): course on *The Problems of Humidity in Buildings*, given by US/Icomos and the Ingenieurhochschule Wismar. Information:

Decatur House, 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006 (Etats-Unis).

* **Septembre 23-October 3**, York (Royaume-Uni): cours sur *La conservation des structures des monuments historiques*. Information: The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP (United Kingdom).

* **Septembre 25-27**, Lausanne (Suisse): 5^e Congrès international sur *l'altération des pierres*, organisé par le Comité International spécialisé sur la pierre de l'Icomos. Information: M.V. Furlan, Labo. de conservation de la pierre, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Chemin de Bellerive 32, 1007 Lausanne (Suisse).

* **Septembre 25-27**, Pommersfelden & Bamberg (RFA): *Assemblée Générale et Congrès Scientifique de l'Ibi*. Information: Secrétariat Ibi, Château de Rosendael, 6891 Da Rosendael (Pays-Bas).

* **Septembre 25-29**, Saragosse (Espagne): *Réunion du Car* (Comité d'Art Rupestre de l'Icomos). Information: Prof. A. Beltran, Facultad de Letras, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza (Espagne).

* **Septembre 26-27**, Tunis (Tunisie): 2^e réunion pour l'harmonisation des listes indicatives des biens culturels des pays du Maghreb (Convention du patrimoine mondial). Information: Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 26-28**, Tours-Fontevault (France): Civitas Nostra organise un colloque *Le patrimoine culturel immobilier et le droit*. Information: M.L. Prieur, Civitas Nostra-France, 74 rue de Seine, Veneux-les-Sablons, 77250 Moret-sur-Loing (France).

* **Septembre 30-October 4**, Banff National Park (Canada): 1^{er} Congrès mondial sur la *protection et l'interprétation du patrimoine*. Information: Société pour promouvoir le colloque de Banff, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820-112th street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8 (Canada).

* **Septembre 30-October 7**, Sofia (Bulgarie): réunion conjointe des Comités Bois et Architecture Vernaculaire de l'Icomos: 6^e Colloque international sur la conservation du bois sur le thème: *Conservation du bois dans l'architecture vernaculaire*. Information: M.G. Deltchev, Ciav, BP715, 4000 Plovdiv (Bulgarie).

* **Septembre 30-October 11**, Ravello-Rome (Italie): séminaire proposé par le Centre Universitaire européen pour les biens cultures sur: *La*

US/Icomos Decatur House, 1600 H Street, N.W. Washington D. 20006 (United States).

* **Septembre 23-October 3**, York (United Kingdom): course on *The Conservation of the Structures of Historic Monuments*. Information: The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP (United Kingdom).

* **Septembre 25-27**, Lausanne (Switzerland): 5th International Congress on the *Alteration of Stone*, organized by the International Committee on Stone of Icomos. Information: Mr. V. Furlan, Laboratoire de conservation de la pierre, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Chemin de Bellerive, 32, 1007 Lausanne (Switzerland).

* **Septembre 25-27**, Pommersfelden and Bamberg (F.R.G.): *General Assembly and Scientific Congress of Ibi*. Information: Ibi Secretariat, Rosendael Castle, 6891 Da Rosendael (Netherlands).

* **Septembre 25-29**, Saragossa (Spain): *Meeting on the Car* (Committee on Rock Art of Icomos). Information: Prof. A. Beltran, Facultad de Letras, Universidad de Zaragoza (Spain).

* **Septembre 26-27**, Tunis (Tunisia): 2nd Meeting for the *Harmonization of Tentative Lists of Cultural Properties of Maghreb Countries* (World Heritage Convention). Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Septembre 26-28**, Tours-Fontevault (France): symposium on *Immovable Cultural Heritage and the Law*, organized with Civitas Nostra. Information: M. le Prieur, 74 rue de Seine, Veneux les Sablons, 77250 Moret-sur-Loing (France).

* **Septembre 30-October 4**, Banff National Park (Canada): 1st World Congress on *Heritage Presentation and Interpretation*. Information: Society for the Promotion of the Banff Symposium, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820-112th Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8 (Canada).

* **Septembre 30-October 7**, Sophia (Bulgaria): meeting of Icomos Vernacular Architecture and Wood Committees: 6th International Symposium on Wood Conservation devoted to the theme: *Wood Conservation on Vernacular Architecture*. Information: Mr. G. Deltchev, Ciav. BP 715 Plovdiv (Bulgaria).

* **Septembre 30-October 11**, Ravello-Rome (Italy): Seminar organized by the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage on: *Chara-*

CALENDRIER / CALENDAR

caractérisation et la datation des peintures rupestres et murales (préhistoire et antiquité). Information: Centre Universitaire européen pour les biens culturels, Villa Rufolo, 84010 Ravello (Italie).

* **Octobre 2-5**, Versailles (France): *La régénération des plantations*, colloque organisé par le Comité International des Jardins Historiques et la Section française de l'Icomos. Information: section française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France).

* **Octobre 3-4**, Grenade (Espagne): *Conférence européenne des Ministres responsables du patrimoine architectural*. Information: Direction de l'Environnement et des Pouvoirs Locaux, Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg cedex (France).

Octobre 8-Novembre 12: 23^e session de la *Conférence Générale de l'Unesco*. Information: Secrétariat Général de l'Unesco, 7 Place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris (France).

* **Octobre 11**, Paris (France): *Etude des critères d'inscription des biens mixtes (culturels et naturels) sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial*. Information: Secrétariat International Icomos, 75 rue du Temple 75003 Paris (France).

Octobre 17-19, Cambridge (USA): *Colloque international sur Fathepur Sikri*, organisé par le Programme Aga Khan pour l'Architecture Islamique. Information: Dept. of Fine Arts, University of Harvard, Cambridge, Ma 02138 (USA).

Octobre 18-20, Autun (France): *Mise en valeur des sites archéologiques: restauration, animation, promotion touristique*. Information: Direction des antiquités de Bourgogne, 39 rue Vannerie, 21000 Dijon (France).

* **Octobre 22-25**, Vaulx-en-Velin (France): le Conseil de l'Europe organise en collaboration avec Icomos France un colloque international sur le thème: *Quelles politiques pour le patrimoine industriel?* Information: Direction de l'Environnement et des Pouvoirs Locaux, Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg cedex (France).

Octobre (date à préciser), Barcelone (Espagne): *13^e Colloque international du Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi*, organisé conjointement avec le Comité International pour le vitrail de l'Icomos. Information: Prof. E. Bacher, Bundesdenkmalamt, Schweizerhof Säulenstiege, 1010, Vienne 1 (Autriche).

Novembre 1-3, Lowell (USA): 6^e Conférence annuelle sur l'histoire industrielle: *La perception populaire de l'histoire industrielle*. Information: Mr. R. Weible, Lowell Nat. Historical Park, 169 Marmack street, Lowell, Ma. 01852 (USA).

cterizing and Dating Rock and Wall Paintings (Prehistoric and Ancient). Information: European University for the Cultural Heritage, Villa Rufolo, 84010 Ravello (Italy).

* **Octobre 2-5**, Versailles (France): *Regrowth of Historic Gardens*, symposium organized by the International Committee on Historic Gardens and the French Section of Icomos. Information: French Section of Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France).

* **Octobre 3-4**, Granada (Spain): *European Conference of Ministers in charge of Architectural Heritage*. Information: Direction of the Environment and Local Authorities, Council of Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg cedex (France).

* **Octobre 8-Novembre 12**, 23rd Session of the *General Conference of Unesco*. Information: General Secretariat of Unesco, 7 Place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris (France).

* **Octobre 11**, Paris (France): *Study of Criteria for Inscription of Mixed Properties (Cultural and Natural) on the World Heritage List*. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Octobre 17-19**, Cambridge (U.S.A.): international symposium on *Fathepur Sikri* organized by the Aga Khan Programme for Islamic Architecture. Information: Department of Fine Arts, University of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (U.S.A.).

* **Octobre 18-20**, Autun (France): *Enhancement of Archaeological Sites: Restoration, Animation, Tourist Promotion*. Information: Direction des antiquités de Bourgogne, 39 rue Vannerie, 21000 Dijon (France).

* **Octobre 22-25**, Vaulx-en-Velin (France): the Council of Europe together with the French National Committee have organized an international symposium, on the theme: *Which Policies for the Industrial Heritage?* Information: Direction of the Environment and Local Authorities, Council of Europe, BP 431 R6 67006. Strasbourg cedex (France).

* **October (date to be chosen)**, Barcelona (Spain): *13th International Symposium of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi*, organized together with the Icomos International Committee on Stained Glass Windows. Information: Prof. E. Bacher, Bundesdenkmalamt, Schweizerhof Säulenstiege, 1010 Vienna 1 (Austria).

* **November 1-3**, Lowell (U.S.A.): 6th Annual Conference on Industrial History: *Popular Perception of Industrial History*. Information: Mr. R. Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 160 Marmack Street, Lowell Mass. 01852 (U.S.A.).

Novembre 1-4, Pékin (R.P. de Chine): colloque international sur *L'architecture de terre*. Information: the Architectural Society of China, Baiwanzhuang Beijing (R.P. de Chine).

* **Novembre 4-9**, Pachuca-Hidalgo (Mexique): colloque organisé par le Comité mexicain de l'Icomos, sur le thème: *Tradition et contemporanéité de la restauration*. Information: Prof. J.A. Manrique, Président Icomos-Mexique, Culiacan 123, 3er piso, Mexico D.F. (Mexique).

Novembre 6-8, Gand (Belgique): l'Iccrom organisé la 2^e conférence sur la conservation des fouilles archéologiques, qui aura pour thème: *Mesures préventives en cours de fouilles et protection du site*. Information: M.S. Price, Iccrom, via di San Michele 13, 00153 Rome (Italie).

Novembre 8-11, Dresde (RDA): *100^e Anniversaire de la fondation des Archives photogrammétriques*, colloque organisé par le Comité Icomos de RDA. Information: Dr. L. Deiters, Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstrasse 10, 1020 Berlin (RDA).

* **Novembre 11-14**, York (Royaume-Uni): séminaire organisé par le Comité UK/Icomos: *Le feu et les monuments historiques*. Information: Sir B. Feilden, Président du Comité UK/Icomos, c/o Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, London WC1 (Royaume-Uni).

Novembre 13-15, Avignon (France): colloque international sur la protection du patrimoine culturel, sur le thème: *Protection contre les déprédations et dégradations du fait de l'homme*. Information: Mme C. Rigaud, R.M.G. BP 149, 84008 Avignon cedex (France).

Novembre 15-17, Oxford (Royaume-Uni): *Dissolution et résurrection: réutilisation des bâtiments monastiques*, organisé par l'Université d'Oxford et le Council for British Archaeology. Information: Univ. of Oxford, Dep. for External Studies, 3-7 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA (Royaume-Uni).

Novembre 25-30, Paris (France): Conférence Annuelle de l'Ifi. Information: Ifi, P.O. Box 19610, 1000 GP Amsterdam (Pays-Bas).

* **Novembre 25-30**; *réunions administratives de l'Icomos 25-26*: Bureau III/27-28: Comité Consultatif/29-30: Comité Exécutif/30: Bureau IV. Information: Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **Décembre 2-6**, Paris (France): *Réunion du Comité du patrimoine mondial*, au siège de l'Unesco. Information: Secrétariat International de l'Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

November 1-4, Peking (People's Republic of China): international symposium on *Earth Architecture*. Information: the Architectural Society of China, Baiwanzhuang, Beijing (People's Republic of China).

* **November 4-9**, Pachuca-Hidalgo (Mexico): symposium organized by the Mexican Committee of Icomos on: *Tradition and Contemporaneity of Restoration*. Information: Prof. J.A. Manrique, Chairman of Icomos-Mexico, Culiacan 123, 3er piso, Mexico D.F. (Mexico).

* **November 6-8**, Ghent (Belgium): Iccrom has organized the 2nd Conference on Archaeological Excavations on the theme: *Preventive Measures during Excavation and Site Protection*. Information: Mr. S. Price, Iccrom, via di San Michele 13, 00153 Rome (Italy).

* **November 8-11**, Dresden (G.D.R.): *100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Photogrammetric Archive*, symposium organized by the Icomos Committee of the G.D.R. Information: Dr. L. Deiters, Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstrasse 10, 1020 Berlin (G.D.R.).

* **November 11-14**, York (U.K.): Seminar organized by UK/Icomos: *Fire and Historic Monuments*. Information: Sir B. Feilden, Chairman of UK/Icomos, c/o Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, London WC1 (U.K.).

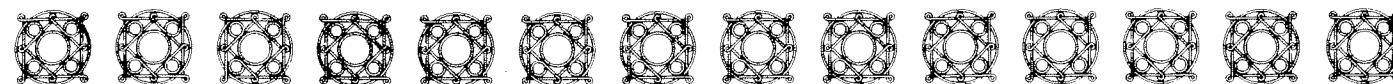
* **November 13-15**, Avignon (France): International symposium on the Protection of Cultural Heritage on: *Protection against Pillage and Defacement by Man*. Information: Mme C. Rigaud; R.M.G. BP 149, 84008 Avignon cedex (France).

November 15-17, Oxford (U.K.): *Dissolution and Resurrection: Re-use of Monastic Buildings*, organized by the University of Oxford and the Council for British Archaeology. Information: University of Oxford, Department for External Studies, 3-7 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA (U.K.).

November 25-30, Paris (France): *Annual Conference of Ifi*. Information: Ifi, P.O. Box 19610, 1000 GP Amsterdam (Netherlands).

* **November 25-30**, *Administrative Meetings of Icomos. 25-26*: Bureau III. 27-28: Advisory Committee. 29-30: Executive Committee. 30: Bureau IV. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

* **December 2-6**, Paris (France): *Meeting of the World Heritage Committee*, at the headquarters of Unesco. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).



EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE



FRANCESCO LUCARELLI OURO PRETO E OLINDA CENTRI STORICI DEL BRASILE «MEMORÓRIA» PER L'UMANITÀ

Contributo di E. Petroncelli

Il volume vuole, anzitutto, recuperare l'evoluzione del concetto generale di bene culturale, ponendo in luce il ruolo che negli ultimi cinquant'anni hanno assunto le Carte e le Direttive internazionali sulle legislazioni dei singoli Paesi. L'approfondimento del tema della tutela dei Centri Storici nei Paesi emergenti e la scelta del Brasile — esempio prestigioso di civiltà coloniale e post-coloniale — consentono di approfondire le radici storiche di un popolo e le sue scelte coerenti verso il recupero dell'identità nazionale; ma, al contempo, di cogliere le profonde contraddizioni socio-economiche che accompagnano la tutela e la rivitalizzazione dei centri storici. Il lavoro è arricchito da Cartografie originali degli insediamenti e da documentazione legislativa, tecnica e fotografica degli interventi di recupero in atto.

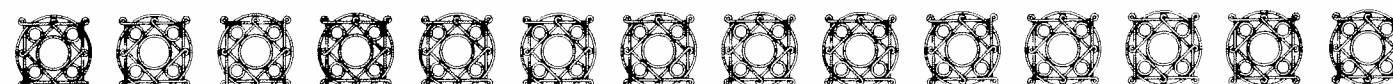
The protection of historic centres, the legal-administrative and town-planning techniques were for a long time subjects reserved to a narrow circle of specialists. This volume represents an attempt, to review the general concept of cultural property, emphasizing the role that the international Papers and Instructions have played during the last fifty years in the legislation of each country.

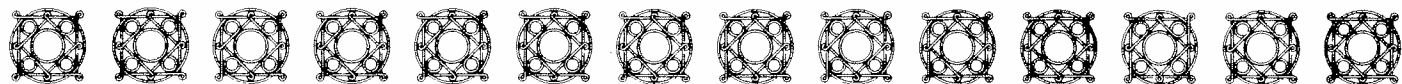
A close examination of the subject of Historic Centres in the emerging countries and the choice of Brazil - a striking instance of colonial and post-colonial cultures — make it possible to look more deeply into a people's historic roots and into the logical choices made in the hopes of recovering national identity. At the same time, however, this study allows us to understand the deep socio-economic contradiction that arises with the protection and the rehabilitation of historic centres. This work is enriched with the original, settlement maps and with legislative, technical and photographic documentation of the re-use interventions that are underway.

(cod. 0585045)

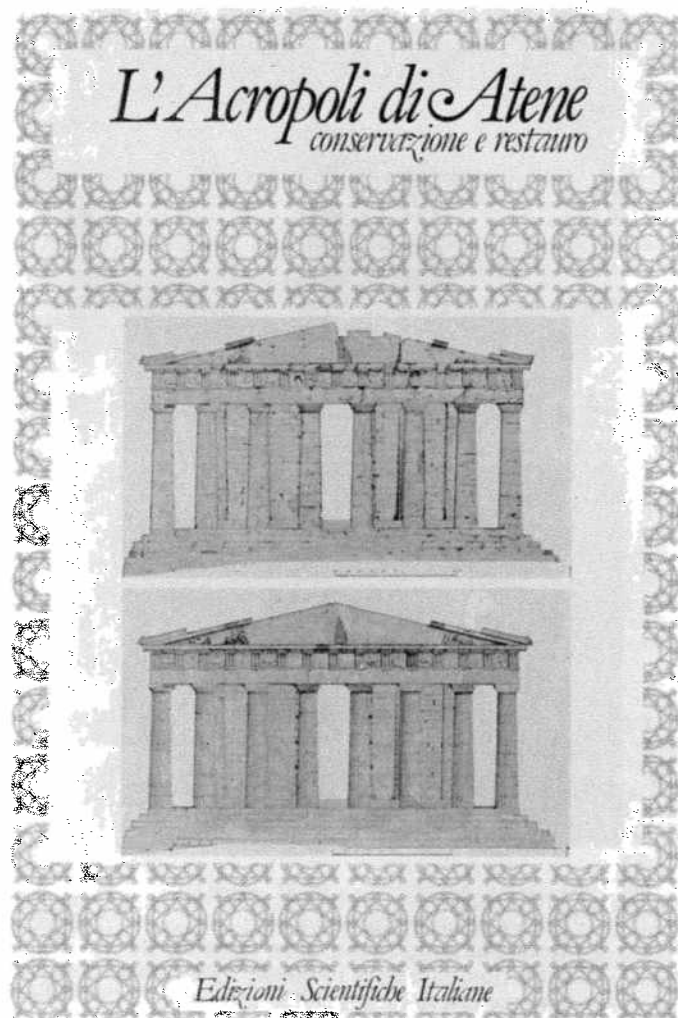
Caratteristiche:
1985; pp. 380; 48 tavv. b/n e col. f.t.; 1
tav. doppia e 1 tripla b/n f.t.; f.to
16,5 x 24; L. 48.000.

Specifications:
1985; 380 pages; 48 black and white and
colour plates; 1 double and 1 triple black
and white plate; format 16,5 x 24; \$ 24.





EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE



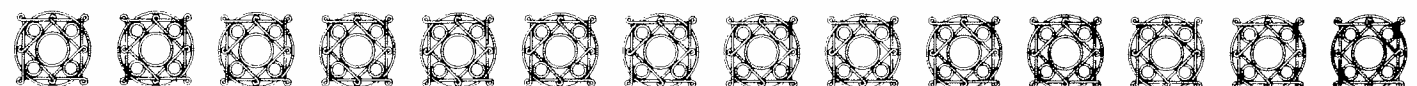
Prendendo spunto dai lavori svolti, Nel febbraio 1984 a Napoli, da un gruppo di esperti di Restauro greci ed italiani, si propone all'attenzione dell'opinione pubblica e degli studiosi il complesso dei problemi oggi esistenti per la conservazione ed il restauro dei monumenti dell'Acropoli di Atene. L'interessamento del mondo intero, sollecitato dalla Grecia e sostenuto dalle campagne promosse anche dall'UNESCO, ha prodotto l'avvio di una serie di ricerche e di progettazioni che impongono, prima dell'esecuzione dei lavori, una ampia verifica critica e tecnica, alla luce della moderna cultura della conservazione.

Il volume raccoglie — insieme con una informazione generale che precisa i termini dei problemi in discussione — relazioni, interventi e conclusioni, registrati in occasione del convegno, organizzato dalla Scuola di perfezionamento in Restauro dei monumenti dell'Università di Napoli, che ha fornito interessanti contributi alla suddetta verifica.

Taking as starting point the work done in Naples in February 1984 by a group of Greek and Italian experts of restoration, the series of the present problems for the preservation and restoration of the Acropolis' monuments in Athens is brought to the attention of scholars and public opinion.

The interest of the entire world, solicited by Greece and also supported by the initiatives taken by UNESCO, has brought about the beginning of a series of studies and projects that necessitate, before the execution of the work, an extensive critical and technical verification, in light of the modern field of preservation.

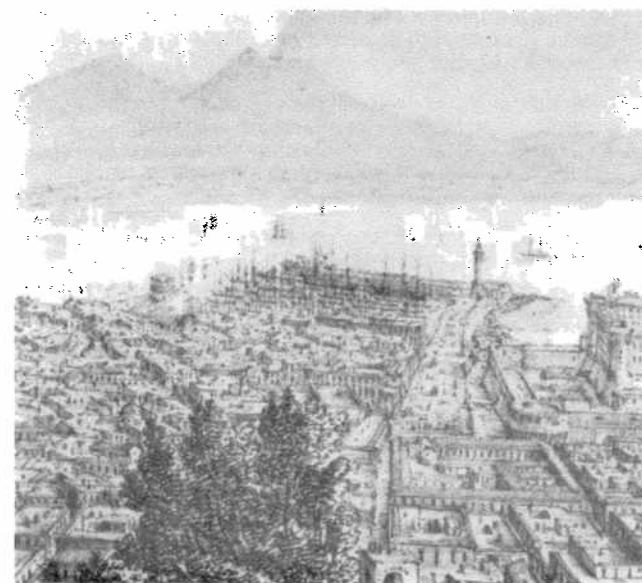
The volume gathers — together with general information which specifies the terms of the problems under discussion — reports, interventions and conclusions, collected during the Conference organized by the School of Specialization in restoration of monuments (University of Naples), which has provided interesting contributions to the above-mentioned study.



Giancarlo Alisio

NAPOLI E IL RISANAMENTO

Recupero di una struttura urbana



Caratteristiche dell'opera:
formato cm 27,5 x 34
rilegato in tutta tela con
inclusioni in oro
sovracoperta a colori
plastificata
16 riproduzioni a colori di
litografie del D'Ambra
90 tavole cartografiche
90 grafici su carta
pergamena
500 illustrazioni, 500 pagine
L. 170.000

Specifications:
format cm 27,5 x 34
clothbound with golden
engravings
plasticized coloured cover
16 colour reproductions of
lithographs by D'Ambra
90 cartographic plates
90 graphs on parchment paper
500 pictures, 500 pages
\$ 81.00

Il volume illustra le operazioni condotte, a partire dal 1884, in seguito all'epidemia di colera, sui quartieri Porto, Pendino, Mercato e Vicaria. Particolare risalto acquista la pianta al 200 dei «quartieri bassi» — una straordinaria novità per la cartografia napoletana — redatta in 140 fogli, di cui si analizzano 90 tavole, sovrapponendo ad esse un lucido con lo stato attuale delle corrispondenti aree. A commento del grafico è stata inoltre redatta una scheda in cui si evidenziano i caratteri ambientali e urbanistici della città, prima delle opere del risanamento, e le avvenute trasformazioni.

Departing from the Piazzetta taking the lane that links the Augustan gardens to the Certosa's access road, one immediately experiences the pleasure of passing from an urban setting to a different environment in which nature's beauty reigns. This green expanse is quite varied: one finds monastic buildings that spontaneously came into being six centuries ago and which exist to this day despite the damage caused by a few men rather than by nature. This book also includes an ample bibliography and indexes of names, places, and illustrations.

Roberto Di Stefano

LA CERTOSA DI SAN GIACOMO A CAPRI



Caratteristiche dell'opera:
formato cm 21 x 31
rilegatura in tutta tela
sovracoperta a colori plastificata
58 riproduzioni in bianco e nero
48 fotografie a colori
25 in bicromia
90 bianco e nero
didascalie in francese, Inglese e
tedesco
280 pagine
L. 70.000

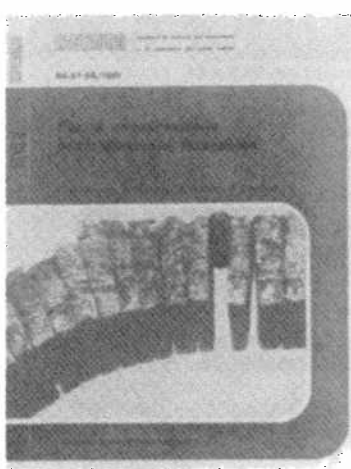
Specifications:
format cm 21 x 31
clothbound
plasticized coloured cover
58 black and white reproductions
48 colour photographs
25 two-colour
90 black and white
captions in French, English and
German
280 pages
\$ 34.00

Se dalla piazzetta di Capri si scende verso la stradina che collega i giardini di Augusto con il viale d'ingresso alla Certosa, si avverte subito il piacere di passare da uno spazio costruito di tipo urbano ad un ambiente diverso, dove la bellezza della natura si impone. Non vi è soluzione di continuità alcuna in questa verde distesa, in cui si ritrovano le fabbriche conventuali spontaneamente nate, o sono sei secoli, e cresciute vive ancora oggi, nonostante le offese e le violenze non della natura ma di pochi uomini. Il volume è corredato da un'ampia bibliografia e dagli indici dei luoghi, dei nomi e delle illustrazioni.

This book deals with the work carried out since 1884 in the quarters of Porto, Pendino, Mercato and Vicaria following the cholera epidemic. Of particular note is the map of the «lower quarters» — an extraordinary first in the field of Neapolitan cartography. The map is composed of 140 plates, 90 of which are analysed in detail. The present state of the town can be compared by means of transparent sheets placed over the corresponding areas. To further illustrate the graphic material, there are tables indicating operations and the slumclearance and transformations.



EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE



RESTAURO

Quaderni di restauro dei monumenti e di urbanistica dei centri antichi
Rivista bimestrale diretta da Roberto Di Stefano
Bimonthly review edited by Roberto Di Stefano

La rivista contribuisce a soddisfare le esigenze fondamentali degli operatori del settore e di quanti (architetti, ingegneri, sovrintendenti) sono interessati ai problemi artistici ed architettonici, con la pubblicazione dei suoi «Quaderni», ciascuno dedicato ad uno specifico argomento, che raccolgono informazioni, notizie tecniche, risultati di studi e ricerche, atti di convegni e dibattiti, sempre relativi al restauro dei monumenti e all'urbanistica dei centri antichi.

This review attempts to fulfil the fundamental needs of those who work in the field and those (architects, engineers, administrators) interested in artistic and architectural problems. Each of the "Quaderni" deals with a specific subject and collects news, results of studies and researches, minutes of meetings and debates relating to the restoration of monuments and town-planning.

(f.to 17x24) Abb. 1985: L. 62.000 (Italia), L. 80.000 (Estero)
Fascicolo sing.: L. 14.000 (Italia), L. 18.000 (Estero)
format 17x24) 1985 subscription: \$ 30.00 (Italy), \$ 38.00 (Abroad)
One issue: \$ 7.00 (Italy), \$ 9.00 (Abroad)

MUSEOLOGIA

Pubblicata per conto della Società Italiana di Museologia sotto l'egida dell'Università Internazionale dell'Arte di Firenze
Rivista semestrale diretta da Ezio De Felice
Published for the Italian Society of Museology, under the aegis of the International University of Art of Florence
Semestrial review edited by Ezio De Felice

A Museologia collaborano specialisti italiani e stranieri i cui articoli pubblicati in italiano, inglese e francese, sono ampiamente illustrati. La rivista si occupa prevalentemente di storia dei musei, di problemi critici di allestimento e di architettura museale. Sono numerosi anche i lavori sull'evoluzione del concetto di musealizzazione, sulla funzione del museo, sul suo rapporto con l'ambiente architettonico e sociale e sulle modificazioni che vi determina. Una costante attenzione è rivolta alle iniziative più recenti, italiane e straniere, nel campo dei musei. Altri contributi sono raccolti in apposite rubriche, come «Il parere del fotografo», «Letteratura-museo», «Vecchie immagini-museo», «Recensioni».

Italian and foreign specialists contribute to Museologia with articles in Italian, English and French. This review deals above all with history of museums, critical problems of preparation and museum architecture. There are several works on the development of the concept of museum organization, on the function of museums, on their relation with the social and architectural environment and the changes that they bring about. It constantly focuses on the latest Italian and foreign enterprises in the field of museums. Other contributions are collected in special surveys, such as «The opinion of the photographer», «Museum-Literature», «Old museum-images», «Reviews».

(f.to 17x24) Abb. 1985: L. 30.000 (Italia), L. 43.000 (Estero)
Fascicolo sing.: L. 16.000 (Italia), L. 22.000 (Estero)
format 17x24) 1985 subscription: \$ 15.00 (Italy), \$ 21.00 (Abroad)
One issue: \$ 8.00 (Italy), \$ 11.00 (Abroad)

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI GEOTECNICA

Rivista trimestrale diretta da Arrigo Croce
Quarterly review edited by Arrigo Croce

La Rivista Italiana di Geotecnica, organo dell'Associazione Geotecnica Italiana, è dedicata ad argomenti quali la meccanica delle terre e delle rocce, le fondazioni, le strutture di sostegno, le gallerie ed i lavori in sotterraneo, le costruzioni in materiali sciolti, la geologia applicata, la stabilità dei pendii, le frane, la difesa del suolo, la geofisica, e così via. Con riferimento a tali argomenti la rivista ha lo scopo di pubblicare i risultati delle più interessanti ricerche scientifiche e la descrizione delle più rilevanti applicazioni tecniche italiane, anche al fine di rendere note all'estero; si propone, inoltre, di dare notizia dei progressi compiuti dalla disciplina in Italia e all'estero sia nel campo scientifico che in quello applicativo.

The Rivista Italiana di Geotecnica, organ of the Italian Geotechnical Association, deals with such subjects as soil and rock mechanics, foundations, supporting structures, tunnels and underground works, loose material constructions, applied geology stability of slopes, landslides, soil protection, geographics and so on. As far as these subjects are concerned. The review's goal is to publish the results of the most interesting scientific research in the field and to describe the most important Italian technical applications, with a view to making them known abroad. Furthermore this publication aims at giving news about the theoretical and practical advances in this field both in Italy and abroad.

(f.to 21x31) Abb. 1985: L. 75.000 (Italia), L. 100.000 (Estero)
Fascicolo sing.: L. 22.000 (Italia), L. 28.000 (Estero)
format 21x31) 1985 subscription: \$ 36.00 (Italy), \$ 48.00 (Abroad)
One issue: \$ 11.00 (Italy), \$ 14.00 (Abroad)

EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE



ICOMOS

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRÉSIDENT/CHAIRMAN: MR. STEPHAN TSCHUDI-MADSEN (NORVÈGE/NORWAY)
VICE-PRÉSIDENT/VICE-CHAIRMAN: MR. MLADEN MINTCHEV (BULGARIE/BULGARIA)

Allemagne, Rep. Federale/Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. W. Bornheim g. Schilling
Auf der Bastei 1 D-6500 MAINZ

Angola

M. Eleuterio Freire
Conseil National de la Culture
C. Postal 1223 LUANDA

Argentine/Argentina

Sr. Carlos Pernaut
Castilla de Correo 2163
1000 BUENOS AIRES

Australie/Australia

Dr. Michael Pearson
New South Wales Nat. Parks
G.P.O. Box 3280 SYDNEY N.S.W. 2001

Autriche/Austria

Mr. Ernst Bachner
Bundesdenkmalamt
Schweizerhof Söulienstiege 1010 WIEN I,
HOFBURG

Belgique/Belgium

Mr. Andries Van den Abele
Groot Begijnhof 95 3000 LEUVEN

Bolivie/Bolivia

Arq. Teresa Gisbert
Museo de Arte Nacional
Castilla 609 LA PAZ

Bresil/Brazil

Mr. Jose Luis Mota Menezes
Rua Sigismundo Gonçalves 151
Cordeiro 50 000 RECIFE, PE

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

M. Mladen Mintchev
Comité National Bulgare
rue Georgui Kirkov n° 34 SOFIA 1000

Canada

Mr. Jacques Dalibard
P.O. Box 1350
Station B OTTAWA, ONT K1P 5R4

Chili/Chile

Arq. R. Marquez de la Plata
Agustinas 1070
Oficina 420 SANTIAGO

Cypre/Cyprus

Dr. Vassos Karageorghis
Director of Antiquities
P.O. Box 2024 NICOSIA

Colombie/Colombia

Arq. A. Corradine Angulo
Apartado Aereo 39610 BOGOTA, D.E. 1

Costa Rica

Arq. Edgar Vargas V.
Apartado Postal 3866 SAN JOSE 1000

Cuba

Sra. Marta Arjona
Direccion del Patri. Cultural Calle A, 608 entre
25 y 27 Vedado, LA HABANA

Danemark/Denmark

Mr. Viggo Nielsen
c/o Ms. Saaby
National Agency for the Protection of Nature,
Amaliegade 13, DS-1256 COPENHAGEN D.

Egypte/Egypt

Dr. Ahmed Kadry
Egyptian Antiquities Org.
Ministry of Culture
4d, Fakhri Abdel Nour Street Abbasiya,
EL CAIRO

Equateur/Ecuador

Dr. Jorge Benavides Solis
Apartado 3837 QUITO

Espagne/Spain

M. Juan Bassegoda Nonell
Consejo Sup. Col. Arquitectos
Paseo de la Castellana 12 MADRID 1

Etats-Unis d'Amerique/USA

Mrs. Terry Morton
US/ICOMOS, Decatur House
1600 H Street, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
20006

Ethiopie/Ethiopia

Mr. Tadese Terfa
Ministry of Culture
Box 1907 ADDIS ABEBA

Finlande/Finland

Mr. Leena Arkio
Nat. Board of Antiquities
Ritarihuone P1 187 00171 HELSINKI 17

France

M. Yves Boiret
62, rue Saint Antoine 75004 PARIS

Ghana

Mr. Richard B. Nunoo
P.O. Box 0744 Osu ACCRA

Grèce/Greece

Mr. Doumas
Guatemala

Mr. Luis Lujan Munoz
Universidad de San Carlos
30 calle 17-00 Zona 12 GUATEMALA. C.A

Honduras

Arq. Enrique Mendoza
Apartado Postal 1518
Tegucigalpa, D.C. HONDURAS, C.A.

Hongrie/Hungary

Dr. Dezső Dercsenyi
Intendance des Monuments Hist.
Tancsics Mihály utca 1 H-1250 BUDAPEST

Inde/India

Prof. Bruno Dias Souza
4, Block-B, Indraprastha Estate,
NEW DELHI - 110002

Indonesie/Indonesia

Dr. Haryati Soebadio
Dept. of Education & Culture
DJI Tjilatjap 4 DJAKARTA

Irak/Iraq

Dr. Muayad Said Damerji
State Antiquities Organization
Ministry of Culture & Arts BAGHDAD

Iran

M. le Président ICOMOS/IRAN
c/o Commission Iranienne UNESCO
3000 Ave. Iranchahr Chomali
B.P. 1533, TEHERAN

Irlande/Ireland

Prof. Alistair Rowan
School of Arch., Univ. Col. Dublin Richview
Clonskeagh, DUBLIN 14

Israël

Prof. A. Biran
Ministry Education Culture
Dept. Antiquities & Museums
PO Box 586, JERUSALEM 100

Italie/Italy

Prof. Roberto Di Stefano
Chiesa Trecentesca di Donnaregina
Vico Donnaregina 26 80128 NAPOLI
Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Dr. Salah Eddine Hassan
Pres. Dept. Antiquities
Saray el Hamra, TRIPOLI

Japon/Japan

Dr. Masaru Sekino
c/o Mr. Nobuo Ito
Dir. General of Tokyo
Nat. Research
Institute of Cultural Properties
13-27 Ueno Park Taito-Ku TOKYO 110

Jordanie/Jordan

Dr. Adnan Hadidi
Department of Antiquities
P.O. Box 88 AMMAN

Kenya

Dr. Osaga Odak
P.O. Box 10614 NAIROBI

Luxembourg/Luxemburg

M. Alfred Steinmetzer
21, route de Diekirch WALFERDANGE

Mexique/Mexico

Prof. J. Alberto Manrique
Culiacan 123, 3er Piso MEXICO, D.F.

Norvège/Norway

Mr. Stephan Tschudi-Madsen
Central Office of Hist. Mon.
Akershus Festning Bygn. 18
Oslo Mil, OSLO 1

Panama

Arq. Sebastian Paniza
Instituto Panemeno Turismo
Apartado 6239 PANAMA 5

Paraguay

Arq. Jorge Patino Migone
Andres Barbero 46
Casilla de Correo 1401 ASUNCION

Pays-Bas/The Netherlands

Mr. Jan Jessurun
Huis de Pinto
Sint Antoniesbreestraat 69
1011 HB AMSTERDAM

Perou/Peru

Mr. V. Pimentel Gurmendi
Los Alamos de Monterrico
Calle 3 - Manz. AY - Lote 6
Surco LIMA 33

Pologne/Poland

M. O. Czerner
c/o ICOMOS POLAND
Château Royal de Varsovie
PL. Zamkowy 4 60277 Varsovie

Portugal

Prof. Augusto Pereira Brando
Comissao Nacional Portuguesa do Icomos
Largo da Academia Nacional de Belas Artes 2
1200 Lisboa

Republique Arabe Syrienne/Syrian Arab Republic

Dr. Afif Bahnassi
Dir. Gen. Antiquités Musées DAMAS

Rep. Democratique Allemande/German Democratic Republic

Dr. Ludwig Deiters
Institut für Denkmalfpflege
Brüderstrasse 10 1020 BERLIN

Republique Dominicaine/Dominican Republic

Arq. V. Bisono
Museo de las Casas Reales
Calle las Damas SANTO DOMINGO

Roumanie/Romania

Prof. Vasile Dragut

NOMS ET ADRESSES DES PRÉSIDENTS DE COMITÉS ICOMOS

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom

Sir. Bernard Feilden
UK/ICOMOS c/o Architectural Ass.
36, Bedford Square LONDON WC1

Sri Lanka

Mr. Roland Silva
Central Cultural Fund
212, Baudhaloka Mawatha COLOMBO 7

Suede/Sweden

Mr. Roland Pålsson
Central Board Nat. Antiquities
Storgatan 41
P.O. Box 5405 S-114 84 STOCKHOLM

Suisse/Switzerland

M. Claude Jacquotet
c/o Bak, case postale 3000 BERNE 6

Tanzanie/Tanzania

Mr. A. A. Mturi
Min. Info. Cult., Ant. Div.
P.O. Box 2280 DAR ES SALAAM

Tchécoslovaquie/Czechoslovakia

Prof. Emanuel Hruska
Pionyrů 12/673 16900 PRAHA - Stresovice

Tunisie/Tunisia

M. Abdelaziz Daoulati
Maison des Associations Culturelles
Médersa Achouriya
Rue Haounet TUNIS

Turquie/Turkey

Mr. Nadir Avcı
Kultur Bakanligi, Gen. Murat Eski Esler ve
Muzeler U.L.U.T. ANKARA

U.R.S.S./U.S.S.R.

Prof. O. Chvidkovski
2 Zatchatievsky 2
Korp. 3 G-34 MOSCOU

Uruguay

Arq. Antonio L. Cravotto
Av. Sarmiento 2360 MONTEVIDEO

Venezuela

Dr. Omar Hernandez
Apartado de Correo 5552
Carmelitas CARACAS 1041

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia

Dr. Iva Curk
Zavod SR Slovenije za varstvo naravnih in
kulturne dediscine
Plecnikov trg 2 61000 LJUBLJANA

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BUREAU:

Président
M. Michel Parent
112, bd Raspail
75006 Paris FRANCE

Vice-Président

Mr. Maxwell Bourke
c/o Arts, Film & Heritage Division
Depart. of Arts, Heritage & Environment.
G.P.O. Box 1252
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601

Australie/Australia

Vice-Président
M. Roberto Di Stefano
Chiesa Trecentesca di Donnaregina
Vico Donnaregina 26
80128 Napoli ITALIE/ITALY

Vice-Président

M. Jonas Glemza
Basanavicius g. 5
Vilnius 232683 U.R.S.S./U.S.S.R.

Vice-Président

M. Augusto da Silva Telles
Rua Voluntarios da Patria 181
Apartamento 301
22 270 Rio de Janeiro BRESIL/BRAZIL

Vice-Président

Mrs. Ann Webster Smith
3233 Klinge Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008 U.S.A.

Secrétaire Général/Secretary General

M. Abdelaziz Daoulati
33, rue Tourbet El Bey
Tunis TUNISIE/TUNISIA

Délégué Général aux Finances Treasurer General

Arq. Jorge O. Gazaneo
Casilla de Correo 2867
Buenos Aires 1000
ARGENTINE/ARGENTINA

MEMBRES/MEMBERS:

Mr. Ernst Bachner
Bundesdenkmalamt
Schweizerhof Söulienstiege
1010 Wien, Hofburg AUTRICHE/AUSTRIA

Mr. Henry F. Cleere

Council for British Archaeology
112, Kennington Road
London SE11 ROYAUME-UNI/
UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Rakhaldas Sengupta

Kristi designs
16/20 East Patel Nagar
New Delhi 110008 INDE

Mr. Jean Barthelemy

rue J. Lescaerts, 13
7000 Mons BELGIQUE/BELGIUM

Prof. Ludwig Deiters

Institut für Denkmalfpflege
Brüderstrasse 10 1020 Berlin
R.D.A./G.D.R.

Prof. Krzysztof Pawlowski

Château Royal de Varsovie
Pl. Zamk 4
00277 Varsovie POLOGNE/POLAND

Mr. Stephan Tschudi-Madsen

Akershus Festning Bygn 18
Oslo Mil, Oslo NORVEGE/NORWAY

Dr. Daigo Chihara

1-15-25 Kugenuma-Matsugooka
Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-Ken 251
JAPON/JAPAN

Mrs. Birgitta Hoberg

Central Board of Nat. Antiquities
P.O. Box 5405
11 484 Stockholm SUEDE/SWEDEN

Dr. Andras Roman

Intendance des Mon. Historiques
Tancsics Mihály utca 1
Budapest 1 HONGRIE/HUNGARY

Mme Blanche Weichering

Commission des Sites et Mon. Nat
21, route de Diekirch
Walferdange LUXEMBOURG/LUXEMBURG

MEMBRES CO-OPTES / CO-OPTED MEMBERS

M. Nikos Agriontis
Chambre Technique de Grèce
4 Karageorgi Servias
Athènes 125 GRECE/GREECE

M. Alpha Omar Konare

Institute supérieur de formation et de
recherches appliquées
BP 1744 Damako MALI

M. Alberto Manrique

Culiacan 123, 3er Piso
Mexico, D.F. MEXIQUE

M. Roland Silva

Central Cultural Fund
212 Baudhaloka Mawatha
Colombo 7 SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT D'HONNEUR / HONORARY PRESIDENT:

Prof. Raymond Lemaire
Groot Begijnhof, 95
3000 Leuven BELGIQUE

COMITES INTERNATIONAUX SPECIALISES / SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

Art Rupestre/Rock Art

Prof. Emmanuel Anati
Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici
29044 Capo di Ponte Brescia ITALIE

Architecture Vernaculaire/Vernacular Architecture

Mme Rachelle Anguelova
B.P. 715 4000 Plovdiv BULGARIE

Bois/Wood

Mr. Martin E. Weaver
Heritage Canada Foundation
P.O. Box 1358, Station B
Ottawa Ont K1P 5R4 CANADA

Brique Crue/Mud Brick

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ
ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ
CONSIGLIO INTERNAZIONALE DEI MONUMENTI E DEI SITI

ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization bringing together people and institutions actively concerned with the conservation of buildings, groups of buildings and larger units of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. Both nationally and internationally it is directed by its members and its effectiveness and the scope of its influence are dependent on their number, their competence and their dynamism. It is their General Assembly which elects the Executive Committee, the members of which are responsible for the administration of the Council and for the general policy guiding the work of the Secretariat since it is they who are called on to implement the programmes adopted triennially by the General Assembly (Cracow 1965, Oxford 1969, Budapest 1972, Rothenburg 1975, Moscow 1978, Rome 1981, Rostock-Dresden 1984).

The aims of Icomos, as set out in its Statutes, are the furthering of the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites. To this end it strives to bring together all individuals or bodies (official or private) taking an active part in conservation. The scope of its membership has broadened as the concept of the architectural heritage itself has developed. At the same time, Icomos is in regular and close contact with numerous international organizations, governmental, professional and private.

When, in 1964, the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments decided to set up a permanent association, it was encouraged to do so by Unesco and, as early as 1970, Icomos was included by Unesco among its international non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative and associate status. Besides providing Icomos with regular assistance in the form of a subsidy supplementing its members' subscriptions and the subsidies paid by several governments, Unesco finances specialized assignments under contract. Icomos thus had an important part in the preparation of the World Heritage Convention (1972), in the organization of exchange and training programmes in the field of preservation of historic quarters (1980, 1982, 1984) and in the preparation of various recommendations.

The Assembly at which the Council was founded decided that its headquarters should be in Paris. Since 1971 it has been accommodated in the service wing of the Hotel Saint-Aignan, a historic building made available to it by the Paris City Council. The Secretariat consists of a salaried staff of four persons, whose work comes under the direct supervision of the Secretary General and the Treasurer General. It carries out the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and is in charge of the day-to-day activities of the Council along the general lines laid down by the President. The Unesco/Icomos Documentation Centre, which is responsible for building up and keeping up to date a body of reference material on the conservation, protection, use and rehabilitation of the architectural heritage is financed under a special Unesco contract. It has a staff of two and its material may be consulted either personally or by letter.

Icomos National Committees may be set up in all Unesco Member States and admit all categories of Icomos members (individual, institutional, supporting or honorary). Each Committee has its own international regulations, programme and activities, in accordance with the Council's Statutes and aims. The Committees take an active part in Icomos international activities. At the time of the 1965 Icomos General Assembly there were only a few National Committees, most of them in Europe. Since then, a great effort has been made to increase the number of National Committees, 8 in Africa, 20 in America, 9 in Asia, 1 in Australia and 27 in Europe. Furthermore, Icomos has well as associate members in ten other countries which have not yet their own National Committee.

Icomos has established a network of Specialized International Committees which are bodies of experts concerned with the study of particular problems and which are also a convenient vehicle for regular cooperation with other international bodies. Those established thus far are concerned with rock art, vernacular architecture, wood, mud brick, training, archaeology, historic gardens, stone, photogrammetry, seismology, cultural tourism, historic towns, and stained glass. The Icomos advisory body is the Advisory Committee, the members of which each represent either a National or a Specialized International Committee.

L'ICOMOS est une organisation non-gouvernementale qui regroupe des personnes et des institutions travaillant à la conservation des monuments, ensembles et sites historiques. Ses membres en sont le moteur, au plan national et international. De leur nombre, de leur dynamisme, de leur compétence dépendent l'efficacité et le rayonnement du Conseil. Réunis en Assemblée Générale, ils élisent ceux d'entre eux qui, siégeant au Comité Exécutif, assurent l'administration du Conseil et orientent le travail du Secrétariat. Les membres du Comité Exécutif sont, en effet, responsables de la mise en oeuvre des programmes adoptés tous les trois ans par l'Assemblée Générale (Cracovie 1965, Oxford 1969, Budapest 1972, Rothenburg 1975, Moscou 1978, Rome 1981, Rostock-Dresde 1984).

Les buts de l'Icomos, définis dans ses Statuts, sont de «promouvoir la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments, ensembles et sites». Pour atteindre ces buts, l'Icomos s'est efforcé de regrouper toutes les personnes et tous les organismes (officiels et privés) qui concourent à la conservation. Son domaine de recrutement s'est d'ailleurs élargi en même temps que se développait le concept même de «patrimoine architectural».

L'Icomos entretient, d'autre part, des relations étroites avec de très nombreuses organisations internationales, gouvernementales ou professionnelles.

En 1964, lorsque le II^{ème} Congrès International des Architectes et des Techniciens des Monuments Historiques avait décidé la création d'une association permanente, l'Unesco avait encouragé cette initiative.

Dès 1970, l'Unesco admettait l'Icomos au nombre de ses organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, avec le statut de consultation et d'association. L'Unesco octroie au Conseil une aide régulière (une subvention annuelle, qui s'ajoute aux cotisations des membres et aux subventions de plusieurs gouvernements) et lui confie des tâches spécialisées. L'Icomos a ainsi joué un rôle important dans la préparation de la Convention du Patrimoine Mondial (1972), dans l'organisation de programmes d'échanges et d'information dans le domaine de la préservation des quartiers historiques (1980, 1982, 1984), et dans la préparation de recommandations diverses.

Le siège de l'Icomos a été fixé à Paris par l'Assemblée Constitutive. Il occupe, depuis 1971, une aile de l'Hôtel Saint-Aignan, monument historique mis à sa disposition par la Ville de Paris. Le Secrétariat comprend quatre personnes salariées travaillant sous le contrôle direct du Secrétaire Général et du Délégué Général aux Finances. Il met en oeuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée et du Comité Exécutif et assure la gestion quotidienne du Conseil selon les orientations définies par le Président. Le Centre de Documentation Unesco/Icomos, dont le rôle est de rassembler et de tenir à jour une documentation sur la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments et des sites, bénéficie d'un contrat particulier de l'Unesco. Il emploie deux personnes et peut être consulté sur place ou par correspondance.

Des Comités Nationaux de l'Icomos sont constitués dans les Etats membres de l'Unesco. Ils regroupent tous les membres (individuels, institutionnels, bienfaiteurs, d'honneur) que compte l'Icomos en leur pays. Ils ont leur règlement intérieur, leur programme et leurs activités propres, en accord avec les Statuts et les objectifs de l'Icomos. Ils participent largement à ses activités internationales.

Lors de l'Assemblée Constitutive à Varsovie, en 1965, l'Icomos ne comptait que quelques Comités Nationaux — en majeure partie européens — un grand effort a été accompli depuis pour augmenter leur nombre et implanter l'Icomos dans toutes les régions du monde. En 1985, l'Icomos compte 65 Comités Nationaux ainsi répartis: 8 en Afrique, 20 en Amérique, 9 en Asie, 1 en Australie, 27 en Europe et des membres associés dans une dizaine d'autres pays qui n'ont pas encore constitué un Comité National. L'Icomos a mis en place un réseau de Comités Internationaux spécialisés, organes techniques consacrés à l'étude de problèmes particuliers. Ces Comités offrent aussi l'occasion d'instaurer une collaboration permanente avec d'autres organismes internationaux. Les Comités actuellement constitués sont les suivants: art rupestre, architecture vernaculaire, bois, brique crue, formation, archéologie, jardins et sites historiques, pierre, photogrammétrie, séismologie, tourisme culturel, villes historiques, et vitrail. Les Présidents des Comités Nationaux et des Comités Internationaux spécialisés, réunis au sein du Comité Consultatif, constituent l'organe consultatif de l'Icomos.

