

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

Fall 2011

NEWS

Peruvian Treasure

Restoring the Church of San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas

World Monuments Fund's work in 2011 highlights the collaborative nature of the conservation process. From the inception of projects through to their conclusion, architects, conservators, engineers, students, government officials, and the public all play a role in preserving, protecting, and promoting the importance of heritage sites around the world. This newsletter presents a small selection of the dynamic work in which we are engaged throughout Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

In Europe, four recently launched projects will allow visitors to appreciate more fully the artistic treasures and cultural importance of Albi Cathedral in France, the Alhambra and the Medina al-Zahra in Spain, and the Farnese Palace in Italy. Visit WMF's website, www.wmf.org, to learn more about this work and see slide shows for these newly initiated projects.

In China, a six-year conservation and craftsmanship program has begun to train conservators on-site in the Forbidden City. After completing the course, they will join the staff of the Palace Museum and support the work that WMF will carry out over the next eight years in the Qianlong Garden.



Taos Pueblo community members use traditional techniques to restore a historic building.

Throughout the Americas, sites are open to the public while conservation work is ongoing. WMF's focus on conservation training strengthens local craft traditions that can provide gainful employment as young people in the community relearn traditional skills.

Finally, at WMF's headquarters, we welcomed three summer interns to work with us on a variety of projects, including preparation of the 2012

World Monuments Watch, which will be announced in October 2011. All around the world we are engaging people with our vision to preserve valuable works of the past as a vital part of our lives today.

BONNIE BURNHAM
President, WMF

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Thursday, October 27, 2011

honoring

RONALD AND JO CAROLE LAUDER with the 2011 Hadrian Award
and

MARCELA PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR with the inaugural Watch Award

The Plaza, New York City

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World Monuments Fund is the leading independent organization devoted to saving the world's most treasured places. For over 45 years, working in more than 90 countries, our highly skilled experts have applied proven and effective techniques to preserve important architectural and cultural heritage sites around the globe. Through partnerships with local communities, funders, and governments, we inspire an enduring commitment to stewardship for future generations. Headquartered in New York, WMF has offices and affiliates worldwide. www.wmf.org

Chancellerie d'Orleans to be Reconstructed

In July, World Monuments Fund Europe signed an agreement that is the culmination of long and complex discussions. WMF will cooperate with the French Ministry of Culture and the Banque de France to begin a project to restore and reconstruct the interiors of the Chancellerie d'Orleans, a celebrated ensemble of eighteenth-century works of art that has been in storage for nearly 90 years.

Bertrand du Vignaud, President of WMF Europe, said, "Fifteen years have passed since the idea was first proposed to bring the interiors of the Chancellerie d'Orleans back to public view. The installation of these extraordinary decorative elements at the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg guarantees renewed appreciation for the craftsmanship and artistry that was emblematic of the original commission."

Built as a lavish *hôtel particulier* in 1707, the building had declined in the late nineteenth century. In 1923, the Banque de France, seeking to expand its headquarters in the rue de Valois, obtained permission to demolish the hôtel, but its interiors were saved and stored for later reconstruction. This event has come to pass almost a century later, after WMF Europe identified the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg, a structure contemporary to



Decorative elements in storage

the Chancellerie and now part of the Archives nationales, as a suitable place to reassemble these works.

The Chancellerie d'Orleans, also known as the Hôtel de Voyer d'Argenson, was designed by Germain Boffrand and decorated by Antoine Coyppel. The building originally belonged to the Orleans branch of the Bourbon dynasty, and later passed to the d'Argenson family, under whose ownership the building underwent a substantial redecoration between 1762

and 1770 led by architect Charles de Wailly. Some of the leading French artists of the period contributed to this effort, including Augustin Pajou, Jean-Honoré Fragonard, Pierre Gouthière, Louis-Jacques Durameau, and Jean-Jacques Lagrenée. The Chancellerie's interiors, notable for their transitional style between rococo and neoclassical, were among the most

celebrated in late-eighteenth-century Paris.

World Monuments Fund Europe has been advocating for the reconstruction of the Chancellerie interiors since 1997. In 2000, WMF led the effort to identify and catalogue the stored remains and began negotiating with the French government for a permanent location for the reassembled interiors. In 2005, the Ministry of Culture agreed to WMF's suggestion that the rooms be reconstructed in the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg, a building of the same period with empty rooms of similar dimensions to those of the destroyed Chancellerie. The first phase of work—a planning study of the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg to determine how to incorporate the interiors—is under way.

Significant preparatory work will be undertaken in fall 2011. In 2012, conservation work on the interiors will begin in a state-of-the-art studio dedicated for this purpose. After this work is completed, the conserved elements will be integrated into the Hôtel de Rohan-Strasbourg in a second phase of work.



Original interiors, ca. 1920

Major New Projects in Italy, France, and Spain

In recent months, World Monuments Fund has announced three new projects to conserve iconic monuments in Western Europe.

Carracci Gallery of the Farnese Palace, Rome

Home since 1874 to the French Embassy in Rome, the Farnese Palace was built for Pope Paul III, following designs by Sangallo and Michelangelo. In the late sixteenth century, the pope's nephew, Cardinal Odoardo Farnese, commissioned the barrel-vaulted Farnese Gallery. Annibale and Ludovico Carracci created an influential painted work, *Loves of the Gods*, that began the trend away from mannerism and heralded the seventeenth century return to classicism and the coming of the baroque era.

From the beginning, there were adhesion problems with the frescoes, and the first attempts at restoration were made in the seventeenth century. The ceiling has been extensively studied since that time.

In 2000, to celebrate the Roman Jubileo of the second millennium of Christianity, the French embassy undertook extensive restorations of the exterior of the Farnese Palace, but the interior remained largely inaccessible. However, plans have now been made to have it fully accessible to public visits after the restoration is complete. WMF Europe will provide the coordination for the project, working with the Italian government and



international experts.

The project will be carried out with funding from the Fondation de l'Orangerie, with additional support from the Italian government and WMF's Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage.

The Choir of Albi Cathedral

A jewel of Gothic architecture, Albi Cathedral is one of the largest brick buildings in the world. It has a fortress-like appearance, with windows placed high up between the buttresses, entrances guarded by a moat, and extremely thick walls around the base to deter siege engines. The massive buttresses give Albi Cathedral an appearance distinctive from most Gothic cathedrals.



Constructed over a period of some 200 years beginning in the 1280s, the cathedral is notable for a diverse range of styles in the interior and its nave is the widest in France, at 60 feet.

The canonical choir was the object of a preliminary study in 1998, but work was not able to proceed until funds could be secured. Since 1987, the country of France, owner of the monument, has financed and carried out critical external structural work. The objective of this project is to return the ensemble of the choir and its sculpture to its original state.

The Salón Rico of the Palace of the Medina al-Zahra

After proclaiming himself Caliph of



Córdoba in 929, Abd-ar-Rahman III al-Nasir created the royal seat of Medina al-Zahra on a hillside outside Córdoba. The vast palace-city comprised houses, gardens, a mosque, basins, courtyards, and reception rooms, or salons. Two lofty reception rooms, the East and West Halls, were built to receive official delegations to the caliphate. The eastern reception room, constructed between 953 and 957, is today known as the Salón Rico for the extraordinary decoration of its walls.

Medina al-Zahra was abandoned following internal strife that led to the destruction and plundering of the city in the years after 1010. Even in a ruined state, Medina al-Zahra is one of the most important ensembles of medieval Islamic architecture in Spain. Largely open to the public, the archaeological site, much of which is still unexcavated, includes a museum that allows visitors to understand the organization of buildings and to view objects discovered during excavations.

WMF's project will consolidate and restore fragile elements of the Salón Rico façade. Areas missing decoration will be treated in a way that will harmonize with the restored sections.

The work will commence later this year, and WMF will coordinate all activities with the government of Andalusia.

The work at Albi Cathedral and Medina al-Zahra is made possible through generous support from the Fondation Carrasso, with additional funding from WMF.

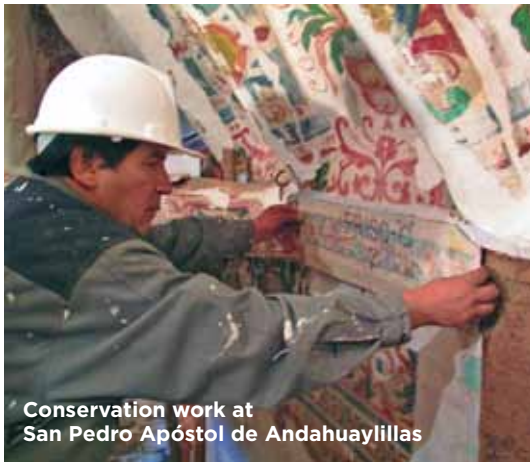
Update from Peru

World Monuments Fund is proud to be working extensively in Peru. At San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas, WMF and its local partners have much to celebrate as the conservation program at the church has proven to be a success in many areas, including public engagement, youth training, and exciting discoveries. Recently, the conservation team came upon an artist's brush and small ceramic pot containing pigment that had been hidden from view in the church for several centuries. The startling discovery of typical artist's tools coming to light serves to confirm knowledge of

artistic practice and materials of the era. San Pedro Apóstol has become a center where local residents are learning about the history of the church and its role in the life of the community, both in the past and today. Importantly, too, San Pedro Apóstol is a focal point on a new heritage route being promoted in Peru known as the "Andean Baroque Route," drawing attention to the treasures created during a period of great artistic achievement and encouraging visitors to learn more about the towns that contributed greatly to the country's growth.



The museum at Huaca de la Luna



Conservation work at San Pedro Apóstol de Andahuaylillas

Meanwhile, at Huaca de la Luna and Huaca del Sol, WMF has helped galvanize local private- and public-sector support for the preservation of these ancient mudbrick pyramids. Since Huaca de la Luna was opened to the public in 1995, annual visitation has grown from around 22,000 to hundreds of thousands today. Additionally, over the course of the project, nearly 700 local residents were trained in ar-

chaeology, conservation, and tourist management. Construction of a major museum by the Peruvian government in 2010 to house finds from the site has brought further recognition. In 2006, the Huaca de la Luna project received the IV Reina Sofia Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Award. Today, the excavation and conservation of several Moche sites along Peru's north coast, including Huaca Cao Viejo, Sipán, and Kuelap, has resulted in a "Moche Route," opening a once-remote area to international tourism. The Moche Route serves as a model for other regional tourism programs planned by the Peruvian government.

A Visitor Center for Capitanes Generales

Capitanes Generales Palace stands prominently in the Plaza de Armas in Antigua, Guatemala, a testament to the political and military leadership that ruled over the Spanish colonies of Central America from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. Behind the baroque two-story arcades facing the square were the governor's residence, a jail, government offices, and the mint. A severe earthquake in 1773 devastated much of the city, prompting the Spanish government to relocate the capital to Guatemala City, leaving the palace and much of the city abandoned.

Antigua has become a popular tourist destination and a weekend retreat for residents of Guatemala City. Many of the historic structures have been restored, while Capitanes



Generales has remained in a state of disrepair. Since Capitanes Generales was included on the 2008 World Monuments Watch, WMF and the Ministry of Culture of Guatemala have been working on rehabilitating the complex and preparing the former jail for use as a visitor, cultural, and documentation center.

WMF is helping to create interpretive materials so visitors can learn about the history of Antigua and Capitanes Generales. Displays will include maps, photos, 3-D images, virtual tours, and changing exhibitions. Spaces

in the former governor's residence will also be open to the public. The inauguration of the visitor center at the old jail is scheduled for December 2011.

State-of-the-Art Conservation Training at the Palace Museum

Early this year, a group of young Chinese trainees gathered in their newly constructed studio in the Forbidden City to begin a program that is the first of its kind in China. The program integrates highly honed crafts skills, specialized conservation science, and curatorial knowledge to establish a new generation of conservators in the Forbidden City who can draw on all these resources as they work on the unique buildings and

objects found in the Qianlong Garden. The conservation team trained through this joint initiative between WMF and the Palace Museum will carry out the restoration work planned by WMF in the Forbidden City over the next eight years. Three cycles of students will be trained for two years each through the program.

This innovative program began with a careful evaluation of the conservation needs of the Qianlong Garden.

The Palace Museum staff realized that they did not have enough trained personnel to complete the restoration of the major pavilions and interior elements found in the garden complex. Rather than hire outside contractors, WMF

and the Palace Museum decided to train a specialized staff. The resultant curriculum was written by Western consultants in cooperation with Palace Museum expert staff. Students are introduced to a variety of topics by Chinese master craftsmen and Chinese and international conservation and curatorial professionals. An important aim of the program is to encourage greater technical exchange and an understanding of how to meld traditional craft with contemporary knowledge to produce sustainable solutions to the Qianlong Garden's unique conservation challenges.

In 2010 and 2011, visitors to the Peabody Essex Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Milwaukee Art Museum had a unique opportunity to see objects from the Qianlong Garden that will be on display in their original locations at the conclusion of the conservation program. The three-city tour of these objects was a rare occasion, as the works had never before left the Palace Museum.



Training at the new facility in the Forbidden City



Laser Scanning and More at Taos Pueblo

Taos Pueblo was listed on the 2010 World Monuments Watch, and since that announcement WMF has worked closely with the leadership of Taos Pueblo on a collaborative conservation program with a significant training component. To date, WMF, in partnership with the National Park Service, has organized an on-site digital documentation program with CyArk, which enabled laser scanning to be completed on significant buildings at the pueblo and allowed training for pueblo conservation team members. Since January 2010, pueblo commu-

nity members have worked on the rehabilitation of an 11-unit dwelling known as Sub House 2, which suffered a devastating fire years ago and has deteriorated significantly. It is a building of significance to the pueblo and is seen by everyone who enters the site. Pueblo youth working on Sub House 2 are gaining knowledge of traditional adobe construction techniques, and the project is setting standards for conservation work planned for other buildings at the pueblo.

Laser scanning allowed the creation of detailed site elevations, above. A pueblo resident helps with conservation work, below.





Ernest Williams, a WMF summer intern from the Williamsburg High School of Architecture and Design

Student Update

Brooklyn, New York

Training is an important component of WMF's mission, and in the last year WMF has worked with the Williamsburg High School of Architecture and Design in Brooklyn, New York, to introduce students to preservation activities. They are learning to use buildings, the streetscape, and the city around them as inspiration to learn about history, science, and other disciplines by understanding how buildings are made and how they interact with their environment.

WMF's engagement with students extends to college, graduate, and postgraduate students. At WMF's headquarters in New York, undergraduate students interested in architecture and world history assist staff in preparing summary materials on WMF projects. Recently, graduate students from historic preservation programs at Pratt Institute and Columbia University worked closely with WMF staff to archive materials on current and past projects, and were also essential in developing project summaries for WMF's website.

New York, New York

A University of Pennsylvania student, Lauren Vollono, who had completed her master's thesis on the Whitney Studio at the New York Studio School, continued her work with

WMF and the New York Studio School by completing postgraduate research and technical analysis on the decorative elements completed by Robert Chanler in the early 1920s for Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, when the building was her home.

Lesvos, Greece

This summer, WMF continued its support of graduate students working on the island of Lesvos. In summer 2010, three Columbia University graduate students in historic preservation worked at the church of Moni Perivolis, which had been included on the 2008 and 2010 World Monuments Watch. Last summer, they documented the conditions of the extraordinary wall paintings that cover much of the interior of the historic church. This summer, another group of Columbia students worked with an architect and a wall painting conservator to understand more fully the condition of the wall paintings and assist in developing possible treatments to conserve these works, which are in remarkable shape despite years of deteriorating conditions in the building and substantial water infiltration.



Graduate students document conditions in the Lesvos church of Moni Perivolis.

Watch Listing Helps Two Sites Threatened by Mining

World Monuments Watch sites, though widely varied, sometimes share similar challenges. Such is the case with Jordan's Damiya Dolmen Field and the Macusani and Corani petroglyphs in Puno, Peru. In this case, both are ancient sites threatened by encroaching mining and quarrying. Fortunately, the advocacy and interest generated by the Watch has led to heartening results in both places.

In the lower foothills of the Jordan Valley, hundreds of megalithic blocks rest silently on the arid slopes of the Damiya Dolmen Field. During the Early Bronze Age (3600–3000 B.C.), these massive slabs of sandstone and travertine were used to create burial chambers known as dolmens. With their lower upright stones supporting enormous, horizontal capstones, the dolmens convey the sense of delicate balance that has endured on this terrain for some five millennia.

The Damiya Dolmen Field was listed on the 2010 World Monuments Watch due to developmental pressures from quarrying operations. Despite efforts by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities to document the structures, they had been unable to



Petroglyphs at Macusani

prevent the destruction that highly invasive quarrying processes would cause. Then, in December 2010, the Department of Antiquities announced the creation of the Damiya Dolmen Archaeological Park, which will protect dozens of dolmens in situ. In addition, 23 others within the quarrying concession will be relocated to the park to spare them from destruction.

Petroglyphs in the Macusani and Corani districts in Puno, Peru, were included in the 2008 World Monuments Watch because hundreds of these recently discovered examples of rock art were at risk as mining companies expanded operations in the region. These works, many of which have been discovered in the last decade, exhibit a fantastic array of art from the Archaic period in the Americas. Scholars believe the zoomorphic, anthropomorphic, and geometric figures will provide greater understanding of the earliest peoples of the Andean highlands. At the time of Watch listing, despite the rock art's designation as national patrimony, the Peruvian government continued to distribute mining rights because the petroglyphs had not been mapped and a protective zone had yet to be established. In May 2011, the Ministry of Culture of Peru signed the necessary resolution to create an official national heritage zone, protecting the Macusani and Corani petroglyphs from destruction and enabling continuing documentation of and research on these artistic treasures that provide great insight into the life of the region's early inhabitants.



Damiya Dolmen Field

The Phillis Wheatley School, ca. 1955



Modernism Still at Risk

Two twentieth-century sites on the 2010 World Monuments Watch have recently been in the news. Dudley Zoo, a place once heralded for its inventive architecture, was struggling for survival when it was placed on the 2010 Watch. Zoo standards have changed greatly since the time of its construction in the 1930s. Contemporary zoos favor the creation of habitats that allow animals to live in environments that promote their well-being and evoke their native surroundings. Dudley Zoo, designed by Berthold Lubetkin's Tecton Group, is an important example of art deco design, and 12 of its buildings are listed on the Watch. Fans of Dudley

Zoo and enthusiasts for modern architecture have much to celebrate, as it was recently announced that Dudley Zoological Gardens has been awarded £123,000 by the U.K.'s Heritage Lottery toward rehabilitation of some of the structures.

On a less happy note, Phillis Wheatley Elementary School in New Orleans was demolished in June, despite strong local support for finding solutions to protect the building and rehabilitate it for community use. WMF provided testimony to support the argument for the building's importance and viability.

WMF's *Modernism at Risk* exhibition continues to tour, and opened on August 31, 2011, at its second international venue, the School of Architecture of Lund University, Sweden. The exhibition highlights a number of sites from past World Monuments Watch lists, WMF project sites, and other important modern structures that have been threatened with demolition or serious conservation challenges. The Lund University exhibition is particularly fitting, as *Modernism at Risk* will be the first show in the recently renovated School of Architecture's twentieth-century building. The exhibition is supported by Knoll.



Entrance gate to Dudley Zoo, a 40-acre compound on the grounds of Dudley Caste in the West Midlands, U.K.

Fond Farewells

World Monuments Fund congratulates John Stubbs on his appointment at Tulane University as Senior Professor of Architectural Practice and the Director of the MS Program in Preservation Studies. John's appointment at Tulane commenced in July 2011, but WMF is pleased to announce he will remain involved with the organization as a senior advisor.

John has been part of a period of extraordinary growth at World Monuments Fund and his 21 years of distinguished service have been appreciated by the board, staff, and many colleagues around the world who have collaborated with WMF on projects as varied as Angkor Wat, Brancusi's *Endless Column*, and Pompeii. John has been an invaluable member of WMF's senior staff, contributing greatly to the success of many of the organization's initiatives. Perhaps what will be most missed by the WMF staff is John's unwavering enthusiasm



John Stubbs



Irene Bareis

Irene Bareis retired as WMF's Chief Financial Officer at the end of June 2011. Irene joined World Monuments Fund in October 1996 and was an integral member of the senior staff ever since. Irene worked for the Girl Scouts of America and American Institute of Graphic Arts before joining WMF. Ever modest, Irene was a steadfast steward of the

financial and operations activities of the organization. Her quiet manner, agile mind, and pleasant disposition were appreciated by board and staff members. Irene's passion for World Monuments Fund was exceeded only by her enthusiasm for ornithology, and many staff members can credit Irene with their newfound knowledge of migratory birds.

News from Portugal

WMF celebrated the completion of its restoration work in the gardens of Queluz and on the same occasion mourned the passing of the chairman of WMF Portugal, Paolo Lowndes Marques, at a ceremony in the gardens on June 24. A plaque commemorating the restoration work was unveiled in the garden, and a magnolia tree was planted in Dr. Marques's memory.

Queluz is a Portuguese royal summer palace built in the eighteenth century not far outside Lisbon. Its picturesque gardens include a canal lined with polychrome tiles, a cascade, bosks, and many fountains and water features. The sculptures in the garden, crafted of lead, are the work of the British artist John Cheere, and constitute one of the largest collections of his work in the world.

WMF's work in the gardens of



WMF Chairman Chris Ohrstrom; José Blanco, President of WMF Portugal; and Isabel Cruz de Almeida, Vice Chairman of WMF Portugal, unveil the commemorative plaque.

Queluz began in 2002. The gardens' water management system had been compromised by the construction of a housing estate nearby, and the tiles of the canal were deteriorating from exposure to polluted water. The condition of the lead-and-stone fountain

ensembles had declined radically. The restoration work addressed all these issues. An exchange between WMF Britain and WMF Portugal provided an opportunity for some of the Cheere sculptures to travel to Britain for conservation and exhibition, and for the training of Portuguese conservators in the repair of lead outdoor sculpture. The palace gardens are now beautifully restored and well attended.

WMF welcomed the new chair of WMF Portugal, José Blanco, a close friend of the former chairman. Mr. Blanco served for many years as the head of the International Department of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and secretary of its board of trustees. At the Gulbenkian Foundation he was responsible for organizing exchanges between Portugal and other countries.

H. Peter Stern: Forty Years of Dedicated Service

In 1968, a moai from Easter Island was briefly erected in front of the Seagram Building on Park Avenue in New York City. The installation was one of the first events organized by World Monuments Fund (then called the International Fund for Monuments). It was intended to call attention to the plight of the island's now-famous monumental sculptures, which were to be displaced in order to create a refueling station for transpacific flights.

The event was successful not only in stopping the airport expansion project on Easter Island, but also in bringing to WMF its most long-standing donor and trustee, H. Peter Stern, whose interest was piqued when he read about the installation in *The New York Times*. He met with our founder, Colonel James Gray, and immediately threw himself into the organization's work. Mr. Stern retired this spring to become Vice Chairman Emeritus after 40 years of board service.

Peter Stern is a man of broad experience, interests, talents, and passions. He was born in Hamburg to a family that had started the largest oil company in Germany, and grew up in Bucharest, Romania, where his father managed a branch of the Shell Oil Company. In 1938, when the situation in Europe worsened, he was sent away

to school in England and then Geneva. In 1940, under traumatic circumstances, the family fled Romania and settled in Scarsdale, New York.

In school at Harvard, he read the works of the great historian Arnold Toynbee and was so inspired that he resolved to follow in the historian's footsteps and see what remained of all the world's great civilizations. The call to help save the civilization

of Easter Island launched a deep engagement with preserving these great places. He has seen most of them.

Peter focused his interests on a few projects. In the 1970s he sponsored the organization's work on Easter Island led by the respected archaeologist William Mulloy. In the late 1980s, a concern for the survival of the noble monuments of Angkor in Cambodia spurred Peter to back WMF's efforts to establish a preservation program there. In 1991, WMF became the first organization in the Western world to make a commitment to the conservation of Angkor's monuments. And in the 1990s, he helped usher WMF into Romania with the restoration of Brancusi's seminal work, the *Endless Column*.

Peter's work with WMF was complemented by his leadership role at the Storm King Art Center, which he cofounded with his stepfather, Ralph E. Ogden. The two interests paralleled each other and offered opportunities for collaboration. Storm King's director, David Collens, and the landscape architect Laurie Olin, would become part of WMF's team to guide the *Endless Column* project, bringing the respective experiences of the two organizations together for mutual benefit.

As Mr. Stern retires, a new legacy



Stern leads a WMF tour at the Storm King Art Center.

is being established—an annual H. Peter Stern Lecture, founded by his wife, Helen W. Drutt English. Drawing upon Toynbee for its inspiration, the lecture will allow WMF to invite a leading historian or writer to share a vision of civilization's great places and continue the cycle of inspiration, awakening of intellectual curiosity, and launch of a search that Peter Stern began. Peter Stern's search culminated in pragmatic activism. Hopefully his model will spawn new leaders for the future.



With WMF president Bonnie Burnham on the Bosphorus



Revisiting Brancusi's *Endless Column* in Târgu Jiu, Romania, in 2011



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BEST of ANGKOR

with John Stubbs

JANUARY 3-7, 2012

Join us as we explore this vast temple complex in Cambodia, one of the most magnificent architectural wonders of the world. WMF's Senior Advisor, John Stubbs, will lead us through the temples of Angkor Thom, the legendary Angkor Wat, and the jungle ruin of Beng Mealea. We will also have insider tours of WMF's conservation projects, including Phnom Bakheng, Preah Khan, and Ta Som. This year's tour features additional offerings highlighting Angkor's natural and historical wonders with expert guided tours of Tonle Sap, Cambodia's great lake, and the Angkor National Museum. Please join us! For an itinerary, email Ashley Tierney at atierney@wmf.org.