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CONSERVATION RESTAURATION
DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
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W.L.F. RIETBERGEN
CONSERVATION AND
USE OF INDUSTRIAL
MONUMENTS IN THE
NETHERLANDS

DINU BUMBARU
LE FAÇADISME: LE DÉCOR
À L'ENVERS! OU LESS IS
DÉCOR!

JAMES MURRAY HOWARD
"THE ACADEMICAL VILLAGE
OF THOMAS JEFFERSON"

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THE RESULTS BE PRESENTED
GRAPHICALLY OR
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY?

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SIMPLIFIED PHOTOGRAMMETRY FOR
HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

NOUVELLES - NEWSLETTER

IAI



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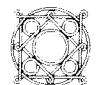
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CALENDAR

La "Charte internationale pour la sauvegarde des villes historiques", approuvée lors de l'Assemblée Générale de Washington (1987), est une dénonciation du grave danger qui menace le patrimoine architectural urbain et indique les voies pour s'y opposer. Un danger qui résulte, encore aujourd'hui, de l'abus de pouvoir de l'économie: ce même pouvoir économique qui, dans un contexte politique et social qui lui était alors favorable, a engendré, récemment, la disparition d'une grande partie de nos villes historiques, où souvent, des édifices de quelques étages ont été substitués par d'énormes constructions "de type tour" en vue de réaliser un plus grand profit des zones urbaines.

Toute une littérature a également fleuri — oeuvre des intellectuels assujettis au capital — qui a tenté de justifier ces délits urbanistiques, invoquant le prétexte droit de l'architecture contemporaine à s'exprimer "en opposition" à l'architecture du passé, en des termes de "liberté stéréométrique". L'aliénation des habitants, la pollution de l'environnement, l'inviability des villes ont prouvé comment et dans quelle mesure ces constructions — qui ne sont certes pas le produit de la véritable architecture moderne, mais seulement celui d'une architecture asservie et esclave-ont causé de graves dommages: ces faits démontrent également le mal qui afflige nos cités. Ces dommages sont d'autant plus évidents là même où nouveau et ancien se rencontrent, car ce n'est jamais l'ancien, qui a toujours su garder une dimension humaine, mais bien le nouveau qui ne sait trouver sa dimension culturelle.

Plus récemment, après une pause (plutôt brève) due à la crise économique générale plus qu'à la protestation du monde de la culture, on s'intéresse de nouveau aux villes historiques. On doit

cependant noter qu'aujourd'hui on s'occupe de ces villes historiques de façon beaucoup plus sophistiquées, en cherchant surtout à montrer (sur le modèle des illusionnistes et des mages avec leurs tours de prestidigitation) que les exigences de la conservation urbaine sont respectées dans les opérations proposées. Les édifices ne sont plus complètement démolis et brutalement

substitués: seules les façades sont conservées et tout le reste est refait à neuf. Ainsi la

spéculation immobilière non seulement continue à être menée de façon grossière, mais également de façon hypocrite en se parant d'un voile culturel.

L'environnement urbain des centres historiques est interprété aujourd'hui essentiellement en termes de décor (de mauvaise qualité et pervers): il n'existe plus aucune correspondance entre les anciennes façades et les nouveaux intérieurs. De plus ces façades perdent toute signification en s'exposant à un réseau de circulation étranger au contexte historique. C'est le règne du mensonge et de la mystification qui contribue à la mauvaise éducation de la communauté; c'est la négation du principe d'unité entre Restauration et Urbanisme.

A ces pauvres façades — abandonnées là par le façadisme, allié de la spéculation — est nié toute capacité de langage et de vie. Elles deviennent des simulacres, muets et morts par l'assujettissement au profit maximum. On refuse de satisfaire le désir de l'homme qui voudrait pouvoir profiter du milieu urbain qui l'entoure. Ce sont toutes ces considérations qui nous poussent vivement à publier, dans ce numéro, l'article de Monsieur Bumbaru; nous voudrions — comme le souhaite l'auteur lui-même — que s'instaure un débat sur le sujet, entre les membres de l'Icomos et au sein de la communauté scientifique internationale.

Une fois de plus, donc, nous sollicitons tous nos membres à considérer notre revue comme un lieu largement ouvert, adapté à la libre confrontation des idées, qui seule peut provoquer cet apport culturel dont nous avons tous besoin.

L'Icomos devra surpasser de nombreuses difficultés pour assurer la vie de cette revue de façon autonome, indépendante et libre et, par conséquent, sans contributions ni mécénats. Ces difficultés ont récemment provoqué des retards dans la distribution de certains numéros, et nous vous prions de bien vouloir nous en excuser. Mais si les résultats continuent à être positifs sur le plan culturel et s'améliorent encore grâce à la participation active de tous les membres, nous pourrons dire que ces sacrifices et ces efforts auront valu la peine.

EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE

FACADISM AND SPECULATION

The "International Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas" approved at the Washington General Assembly (1987) is an outcry, denouncing the great danger that threatens the urban architectural heritage, yet showing the ways to oppose such threats. Today still, the abuse of economic power, in a supporting political and social context, has spelt doom for large areas of our historic towns, where, instead of former appropriated scaled buildings, enormous high-rise towers have taken their former place with only profit as aim when dealing with urban areas.

Many elegant and florid speeches have been delivered—by intellectuals linked to the interest of capital—justifying those urban crimes by underlining the "right and importance" of contemporary architecture to express itself "in opposition" to the architecture of the past. This on behalf of a so-called "stereometric liberty". The alienation of the urban inhabitants, the pollution of the environment, the impossibility to live in towns has proved how and why these constructions, which are certainly not the product of a real modern architecture but only the product of an enslaved one, have so damaged our heritage. These same problems are a tangible proof of a settled illness present in our cities. An illness to be felt exactly where the old and the new meet. In this case we verify that the fault is not to be found in the old, always keeping up with the human scale, but in the new that has not yet learned to find its own cultural dimension.

More recently, after a pause (yet brief) due to the general economic crisis more than to a manifest worldwide cultural protest, there has been a renewed interest on behalf of our historic towns. We can point today to activities going on in such towns, sophisticated approaches that try to show (as a magician would with his tricks) that the "musts" in urban conservation are being respected by the proposed operational plans.

Buildings are no longer demolished to be replaced by newcomers: instead, only façades are kept, the rest behind them giving place to completely new structures. So, in this way, speculation not only continues on with its own cause pushing forward with this crude attitude but, we should also add, by using the hypocritical veil of "culture".

The urban context of historical centres is understood today essentially in terms of "decoration" (low-quality and perverse): with no relation between old fronts and what exists behind them. More and more these façades loose significance and are exposed to a network of activities alien to the historic context.

This new kingdom of lies and hoaxes helps to explain the community's lack of education. It is the opposite of principles such as Unity that should link together Restoration and Urbanism.

Those poor façades, left aside by "facadism" linked to speculation, have lost their right to speak for themselves and to stay live. Today they stand only as dumb and dead shams, the result of interests having to do with maximum profit, refusing to satisfy man's wishes to enjoy the urban context he is surrounded by.

These are the considerations we have had in mind, stimulating us to publish Mr. Bumbaru's article. We would like, together with the author, to open up a debate on this subject within the membership of ICOMOS and the scientific community at large.

Again we therefore ask our members to consider our magazine open to the free confrontation of ideas, helping in this way to build up the cultural context we would all like to enjoy.

ICOMOS will have to surpass many difficulties to assure the continuity of its magazine as a free, independent-minded paper with no contributions or sponsorship. Its recent delays in the distribution of the last issues we apologize for. But if the cultural results turn out to be positive and for the better, thanks to the active participation of all our members, we could conclude that the efforts have been indeed worth while.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

W.L.F. Rietbergen

Head, ANWB Recreation-Environment Section
Board member of the Netherlands Committee

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Partly on account of the example of surrounding countries, there has been a growing interest in industrial monuments in the Netherlands since the 1970s, both within the government and in the private sector. But in respect of the protection and preservation of industrial monuments in comparison with other categories of monuments, there is a standstill both as regards quality and quantity. To a great extent this can be ascribed to the problems befalling the preservation of monuments in general, namely the considerable backlog in inventorying and protecting post-1850 monuments. Another problem is the loss of functionality and now to find new and suitable uses for those buildings with sufficient possibilities of utilization. To date a number of industrial monuments have been protected and preserved under the provisions of the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act and generally speaking they have been put to a new use. On the other hand there are a far greater number of buildings designated for demolition, often for unclear reasons.

A number of specific cases prompts us to ask how this category of monuments can be preserved and protected. An important factor is the importance of a legal system of criteria as an effective instrument for protection and preservation. Another question is the reuse of the monument as an adequate instrument to protect the architectural heritage from destruction.

There have also been cases of industrial monuments being given a new sound use. It is also to be expected that several forms of re-use will be employed in the future without being based on a policy.

Since the 1970s, public discussions and political debates pointed to the importance of preserving industrial monuments. As an example let us look at the initiatives in Great Britain.

"During the past 20 years, the British pioneers of industrial archaeology have tracked down a large number of industrial and technical monuments and documented them. They have also convincingly proved that monuments of cultural and historical importance were forgotten in the effort to achieve legal protection and practical protection". During an exhibition on the industrial landscape, "Region du Nord-Wallone—Ruhr", held in Brussels in 1975, Franco Borsi stated his case for understanding and appreciating the vestiges of the industrial revolution. Interest was aroused in the Netherlands through the organisation of a symposium by the Royal Institute of Engineers at Delft University of Technology. Private sector preservation organisations also began to see the importance of protecting industrial monuments. During the national monument study day in the Netherlands in 1979 one of the recommendations was

Aunque los esfuerzos realizados no dan siempre resultados terminantes, se admite hoy cada vez más que el concepto de reutilización de las construcciones industriales es una medida de conservación más concreta que el relevamiento de criterios o de aspectos culturales e históricos que conducen a una protección oficial. A menudo constituye una razón decisiva para optar entre la demolición y la restauración. Si no se prevee una reutilización, los

fondos necesarios para la conservación terminan por agotarse tarde o temprano. Al conservar un edificio sólo por su valor industrial, se corre el riesgo de no obtener más que trozos de historia sin vida que tendrán, en el mejor de los casos, una función de museo. Todas las construcciones industriales no pueden ser el objeto de una transformación para una nueva utilización, sobre todo cuando estas nuevas funciones corren el riesgo de dañar seriamente los valores culturales e históricos importantes que les son atribuidos. Muchos de estos edificios no están amenazados por la ruina, la falta de mantenimiento o el deterioro, sino más bien por el olvido o una mala adaptación a nuevas funciones. Este hecho de la impresión errónea de que el problema de las construcciones industriales está vinculado a la búsqueda de nuevas utilizaciones. Es necesario prestar una atención particular a la "rehabilitación" como medida de conservación. Debe efectuarse un cuidadoso análisis entre los valores arquitectónicos y los aspectos del desarrollo urbano y la planificación por una parte, y las consecuencias que esto puede provocar en vistas a una reutilización, por otra parte. Debe seguirse una política de restauración clara y precisa respetando el proceso de transformación establecido. Existen tres posibilidades: el edificio puede ser restaurado y puede recobrar de este modo su estado original, o bien se da prioridad a los aspectos arquitectónicos conservando los desarrollos sucesivos, o bien finalmente puede adoptarse un enfoque pragmático con una adaptación moderna que tenga en cuenta la construcción original. La búsqueda de métodos de restauración y la utilización de nuevas funciones no deben dar lugar a soluciones "a medida". Estos problemas son demasiado individuales y específicos al patrimonio industrial. Sin embargo, la investigación en los campos del arte, la historia y la arquitectura suministra una estructura que permite tomar las mejores decisiones para la protección de estos edificios. Como muchos de ellos han sido construidos para un fin bien preciso, el problema de la utilización es más importante que para otros tipos de construcciones, siendo a menudo determinantes los factores económicos, políticos y sociales. Esto implica el riesgo de seguir demasiado fácilmente una política "ad hoc". Cuanta más protección reciba una construcción, mayores serán las probabilidades de que sea conservado. Se deben utilizar medios más eficaces, en el marco de una gestión financiera sólida, con el fin de operar una conversión válida según la cual las nuevas utilizaciones representarán una garantía adecuada para una conservación a largo plazo.

Nonostante numerosi sforzi non conducano a risultati concludenti, si ammette oggi sempre di più che la nozione di riutilizzazione degli edifici industriali costituisca una misura per la conservazione più concreta che il censire i criteri o gli aspetti culturali e storici che portano ad una protezione ufficiale. Essa diviene spesso una ragione decisiva per optare tra demolizione e restauro. Se non è prevista alcuna riutilizzazione, i fondi necessari per la conservazione finiscono presto o tardi per esaurirsi. Conservando un edificio unicamente per il suo valore industriale, noi rischiamo di ritrovarci con i resti di uno scenario senza vita che tutt'al più rivestiranno la funzione di museo. Gli edifici industriali non possono tutti costituire oggetto di trasformazione per una nuova destinazione d'uso; soprattutto quando queste nuove funzioni rischiano di annientare seriamente gli

as follows: "Protection of industrial monuments is of importance:

- to illustrate to a wide range of the population certain aspects of the developments of technology and industry more easily than by studying descriptions and illustrations.
- to show, if possible, the social context in which the technological revolution took place".

The Government was at this time also confronted by the concrete maintenance of industrial buildings.

At an early stage the cultural importance was pointed out as were the opportunities of reuse as a means of conservation.

At present it can be said that there is widespread acceptance of the need for the preservation of industrial monuments among politicians, professional circles and the general public. However, that does not help the actual preservation nor place the responsibility where it belongs.

It should be pointed out that there are no generally accepted and sharply defined criteria for the selection of industrial monuments that should be protected. The lack of such criteria is regarded as painful by both the government and private organisations, but the Government is working on the development of suitable criteria.

Since interest in industrial monuments has started to grow attempts have been made in a number of cases to achieve protected status through the application of the provisions of the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act and inventory research projects. In view of the governmental protection of carefully selected numbers of lighthouses, steam pumping stations, railway stations, etc... the "general criteria" contained in section 1 of the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act are found to be applicable in practice also to industrial monuments. It should be stated, however, that general criteria by themselves are not sufficient for the protection of industrial monuments. In practice, completely different motives are employed.

The Monuments and Historic Buildings Act that came into force recently in the Netherlands specifies that the word monument also covers industrial monuments. Monuments are described as follows:

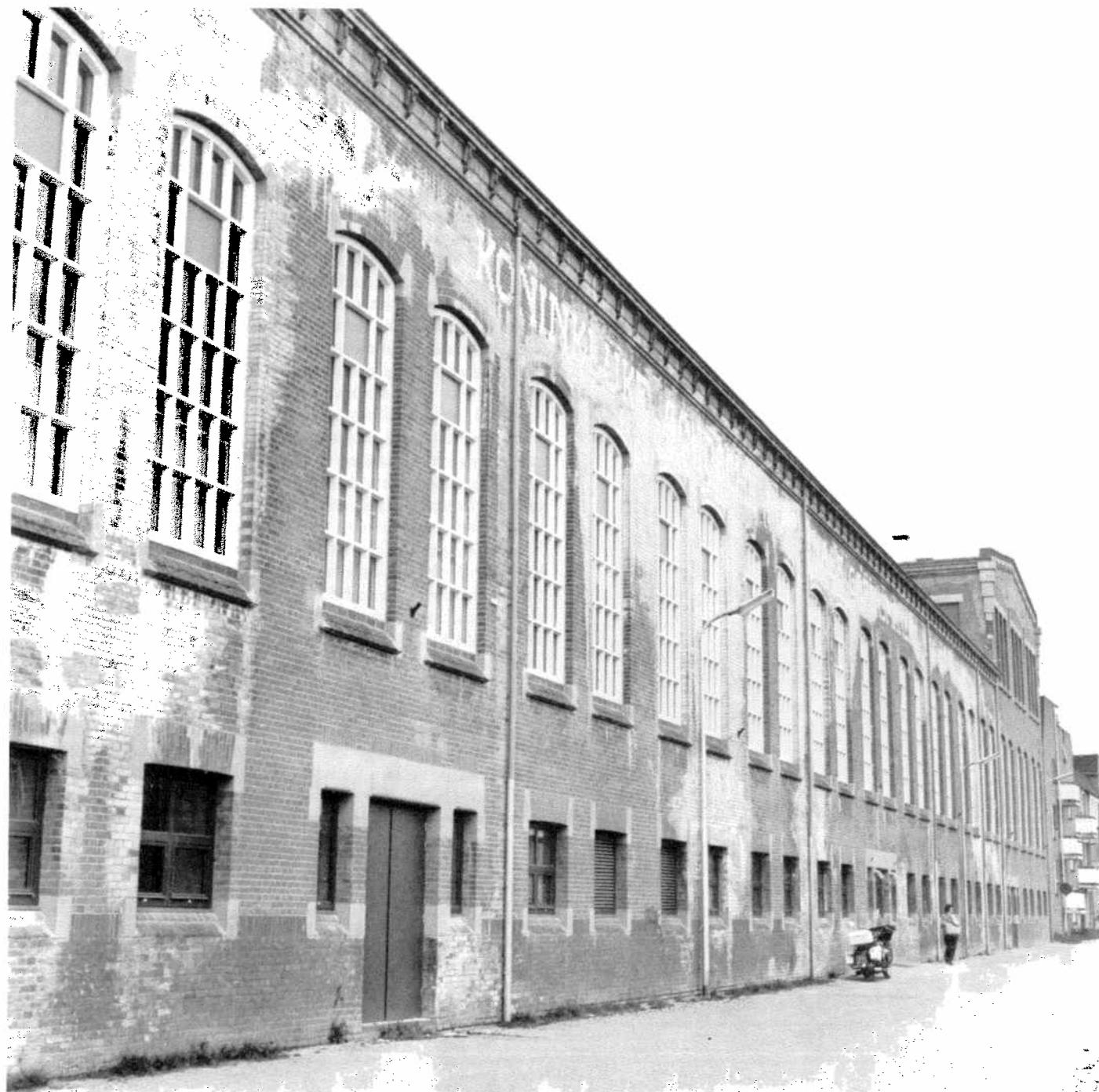
- all artefacts manufactured at least fifty years ago that are of general importance because of their beauty, their importance to science or because of their cultural value;
- sites of general importance because of the presence of the objects referred to under 1;
- all artefacts and sites of general importance because of the historical importance attached to the objects and sites.

The Act also includes immovable property that is registered in the registers determined by law.

1. The former spinning mill in Gouda has been completely restored and is now in use for cultural activities. The renovation came about through the close collaboration between the government and the private sector.

importanti valori culturali e storici che sono loro connessi. Un gran numero di questi edifici non è stato minacciato di rovina, di mancanza di manutenzione o di degrado, ma soprattutto di dimenticanza o di cattivo adattamento a nuove funzioni. Questo dà l'impressione sbagliata che il problema degli edifici industriali sia legato alla ricerca di nuove destinazioni. Un'attenzione particolare al «recupero» in quanto misura di conservazione è necessaria. Un'analisi accurata deve essere condotta, da un lato, sui valori architettonici e sugli aspetti dello sviluppo urbanistico e della pianificazione e, dall'altro lato, sulle conseguenze che ciò produce al fine di una riutilizzazione. Deve essere seguita una politica per il restauro chiara e precisa, rispettando il processo di trasformazione stabilito.

The Hessian law about protection of cultural heritage (frequently used in the Netherlands when drawing up criteria for monuments in general and industrial monuments in particular) that dates from 1974 refers explicitly to the technical aspects under Definitions par. 2 "Cultural properties worth protecting according to the meaning of this law are an ensemble of objects or part thereof, for which it is in the interest of the public for artistic, scientific, technical, historical or urbanistic reasons" (1). However, a further definition of industrial monuments is lacking, just as in the Dutch legislation. However, fine-tuning does occur in the selection system employed by the Rijksdienst voor de



2. Entrance to the mill in Gouda. Only the door and frame have been replaced.



²

Ci sono tre possibilità: o l'edificio può essere restaurato e ritrovare così il suo stato originario, oppure gli aspetti architettonici sono messi in primo piano in attesa degli sviluppi successivi, o ancora un approccio pragmatico può essere seguito con un adattamento moderno ed una attenzione alla costruzione originaria.

La ricerca dei metodi di restauro e l'utilizzazione di nuove funzioni non devono dare luogo a soluzioni «su misura». Questi problemi sono troppo individuali e specifici del patrimonio industriale. Tuttavia, la ricerca in arte, storia o architettura, fornisce una struttura che permette di prendere le decisioni ottimali per salvaguardare gli edifici. Poiché molti tra questi sono stati costruiti con uno scopo ben preciso, il problema dell'utilizzazione è per essi più importante che per altri tipi di edifici, essendo i fattori economici, politici e sociali spesso determinanti. Ciò comporta il rischio che sia seguita troppo facilmente una politica ad hoc. Più la fabbrica riceverà sostegni, più grandi saranno le probabilità che essa sia conservata. Dovranno essere utilizzati mezzi più efficaci, in accordo con una gestione finanziaria solida, al fine di operare una conservazione valida per la quale le nuove utilizzazioni rappresenteranno una garanzia adeguata per una conservazione a lungo termine.

Monumentenzorg for making an inventory of more recent architecture that relates to the protectability through material, iconographical, typological and technical properties.

As far back as 1980 the Rijkscommisie voor de Monumentenzorg recommended that clear definitions be made of post-1850 architecture in different areas of cultural interest, so that the buildings can be understood not just in their historical, architectural and environmental context, but also as monuments of a certain social and economic era. This notion also covers industrial architecture. Nijhof states: "The original idea of a monument, i.e. in commemoration of someone or something, provides a link; a building regarded as being in commemoration of something does not have to be beautiful; a monument to the dark days of an era (social, economic, architectural) may even be extremely ugly by present-day standards without losing its value as a monument" (2).

Nijhof continues by providing a number of criteria for industrial monuments: as a reminder, aesthetic values, educational values, for museums, rarity value, economic and scientific value. Nijhof adds: "for all but the latter criterion, these may never be laid down 'objectively' by a senior authority, but should be judged by local authorities. They and they alone can do justice to the wide variety of local and regional cultural patterns". Here we see a clear parallel with the recommendations of the Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg, which also has a preference for an approach by area that can be defined from a cultural and historic point of view. This method has the advantage that within a region of social, economic, cultural and historic cohesion, buildings can be compared with one another and the applicability of one or more criteria can be assessed fully, not nationally, but within the specific area of cultural interest. This approach was used in the project "Inventarisatie van de jongere bouwkunst" to determine three main criteria:

- the economic, social and cultural context in which the building took place after 1850;
- typically nineteenth-century material, iconographical, typological and technical qualities;
- aesthetic and environmental considerations.

In this respect we may include the specific technical and economic processes that often played an important role in the transformation of city and landscape in the industrial era (3). This is an important point of departure for the Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg. This is clear from the inventory made of the industrial areas in Twenthe and the mining areas in the south that took place within the area/region and the inventory recently completed in Amsterdam.

3. The former "Mommers complex" in Tilburg now houses the Netherlands Textiles Museum. This has provided the industrial monument with a recreational function.

areas of architecture, urban development, geography and/or industrial archaeology.

The MIP is a separate project. It is unclear whether there will be follow-up in the form of a protection policy. However, the preservation of more recent architecture cannot be postponed, as we can see from the many buildings that for unclear reasons are demolished.

NEW USES FOR INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS

Reuse of old buildings and monuments has become increasingly popular in recent years. For most monuments, long-term preservation cannot be assured without an economically sound function. This is certainly the case for industrial and technical monuments. Especially in situations where a decision has to be made between renovation and demolition, a new use for the building is of the utmost importance. There are a number of possible uses, and residential use is the most common. There are a number of subsidy schemes that can be easily applied for this purpose. Due to a relatively large floorspace, consistent use of standard dimensions and acceptable storey heights, former textile mills are often suitable for residential use. Economically speaking, there are good examples such as the meeting house in Almelo and the former textile mill in the centre of Delden which have both been transformed into shopping centres. The cultural function is also important: a wide variety of cultural activities can take place within the walls of industrial monuments. Another factor that should not be forgotten is recycling. Reuse of the existing building requires fewer raw materials and incurs less expenditure in the form of heating, not to mention the costs of demolishing the old building and erecting a new one. From a cultural and historical point of view



³

The objective of the MIP is to have a broad-based systematic, region-based inventory of all valuable buildings and objects built between 1850 and 1940 within the space of five years. The results may play a role in government policy in respect of physical planning, town and country planning, building regulations and urban development.

The results may also be used as a basis for new research in

the industrial monument is of importance for planning, urban development, architectural and building technology interests.

CURRENT STATUS

Plans are being made more and more frequently to refrain from demolishing old buildings and to find a new and fitting use for them. These careful plans are based on the desires of planners to start refurbishment projects in urban renewal areas, where many of these buildings can be found.

A number of developments should be pointed out, not just in the Netherlands, but also in France and Great Britain.

John Worthington and Peter Ely have made the following observation. "New business communities cannot be generated rapidly in new lay-outs, and exciting buildings and networks of activity have become the growth of new enterprises" (4). Of importance here is the effort of architects and planners to solve a number of problems of a regulatory and financial nature. In Germany too, there is a marked development towards the reuse of monuments, including industrial buildings and their planological integration. "If you want to recognize where to find new opportunities for an architect and for the whole building industry as well, it is also worthwhile. To analyze the possibilities offered today from the urbanistic point of view such changes in use are, therefore, also worthwhile: factories, barracks, hospitals and commercial areas have, up until now, brought about the deterioration of surrounding residential districts. But now through reuse of single buildings a whole part of a community can learn to revalorize" (5).

In the Netherlands both the central government and the provincial authorities and also municipal authorities and private organisations are devoting much time to large scale research into the possibilities of reuse of industrial monuments. At the same time a number of projects have been started that will actually be implemented. Important aspects in this regard are chances of financial success, type of management for the new function, consequences for the environment and considerations in respect of art, history, architecture, physical planning and urban development. The political backing and the communal effort by all concerned form an essential link in the fight against the pressure to demolish and for an integrated policy for the protection and preservation of monuments.

Concrete results have been achieved at a number of locations, for example the Machinale Garenspinnerij (mechanical spinning mill) in Gouda and the reuse of the former Veem en Factorbedrijf in Groningen (ware-houses and trading company).

A salient project under development is the former brickworks "De Panoven" in Zevenaar. Joint efforts of the owner, municipal authorities and the Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg are leading to a plan that will offer long-term guarantees. Experience has been gained recently with the former textiles industry.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Both in the Netherlands and in other European countries experience has been gained from a number of cases. In Great Britain and France in particular intensive research has been made into the position of the arts and crafts industry (6). The advantage is that this aspect can be taken into account at the implementation stage and it provides an indication of the craftsmen's financial position. In various situations in the Netherlands the most suitable are found to be residential, such rehousing of crafts industries, and cultural and recreational tourist functions. It is essential that, particularly in urban renewal areas, research is done into the targeted reuse of industrial monuments. At present there is still too much ad hoc policy and in respect of small-scale employment much is left to be desired. If the cost of demolition and building is compared with that of rehabilitation and reuse, the latter is found to be more attractive through the use of existing subsidies.

METHODS GENERALLY USED

Up to now most projects implemented have had separate development, preparation and implementation stages. There is no generally applicable methodology at present. In urban renewal project experts and users test methods separately. And experimenting is necessary. Reuse projects are very diverse as far as character is concerned. This has to do with the possible differences in use and with the diverse nature and size of existing buildings and plots.

The differences in character also have a bearing on opinions on building, urban development, social, art and political views. Furthermore, attention can be drawn to a number of practical matters that may determine the approach. In a number of cases work was started too early on a feasibility study. In this type of study an assessment is made to see whether the industrial building and the plot around it can be completely or partially retained and whether integration of several functions is possible. Economic aspects and social acceptance also play an important role in this study. If reuse is considered, aspects such as market demand, target groups, practical and architectural values for the building, the location and the utilization are of real importance in the realisation of the project. Once reuse has been

4. The structure of the building of more recent industrial and technical monuments is important for the new function.

of industrial monuments corresponds to the search for new uses.

Careful consideration for reuse as a means of preserving is necessary. Accurate analysis should be made of the connection between architectural values and planning and urban development aspects on the one hand and the consequences it could have for a new use on the other. A clear restoration policy should be followed in respect of the transformation process that is to take place. There are three options: first the building can be restored to its original condition, second, the architectural aspect can be honoured by retaining developments in time and third, a pragmatic approach can be adopted with modern adaptation and care for the original construction.

Research into restoration methods and the use of new functions do not provide tailor-made solutions. The problems are too individual and specific to the object concerned. However, research into art, history and architecture do provide a framework for making the optimal decisions for the preservation of the building.

As many industrial monuments were built for a specific purpose, the problem of use plays a more important role than with other categories of monuments. Economic, political and social factors are often the swaying factors. This introduces the danger of an ad hoc policy being pursued all too easily. The



broader the support a building has the greater the chance of preservation. More effective means will be used in conjunction with sound financial management to carry through a solid transformation, whereby new functions offer sufficient guarantees for long-term preservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Netherlands there has been only an ad hoc policy in respect of the protection and preservation of industrial monuments. In view of the decentralisation of preservation of historic buildings to both the municipal authorities and the imminent inventory plans to be presented by the MIP, it is of great importance that an integrated policy be adopted at municipal level that really leads to the preservation of industrial monuments. Also at this level all concerned should make policy plans for reuse plans.

The integrated policy should involve the cultural value of the total industrial complex particularly as a unit in the decision and planning process.

A judicial and/or legal framework has proven to be an insufficient guarantee for the preservation of this category of monument. Long-term preservation requires correct reuse combined with a sound economic basis for it to be a success. In this regard it is essential that solutions are found that do not spoil the original structure of the complex and its external features. We have seen that cultural, residential, recreational and tourist uses are very suitable. It is more difficult to use them for new industrial functions, for they usually demand greater concessions that may be detrimental to cultural and technical values.

For each new use selected, the architectural and technical consequences must be known. In situations where transformation would be detrimental to cultural and technical values, it is perhaps better to concentrate on documenting the building and giving preservation a lower priority.

An important aspect is the destruction of capital due to making existing material "useless" and the necessary manufacture of relatively expensive new building materials plus the consequences this has on the use of raw materials. In society today, in which we are conscious of the use of raw materials, any decision on preservation and reuse on the one hand and demolition with a view to rebuilding on the other, should take this aspect into close consideration. It has been shown that sound management in many cases means preservation of the monument and makes the project cost-effective.

It may be stated, generally speaking, that the protection and preservation of industrial monuments has not yet become a socially accepted phenomenon. The reasons are unfamiliarity with the subject matter in particular and the negative effects of the social "climate" left behind by industry. In order to obtain the broad social support required, more research is necessary into the scientific and folklore values of the industrial heritage and also a awareness should be made in educational circles.

¹ Das Hessische Gesetz zum Schutze der Kulturdenkmäler vom 23.9.1974, par. 2, Absatz 1.

² P. NIJHOF, et., al. *Monumenten van bedrijf en techniek*, Zutphen 1978, 17.

³ L. MUMFORD, *The City in History*, London 1961.

⁴ J. WORTHINGTON, P. ELY, *The Management of Change*, New Working Environments from Obsolete Industrial Buildings, in *Building Conversions and Rehabilitation*, London 79.

⁵ C. ARENDT, *Umnutzung von Altbauten*, Entwurf.

⁶ Use of Redundant buildings, The Architects'Journal 1978, 562-1114, Bâtiments anciens, Usages nouveaux, images du possible. Centre de création industrielle, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris, 1978.

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LE FAÇADISME: LE DÉCOR À L'ENVERS! OU LESS IS DÉCOR! Dinu Bumbaru

Directeur général, Fondation Héritage Montréal

In April 1989 at Montreal a symposium brought together more than 70 professionals and historians on the theme of façadism, a practice in expansion and which very few towns are spared. In most cases this practice is condemned but without research to understand the origins and solve the problems that arise.

Like medicine, preservation is a field that has to tackle causes rather than the symptoms alone.

In the first place, façadism needs to be defined. Is it only preservation of a façade? What can we say about the manipulation of parts of buildings we see everywhere, and for years? And what about burned buildings? Façadism is an attitude vis-à-vis preservation and its mandate, i.e. to transmit cultural values to future generations. In this attitude must be seen the imprint of problems that link preservation to reality: property development, urbanism, legislation, lack of professional competence, a fragmentary vision of heritage, etc. We must also see it as the consequence of modern architecture and the errors of urbanism. "What's wrong with façadism, as long as it is meaningful?", said Annick Germain from Heritage Montréal, during the symposium.

The project of the World Trade Center of Montreal covers an island of Old Montreal. In order to create an underground parking lot judged necessary for the revitalization of this old quarter and in order to provide modern offices, a series of façades have been shored up, creating in this way an impressive spectacle for the community through technology and drama.

In fact, the population often regards this practice in a favorable way. It represents a continuity when façades are treated in a sensitive way and not as pieces of heritage caught in a wall-curtain.

It is better to save face than to lose it to the advantage of an architecture or urbanism which too often imposes its ego. The façades represent the public front of the heritage and are its main contribution to our life's environment. This is all the more the case in urban sectors with heritage characteristics. In fact façadism shows that preservation has to be an integrated field, dealing with population's concerns and not only with those of professionals. It is now primordial to understand the impact and the significance of our acts for the community. Icomos could initiate such process of evaluation of the dissemination of preservation within the community. It is also necessary to have a realistic reflexion on façadism in order to define a realistic and rational policy which could be used as a reference for practice. Here too, Icomos has to fulfill its rule and take on a leadership function in the international community.

En Montreal, en abril de 1989, un coloquio reunía a más de 70 profesionales e historiadores sobre el tema del «fachadismo», una práctica en fuerte crecimiento y de la que pocas ciudades pueden considerarse exentas. Esta práctica es condenada en la mayor parte de los casos, sin que por ello se trate de comprender sus fuentes y de resolverlas. La conservación, como la medicina, es una disciplina que debe atacar las causas más que los meros síntomas. Ante todo, se debe definir qué es el fachadismo. ¿Es sólo la conservación de una fachada? ¿Qué puede decirse de las manipulaciones de trozos e edificios que pueden observarse en todas partes y desde hace tiempo? ¿Y de los edificios incendiados? El

Montréal, avril 1989, un colloque d'une journée rassemble plus de 70 architectes, urbanistes, historiens de l'architecture et même quelques promoteurs sur le thème du façadisme et de l'insertion. Ce colloque avait été organisé conjointement par Héritage Montréal, la Society of Architectural Historians et la Société pour l'Histoire de l'Architecture au Canada. Pour ces deux dernières, il s'agissait d'une activité parallèle à leur congrès annuel en cours à Montréal.

Le programme comptait une série de communications sur ce thème de la part de praticiens, de fonctionnaires et d'universitaires et des ateliers mobiles à pied, sur des projets montréalais touchés par cette pratique. Les ateliers ont permis d'explorer, dans la dynamique des chantiers, les points soulevés lors des débats. Malgré le peu de temps disponible, l'objectif de ce colloque fut atteint: ouvrir un forum sans préjugé, pour discuter d'une façon interdisciplinaire, d'une des pratiques en conservation. Considérant l'anathème dont fait l'objet le façadisme dans la communauté, un pas vers une compréhension du problème fut franchi.

Le fait est que cette pratique, bien que discutable, est une donnée intégrale de la pratique de la conservation, ou plutôt de la mise en valeur du patrimoine en 1989. On ne peut plus la rejeter d'emblée, tout en ayant une attitude responsable de conservateur face au public.

Comme en médecine, une fois de plus, pour limiter les ravages de cette épidémie, il faut d'abord comprendre les formes qu'elle prend et les raisons qui la génère. Il faut aussi comprendre comment elle se propage dans le temps et dans l'espace, d'un système à l'autre. En bref, connaître le bouillon de culture qui mène au virus que nous cherchons à endormir.

Le façadisme est une de ces maladies qui affectent le patrimoine. Mais, elle ne s'attaque pas aux pierres ou aux plâtres comme matériaux, ni aux charpentes ou aux murs comme systèmes de construction. Elle affecte le bâtiment dans son sens et dans sa valeur. Curieusement dans ce cas, ce sont les médecins (vrais ou faux) qui véhiculent le virus et l'inoculent au patrimoine, non plus le temps, la guerre, la nature ou l'atmosphère polluée.

Il faut donc voir et comprendre ce phénomène; à priori, cette tâche n'est pas très difficile, car il est représenté pratiquement partout sur la planète. Parfois, le projet procure certaines sensations fortes, tant l'audace est grande. Parfois, il ne montrera qu'une banalité navrante. Souvent, les pertes sont malheureuses dans le processus comme dans le résultat, même si, dans plusieurs cas, le spectacle du chantier soulève plus d'émotion qu'il n'en faut.

DEFINITION:

En premier lieu, les définitions manquent. «Façadisme» est un

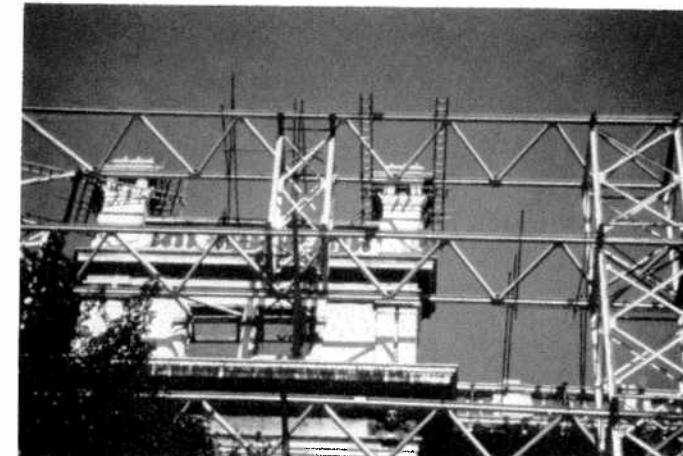
1-2. Technologie du façadisme: structures de support préfabriquées à Londres

fachadismo es una actitud frente a la conservación y su mandato, o sea la transmisión de los valores culturales a las generaciones futuras. En esta actitud debe verse la huella de los problemas que vinculan la conservación a la realidad: desarrollo inmobiliario, urbanismo, legislaciones, falta de competencias profesionales, visión fragmentaria del patrimonio, etc. También debe verse allí las secuelas dejadas por la arquitectura moderna y por los errores de su urbanismo. «¿Qué tiene de malo el fachadismo, en la medida que tenga un sentido?», decía Annick Germain, de Héritage Montréal, en el coloquio. El proyecto del Centro de Comercio Mundial de Montreal cubre un grupo de inmuebles del Viejo Montreal. Para instalar el estacionamiento subterráneo considerado como necesario para la rehabilitación del viejo barrio y ofrecer oficinas modernas, se apuntalaron una serie de fachadas que crean un espectáculo impresionante a la comunidad por su tecnología y su drama. En realidad, la población tiene frecuentemente una visión positiva de este gesto. Es una marca de continuidad el hecho de tratar las fachadas de una manera sensible y no como un fragmento de patrimonio en un muro-cortina. MÁS vale conservar el rostro que perderlo en provecho de una arquitectura o de un urbanismo que impone su ego demasiado a menudo. Las fachadas representan el frente público del patrimonio y son su contribución primaria al medio en que vivimos. Y con mayor razón este es el caso en los sectores urbanos con carácter patrimonial. De hecho, el episodio del fachadismo muestra que la conservación debe ser una disciplina integrada, que atienda las preocupaciones de la población y no sólo las de la clase profesional. La comprensión del impacto y de la significación de nuestros gestos en la comunidad tiene ahora una importancia primordial.

El Icomos podría iniciar justamente un movimiento que tienda a evaluar la difusión de la conservación en la comunidad. También es primordial hacer una reflexión realista frente al fachadismo para definir una política realista y racional que sirva de referencia en la práctica. También allí el Icomos debe asumir su papel y ejercer un liderazgo en la comunidad internacional.



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3-4. Solitude d'une façade: la façade de l'édifice Wilson qui sera intégrée au Centre de Commerce Mondial de Montréal (env. 30m de hauteur)

A Montreal, nell'aprile del 1989, un convegno riunì settanta professionisti e storici sul tema del «facciadismo», una pratica in forte crescita e dalla quale poche città possono considerarsi esenti. Questa pratica è condannata nella maggior parte dei casi, senza che si cerchi di comprendere le sue cause e di risolverle. La conservazione, come la medicina, è una disciplina che deve attaccare le cause più che i meri sintomi.

Prima di tutto, occorre definire che cosa è il facciadismo. È solo la conservazione di una facciata? Cosa si può dire delle manipolazioni di tracce ed edifici che possono essere osservate in ogni luogo e da molto tempo? E degli edifici incendiati? Il facciadismo è una attitudine verso la conservazione ed il suo mandato, ossia la trasmissione di valori culturali alle generazioni future.

In questa attitudine deve vedersi la complessità dei problemi che vincolano la conservazione alla realtà: sviluppo immobiliario, urbanistico, legislativo, mancanza di competenze professionali, visione frammentaria del patrimonio, ecc. Nello stesso tempo ciò deve essere considerato come conseguenza dell'architettura moderna e degli errori dell'urbanistica. «Che ha di male il facciadismo nella misura in cui esso ha un senso?», disse Annick Germain, dell'Héritage Montréal, durante il convegno.

Il progetto del Centro di Commercio mondiale di Montréal copre un gruppo di immobili dell'antica Montréal. Per installare la stazione sotterranea, considerata come necessaria per la riabilitazione del centro antico e fornire attrezzi moderni, si rifecero una serie di facciate che offrono uno spettacolo impressionante alla comunità per la loro tecnologia ed il loro dramma. In realtà, la popolazione possiede frequentemente una visione positiva di questo gesto. È un segno di continuità l'atto di trattare le facciate in maniera sensibile e non come un frammento del patrimonio in un muro-cortina. Vale più salvare la faccia che perderla in nome di una



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de facteurs pourtant étrangers à la conservation: spéculation immobilière, législation, pratique de l'urbanisme, normes, formation et engagement des praticiens, etc., autant de points qui sont des conditions de la pratique.

Il faut aussi y voir le résultat d'une confusion entre la valeur culturelle d'un bâtiment et le niveau d'intervention. Des bâtiments d'importance majeure voient leur intérêt historique et architectural analysé, scruté, dépecé et classifié par morceaux. Cette analyse classique et justifiée sur d'anciens monuments dont on peut saisir le cumul historique, mène à une priorisation des composantes, à des restaurations d'époque, à un jugement de valeur sur les morceaux du vécu d'un bâtiment.

DES LOIS QUI EN DISENT LONG

Analyser et disséquer un bâtiment en documents pour mieux le comprendre et le conserver est une approche juste et saine qui reprend, entre autres, certains des arguments de la Charte de Venise. Cependant, cette analyse se combine avec la réalité pour se traduire par une protection partielle du patrimoine qui n'est pas toujours sans justification mais qui contribue à un contexte au sein duquel des actions comme le façadisme se développent.

Par exemple, on peut nommer les programmes de «façade easements» que plusieurs provinces du Canada ont adoptés pour protéger certaines composantes de leur patrimoine. Ces mécanismes permettent de donner un statut légal de protection à la façade d'un bâtiment. Au Québec, notre loi des biens culturels a été employée à plusieurs reprises pour classer des façades ou des morceaux de bâtiments comme des clochers. Ces statuts sont véritablement des outils de conservation, offrant des programmes de subventions à l'entretien et à la restauration des façades. On ne peut donc pas nier leur utilité, surtout en milieu urbain où ils répondent bien à certaines caractéristiques du bâti composé en bonne partie d'édifices mitoyens à toits plats et au besoin d'intervenir dans un contexte spéculatif et immobilier particulier.

Sans les rejeter, on ne peut passer sous silence le fait qu'ils officialisent une certaine conception de la conservation. De tels outils ne doivent pas être finaux mais s'inscrire dans un cadre de sensibilisation et d'action plus large qui aide les propriétaires à mieux intervenir sur l'ensemble de leur propriété.

L'INTERVENTION SUIT LA FONCTION

De plus en plus, la réaffectation d'anciens bâtiments à d'autres fins est perçue comme une façon de réaliser les objectifs de conservation qui fait consensus dans la société. Elle allie le principe d'une meilleure utilisation des ressources à celui de la conservation du patrimoine. L'enthousiasme qui en découle ne

5. Restauration archéologique: Comment ne pas voir de lien entre cette pratique et celle des façades isolées? Piazza San Bernardo à Bologne



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architettura o di un urbanesimo che impone il suo ego. Le facciate rappresentano il fronte pubblico del patrimonio e costituiscono il suo contributo primario all'ambiente nel quale viviamo. E con maggior ragione questo è il caso dei settori urbani con carattere architettonico. Da questo, l'episodio del facciatismo mostra che la conservazione debba essere una disciplina integrata, che interpreta le preoccupazioni della popolazione e non solo quelle della classe professionale. La comprensione dell'impatto e del significato dei nostri gesti nella comunità riveste ancora una importanza fondamentale. L'Icomos potrà guidare giustamente un movimento che tende a valutare la diffusione della conservazione nella comunità. Tuttavia è prioritario fare una riflessione chiara sul problema del facciatismo per definire una politica realista e razionale che serva come riferimento nella pratica. Tuttavia anche l'Icomos deve assumere il suo ruolo ed esercitare un'azione leader nella comunità internazionale.

mène pas toujours à une véritable conservation. Le «adaptive reuse», l'adaptation d'un bâtiment pour qu'il reçoive une nouvelle fonction, ne se fait pas toujours sans douleur.

Le choix de la nouvelle vocation d'un bâtiment a un impact majeur sur la décision d'un niveau d'intervention sur un bâtiment. Par exemple, transformer un théâtre en bureaux causera des dommages de loin supérieurs à sa transformation en entrepôt d'accessoires de plomberie, même si la première réutilisation est plus «noble».

Une des fonctions qui présente le plus de risques à cet égard vient du champ de la conservation: c'est la fonction muséologique. La transformation d'un ancien bâtiment en musée amène un train d'exigences techniques tel que la réaction la plus raisonnable est souvent d'éviscérer le bâtiment et d'en reconstruire un neuf à l'intérieur.

En septembre prochain, à l'occasion du congrès de l'Association pour la Préservation et ses Techniques (ATP), Héritage Montréal, à l'initiative de l'American Institute of Conservation, organisera un colloque sur cette problématique précise de l'introduction de la fonction muséologique dans un bâtiment ancien.

Un autre exemple-type est celui des bâtiments industriels que l'on transforme en logements ou en bureaux. Les normes résidentielles ou commerciales forcent à refaire les charpentes, à recouvrir les murs, etc. Après ces travaux, on a réussi à ne conserver qu'une enveloppe. Pourtant, les nouvelles fonctions,

6. Ruines authentiques... A conserver comme coquilles, comme façades. Colisée à Rome

comme la fonction industrielle, peuvent souvent être repensées d'une façon innovative pour s'insérer dans ces anciens bâtiments sans trop de dégâts.

Le façadisme est donc aussi un facteur de la fonction et du manque de sensibilité à ce qui se passe dans un édifice au profit de son apparence. Comme le soulignait Annick Germain, sociologue et présidente d'Héritage Montréal, lors du colloque d'avril, «le façadisme, c'est de s'occuper de l'enveloppe d'un bâtiment mais pas de ce qui se passe dedans».

EN CHANTIER: LE CENTRE DE COMMERCE MONDIAL DE MONTREAL

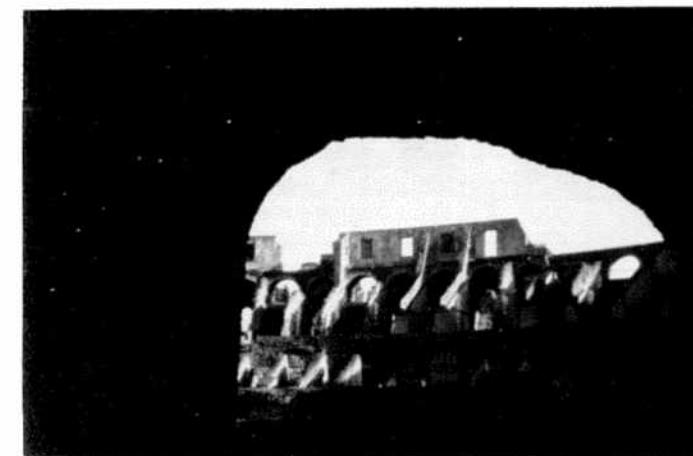
Quel message véhiculent ces étançons auprès de la population? Le cas précis du Centre de Commerce Mondial de Montréal offre une étude de cas intéressante de ce point de vue.

Sur un îlot du Vieux-Montréal traversé par la rue des fortifications, la Société du Centre de Commerce Mondial de Montréal (CCMM) a choisi de construire la franchise montréalaise de cette chaîne internationale de centres de commerce. Dans leur concept, les promoteurs du projet ont cherché à s'éloigner de l'image du World Trade Center de New-York, en conservant une échelle urbaine et humaine dans le projet.

Cette vision est perçue positivement dans la communauté. Montréal est une métropole qui a su conserver une certaine qualité de vie urbaine malgré le «progrès» et qui est consciente du rôle que joue son patrimoine dans cette identité et dans ce caractère.

Conscient de la présence d'enjeux patrimoniaux, le promoteur a requis les services de professionnels reconnus pour effectuer une évaluation des ressources architecturales sur le site. Les extérieurs et les intérieurs ont été soigneusement examinés et une étude physique du contexte urbain a été faite pour aider les designers du projet. Avec ces données, le design a commencé. Plusieurs bâtiments étaient des entrepôts à façade ornée. Certains autres avaient été vidés lors de rénovations antérieures. L'intérieur d'un magasin de piano de 1888, présentait un grand intérêt et était en bonne condition.

Ces valeurs variables se sont traduites par des décisions variables dans le projet. À ces données architecturales, il faut ajouter les facteurs urbanistiques ou le choix du mode de



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développement. Du point de vue urbanisme, le CCMM était vu comme un moyen de revitaliser le Vieux-Montréal. Il devait donc assumer ce rôle, entre autres par un immense parc de stationnement souterrain couvrant la majorité de l'îlot.

D'autre part, le CCMM est une opération immobilière qui doit répondre à des normes axées sur les attentes des gens d'affaires comme sur les exigences légales des codes de construction. Évidemment, ces facteurs combinés ont mené à un projet restaurant un des bâtiments dans les règles de l'art, conservant certaines façades et éliminant le reste. Peut-on ne pas faire de choix?

Tout cela fut vivement discuté lors de rencontres de travail entre le promoteur, ses architectes et les groupes préoccupés par le patrimoine à Montréal, organisées à l'initiative du promoteur pour recevoir et comprendre les critiques du projet. Les débats ont porté sur la question du façadisme, mais surtout, ont permis de soulever les enjeux urbains d'un tel projet.

Depuis l'été 1988, le CCMM est en chantier. On peut maintenant marcher sur St-Jacques et longer une série de façades retenues par des étançons en acier rouge d'une certaine élégance et d'une théâtralité indéniable. Pour l'anecdote, ces structures et celle de la Pyramide du Louvre ont été conçues par les mêmes ingénieurs.

Derrière les façades, on peut voir le ciel et le vaste chantier du CCMM qui se remplit peu à peu de dalles de béton. Bientôt, les dalles reliqueront les façades à un bâtiment et les étançons disparaîtront. Bientôt, ces façades referont partie de bâtiments entiers avec des planchers derrière les fenêtres.

Nous qui voyons le projet en chantier et qui le verrons ensuite pendant des années, ne croyons pas que nous ayons perdu au change. La profondeur historique et l'identité des édifices a disparu. Par contre, on peut se réjouir de ne pas avoir à subir un grand projet unique et neuf sur ce site. Une chose est en partie sauve: la texture de la ville.

Comment traiter un projet sur un îlot dans un secteur historique lorsqu'on doit densifier et faire face à des contraintes nées d'un urbanisme souvent trop systématique? Le caractère des rues qui bordent un tel îlot fait aussi partie du caractère du secteur. Parmi les premiers designs, on lisait la marque des modernes, la distinction entre l'ancien et le nouveau. En rayonnaient la volonté de laisser une marque durable et une crainte de faire un «Disneyland». Les façades anciennes étaient des objets que l'on conservait un peu par obligation, en les plaquant sur le bâtiment nouveau, construit en retrait. Cette attitude fut modifiée par les apports des groupes. Si l'on pouvait comprendre les facteurs qui avaient mené à la conservation

7. Façadisme comme processus de documentation et de collection: On voit ici le sens ultime de cette pratique qui réduit le bâtiment à un simple objet significatif. Castello Sforzesco à Milan

partielle des bâtiments, nous ne pouvions que remettre en question une attitude qui sacrifiait la rue et la ville au profit d'une théorie de l'architecture.

Les anciennes façades, ou les bâtiments qu'elles incarnaient, allaient devenir des sources de design. Le rythme de la rue, véhiculé par les époques et les personnalités des bâtiments anciens comme par leur mitoyenneté, allait être conservé. Il faut y voir la nuance à apporter entre théorie du design en architecture et réalité du vécu de ces designs. Ce point s'applique autant à la construction neuve qu'à la conservation.

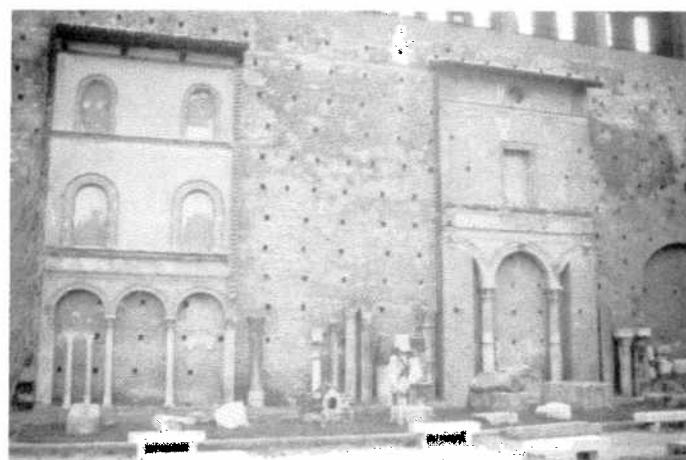
Le projet du CCMC n'est pas un exemple magnifique de conservation du patrimoine. Mais, il faut cependant reconnaître qu'il s'agit d'un projet réel et réaliste, qui a reçu favorablement certaines préoccupations d'ordre patrimonial et citadin. A cet égard, c'est un projet «pas si pire».

Au sein de la communauté montréalaise, le projet soulève des réactions mitigées tant au sein du public que des spécialistes. De nombreux architectes se révoltent contre la conservation de ces façades qui compromettent la réalisation d'un «vrai» projet d'architecture. Certains conservationnistes auraient préféré tout voir disparaître, ne pouvant supporter la tragédie de ces murs sans corps.

Par contre, les médias et la population n'hésitent pas à applaudir ou du moins à apprécier le défi que les promoteurs tentent de relever. Pour eux, ce projet est un projet de continuité qui fait du patrimoine une composante intégrale du projet; une composante qui ne joue pas un rôle d'affiche collée sur une boîte de verre mais une composante avec un certain sens. Sans vouloir priver ces jugements de leur valeur, on devra attendre la fin du projet pour pouvoir vraiment juger devant la réalité, de ce qu'il rapportera et de ce qu'il aura coûté.

FORMATION: BASE DU PROBLEME

S'il est facile de pointer du doigt le symptôme, on est forcés d'admettre que le traitement du problème en profondeur est beaucoup plus ardu. Bien loin derrière les exemples, il y a un contexte qui implique à la conservation du patrimoine une certaine approche. Il y a, entre autres, un problème majeur de formation. Ce n'est pas tant la formation en conservation qui est en cause, mais celle des individus qui, à titre de professionnels en pratique privée ou au sein d'organismes publics, ou de gestionnaires, seront appelés à intervenir sur des bâtiments anciens, sur des milieux existants. L'enseignement



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de l'architecture en est un exemple parlant. Tant en termes de technique, de théorie que de design, la formation de base en architecture présente encore des lacunes majeures en conservation dans beaucoup de pays. La conservation ne se pose vraiment qu'après les études, sur le vif des projets, alors qu'une réflexion de fond est nécessaire mais difficilement faisable puisque les gens n'ont ni les outils, ni l'expérience pour mener cette réflexion. Les programmes de formation spécialisée (maîtrise, doctorat) aident mais ne peuvent prétendre couvrir l'ensemble de la pratique. Le façadisme est un des signes de la «désintégration» de la conservation comme pratique, de sa marginalisation dans le développement de projet. On compte sur quelques spécialistes aux tâches bien définies pour sauver quelques fragments.

Il faut aussi voir là le poids de certaines lignes de pensée parmi les architectes. la mise en valeur des bâtiments anciens est encore enduite du brouillard qui émane de la querelle des anciens et des modernes et ce, plus particulièrement dans le contexte d'une intervention en milieu urbain.

En milieu bâti, doit-on conserver ou peut-on admettre sans complexe que l'architecture d'aujourd'hui peut mieux faire? Souvent le débat se chiffre en ces termes. La honte et le mépris associé au terme «pastiche» est un signe courant de cette attitude des professionnels dont l'esprit est formé pour laisser une marque. Elle tourne de plus en plus autour des discours architecturaux officiels et d'une attitude moderniste, déconnectée, présente dans le look moderne comme dans celui post-moderne ou, plus récemment, déconstructiviste. Après avoir cherché à se responsabiliser face au milieu, l'architecture et son enseignement tombent dans un processus de consommation où les consommateurs — les étudiants en architecture, futurs praticiens — acquièrent le goût d'intervenir sur le milieu et de poser des gestes forts.

Cette question semble nous éloigner du façadisme mais elle y est intimement liée. Le façadisme prend en effet un sens nouveau dans ce contexte, et l'on peut le comprendre — sans nécessairement le justifier — dans une vision intégrée de la conservation, fondée sur la volonté de répondre aux besoins d'une population.

En contexte urbain, le façadisme a souvent été l'alternative à la démolition et reconstruction «à la moderne» d'un lot. C'était une option de sauvegarde du milieu plutôt que de sauvegarde d'un bâtiment. On peut facilement partager les craintes de ceux qui eurent à décider et, malheureusement, regretter certains choix qui, trop radicaux, ont sacrifié le contexte pour des questions de principe.

La validité du geste personnel, créateur dans une certaine

8. Refacisme: le problème à venir, notamment pour le patrimoine récent. Edifices commerciaux à Montréal.

mesure, d'un professionnel et la légitimité d'un milieu patrimonial s'affrontent. L'architecture est, dans une certaine mesure, une discipline créatrice mais cette créativité doit être responsable plutôt que de s'imposer.

La formation des autres disciplines est tout aussi cruciale. Les ingénieurs doivent comprendre que leur rôle n'est pas de déclarer qu'il est plus facile de refaire une charpente. A l'ère de l'informatique, il est plus difficile de croire que les écoles de génie se tourneront vers la compréhension raisonnée du présent plutôt que vers la construction de l'avenir. Néanmoins,

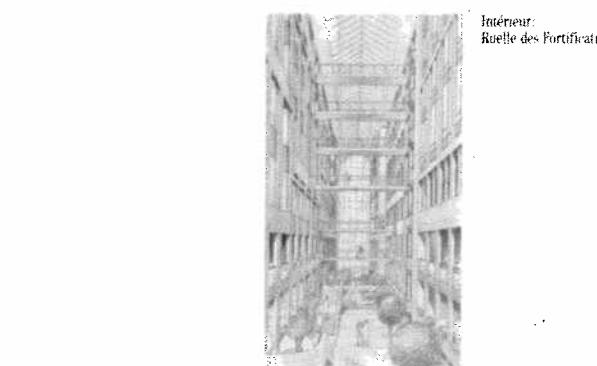
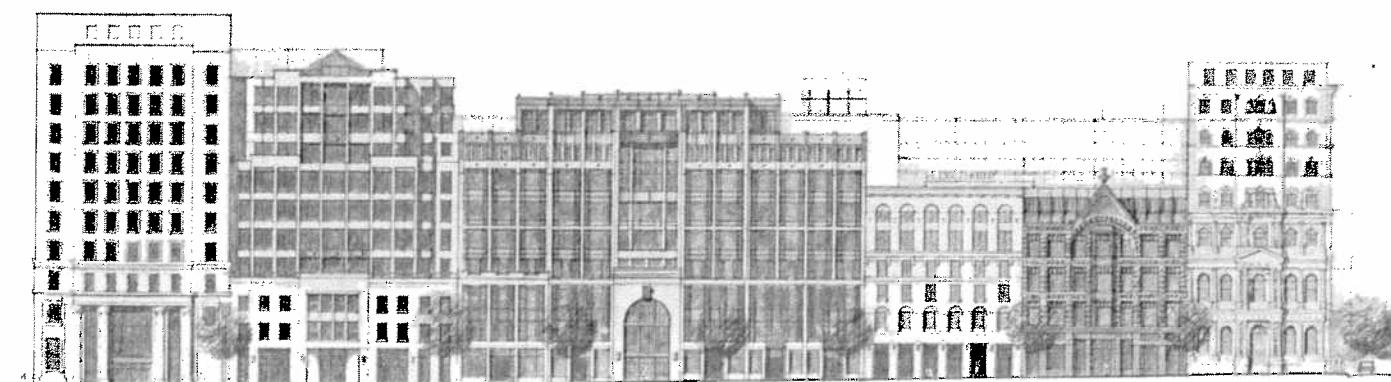


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le développement de ces compétences professionnelles doit être prioritaire au sein de la communauté de la conservation. Pour les ingénieurs, comme pour les architectes, il faut comprendre que le cadre professionnel d'intervention mène à des décisions controversées sur le type d'intervention. Le façadisme résulte souvent des limites de la responsabilité professionnelle des intervenants, établie en fonction de la construction neuve.

POUR LE PUBLIC: LES GRANDS TRAVAUX IMPRESSIONNENT

Sortons un instant des arcanes professionnelles de la conservation et interrogeons-nous sur la perception que peut avoir le public de cette pratique. A l'ère technologique à laquelle nous vivons, le geste technique d'envergure a un impact que le mot médiatique suffit à expliquer. Les grands étançons retenant les façades sur des chantiers tel que le Centre de Commerce Mondial de Montréal impressionnent et frappent le public dans une mesure stupéfiant. Tout en pondérant cet impact selon les cultures et selon le patrimoine en cause, on ne peut nier cette réalité en termes de communication. Sans l'avoir étudié formellement, on peut croire que la population perçoit plus le façadisme comme un geste pour la conservation, qu'un geste contre celle-ci... puisqu'on conserve. En fait, il serait temps que l'on songe à évaluer l'impact d'une pratique comme le façadisme en termes d'éducation du public et de diffusion de la notion de conservation du patrimoine.

Intérieur:
Ruelle des FortificationsIntérieur:
L'entrée du Centre
de commerce mondial

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L'Icomos pourrait lancer le débat au sein de la communauté internationale qu'il regroupe. Ce travail pourrait être la première composante d'une évaluation globale des pratiques de conservation et de leur diffusion dans les populations. Les pratiques sont des outils qui nous aident à véhiculer au plus profond d'une communauté, les idées de conservation et de mise en valeur du patrimoine. Il serait temps de juger de la performance de ces outils.

Ceci est d'autant plus justifié que la conservation, notamment dans le cas des ensembles urbains, développe une pratique incitative exploitant notamment des projets concrets de démonstration. Les grands projets de façadisme ne présentent-ils pas ce risque? D'un côté, ils suscitent un intérêt marqué pour le patrimoine et pour une certaine conservation. De l'autre, ils peuvent donner une définition incomplète de la conservation pour le public, surtout lorsqu'ils sont de nature publique.

CONCLUSION: DEFINIR DES POLITIQUES ET DES PRINCIPES DE BASE

A Toronto, le Toronto Historical Board -un organisme para-municipal traitant, entre autres, des dossiers de bâtiments protégés- s'est récemment doté d'une politique interne en quatre points sur la «conservation partielle de bâtiments patrimoniaux». Cet énoncé prend pour principe de base que la valeur d'un bâtiment est réduite de façon substantielle lorsqu'il n'est pas conservé entier. De tels documents sont nécessaires pour encadrer des interventions et aider à redéfinir la notion de conservation. Le présent article ne prétend pas donner l'heure juste sur ce thème, à travers tous les fuseaux horaires. Il aura peut-être contribué à lancer cette démarche pour que les termes de notre pratique soient ouvertement discutés, dans une meilleure compréhension de leur contexte.

L'APT regroupe en un forum des professionnels praticiens, des artisans et des chercheurs en conservation. Dans le cadre de son congrès de Montréal, du 3 au 9 septembre 1990, nous chercherons à définir les lignes d'une pratique de la conservation pour le siècle prochain. Une problématique comme celle du façadisme y sera traitée au sein d'une communauté de tous les acteurs affectant les décisions théoriques et pratiques dans un projet.

Entre-temps, nous poursuivons le travail amorcé lors du colloque d'avril. Ce travail vise à mieux comprendre les processus du façadisme et à développer une documentation à partir des réflexions des praticiens, chercheurs et gestionnaires. Nous apprécierions donc grandement toute information sur ce sujet.

Par sa nature de manipulation de morceaux d'architecture, le

façadisme ramène des préoccupations légitimes quant à l'authenticité du patrimoine que nous transmettrons aux générations suivantes, et notamment celle des planchers d'un édifice. Cependant, on devra aussi s'interroger sur la pertinence de donner aux générations futures des planchers percés, sciés et éventrés pour y installer les systèmes de chauffage ou les réseaux de communications avant de les recouvrir de moquette dont l'entretien répond mieux aux normes d'aujourd'hui.

Cette question n'est peut-être pas très glorieuse pour conclure un article, mais elle est sans doute plus exacte pour expliquer un tel phénomène. J'attends vos commentaires et réponses aux questions que je lance.

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"THE ACADEMICAL VILLAGE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON"

James Murray Howard

Architect for the Historic Buildings and Grounds at the University of Virginia, Member of the Jeffersonian Restoration Advisory Board.

Entre 1817 et 1826, Thomas Jefferson dessina et supervisa la construction de la nouvelle Communauté Universitaire de l'Etat de Virginie, qu'il dénomma le Village Académique. Ce lieu historique, considéré aux Etats-Unis comme l'un des témoignages architecturaux les plus importants et récemment inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial, fait actuellement l'objet d'un nouveau programme de restauration qui devrait se poursuivre sur de nombreuses années encore, bien au-delà de la fin du siècle.

Une des premières tâches de l'Université fut d'établir un ensemble de directives pour la restauration. A cet effet, la Charte de Venise a été largement utilisée comme base de réflexion pour mener les recherches et accomplir des travaux de restauration sur ses édifices qui n'ont cessé d'être utilisés pour autant.

Depuis 1984, les autorités chargées de ce programme ont obtenu un consensus général sur cinq principes de base qui devraient donner le ton dans le futur, pour résoudre les problèmes plus complexes.

Ces cinq principes dérivent des questions suivantes:

1. Comment doit-on séparer la vérité historique de la fiction historique?
2. Jusqu'à quelle limite les transformations du passé sont-elles acceptables ou désirables? Quel doit être le but des modifications?
3. Quelles doivent être ces modifications?
4. Doit-on reconstruire les parties manquantes?
5. Le concept de recette est-il valable en matière de restauration? L'idée directrice dans ces cinq cas est la nécessité de remettre constamment en question non seulement ces problèmes de restauration auxquels on se confronte pour la première fois, mais également ceux qui ont déjà été analysés. Par une telle réévaluation permanente, la Charte de Venise continuera de porter ses fruits à une multitude de sites historiques mais la variété des besoins de restauration entre ces monuments empêche une approche similaire pour tous, sauf en ce qui concerne les principes fondamentaux.

Entre los años 1817 y 1826 Thomas Jefferson planificó y supervisó la construcción de la nueva Comunidad Universitaria del Estado de Virginia, a la que él denominó «Academical Village». Este sitio histórico, considerado en los Estados Unidos como uno de los testimonios arquitectónicos más importantes, e inscripto recientemente en la Lista del Patrimonio mundial, constituye actualmente el objeto de un nuevo programa de restauración que debería continuar durante muchos años, aun más allá del fin de este siglo.

Una de las primeras tareas de la Universidad fue establecer un conjunto de directivas para la restauración. A este efecto, la Carta de Venecia fue ampliamente utilizada como base de reflexión para llevar a cabo la investigación y realizar los trabajos de restauración en sus edificios que no por ello han dejado de ser utilizados.

Desde 1984 las autoridades responsables de este programa han alcanzado un consenso general en torno a cinco principios básicos que deberían servir de base en el futuro para resolver los problemas más complejos.

Estos cinco principios derivan de las siguientes preguntas:

1. ¿Cómo debe separarse la verdad histórica de la ficción histórica?
2. ¿Hasta qué punto son aceptables o deseables las transformaciones del pasado? ¿Cuál debe ser el objetivo de las modificaciones?

In the first quarter of the 19th century and the last decade of his life, Thomas Jefferson, founding father and former president of the United States of America, created a remarkable architectural ensemble in the heart of the state of Virginia. The buildings and gardens that he called an Academical Village were to become the historic core of the University of Virginia, in continuous use since classes began in 1825. His architectural and landscape legacies have evoked admiration internationally, as attested by the addition of the property, along with his nearby home, Monticello, to the World Heritage List, in December 1987. The University and the Commonwealth of Virginia are deeply concerned that the Academical Village fulfill its proper role under the World Heritage Convention, as a site of "outstanding universal value to mankind" and a legacy whose "deterioration or disappearance would be a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all nations of the world".

(1) (fig. 1)

Since 1984, the University's dedication to a long-term curatorial program for the Academical Village has resulted in the establishment of an internal cadre of professional architects and craftsmen who will care for and restore the site. This effort is unique among American universities. As the program is very new, responses to many building and site conservation issues are still in early stages of resolution. Nevertheless, a fundamental philosophical posture has been established and widespread public interest has been generated. It is, we hope, both informative and useful at this time to describe these developments, which serve as the foundation for subsequent action.

THE SETTING

Between 1817 and 1826, the Academical Village was erected on the Virginia landscape at the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains near the town of Charlottesville. Jefferson's ideal vision consisted of an intellectual community established within a larger society that he hoped would remain fundamentally agrarian. It was arcadia suffused with a sense of enlightened purpose. (fig. 2)

The buildings Jeferson created were a three-dimensional essay in architectural design. Ten major buildings were set in two parallel lines to either side of a terraced rectangular green space. In these Pavilions, as they are called, ten professors lived on the top floor, teaching their classes below, in rooms opening onto the Lawn, the name given to the green space. Between the taller buildings were student rooms, all of which were connected by a sheltering colonnade. Behind were gardens and,

1. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) designed the Academical Village and supervised its nine-year construction period. Portrait by Rembrandt Peale, original in the White House.

3. ¿Cuáles deben ser estas modificaciones?

4. ¿Deben reconstruirse las partes que faltan?

5. ¿Es válido el concepto de fórmula en materia de restauración?

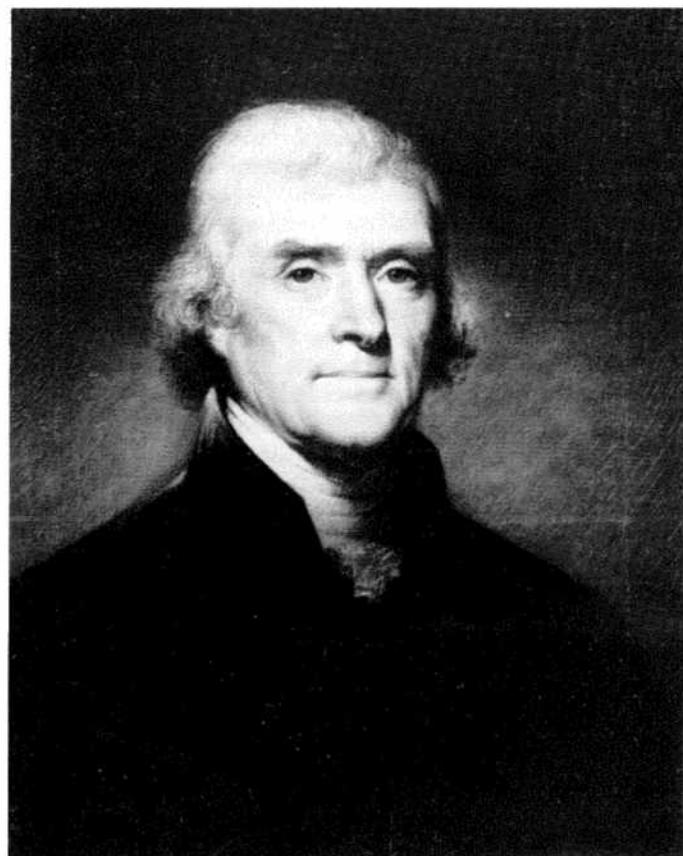
La idea directriz en estos cinco casos es la necesidad de replantearse constantemente no sólo estos problemas de restauración a los que uno se enfrenta por primera vez, sino también los problemas que ya han sido analizados. Para una reevaluación permanente de este tipo, la Carta de Venecia seguirá beneficiando a una serie de sitios históricos, pero la diferencia entre las necesidades de restauración de cada uno de estos monumentos impide la adopción de un enfoque similar para todos ellos, salvo en lo que respecta a los principios fundamentales.

Tra il 1817 ed il 1826, Thomas Jefferson disegnò e supervisionò la costruzione della nuova Comunità universitaria dello Stato della Virginia, che chiamò il Villaggio accademico. Questo luogo storico, considerato negli Stati Uniti come una delle testimonianze architettoniche più importanti e, recentemente iscritto nella Lista del Patrimonio mondiale, costituisce attualmente l'oggetto di un nuovo programma di restauro che dovrebbe essere attuato in ancora numerosi anni, ben oltre la fine del secolo.

Uno dei primi compiti dell'Università è stato quello di stabilire l'insieme di direttive per il restauro. A tale scopo, la Carta di Venezia è stata largamente utilizzata come base di riflessione per condurre le ricerche e compiere i lavori di restauro sugli edifici che non hanno cessato pertanto di essere utilizzati.

Dal 1984, le autorità incaricate di questo programma hanno ottenuto un consenso generale su cinque principi fondamentali che dovrebbero servire di base nel futuro per risolvere i problemi più complessi. Tali principi derivano dalle seguenti domande:

- 1) Come la verità storica deve essere separata dalla finzione storica?
- 2) Fino a che limite le trasformazioni del passato sono accettabili o desiderabili. Quale deve essere lo scopo di tali modificazioni?
- 3) Quali devono essere tali modificazioni?



beyond, more student rooms, amongst which were located the dining halls. (fig. 3)

There were two foci —at the north end of the Lawn was the Rotunda, a half-scale cousin to the Roman Pantheon; at the south end, a vista displaying the rolling hills of the piedmont, linking Jefferson's planned village with seemingly limitless stretches of unspoiled land. The buildings clearly demonstrated Jefferson's attraction to ideals associated with antiquity, in particular the artistic and intellectual achievements of Rome; it was this heightened sense of cultivation that he wanted to display to the students. Altogether, buildings and landscape reveal his romantic yearning for an ideal combination of the built and natural realms. And with regard to the educational institution for which he provided the setting, he wrote: "This institution will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind. For here we are not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error, so long as reason is left free to combat it". (2)

But the setting was soon spoiled, for the building were built primarily of local materials, some of which were easily damaged by the high humidity and the extremes of hot and cold seasons. Classical details that, in Europe, would have been executed in stone were often made of wood. Walls of locally fired brick were commendably executed, but they and many of the wood members were placed directly on clay soil, thus inviting deterioration due to water and insects. Contemporary travel diaries and University records indicated that the buildings had an unkempt air about them as early as the 1840s. Since then intermittent attempts to prevent complete ruin or to make limited changes left the buildings in a sad state of repair. Only the Rotunda has enjoyed substantial attention due to rebuilding campaigns in the 1890s and the 1970s. For the remainder, perhaps it is fortunate that so little has been changed, still allowing one to see the setting essentially as Jefferson did. At the present time research, maintenance and restoration must be conducted simultaneously, owing to constant use of the buildings and the inability to isolate the site from both users and events. (fig. 4, 5)

THE VENICE CHARTER

In 1984, the University created the Jeffersonian Restoration Advisory Board to manifest its dedication to properly funding, executing and funding restoration of its historic core. The board, composed of twenty-five national figures in architecture, education and philanthropy, and its agent, the Architect for the Historic Building and Grounds, undertook as one of their chief missions the establishment of a coherent body of curatorial

2. The Tanner-Boye engraving, c. 1826, showing the Academical Village in aerial perspective from the south, is considered the most accurate of several similar views.

4) Le parti mancanti devono essere ricostruite?

5) Il concetto di prescrizione è valido in materia di restauro?

L'idea direttrice nei cinque casi suddetti è basata sulla necessità di rimettere costantemente in questione non solamente questi problemi di restauro sui quali ci si confronta per la prima volta, ma anche quelli che sono già stati analizzati. Per una tale rivalutazione permanente, la Carta di Venezia continuerà a portare i suoi frutti ad una moltitudine di siti storici ma la varietà di bisogni nel restauro tra questi monumenti impedisce un approccio similare per tutti, salvo in ciò che concerne i principi fondamentali.

precepts. This task was conducted over a four-year period against a backdrop of building investigation, documentary analysis and an initial phase of restoration work.

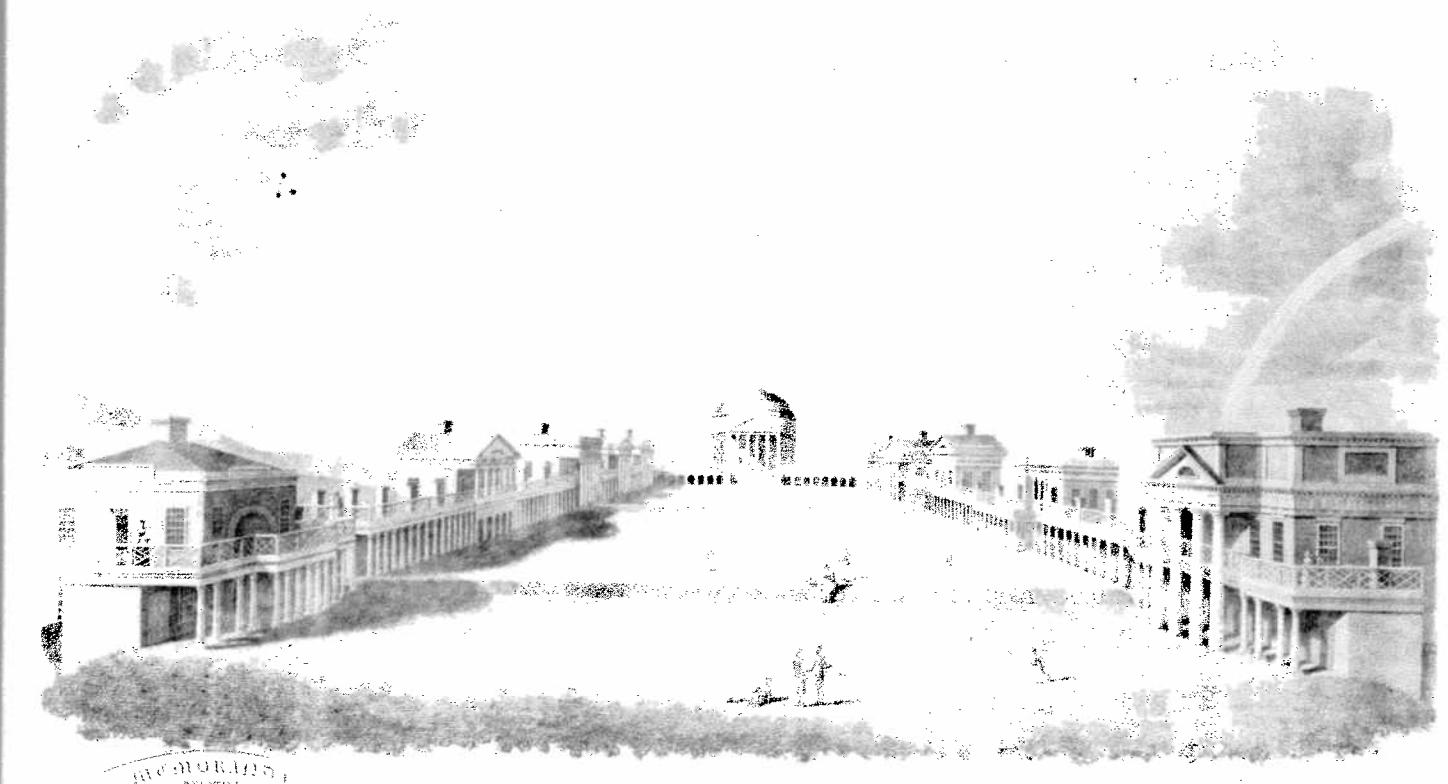
It was extremely fortunate that the international preservation movement, owing to the Athens Charter of 1931 and the subsequent refinements of the Venice Charter of 1964, could provide basic principles to guide this work until its own maturing process could identify needs and opportunities particular to this site. While it will perhaps always be the case that such documents undergo constant review as developments in this specialized field occur and attitudes are redefined, we believe that the Venice Charter remains the most trustworthy document of its kind. (3).

Using the Venice Charter as a basis for analysis, we have assessed the conditions offered by the Academical Village. These conditions may be physical, attitudinal or documentary, yet altogether, they have led us to five statements of attitude which presently serve as a working philosophical creed. These five issues are described and individually summarized as follows.

FIVE PRECEPTS

1. How does one separate historic fact from historic fiction?

During the past five years, we have been unable to avoid the



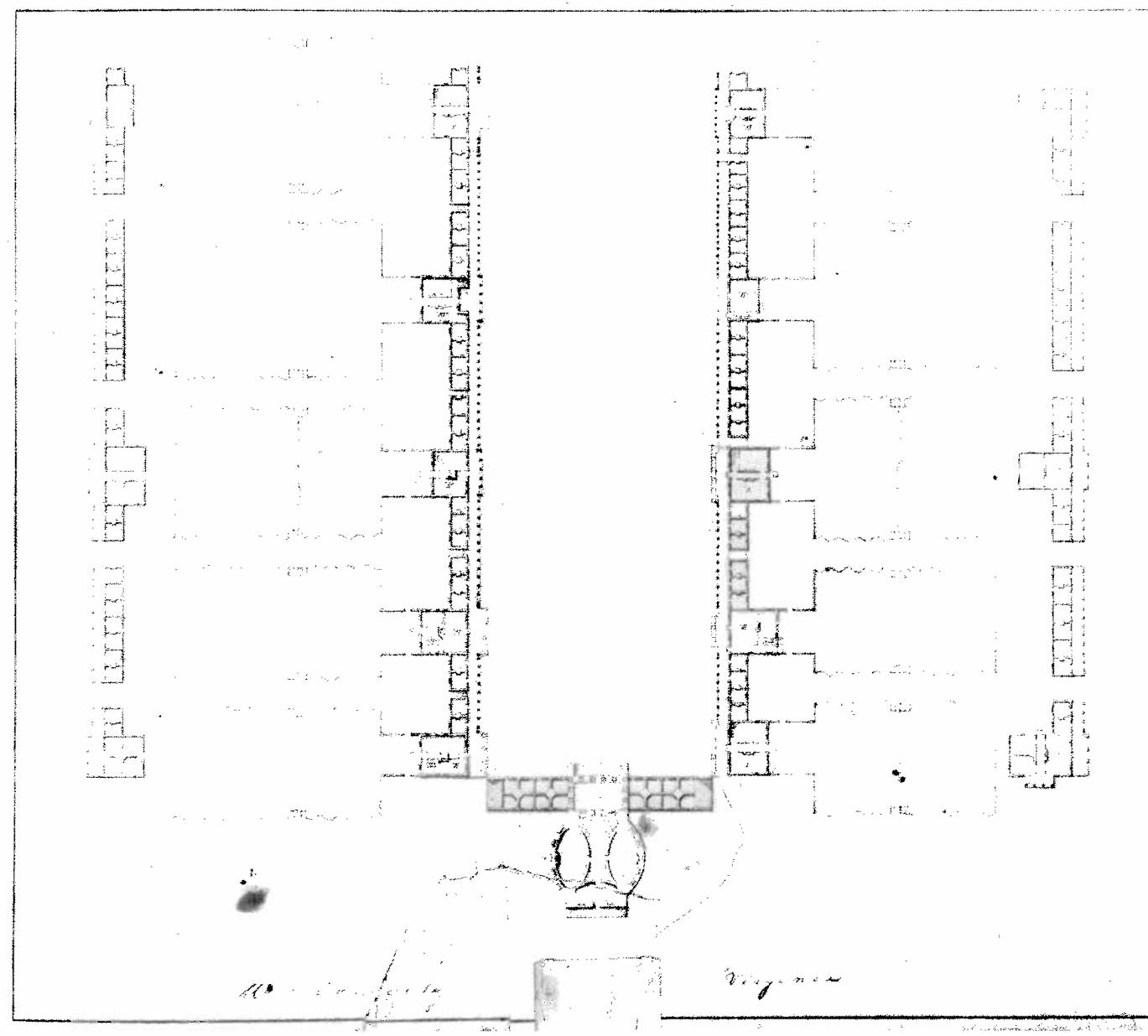
3. The Maverick plans, c. 182-25, are the most trustworthy records of the site layout, influenced by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, among others.

fact that the buildings comprising the Academical Village are purer in concept than in execution. Since this is true of most buildings, it should not come as a surprise here. Yet the prevailing attitude in the twentieth century has comined an admiration for Jefferson's genius with a belief that his buildings were built in strict accordance with the ideal forms shown in early drawings and engravings. Careful research of the buildings shows that, regrettably, they often were not; instead, the few early images available to us are being revealed as preliminary sketches or, on occasion, imaginary renderings. Archaeological investigation of building fabric has proven to be the only trustworthy way of resolving the questions resulting from such artistic license and from written descriptions that are too often subject to misinterpretation, especially when Jefferson was describing his general intentions about a technique or a material. Consequently we have agreed

that: the careful examination of building fabric is the most trustworthy indicator of early conditions, far more so than fragmentary writings and graphic evidence commonly available. Therefore, such physical evidence will constitute our primary guide when making decisions. Writings and drawings alone are not sufficient.

2. To what extent are past alterations acceptable or desirable?

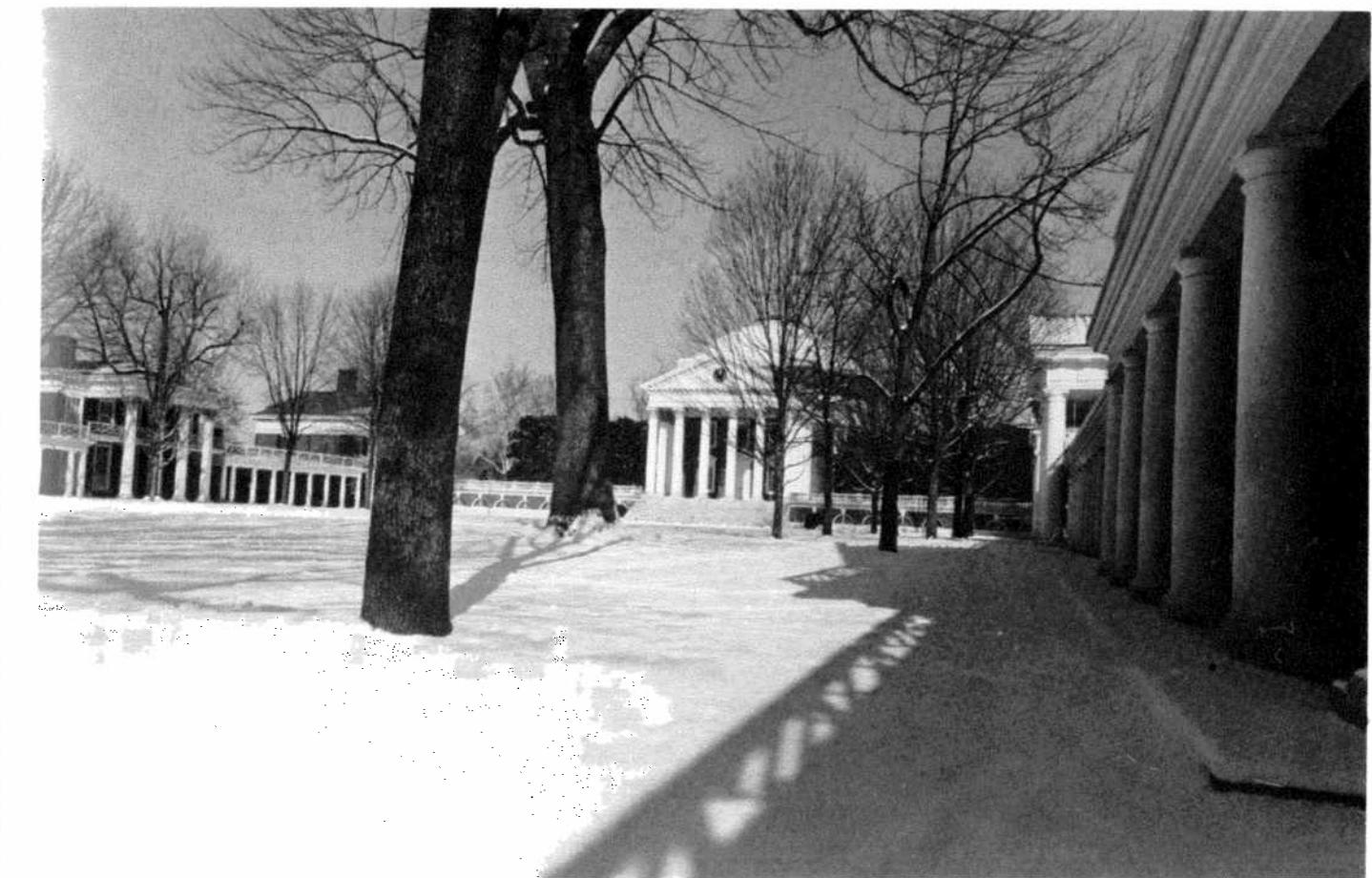
As one addresses restoration of any building, an unavoidable quandary is the matter of what to alter and what to let alone. This is particularly troublesome when the building cannot be frozen as found—certainly the case at this site, where the buildings are and will continue to be heavily used. For example, introduction or reworking of electrical and heating systems cannot avoid causing some damage, although such systems should be as invisible as possible when completed. In buildings



4. The Rotunda is the only building to have been destroyed and rebuilt. Thus restoration here will always differ philosophically due to destruction of early data.

treatments unless we are confident that the area under consideration has been exhaustively studied and documented. We also favor reestablishment of the original condition if at all possible, rather than the creation of wholly new configurations. This idea of reestablishment applies also to paint colors and other finishes.

With respect to modifications, we feel obliged to respect the entire life history of the building by leaving them alone except where they are patently offensive. While such offense is difficult to assess and will likely be viewed differently from one era to another, our hope is to keep preservation from being an excuse for bad architecture. Thus we have agreed that: original conditions should be honored (or exposed or reestablished) whenever possible and damaged as little as possible by new work; acceptable subsequent modifications may be left intact as long as they do not offend the original.



3. What should alterations strive to be?

In the work carried out since 1985 at three of the ten Pavilions, we have conducted a series of experiments where change was unavoidable and necessitated new features, such as cabinetwork. The alternative designs studied have ranged from the modern to the more traditional. In all cases, it has been rare that our design review committee has been unanimous in its approval or disapproval of ideas. Legitimate aesthetic rationales can be structured for many of the alternatives. So we seem to be operating both in the realms of intuition and pragmatic design.

Nevertheless, some helpful notions serve as guidelines. The clearest and most readily accepted of these is the concept of reversibility. We agree that whatever is introduced should be added in such a manner that its removal would leave original fabric basically intact. We also are in agreement that original spatial volumes should not be altered, especially when such important features as decorative cornices or principles of symmetry would be adversely affected. With respect to newly built features, our intention is to minimize their impact, not to call attention to them. Also, we believe that the viewer should not be confused about what is old and what is new; therefore, we stop short of wholesale duplication of existing adjacent building details. In summary, we believe that: New features designed for the historic buildings should not confuse the viewer as to their authenticity; these designs should be sympathetic, respectful and easily reversible.

4. Should missing features be rebuilt?

From time to time we encounter the matter of whether or not to replace missing features. While Article 12 of the Venice Charter admits the potential validity of such replacements, it does not insist upon that course of action. The task therefore is to find the threshold beyond which one deems it appropriate to proceed with reconstruction.

Engravings and early sketches of Jefferson's buildings in the Academical Village are at variance with the buildings as they now stand. The most obvious missing features today are a number of balustrades and parapets atop the Pavilions, plus one entire building, an anatomical theater that was located near the precinct but without a strong relationship to his otherwise balanced composition. Recent research of building fabric has also revealed a metal roofing technology not hitherto known, apparently designed by Jefferson as an economy measure while also being an innovative technical feat, subsequently buried beneath layers of roofing.

The idea of replacing missing features at these buildings seems to be unusually appealing to many among our audience, both public and professional. Indeed even some of our

professional colleagues seem to conclude with little hesitation that replacement and reconstruction are essential. The idea, while entertaining, must nevertheless be judged by the available evidence. For the missing balustrades and parapets engravings show differing images of the same buildings, thus casting some doubt on the accuracy of those sources. The same is true of graphic documents for the anatomical theater. In neither case has adequate photographic evidence surfaced to resolve many questions. For hidden features, such as the metal roofing, our written documents could only be accurately interpreted after the physical evidence came to light. Thus we again find ourselves stressing the importance of physical remains as the key to making drawn and written documents legitimately useful. Otherwise we could be erecting an image that is appropriate only in the broadest sense but perhaps not in the archaeological or scientific sense. In all such cases we have concluded that: Rebuilding of missing features should only be carried out after exhaustive research and only when sufficient documentary and field evidence exists to ensure authenticity.

5. Is there any validity to the concept of recipes for restoration work?

Both in the realms of philosophy and technique one encounters the notion that there must be or ought to be a codified set of answers to all restoration problems. While attractive on first glance, such ideas become troublesome when one considers site-specific determinants as well as improvements in techniques of investigation and conservation. Also, philosophical changes from decade to decade have caused and will likely continue to cause basic attitudinal adjustments from era to era.

Realizing that groups rarely achieve unanimity of opinion and that opinions are often not immutable, we have sensed that our policies must include the inevitability of change. Thus recipes for any specific task may remain essentially valid but would become questionable if deemed absolutely true and impervious to modification. Such a posture seems even more suitable at this stage in the Academical Village, where evidence is still being uncovered and where craftsmanship skills specific to those buildings are constantly being honed. For example, we have already altered some of our early attitudes in regard to roofing techniques based on unexpected archaeological finds and the training of craftsmen to reproduce a technique of application unique to Jefferson's buildings. Also, we are finding enough variation from building to building to require some rethinking of the same issues at each. In the realm of philosophy we seem to be moving towards consensus on most issues with less struggle than at the beginning, five years ago. Yet one should probably hope that we never reach a state of satisfaction that ignores

5. The concept of a village was strengthened by the covered walkway alongside faculty and student living quarters.

vigorous analysis of issues and the probable need to modify our approach from time to time. Thus we believe that: while each site must have a stable philosophical framework to guide conservation work, such frameworks should incorporate sufficient flexibility to allow the best responses to conditions at that site. Thus inflexible recipes for restoration tasks are, due to their inability to adapt, suspect.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing discussion of general concepts has been presented in order to demonstrate the response at one historic site to attitudes incorporated in the Venice Charter. As efforts in the Academical Village continue we anticipate an expanded set of guidelines, elaborating and adding to the five attitudes upon which agreement has been obtained. Inevitable it is the fifth

precept that will continue to be a dominant factor in all attempts to prescribe solutions, allowing one to address specific problems while not becoming too self-satisfied with any individual treatment. Above all, we must maintain our ability to question ourselves, which is perhaps the most important injunction, albeit indirect, of the Venice Charter.

¹ Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage, Unesco, Paris, 1972.

² JEFFERSON, T., Letter to William Roscoe, Dec. 1820.

³ The Venice Charter, Icomos, Paris, 1983.



**ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY:
SHOULD THE RESULTS BE PRESENTED
GRAPHICALLY OR PHOTOGRAPHICALLY?
Ola Storsletten**

Inspector at the Central Office of Historic Monuments and Sites, Oslo, Norway

L'inconvénient majeur lié à l'utilisation de la traditionnelle méthode manuelle de relevés architecturaux réside dans le mode de présentation des résultats.

Il s'agit généralement d'une présentation graphique, qui implique que le rendu est limité à ce qui peut être reproduit sur le papier, et on obtient bien souvent une représentation quelque peu abstraite et basardeuse de l'objet réel.

La photogrammétrie, en revanche, offre la possibilité de présenter l'objet comme le permettrait une orthophotographie ou une photographie redressée. Cependant les résultats sont généralement présentés de façon graphique, ce qui n'est pas nécessairement la meilleure solution.

Dans de nombreux cas, une simple photographie redressée ou un photomontage peuvent tous deux fournir un résultat meilleur et être économiquement viables.

La question se pose donc toujours en ces termes: les photographies doivent-elles être acceptées comme résultat final ou doivent-elles être converties en représentation graphique?

El principal inconveniente que presenta la utilización del método manual tradicional del trazado de un plano en arquitectura reside en el modo de presentación de los resultados.

En general se trata de una presentación gráfica, lo cual implica que lo que se obtiene se limita a lo que puede reproducirse sobre el papel, y muy a menudo se trata de una representación un tanto abstracta y aventurada del objeto real.

Por el contrario, la fotogrametría ofrece la posibilidad de presentar el objeto como lo permitiría una ortofotografía o una fotografía rectificada. Sin embargo, los resultados se presentan generalmente de manera gráfica, lo cual no es necesariamente la mejor solución.

En numerosos casos, una simple fotografía rectificada o un fotomontaje puedan dar un resultado mejor y ser económicamente factibles.

En consecuencia, la cuestión se plantea siempre en estos términos; ¿las fotografías deben aceptarse como resultado final o deben ser convertidas en representaciones gráficas?

L'inconveniente maggiore legato all'utilizzazione del tradizionale metodo manuale di rilievi architettonici risiede nel modo di presentazione dei risultati.

Si tratta generalmente d'una presentazione grafica, che implica che la resa è limitata a quello che può essere riprodotto sul foglio, e si ottiene troppo spesso una rappresentazione un po' astratta ed audace dell'oggetto reale.

La fotogrammetria, in cambio, offre la possibilità di presentare l'oggetto come lo permetterebbe una ortografia o una fotografia raddrizzata. Tuttavia i risultati sono generalmente presentati in maniera grafica, ciò che non è necessariamente la migliore soluzione.

In numerosi casi, una semplice fotografia raddrizzata o un fotomontaggio possono entrambi fornire un risultato migliore e essere economicamente validi.

La questione si pone dunque sempre in questi termini: le fotografie devono essere rappresentate come risultato finale o devono essere convertite in rappresentazione grafica?

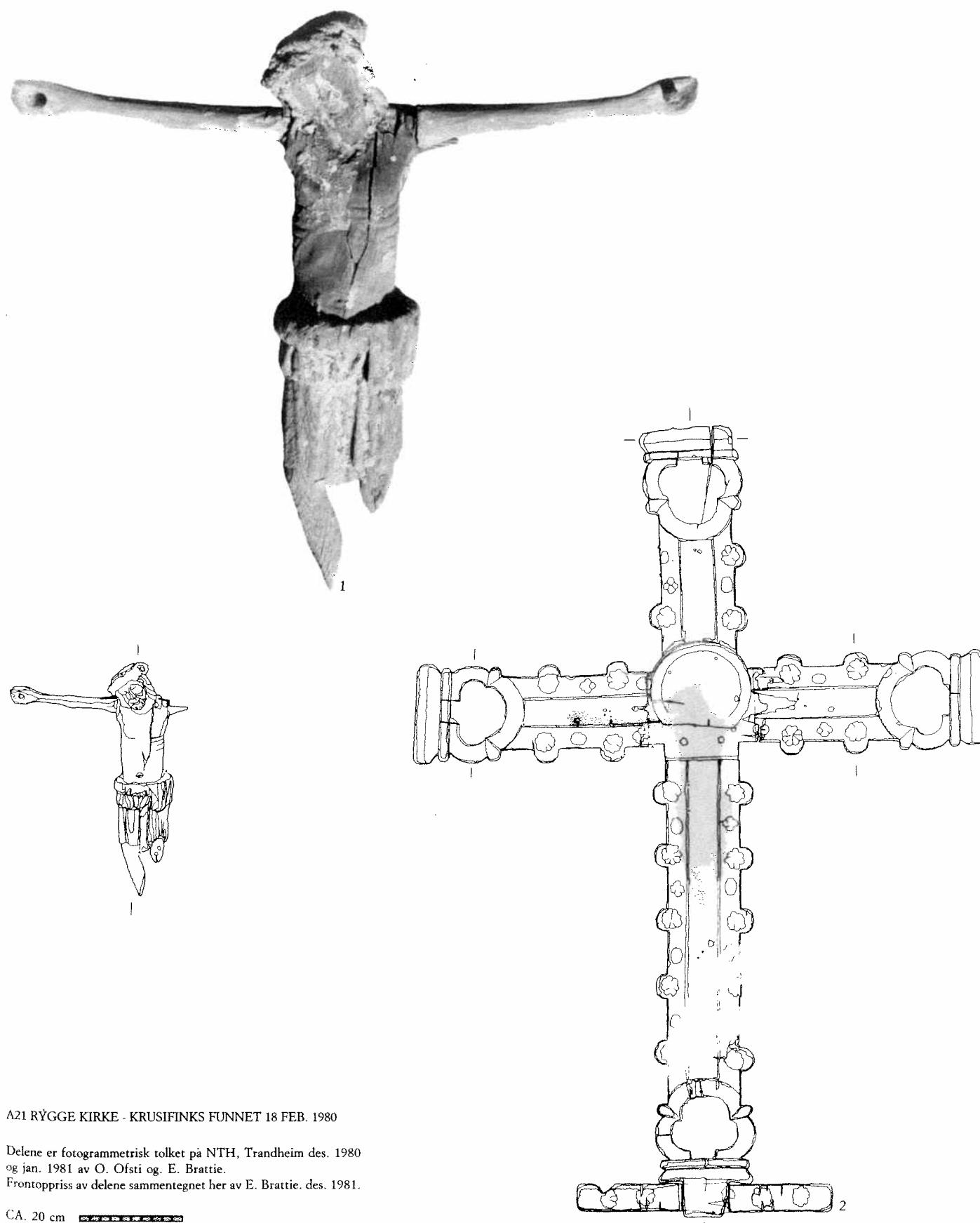
The field of terrestrial photogrammetry, which is rather misleadingly known as architectural photogrammetry, is a relatively new discipline in Norway. It was not seriously used for the recording of monuments and buildings in this country until the second half of the 1980s, apart from some occasional attempts in the 1960s and 70s. A turning-point came with the interdisciplinary project "Fotogrammetri for kulturminnevern", which was started in 1988. The title of this project can perhaps best be translated as "Photogrammetry in the service of cultural heritage preservation" and the end-product will be a manual or handbook on the use of photogrammetry for conservationists. Members of the Central Office of Historic Monuments and Sites in Norway have nevertheless already started to make use of terrestrial photogrammetry in the recording of buildings of historical or architectural interest. Incidentally, the application by a firm of surveyors in Oslo for institutional membership in ICOMOS was a direct consequence of this work.

An early example in Norway where terrestrial photogrammetry was used in conservation work was the recording of the richly decorated backboard of the ninth-century cart from the Oseberg Viking ship burial (fig. 1), which was carried out by the Institute for Photogrammetry and Geodesy at the University of Trondheim in 1977. Another example involved a medieval crucifix from the parish church at Rygge (fig. 2), which the Conservation Laboratory of the Central Office of Historic Monuments and Sites recorded photogrammetrically in 1981. In both cases the final result was a purely graphic presentation of the object. High standards were demanded in both instances, which gave rise to a great deal of care being taken, but the question of how the result was actually to be presented does not seem to have been brought up at any time. It would appear to have been simply taken for granted that it should be a line drawing.

With the exception of some work from Poland, purely graphic presentations have also dominated the displays of architectural photogrammetry which have been arranged in connection with the meetings of the ICOMOS Architectural Photogrammetry section, CIPA, over the past few years. And not without good reason. Until now, the representation by a simple line seems to have formed the basis for technical and technological thinking in architectural photogrammetry. It is often difficult to persuade the photogrammetry expert that in many cases a photographic presentation may be better than a purely graphic one, for example when recording a standing building. Moreover, it has not been easy to find firms in Norway who can produce an ordinary photo-mosaic corrected to scale.

The reason why a graphic presentation of a photogrammetric

1. *Crusifix from the church at Rygge, Østfold, Norway.*
2. *Crusifix from the church at Rygge, Østfold, Norway. Photogrammetric construction.*



A21 RYGGE KIRKE - KRUSIFINKS FUNNET 18 FEB. 1980
Delenes er fotogrammetrisk tolket på NTH, Trondheim des. 1980
og jan. 1981 av O. Ofsti og E. Brattie.
Frontoppriss av delene sammentegnet her av E. Brattie. des. 1981.

recording has been—and still is—preferred seems to be associated with the fact that this is the usual way of reproducing a traditional manual survey. For this kind of documentation, line drawings are used at every stage, both for the actual architectural surveying in the field, which usually involves a scale drawing in pencil on graph paper, and in the final presentation, where the original drawings are transferred to drawing film using ink.

There is no doubt that a traditional manual survey has many advantages. For example, the same kind of documentation technique can be used for all parts of an object, and moreover the entire process can be undertaken by the person who is an expert on that particular object. But there are also many disadvantages: it is time-consuming, difficult to apply to organic forms, and not easy to use when surveying really large monuments or buildings. The major disadvantage, however, is presentation. The recording is limited to whatever appears on the paper. One is forced to make a choice in the field concerning the lines and marks which are considered significant enough to be taken into account. On top of this there is the automatic interpretation and simplification which comes about when the selected parts of the object are reproduced simply by a line. It goes without saying that the result will often be an inexact and at times somewhat random abstraction not only of the form, but also of the texture and treatment of the surfaces, for example painted or worked surfaces, and so on.

Photogrammetric documentation has also many advantages: work in the field can be done quickly, the original recording is always available and further information can be extracted if necessary, and it can be used for even very large monuments and buildings. The major disadvantage is that it is naturally limited to those features which can be photographed fairly easily. Another negative aspect is perhaps a more personal opinion, since it concerns the fact that the results from a photogrammetric survey are usually reproduced as a pure line drawing—even when this is not necessary. Part of the trouble here is that one is forced to be selective, as well as make series of abstractions with regard to the original photographic material, in just the same way as in a manual survey. In addition, the technique required for constructing the final results is so difficult that it usually has to be left to an expert in that field—preferably working in conjunction with someone who is a specialist on the type of object being surveyed, so that significant features can be taken into account. In photogrammetry, therefore, the result can also often be a rough abstraction of the actual object, even though it is based on photographs where all the finer details and features are reproduced.

In some cases, of course, it is not possible to avoid a graphic presentation, such as when attempting to reproduce a three-dimensional moulding on a flat drawing, but there are no doubt a number of examples where the result would have been much better with a photographic representation, in the form of either an orthophotograph or a rectified photograph.

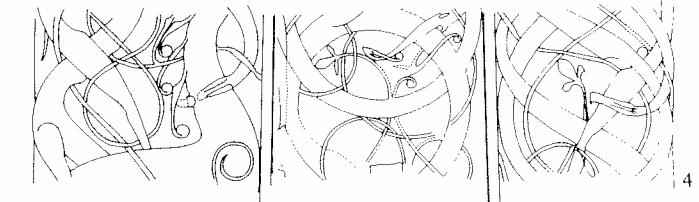
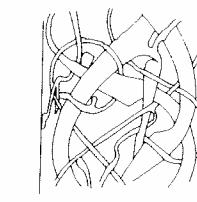
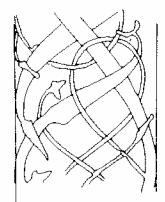
In 1980 the Architectural Journal in Britain published a series of articles on the use of photogrammetry in the surveying of buildings. In a postscript the writer adds: "From the processes which have been described, it would seem that the best of both worlds could be the combination of the accuracy of the photogrammetric process with the advantage of a photographic image. There is a process which provides this called orthophotography. Unfortunately, it is a complex photogrammetric process requiring sophisticated equipment". Only a few years later orthophotography is no longer just wishful thinking and in many cases can even be both a practical and an economic alternative—in addition to which there are the purely documentary advantages to be gained.

Nevertheless, a simple rectified photograph or a photomosaic can provide a better result in many cases and be equally viable economically. The basic question remains the same, however: can the photographs be accepted as the final result, or must they be converted to a graphical representation?

The Oseberg cart, which was photogrammetrically recorded in 1977, is one of the many objects from the Viking ship burial at Oseberg in Vestfold, which was excavated in 1904. It is dated to the ninth century AD. It was planned to carve a copy, and for this purpose, a true scale drawing was required both of the wooden backboard of the cart, which is intricately decorated with figures carved in low relief, and of some of the mouldings along the side of the cart. As the object was exhibited in a special airtight glass case and could not be taken out and handled, an ordinary manual scale-drawing was out of the question, and the Institute for Photogrammetry and Geodesy in the University of Trondheim was therefore approached for help.

The carved mouldings could not be reproduced in any other way than as a traditional line drawing, but when it came to the wooden backboard the situation was not so self-evident, as the shape of each figure is relatively vague and, moreover, the individual characteristics are shown by a pattern of shallow lines. It might appear an unnecessary complication that the person who was responsible for making the photogrammetric survey was brought in to help interpret the result. There can be no doubt that the copy which was carved was excellent, but perhaps

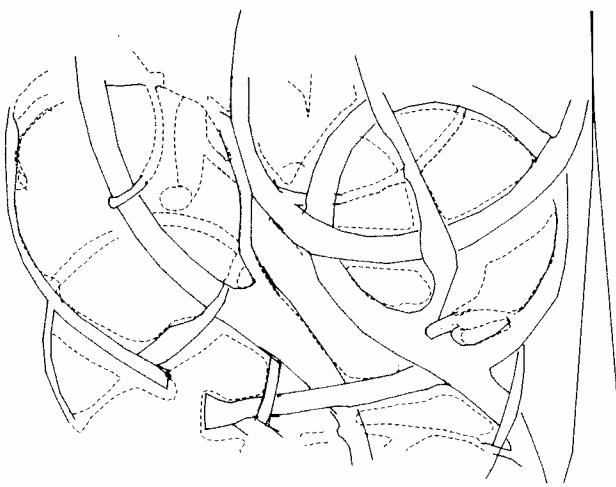
3. Part of the north facade of the nave in the stave-church at Urnes, Sogn, Norway.
4. Part of the north facade of the nave in the stave-church at Urnes, Sogn, Norway. Elevation. Photogrammetric construction.



5. Wall in the cellar in the previous Dominican Priory in Oslo, Norway. Digitalized photomosaic.
 6. Part of carved column in the stave-church at Urnes, Sogn, Norway. "Unrolled" elevation.
 Photogrammetric construction.



5



NORD-ØST PORTAL Utrettstegning URNES stavkirke
 Fotogrammetrisk konstruksjon Malestokk 1:5

6

the same or even a better result could have been achieved in a less complicated way if the woodcarver had simply made use of a full-scale rectified photograph or a photomosaic.

The Rygge crucifix, which was photogrammetrically surveyed, is a wooden Gothic crucifix with simple carved decoration in low relief and with the figure of Christ carved in the round with bowed head and outstretched arms. The crucifix was discovered in 1981 in the parish church at Rygge in Østfold, sealed in a blocked passage which had originally led to a lectorium. It was in a poor condition when it was found, with the three parts of the cross, the figure of Christ, and Christ's arms all lying separately. It was also in a poor state of preservation, partly rotted and with only faint traces of paint. The survey had no other purpose than to document the pieces which had been found and to provide some basis for its reconstruction if possible. The decision to make use of photogrammetry arose from the fact the object almost crumbled to dust when touched and it would not have been possible to bring it into direct contact with any recording devices or attach a base line to it for measuring purposes.

The photogrammetric recording was again made by the Institute for Photogrammetry and Geodesy at Trondheim, and the construction of the drawings at 1:5 was carried out by a student in technical conservation doing his practice at the Central Office of Historic Monuments and Sites. Taking the student's experience into account, the constructed drawings were of excellent quality. The question, however, must be asked whether better documentation could have been achieved in a much simpler way by using photographs corrected to scale.

An important milestone in the use of photogrammetry in cultural heritage work in Norway was the survey in 1987 of the wooden barrel vault in the chancel of Vestre Slidre church. This work was a direct consequence of the photogrammetry project mentioned at the beginning.

The parish church in Vestre Slidre is a stone building probably erected about 1200, and the medieval roof construction over the chancel has survived intact with its richly painted barrel vault. In 1986-87 the painted decoration was to be restored by the Conservation Laboratory of the Historic Monuments Office and a detailed survey was required at a scale of 1:20. Since the surface was too delicate to allow tracing paper to be laid directly on the object or for base lines to be attached for manual recording, it was decided to make use of photogrammetry. Another reason for not attempting to record the vault manually was the fact that the decoration consisted of figures and trailing

foliage, which would have been difficult to reproduce just with the help of line drawings. As a consequence it was decided to present the result orthophotographically in full colour. Once again, the work was done by the Trondheim Institute of Photogrammetry and Geodesy, while the construction of the finished picture was undertaken by the Technical University in Vienna. In principle, the finished product must be characterized as a good result considering the complexity of the task, but unfortunately the artificial lighting was located in such a way that some of the vault was in shadow. The total cost of the work was approximately NOK 10,000 (1987-kroner).

Another important exercise in the use of photogrammetry in cultural heritage work in Norway involved the survey of the exterior of the stave-church at Urnes in Western Norway (fig. 3), which was carried out in the winter of 1988.

The wooden stave-church at Urnes is one of the four Norwegian monuments on the World Heritage List. The present church probably dates from the twelfth century, but it includes parts of an earlier wooden church on the same site which have been re-used in the existing building. Some of these are decorated with carving in a style which has taken its name from the church, the Urnes style.

The church has been subject to architectural surveying and recording continuously since the second half of the nineteenth century, yet there are still parts of the building which have not been recorded in a satisfactory manner. There are also some parts which are very difficult to survey properly using manual methods, such as the re-used corner-post in the north-east corner of the chancel, which is decorated in relatively high relief, and the re-used doorway in the north wall of the nave, which is decorated in the same manner. With regard to the latter, it was desirable to reproduce the curvature of the boards which is obscured to some extent by the deep carving.

As an experiment in applying photogrammetry to the recording of this type of monument, the whole of the north facade of the nave was chosen, together with the north and west doors and the decorated post in the north-east corner of the chancel. The first thought was simply to secure a proper documentation for the archive, but in order to test the result a pictorial representation was constructed on the basis of some of the photogrammetric material, including the carved column in the chancel (fig. 6), which was reproduced in a "unrolled" state at 1:5, and part of the north facade with the re-used doorway also at 1:5. In addition, a cross-section of the north door and carved wall-planks on either side was produced at 1:1,

resulting in a drawing some 5m long. Both the photographic work in the field and the subsequent construction of the drawings was carried out by Blom A/S, a firm of surveyors in Oslo, who had tendered a price of around NOK 30,000 (1988-kroner) for the whole operation.

At Urnes the documentation in the field was carried out with the idea of presenting the result graphically. The test presentations were also made as line drawings and clearly demonstrated both the advantages and disadvantages of this technique.

For the re-used column with its deep carving, it was a relatively easy matter to unroll the record and reproduce it as pure drawing. The process involved in the construction of this drawing, however, clearly demonstrated the problems which arise when a photogrammetric expert and a historical architect attempt to work together. In this case the photogrammetrist was very experienced in the construction of drawings and could follow the lines in the stereo-photographs with impressive speed and confidence. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that there were problems when it came to choosing between significant and less significant features in the carved decoration, especially in the areas where the carving was badly worn. The situation was made worse by the fact that the apparatus only had one set of binoculars. Another way of reproducing this column would be to make a photomosaic from a series of ordinary photographs of its carved surface all the way round. Alternatively, a more complex orthophotograph could have been constructed.

The construction of the drawing showing the selected portion of the north wall of the nave was also somewhat problematic for the same reasons. The construction of the drawing itself took surprisingly little time, but once again the finished product lacked some of the essential details, such as in the animal heads (fig. 4), where slight variations in the formation of the eye, for example, can completely alter the beast's expression. It could be tempting therefore to replace the graphic presentation with a photographic one corrected to scale, assuming that the object had been photographed in the field with this intention.

A photographic presentation of the cross-section through the north doorway was not possible, of course. Here, a graphic presentation is the only alternative. On the other hand, the constructed drawing demonstrated to the full the enormous potential which lies in a good set of photographs. When all is said and done, we are now confident that we have a practically complete documentation of the entire surface of the part of the north facade which was photographed.

The final example is so recent that the final results were not even available at the time of writing, but I wish to mention it as it is of interest concerning the choice of presentation.

The Dominican Priory in medieval Oslo was built in the 1240s and went out of use at the time of the Reformation (fig. 5). In 1623 it was converted to a residence for the Lutheran bishop, and some of the medieval rooms of the priory survive as cellars. One of these is a brick-built vaulted chamber, which at some previous stage had been plastered and painted. Much of the original plaster has either fallen off or been removed, exposing the brickwork underneath, but the surviving parts contain fragments of a painted frieze with birds. In connection with the restoration of this room, which involves treating the surfaces of the walls and vaulting, it was expedient to record all the exposed surfaces before they became inaccessible under a new protective layer.

For various reasons it was natural to consider making use of photogrammetry for this exercise, not least because recording the surfaces manually would have been an extremely time-consuming process, as fairly small bricks have been used in the brickwork. Moreover, the urgency of the project meant that relatively little time could be expended on the documentation phase. In this case, however, it was not simply a question of an archive recording as at Urnes: the building archaeologists who were attached to the restoration project demanded exact documentation at a scale of 1:20 on which they could record their observations.

With regard to the form of presentation, the object itself with its vast area of poorly defined features meant that it was natural to make use of photographs corrected to scale. The final result will consist of a digitalized photomosaic of all the walls and the vault in expanded state at a scale of 1:20. The photographs is being carried out by Blom A/S, the same firm who surveyed the church at Urnes. They have agreed to deliver the finished product for a total of NOK 40,000 (1989 kroner).

The room has now been photographed and the work on the pictures has begun. The samples which have been presented so far demonstrate quite clearly that a photographic presentation was the correct choice in this case.

SIMPLIFIED PHOTOGRAHMETRY FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

Francisco Ursúa Cocke

Architect

Des relevés photogrammétiques de parfaite précision et de grande beauté tels que ceux présentés ici, peuvent être réalisés avec uniquement des matériaux courants utilisés dans les plus petits cabinets d'architecture: élément de mesure, fil à plomb et niveau, compas de Brunton, appareil photo et chambre noire (optionnelle). De bons plans peuvent être réalisés, dans les plus brefs délais pour un coût raisonnable en vue d'une publication, relevé des dommages subis, protection ou restauration à entreprendre.

Cet article se base sur l'expérience de plusieurs personnes mais également sur une expérience personnelle sur le terrain dont l'étude de cas est également présentée ici.

La géométrie à appliquer y est exposée pour des cas de figure fréquents; les procédures de développement et d'élaboration des plans y sont explicitées, ainsi que la nouvelle méthode d'utilisation des diapositives de 35 mm. Les parties des édifices nécessitant des corrections sont soulignées.

L'article propose également des orientations pour les opérations sur le terrain, de développement et d'élaboration des plans, en ce qui concerne l'équipement, la construction et les modifications à apporter à l'édifice, l'exposition et la grille de contrôle. L'estimation des coûts est présentée à la fin, selon l'échelle des salaires dans différents pays. L'étude de cas porte sur le relevé actuel des grandes orgues à «tracker action» du 17^e siècle de la cathédrale nationale de la Ville de Mexico.

Los planos trazados por fotogrametría con una precisión perfecta y una gran belleza como los aquí presentados pueden realizarse recurriendo únicamente a materiales comunes utilizados en cualquier estudio de arquitectura: elementos de medición, plomada y nivel, compás de Brunton, cámara fotográfica y cámara oscura (opcional). De este modo pueden obtenerse buenos planos en los plazos más breves y por un costo razonable, para una publicación, un estado de los daños sufridos, una protección o restauración a efectuar. Este artículo está basado en la experiencia de varias personas y además en una experiencia personal de campo cuyo estudio específico se presenta igualmente.

La geometría que debe aplicarse se expone aquí para los casos de figuras frecuentes; los procedimientos de desarrollo y de elaboración de los planos se explicitan igualmente, como así también el nuevo método de utilización de las diapositivas de 35 mm. Las partes de los edificios que requieren correcciones están subrayadas.

El artículo propone asimismo orientaciones para los trabajos de campo, de desarrollo y de elaboración de planos, en lo que se refiere al equipamiento, a la construcción y a las modificaciones que deben ser aportadas al edificio, la exposición y la rejilla de control. La estimación de los costos se presenta al final, según la escala de los salarios en los diferentes países.

El estudio específico es dedicado al plano actual del órgano con «tracker action» del siglo XVII que se halla en la Catedral nacional de la Ciudad de México.

Rilievi fotogrammetrici di perfetta precisione e di grande bellezza come quelli qui presentati, possono essere realizzati unicamente con i materiali correnti utilizzati nei più piccoli studi di architettura:

INTRODUCTION

Photogrammetric elevations of adequate precision and great beauty, as shown here, can be executed in-house with just the everyday resources of the smaller architectural offices: measuring tape, plumb bob and level, Brunton's compass, camera, and (optional) darkroom. Good drawings can be prepared on short notice at reasonable cost for publication, recording damage, protection, or restoration. This paper draws on the experience of others, and on personal on-site applications. A case study is included.

The applicable geometry is given for commonly-encountered situations; darkroom and drafting-room procedures are outlined, as well as recent applications using 35mm slides. Parts of buildings needing corrections are pointed out.

Guidelines for field, darkroom and drafting-room operation are given: equipment, construction and modifications thereto; separation from building; exposure; control grid. The case study given is an actual survey of the great 17th-century tracker-action organs at the national cathedral in Mexico City. Costing is discussed at the end with regard to pay-scales in different countries.

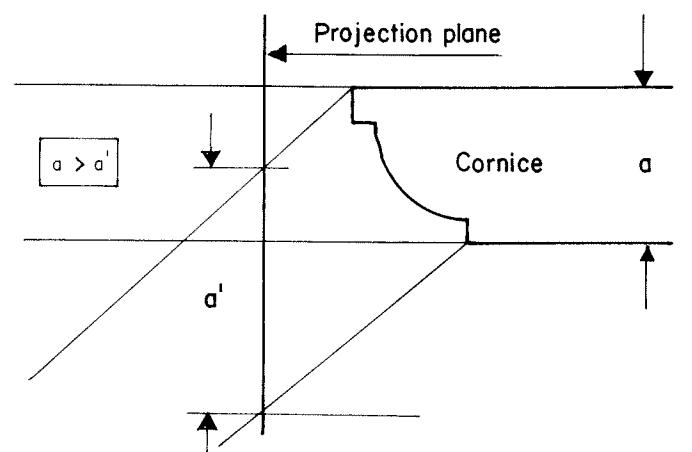
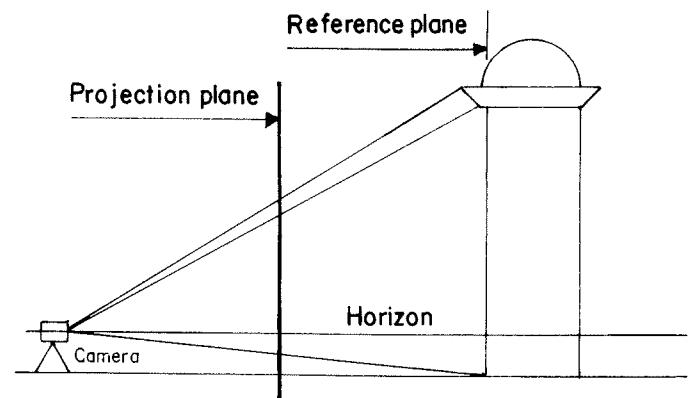
GEOMETRY

The underlying principle, as with specially-prepared stereoscopic pairs, lies in establishing a reference plane of known dimensions (to be taken physically on-site) or, depending on desired tolerances, derived from stadia rods affixed momentarily to the building's elevation. It is obvious by inspection of Fig. 1, that the camera will correctly reproduce the proportions of this reference plane on the projection plane; subsequently, in the darkroom, one can enlarge and print the negative—conceptually an equivalent of the reference plane—to any desired scale, and finally trace selectively from the print onto an appropriate medium, such as vellum. Currently, I am using slides projected onto a mirror placed at 45 degrees to the horizontal, thence to quarter-inch glass placed horizontally and tracing from them; but the same geometry applies.

Vertical parts of the building ahead of the reference plane (such as the upper molding of the cornice in fig. 2) show negligible distortion; the same would apply to an ordinary balcony or to a floor line; but sloping elements, such as the quarter-round molding, must be corrected in the final drawing. Moldings on these parts usually round corners at pilasters or edges and can thus be interpreted for correction on the drafting-table. As to the common occurrence of spherical or cylindrical elements, corrections are easily worked out (fig. 3).

1. *The Geometry of Perpendicular Rectification.*
This is a deliberate simplification, omitting what goes on between the camera lens and the negative, which in my experience is irrelevant.
2. *Distortion in Sloping Elements.*
Sloping elements, such as the quarter-round molding, must be corrected in the final drawing.

elementi di misura, filo a piombo e livello, compasso di Brunton, apparecchi fotografici e camera nera (optional). Possono essere realizzati buoni piani, nel più breve tempo ad un costo ragionevole in vista di una pubblicazione, rilievi di danni subiti, conservazione o restauro da intraprendere.
Questo articolo si basa sull'esperienza di molte persone, ma egualmente su una esperienza personale sul campo di cui lo studio del caso è anche qui presentato. La geometria da applicare vi è esposta per casi di figure frequenti; le procedure di sviluppo e di elaborazione dei disegni vi sono esplicitate, come il nuovo metodo di utilizzazione di diapositive di 35 mm.
Le parti di edifici che necessitano di correzioni sono sottolineate. L'articolo propone ugualmente orientamenti per le operazioni sul campo, di sviluppo e di elaborazione di piani, in ciò che concerne l'attrezzatura, la costruzione e le modifiche da apportare all'edificio, l'esposizione e la griglia di contorno. La stima dei costi è presentata alla fine, secondo la scala dei salari dei differenti paesi.
Lo studio del caso in oggetto conduce al rilievo attuale di grandi organi a «tracker action» del XVII secolo della cattedrale nazionale della Città del Messico.



OPERATION

The reference plane should be vertically aligned with the largest number of significant elements. If protrusions are very marked, or one is dealing with several wings of a building, more than one reference plane must be established, and the procedures outlined above applied to each. A reasonable separation of the camera from the reference plane will give smaller projection angles which in turn yield greater accuracy; if separation is not possible, scaffolding will be needed or exposure(s) taken from nearby structures. A mosaic can then be assembled, to be corrected (if required by the desired tolerances) on the drafting table by means of a control grid measured, plumbed and leveled on-site. The overlay of prints on the mosaic will allow the draftsperson to correct the small errors deriving from successive camera positions (fig. 4). Projection angles for available equipment can be measured in the drafting room with stadia rods.

The telephoto lens can rarely be used. The normal lens is best; the wide-angle gives larger distortion, but can be used on occasion. 35mm negatives are perfectly acceptable if properly focused and enlarged. Obviously, the camera should be level and its focal axis appreciably perpendicular to the reference plane. This is easily accomplished with the Brunton's compass affixed to the hand-held camera, after sighting along the reference plane. Sequential exposures of course should be equidistant from the reference plane. If the camera must be pointed at a top-wise angle, the resulting vanishing lines can be rectified in the darkroom by tilting the enlarger's easel (or the quarter-inch glass when working from slides) until a scaled vertical projection is obtained. Side-wise angles are allowed also; but not combined with top-wise. I was able to grind a negative, cylindrical correcting lens out of acrylic sheet stock for spacing the horizontals, which separate when projected onto the tilted easel. This correcting lens I installed on the projector, between the slide and the projecting lens. One can either grind a set of lenses (or have them ground), or use one lens and a standard elevation for the camera, with a spirit-level attached to it, if hand-held. The enlarger can be secured horizontally on the camera tripod; a castering base is convenient for scaling the negative's projection on the easel. A scaled grid can be laid on the easel, and the enlarging lens can be titled on the lensboard with simple home-made swivels to correct the unequal focusing that results from tilting the easel (fig. 5). This is my approximation of the Scheimflug condition, which requires that the negative plane, the plane of the lensboard and the plane of the projection table (the easel) of the rectifier, be able to meet at a common line of intersection. A cylindrical correcting lens still is required in my approximation, again to be installed between the negative and the enlarging lens (not shown).

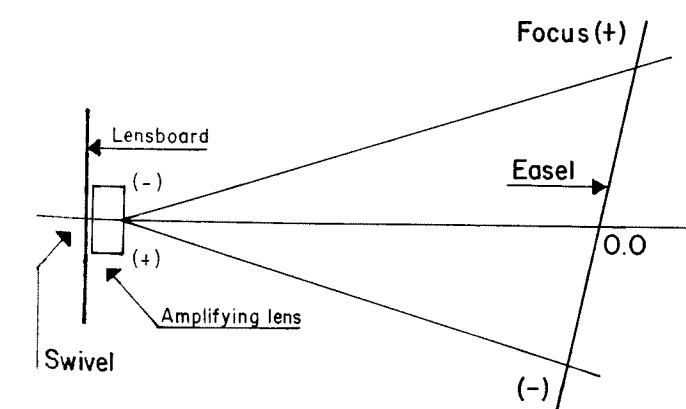
3. *Distortion in Spherical or Cylindrical Elements.*
For the common occurrence of spherical or cylindrical elements, corrections are easily worked out.
4. *Tracing From the Mosaic.*
The overlay of prints on the mosaic will allow the draftsperson to correct the small errors deriving from successive camera positions.
5. *Rectifying Tilted Exposures.*
What specialists call the "normal case" is a condition where the exposure is taken at a top-or-sidewise angle (but not both angles in one exposure).

CASE STUDY

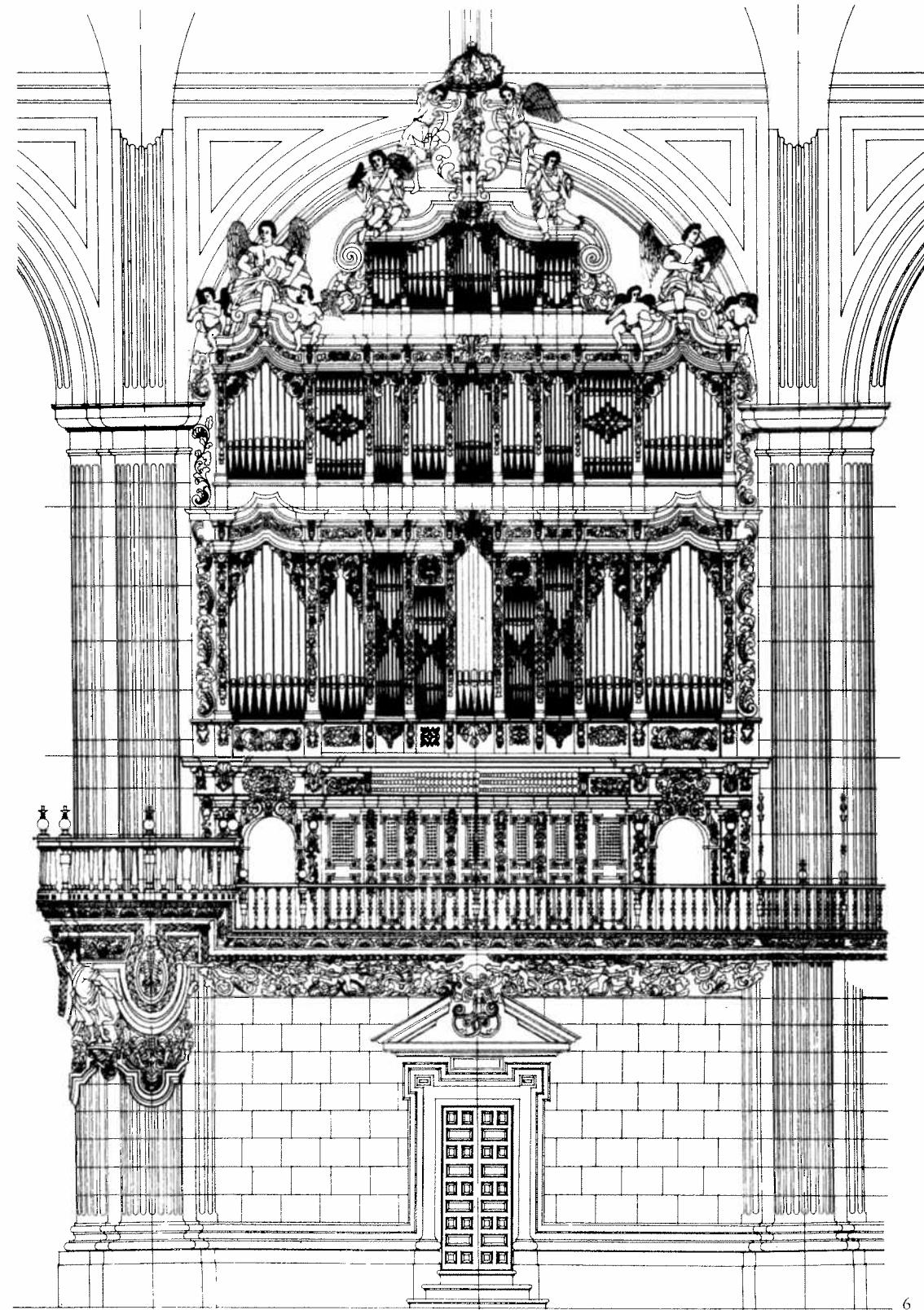
Fig. 6 shows the West elevation of the great tracker-action Gospel organ at the national cathedral in Mexico City. Details in fig. 7 are from the West elevation of the Epistle one. The instruments are sixty feet high and the corresponding four mosaics—one for each elevation—are made up of some 300 35mm exposures enlarged to 5" x 7" on high-contrast paper. The original drawings, executed for a federal agency in 1978, are 40" by 60" and were done on Mylar with etching ink. A control grid was constructed to a tolerance of 1/500; inside this control grid, tolerances are estimated at around 1/20. Interpreting, tracing, and inking each mosaic took a senior draftsman four weeks full-time; but detail is extraordinary. Costs can be estimated from here: one week was spent on the most elaborate section, the first level (over the doorway). Only the resources given in the Introduction were employed. Simple straightforward supporting geometry was developed in the drafting room, such as for projecting evenly-spaced balusters around the massive carved-stone piers supporting the organs, and for column flutings. It is well to point out that salaries in Mexico are low; but even in better-developed countries with higher pay scales, the smaller offices may still find this procedure to be expedient when compared with the cost and delay of preparing stereometric drawings; and it is fair to point out that no mechanical device can equal a good draftsman's touch, and interpretive abilities. Even the great Foramitti, well-loved in Mexico where he taught in 1972, had his plotted drawings in Austria combined, traced, and inked by hand.

- 1 tracing, and inking each mosaic took a senior draftsman four weeks full-time; but detail is extraordinary. Costs can be estimated from here: one week was spent on the most elaborate section, the first level (over the doorway). Only the resources given in the Introduction were employed. Simple straightforward supporting geometry was developed in the drafting room, such as for projecting evenly-spaced balusters around the massive carved-stone piers supporting the organs, and for column flutings. It is well to point out that salaries in Mexico are low; but even in better-developed countries with higher pay scales, the smaller offices may still find this procedure to be expedient when compared with the cost and delay of preparing stereometric drawings; and it is fair to point out that no mechanical device can equal a good draftsman's touch, and interpretive abilities. Even the great Foramitti, well-loved in Mexico where he taught in 1972, had his plotted drawings in Austria combined, traced, and inked by hand.
- 2 REFERENCES

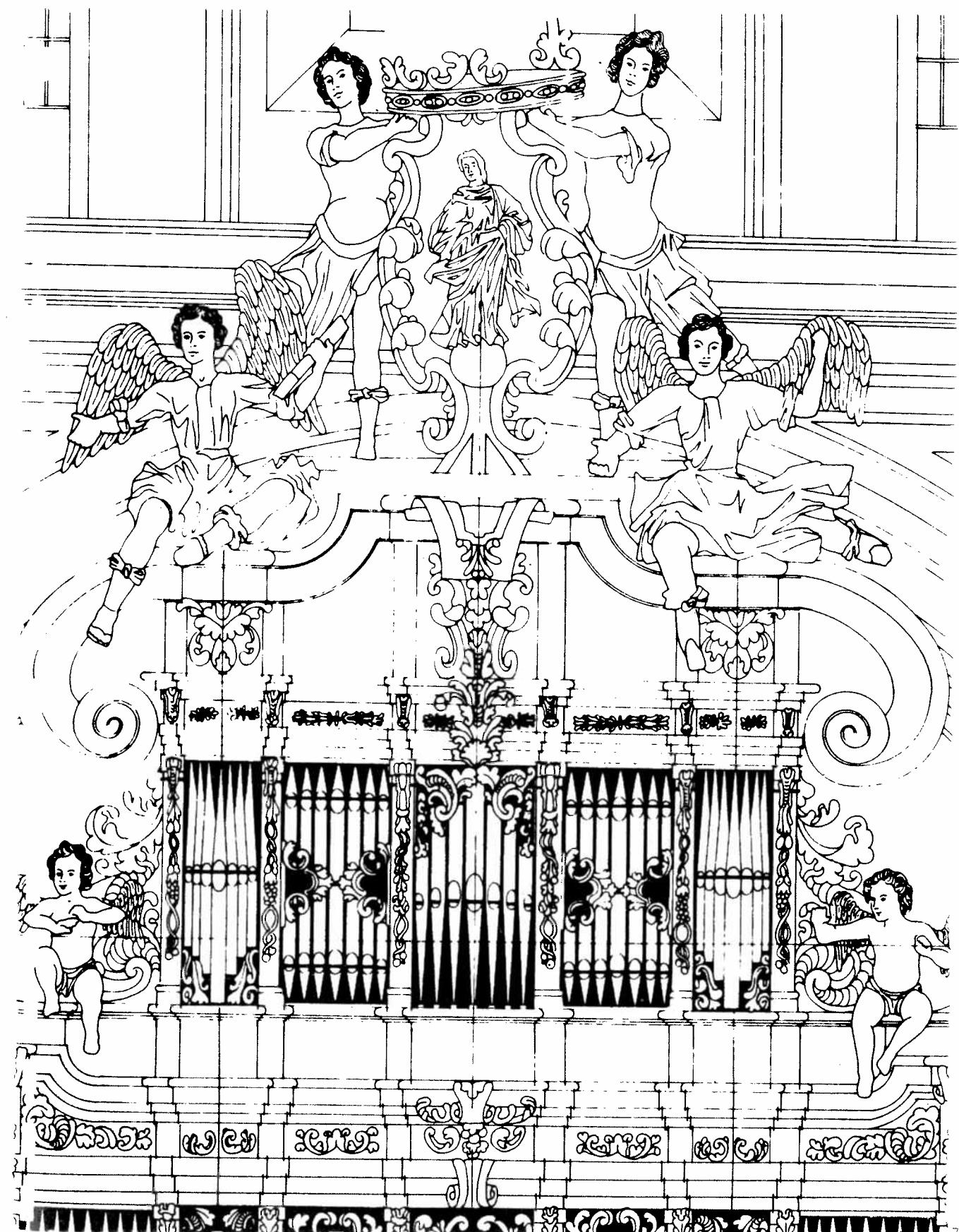
- BORCHERS, PERRY E., *Photogrammetric Recording of Cultural Resources*. National Park Service, Washington, 1977, pp. 12-18.
CARBONELL, MAURICE et al., *Etude sur la Photogrammétrie Appliquée aux Monuments Historiques*, ICOMOS, Paris, 1969, pp. 22-23.
FORAMITTI, HANS, *La Photogrammétrie au Service des Conservateurs*, ICCROM, Rome, 1971, p. 23.



6. A West Elevation of the Great Tracker-Action Organs in Mexico City.
This instrument was copied in Mexico from a Spanish model (see fig. 7).



7. Detail.
The original was "prefabricated" in Spain late in the seventeenth century and shipped across the ocean for assembly in Mexico.



LA 9ème ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'ICOMOS

Claude Jaccottet

Président du Comité national Suisse de l'Icomos

Le temps passe et c'est maintenant dans un an que nous allons nous retrouver pour la 9ème Assemblée générale de notre association fondée en 1965 à Varsovie (Pologne), où elle a tenu sa 1ère Assemblée générale.

Cette Assemblée faisait suite à la conférence d'Athènes organisée en 1931 par l'Office international des musées sur la restauration des monuments, à la Convention sur la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé, signée en 1954 à La Haye (Pays Bas), au congrès international des architectes et techniciens des Monuments historiques de Paris en 1957, et enfin au colloque qui rédigea en 1964 la Charte de Venise tout en décidant la création d'un Conseil international des monuments et des sites sous le patronage de l'Unesco.

Lors de notre prochaine réunion à Lausanne (Suisse), à côté des obligations administratives et des élections, l'activité essentielle sera le colloque sur le thème de *Bilan et Avenir de l'Icomos après un quart de siècle d'existence*. (Se reporter à *Icomos Information* n°3/1988). C'est pourquoi il n'est pas inutile de se rappeler les origines de notre organisation. Il faut aussi se référer aux colloques organisés dans le monde entier, sur les thèmes les plus divers (au nombre de 129 entre 1966 et 1987), et aux recommandations et résolutions qui en ont résulté.

Pour la connaissance de ces événements de la vie de l'Icomos, il est recommandé de consulter, entre autres, les publications suivantes:

- *Icomos 1965-1980* (Mme Luce Hinsch)
- *Icomos 1964-1984* (MM. Michel Parent, Abdelaziz Daoulatli et Roberto di Stefano)
- *Icomos 1988*

si la Suisse est petite, elle n'en offre pas moins de très nombreuses possibilités d'excursions aussi variées sur le plan culturel que du point de vue touristique.

C'est ce caractère exceptionnel de la Suisse avec ses montagnes, ses pâturages, ses forêts, ses rivières et tous ses lacs que nous voulons essayer de mettre en évidence en même temps que son patrimoine architectural qui comprend aussi bien la ferme que la maison de maître ou le château, la plus petite chapelle, l'église ou la cathédrale. Et c'est dans l'intention de présenter en harmonie le monument et le paysage que sont étudiés les itinéraires de ces tours.

Il en a été retenu six, de deux à quatre jours, qui se dérouleront chacun dans des régions différentes du pays et vous seront décrits en détail ultérieurement.

Depuis notre dernière communication, la préparation de l'Assemblée s'est poursuivie normalement sans qu'il soit apporté de modifications au programme déjà présenté. Nous précisons toutefois que pour des questions pratiques, la visite du Château de Chillon n'aura pas lieu le mercredi avant la manifestation de clôture, mais le jeudi après-midi lorsque les séances seront achevées et que les participants seront libres, sauf les membres du Bureau et du Comité exécutif nouvellement élus.

Au cours de cette année, notre commission du tourisme a continué la préparation des tours qui suivront l'Assemblée générale à partir du 12 octobre. C'est en travaillant à une telle organisation qu'on se rend compte que



1. Saas-Fee, village touristique dans les montagnes du Valais.
2. Le Rhin devant la forteresse de la ville de Schaffhouse.

THE 9th ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Claude Jaccottet

3. Cathédrale de St-Gall, ville du nord-est de la Suisse.
4. Village de Ronco sur les bords du lac Majeur (Tessin).

Chairman of the Swiss Committee of Icomos

Time goes by, and in one year,—no more—we shall be meeting again, for the 9th General Assembly of our association, which was founded in 1965 in Warsaw (Poland), where it held its First General Assembly.

This First Assembly was a follow-up of the Athens Conference on the Restoration of Monuments, organized in 1931 by the International Office of Museums; of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict, signed in 1954 at The Hague (Netherlands); of the International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historical Monuments in Paris in 1957; and, last but not least of the Symposium which in 1964 drafted the Charter of Venice and at the same time decided to create an International Council of Monuments and Sites under the aegis of Unesco.

At our next Assembly in Lausanne, besides the mandatory administrative business and elections, the most important activity will be the International Symposium on the broad theme *Icomos, a quarter of a century, Achievements and Future Prospects* (see *Icomos Information* n° 3/1988). This is why a reminder of our organisation's origins does not seem inappropriate at this stage. It is also worth recalling the numerous meetings and symposia organized throughout the world —totalling 129 between 1966 and 1987— which have dealt with a wide range of subjects and adopted a large number of valuable recommendations and resolutions.

A good idea of the life of Icomos may be obtained by consulting, inter alia, the following publications:

- *Icomos 1965-1980* (Mrs Luce Hinsch)
- *Icomos 1964-1984* (Messrs Michel Parent, Abdelaziz Daoulatli and Roberto Di Stefano)
- *Icomos 1988*

By giving thought to these matters, together with the substance of the discussions held at the previous eight General Assemblies and at the annual meetings of the Advisory and Executive bodies, the National Committees should succeed in drafting the reports that are expected from them in preparation for the 1990 Symposium, at least as far as the "Achievements" part is concerned. As for the "Future Prospects", it is up to each National Committee to present all constructive proposals as are deemed useful, since such proposals will have a vital and decisive role to play in the future life of our organisation.

Since our last message, the preparation of the Assembly has been proceeding normally, without any modification of the original programme. We should nevertheless point out that, for practical reasons, the visit to the Château de Chillon will not take place on Wednesday, i.e. before the closing session, but on Thursday afternoon, after closure of the Assembly, when all participants, except for the officers and the newly elected members of the Executive Committee, will be free.

Throughout 1989, our Tourism Commission has been actively preparing the post-Assembly tours which will take place from 12 October 1990 onwards. Those who have taken part in these preparations have been impressed by the fact that Switzerland, small as it is, none the less allows a great variety of excursions, all offering numerous cultural and touristic attractions.

Our aim has been to direct our visitors to such natural beauties as are offered by the mountains, pasture land, forests, rivers and lakes and, at the same time, bring them into close contact with the architectural heritage of Switzerland, which ranges from the farmhouse to the patrician dwelling or castles from the tiny chapel to the church or cathedral. All itineraries have been designed to show the monuments in harmony with the surrounding landscapes.

Six itineraries from two to four days' duration have finally been selected, covering different parts of the country, and they will be described to you at a later date.

The preparations for the sessions and for the excursions during the Assembly have now been completed and work on exhibitions is proceeding steadily, so that we firmly expect to be ready to welcome you in October next year. The final programme of the Assembly and Symposium will be sent to you at the beginning of next year, together with forms for registration and reservation of hotel rooms.



NOUVELLES

18 AVRIL 1990: JOURNÉE INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MONUMENTS ET LES SITES

Comme chaque année, nous vous rappelons que les Présidents des Comités nationaux sont invités à célébrer cette Journée Internationale. Les manifestations organisées en 1989 dans de nombreux pays, (rapportées dans *Icomos Information* n°3/89 et dans le présent numéro) ont été le résultat d'un grand effort et d'un large esprit d'initiative que nous vous invitons à renouveler en 1990.

Le Secrétariat international reste à votre disposition pour toute information et attend vos prochains comptes-rendus.

REPRÉSENTATION DE L'ICOMOS

Le Président de l'Icomos, Roberto Di Stefano, s'est rendu ces derniers mois, successivement:

- le 21 juillet à Lausanne (Suisse) pour la préparation, en collaboration avec Claude Jaccottet, Président du Comité suisse, de l'Assemblée générale de l'Icomos en 1990.

- du 25 au 28 septembre à Sofia (Bulgarie) à la réunion internationale d'experts sur la sauvegarde des zones historiques dans les centres urbains et leur adaptation aux besoins de la société moderne, organisée par l'Unesco et l'Institut National des Monuments de la Culture. L'intervention du Président a porté sur la ville de Naples.

- le 25 septembre, à Rome (Italie), lors de la réunion annuelle du Comité italien de l'Icomos dont la résolution finale sera publiée ultérieurement dans notre revue.

- du 5 au 8 octobre, à Ferrare (Italie), au colloque organisé conjointement par l'Iccrom, l'Icomos, l'Unesco et la Ville de Ferrare sur l'évolution de la formation post-universitaire en conservation architecturale et urbaine.

- les 23 et 24 octobre à Rome (Italie) pour la réunion annuelle du Cipa (Comité international de photogrammétrie architecturale).

Le Secrétaire général de l'Icomos, Helmut Stelzer a, pour sa part, représenté l'Icomos:

- du 28 au 30 août, à La Haye (Pays-Bas), lors de l'Assemblée générale et du colloque de l'Icom sur le thème: *Musées: générateurs de culture*. Lors de ce même colloque, M. Alpha Oumar Konaré, membre de l'Icomos et ancien membre du Comité exécutif de l'Icomos, a été nommé Président de l'Icom.

— les 1 et 2 septembre, au musée de plein air de Bokrijk en Belgique, à une réunion de travail avec Marc Laenen, Secrétaire général du Ciav pour discuter du programme à venir de ce Comité.

— les 11 et 12 septembre, à l'Université de Kiel en RFA, lors du colloque sur les maisons rurales du 16^e au 19^e siècle dans les pays Baltes.

RECHERCHE ET DOCTRINE

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGIE ET PATRIMOINE CULTUREL EUROPÉEN: UN pari pour l'Icomos

Nous publions ici l'opinion de M. K. Van Balen, Secrétaire général de la section Flandres du Comité belge de l'Icomos.

- Du 13 au 16 juin 1989 s'est tenue une conférence internationale à Bologne (Italie), organisée conjointement par la Direction générale de la recherche scientifique de la Commission européenne et le Cnr italien (Centre national de la restauration) sur le thème: *science, technologie et patrimoine culturel européen*.

Il s'est agit essentiellement de comprendre quelle était la contribution possible des sciences et de la recherche pour la conservation des biens meubles et des biens immeubles.

Dès le début de la rencontre, il s'est clairement avéré qu'une telle réunion était nécessaire.

En effet, dès que les 400 participants se sont divisés en deux groupes: les «conservateurs» et les «scientifiques», ils ont constaté qu'aucun des deux groupes n'était conscient de son importance pour l'autre.

Le fait est que, trop souvent, les «scientifiques» n'ont pour seule tâche que la recherche sur certains sujets spécifiques dont l'opportunité n'est pas réellement évidente pour les «conservateurs».

Ce fait est dû au manque de planification des travaux de recherche, que l'on peut parfois observer en matière de conservation et de restauration du patrimoine culturel.

Inversement, de nombreux conservateurs utilisent facilement les techniques traditionnelles sans éprouver le besoin d'améliorer des techniques particulières de restauration ou de conservation qui s'appuieraient sur des recherches scientifiques poussées.

Les principaux thèmes de la rencontre ont porté sur:

1. Les risques de l'environnement et leurs impacts; et tout particulièrement la corrosion accélérée due à la pollution atmosphérique à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur (musées).
2. Causes, mécanismes et évaluation des dommages sur les biens culturels: un dialogue entre scientifiques et conservateurs s'est montré nécessaire afin d'éviter une surenchère technologique.
3. favoriser la publication de manuels;
4. promouvoir la formation de techniciens dans les différentes disciplines, ce qui permettrait de répondre à la demande de compétences hautement qualifiées pour la conservation du patrimoine;
5. déterminer les qualifications que doivent détenir les professionnels pour être autorisés à intervenir sur le patrimoine culturel;
6. stimuler le développement d'une structure de carrière;
7. faire pression auprès des organisations gouvernementales ou instituts pour assurer une qualité de la conservation du patrimoine, tout en poursuivant les principes mentionnés ci-dessus;
8. favoriser les recherches universitaires ou post-universitaires en attirant des scientifiques d'expérience étrangère;
9. chercher à obtenir la reconnaissance de la conservation des monuments ou édifices historiques et les techniques de conservation en tant que domaine utile de recherche scientifique multidisciplinaire auprès des instituts qui devraient coordonner leurs activités.

M. Van Balen pense que les organisations mentionnées pourraient être l'Icom en ce qui concerne le patrimoine culturel des biens meubles et l'Icomos pour la conservation du patrimoine architectural.

Si ces organisations n'affrontent pas ces problèmes, ce champ d'activité pourrait être pris en main par d'autres organisations qui rendraient inutile toute activité de l'Icomos ou de l'Icom.

ADMINISTRATION ET GESTION

REUNION DU BUREAU III, 29 JUIN 1989, PARIS (FRANCE)

- **Bureau III:** En l'absence de tous les membres du Bureau à l'exception du Président et du Secrétaire général, il a été impossible de prendre une quelconque décision sur le bail du siège de l'Icomos, l'activité du Centre de Documentation ou les nombreux aspects de la collaboration avec l'Unesco.

NOUVELLES DES COMITES NATIONAUX

- **Canada:** Nous désirons féliciter M. Herb Stovel, membre du Comité exécutif de l'Ico-

mos pour son élection à la Présidence de l'APT (Association for Preservation Technology).

- **Costa Rica:** Le 18 avril vient d'être officiellement déclaré *Journée des Monuments et des Sites* au Costa Rica. A cette occasion, sept monuments ont été classés patrimoine national et historique.

D'autre part, le Président de la République du Costa Rica a signé, en mai dernier, un décret portant sur la création d'un fonds de soutien à la conservation du patrimoine culturel. Ce fonds sera constitué d'un prélevement symbolique de 1 colon sur chaque caisse de bananes exportée, et sa gestion technique et financière sera prise en charge par le Comité national de l'Icomos qui vient d'être reconnu, par le gouvernement costaricain, commission permanente du Collège de l'ordre des architectes.

- **Norvège:** Le Comité national a lancé en 1989 la parution de son bulletin d'information: *Icomos Nytt* disponible au siège du comité.

- **Pérou:** Le Comité national vient d'être réactivé sous la présidence de M. José Correa. Nouvelle adresse: Apartado 5972, Lima 100 (Pérou)

- **Tchécoslovaquie:** Nous avons le regret de vous faire part du décès de M. Emanuel Hruška, Président du Comité tchécoslovaque et un des fondateurs de l'Icomos. Nous tenons à exprimer nos plus sincères condoléances à sa famille, ses collègues ainsi qu'aux membres du Comité.

- **Tunisie:** Les actes du colloque international qui s'est tenu à Tunis en octobre 1984: *Relevés photogrammétriques d'architecture islamique* viennent de paraître. Se reporter à la rubrique *Ouvrages reçus* dans ce numéro.

- **Royaume-Uni:** Le Comité national a présenté l'exposition *Icomos Pro Romania* à Cambridge et à Londres du 26 septembre au 8 octobre. L'exposition a remporté un grand succès, bénéficiant d'une couverture de presse importante et de nombreux visiteurs, dont certains illustres comme le Prince de Galles.

NOUVELLES DES COMITES INTERNATIONAUX

- **Brique crue:** Après restructuration, le Comité international sur la brique crue, nouvellement renommé: *Comité international sur les structures en terre*, se trouve maintenant sous la co-présidence de Messieurs John Warren (membre du Comité national britannique) et Cevat Erder (membre du Comité national turc).

Le comité a lancé un programme de recensement des structures en terre les plus significatives. Ce «registre» servira de guide pour connaître l'état de conservation de ces monuments ainsi que le besoin de soutien, de financement ou de protection requis.

Toute correspondance doit maintenant être adressée à John Warren, APP, 100 Station Road, Horsham, Sussex (Royaume-Uni).

- **Economie de la conservation:** Le 8 septembre dernier, le Comité international de l'Economie de la conservation a tenu sa deuxième réunion à Capri en Italie.

D'autre part, un contrat a été signé entre l'Icomos et le Ministère des biens culturels italien afin de réaliser «un recensement international dans le domaine de l'art, sur les théories courantes, principes et pratiques ainsi que sur l'application des coûts et des bénéfices à la conservation».

COOPERATION AVEC D'AUTRES ORGANISATIONS

- **UNESCO:** Les Presses de l'Unesco vous annoncent la parution du nouvel Agenda Unesco 1990. Il est disponible au prix de 64 francs, frais d'envoi inclus, au Secrétariat international de l'Icomos et aux Presses de l'Unesco, 7 place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris (France)

SERVICES PROFESSIONNELS

CONVENTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

13^e session du Bureau du Comité du Patrimoine mondial (27-30 juin 1989)

Messieurs Di Stefano et Stelzer, ainsi que Monsieur Pressouyre, coordinateur pour la Convention, ont participé au Bureau du Comité du Patrimoine mondial, réuni au siège de l'Unesco à Paris, sous la présidence de M. Da Silva Telles (Brésil).

Des projets de nouveaux formulaires de proposition d'inscription et de demande d'assistance internationale, conformes avec la ver-

NOUVELLES

sion révisée des «Orientations devant guider la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial» adoptée par le Comité au cours de sa 12e session à Brasilia, ont été présentés aux membres du Bureau. Ceux-ci sont invités à les commenter d'ici le prochain Comité qui en décidera l'adoption immédiate ou différée.

A la suite de la présentation par l'Icomos des 20 demandes d'inscription de biens culturels (voir *Icomos Information* n° 2/1989, p. 38), et après discussion, le Bureau du Comité a recommandé que:

5 biens soient inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial,

9 biens ne soient pas considérés pour inscription,

6 biens aient un examen différé pour permettre aux Etats d'apporter des informations complémentaires sur l'aménagement et la protection du site et de son environnement, sur des projets de restauration ou pour de meilleures définition et délimitation du bien proposé.

A l'occasion d'une demande d'assistance technique soumise par la Tanzanie, le Bureau a invité l'Icomos à faire une évaluation des caractères culturels de la Vallée archéologique et paléontologique d'Olduvai, située dans la zone de conservation de Ngorongoro inscrite sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial comme bien naturel en 1979. Une requête identique a été formulée pour la zone de nature sauvage de Tasmanie (inscrite en 1982) dont l'Australie a demandé l'extension cette année.

En outre, l'Icomos présentera au Comité un cadre général et une estimation financière pour entreprendre la phase préliminaire de l'étude globale sur la Convention demandée à Brasilia.

Pour la prochaine session du Comité du patrimoine mondial, le Secrétariat a demandé à l'Icomos une évaluation sur le maintien de l'intégrité du camp de concentration d'Auschwitz (inscrit en 1979 sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial) et des informations sur les transformations qu'aurait entraînées l'installation d'un carmel dans le «Theatergebäude».

La 13e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial se tiendra à Paris, au siège de l'organisation, du 11 au 15 décembre 1989. Auparavant, l'Assemblée Générale des Etats parties

à la Convention se réunira le 9 novembre, à l'occasion de la 25e session de la Conférence générale de l'Unesco.

• Mission:

Algérie: M. Pietro Laureano s'est rendu du 8 au 13 juillet 1989 en Algérie pour une mission de consultation auprès du Ministère de la Culture et de l'Information et de la Wilaya de Tipasa. L'expert devait examiner un projet d'aménagement urbain de l'ancien village de Tipasa dont le site archéologique est inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial depuis 1982.

Après l'évaluation du projet et l'analyse de ses effets sur le site archéologique, il a formulé des propositions conciliant les aménagements envisagés et la protection du bien.

■ INFORMATION ET DOCUMENTATION

□ ACTIVITES DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION UNESCO-ICOMOS

• **«Profile disquettes»:** Dans le courant du mois de septembre 1989, M. Di Stefano a informé les présidents des Comités nationaux et internationaux de l'Icomos d'un projet de développement des activités du Centre et de coopération qui concerne tous les membres: les «profile disquettes». Il s'agit de copies sur disquettes d'extraits de la base de données bibliographiques de l'Icomos créée en 1982. Ce produit sélectif, mis à jour régulièrement sur le ou les thèmes de votre choix, serait disponible sur abonnement, à toute personne en possession d'un micro-ordinateur.

La décision de mettre ce projet en oeuvre a été prise lors de la 41e session du Comité exécutif qui se réunit à Paris en novembre 1989. Des précisions vous seront données dans *Icomos Information* n°1/1990.

• **Fréquentation du Centre et contributions:** Pendant le premier semestre, nous avons eu le plaisir d'accueillir M. Abood, architecte yéménite bénéficiant d'une bourse du Ministère français des Affaires étrangères, pour étudier la documentation enregistrée au Centre sur tous les aspects de la protection du patrimoine au Yémen démocratique et dans d'autres pays du monde arabe. Nous avons également reçu M. Morgatchev, membre du

Comité soviétique de l'Icomos qui a mené pendant une semaine des recherches approfondies sur la théorie et la législation de la conservation, et qui a notamment consulté les dossiers de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, son pays venant de ratifier la Convention. Enfin, Mme Malmlöf, membre suédois de l'Icomos qui réside actuellement en France, coopère activement aux travaux du Centre en indexant et analysant la documentation scandinave.

• **Nous vous rappelons** que le Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos est en priorité à votre service pour répondre à toutes les questions qui concernent la conservation du patrimoine à travers le monde. Vous pouvez aussi obtenir sur simple demande la liste et les prix des publications disponibles: Centre de Documentation Unesco-Icomos, Secrétariat International, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, téléphone et télécopie: (1) 42.77.35.76.

□ FORMATION

• **L'Université de Sheffield (Royaume-Uni).** Le département de planification urbaine et régionale de l'Université de Sheffield propose une série de cours et de programmes d'études ouverts aux étudiants des pays en voie de développement. Les programmes proposés cherchent à répondre aux problèmes de planification, d'urbanisme et d'architecture résultant d'une urbanisation rapide, d'inégalités régionales ou de recherche d'amélioration de l'habitat.

Information: Dr. Charles L. Choguill, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN (Royaume-Uni).

Cette même université propose également des formations courtes destinées aux architectes, ingénieurs, urbanistes et administrateurs. En 1990, deux stages sont prévus:

1. Gestion de l'extension urbaine: l'art de contrôler le développement
2. Projet de planification et de réalisation: aboutir à l'exécution.

Information: Centre for Development Planning Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN (Royaume-Uni).

NEWSLETTER

18 APRIL 1990: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MONUMENTS AND SITES

We should like to remind the Chairmen of National Committees, as we do each year, to organise celebrations for the International Day.

The 1989 celebrations (reported on in this issue and in *Icomos Information* No.3/89) were the result of enormous effort and initiative in many countries which we hope will be renewed in 1990.

The International Secretariat is ready to forward any relevant information and looks forward to receiving your reports.

□ ICOMOS REPRESENTATION

During the past months the President of Icomos, Roberto Di Stefano, went to: Lausanne (Switzerland) on 21 July in order to prepare the 1990 Icomos General Assembly, in collaboration with Claude Jacquot, Chairman of the Swiss Committee. Sofia (Bulgaria) from 25 to 28 September for the International Meeting of Experts on *The Preservation of Historic Areas in Town Centres and their Adaptation to the Needs of Modern Society* organised by Unesco and the National Institute for Cultural Monuments. The President concentrated his address on the town of Naples.

Rome (Italy) on 25 September, for the annual meeting of the Italian Committee of Icomos. The final resolution will be published in a future issue of *Icomos Information*. Ferrara (Italy) from 5 to 8 October, for the Seminar organized by Iccrom, Icomos, Unesco and the City of Ferrara on *the Development of Postgraduate Training in Architectural and Urban Conservation*.

Rome (Italy) the 23 and 24 October, for the Annual Meeting of the CIPA (International Committee of Architectural Photogrammetry).

The Secretary General of Icomos, Helmut Stelzer, represented Icomos at: The Hague (Netherlands) from 28 to 30 August for the Icom General Assembly and Symposium on *Museums: Generators of Culture*. M. Alpha Omar Konaré, who is both a member of Icomos and one-time member of the Icomos Executive Committee, was elected

President of Icom during the Symposium. The Bokrijk Open Air Museum (Belgium) on 1 and 2 September, for a Working Meeting with Marc Laenen, Secretary General of CIAV, to discuss the Committee's future programme.

At Kiel University (F.R.G.), on 11 and 12 September, for the Symposium on *16th to 19th Century Rural Manors in the Baltic countries*.

■ RESEARCH AND PRINCIPLES

□ SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE: A CHALLENGE FOR ICOMOS

Editor's Note: We publish here the opinion of Mr. K. Van Balen, Secretary General of the Belgian Committee of Icomos - Flanders.

• On June 13-16, 1989, an international symposium, organized at Bologna by the Directorate-general for scientific research of the European Commission, together with the Italian CNR (National Centre of Restoration), was held on *science, technology and the European cultural heritage*. Moveable and immovable properties were focussed on along with the potential contribution of sciences and research to their conservation.

From the start it was obvious how necessary such a meeting was. The group of about 400 participants broke up into two groups: the "conservators" and the "scientists". Neither was aware of its importance for the other. The fact is that "scientists" only too often investigate matters while the relevance of their research is not at all clear to the "conservators". This remark is prompted by a lack of planning of research work regarding the conservation and restoration of the cultural heritage which can sometimes be observed.

On the other hand many conservators easily relapse into the same old techniques of conservation and they do not feel the need to improve some particular restoration and conservation techniques with the support of thorough scientific research.

The main topics of the symposium included:

1. Environmental risks and impacts: especially

accelerated corrosion due to air pollution, outdoors as well as indoors (museums).

2. Causes, mechanisms and measurement of damage to cultural property; emphasis was placed on the necessity of dialogue between scientists and conservators in order to avoid technological overkill.

There was also a round table discussion about the theme "damage of the cultural heritage: reality or myth?". The principle of minimum intervention, for example—which is so evident to those who are occupied with conservation—was obviously not so evident to the scientists, who seemed unwilling to do anything but deepen their research.

3. Conservation, restoration and maintenance: the importance of "standards" was stressed at a time when there is an increasing number of people who intervene on the cultural heritage, making it impossible to guarantee that only "the best" may touch heritage.

Emphasis was also placed on the utility for the producer as well as for the consumer (= the restorer) of comprehensive instructions and making explicit the results that a product should produce. Moreover, it was recommended that the existing organizations put their heads together and divide up the tasks in order to bring about coordination between all parties concerned. New organizations should be avoided since existing associations, such as Icom, Icomos, Rilem have the necessary experts already.

Sir J. Kendrew (Nobel prize laureate and honorary President of the International Council of Scientific Unions (Icsu) summarized the symposium by drawing attention to the need for a non-governamental organization, similar to Icsu, for the following tasks:

1. drawing up professional standards for intervention;
2. stimulating the publication of results of research activities and contributing to the exchange of ideas. He stressed the importance of really scientific publications, being open to discussion and whose articles would be selected in advance by a competent committee according to their relevance to their field of activity;
3. stimulating the publication of handbooks;
4. promoting the "training" of the "technicians" in the different disciplines so that high

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quality requirements for the conservation of the heritage can be fulfilled;
 5. determining the conditions professionals have to satisfy before being authorized to intervene on the cultural heritage.
 6. stimulating the development of a career structure;
 7. putting pressure on governmental organizations or institutes to assure, by pursuing the abovementioned aims, a quality conservation of the heritage;
 8. stimulating doctoral and post-doctoral research, attracting senior scientists with broad experience;
 9. aiming at the recognition of preservation of monuments and historic buildings and conservation techniques as a valuable multidisciplinary scientific research area for research institutes, which should coordinate their activities;

Mr. Van Balen think that the organizations mentioned could be Icom for moveable cultural heritage and Icomos for monument conservation. If they do not address these problems the field could be occupied by different organizations which might make Icomos and Icom redundant.

■ ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

MEETING OF BUREAU III, 29 June 1989, PARIS (FRANCE)

• **Bureau III:** In view of the absence of all members other than the President and the Secretary General, no decisions could be taken regarding the Icomos headquarters' lease, the activities of the Documentation Centre, or numerous aspects of collaboration with Unesco.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS

• **Canada:** We would like to congratulate Mr. Herb Stovel, member of the Icomos Executive Committee, on his election to the Presidency of APT (Association for Preservation Technology).

• **Costa Rica:** The 18th of April has recently been officially declared *Monuments and Sites Day* in Costa Rica. At the same time seven monuments were added to the list of national and historic heritage.

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica signed a decree last May setting up a fund to support cultural heritage conservation. The fund will consist of a symbolic levy on every crate of bananas exported. The Icomos National Committee will be responsible for the technical and financial management of the fund. The committee has also just been appointed as the permanent commission of the College of the Association of Architects by the Costa Rican government.

• **Norway:** In 1989 the National Committee launched its own news bulletin: *Icomos Nytt* which is available from the Committee.

• **Peru:** The National Committee resumed its activities under the presidency of M. Jose Correa. Its new address is: Apartado 5972, Lima 100 (Peru).

• **Czechoslovakia:** We regret to inform you of the death of Mr. Emanuel Hruška, Chairman of the Czechoslovakian National Committee, and one of the founders of Icomos. We extend our condolences to Mr. Emanuel Hruška's family, colleagues and to the members of the Committee.

• **Tunisia:** The proceedings of the International Symposium on *Photogrammetric Surveys of Islamic Architecture*, which took place in Tunis in October 1984, have just been published. See the *Books received* section of this issue.

• **United Kingdom:** The National Committee showed the *Icomos Pro Romania* exhibition in Cambridge and London from 26 September to 8 October. The exhibition was a huge success with the press and with the public and received many distinguished visitors including the Prince of Wales.

NEWS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

• **Adobe:** The International Committee on Adobe has been reformed and renamed the *International Committee on Earth Structures*. The Committee's co-Chairmen are John Warren (U.K. National Committee Member) and Cevat Erder (Turkish National Committee Member).

The Committee has launched a programme to draw up an inventory of the most important earth structures. This "register" will stock information on the monuments' state of conservation and their need for support, financing or protection.

All correspondence should be addressed to John Warren, APP, 100 Station Road, Horsham, Sussex, (United Kingdom).

• **Economics of Conservation:** The International Committee on Economics of Conservation held its second meeting in Capri (Italy) on 8th September last.

A contract has been signed between Icomos and the Italian Ministry of Cultural Property for "an international survey in the field of art on current theory, principles and practice in conservation and the application of cost/benefit analysis".

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

• **Unesco:** The Unesco Press have brought out their new Diary for 1990. It costs FF. 64.00 (including postage) and is available from the International Secretariat of Icomos and from the Unesco Press, 7 place Fontenoy, 75007 Paris (France)

■ PROFESSIONNAL SERVICES

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

• 13th Session of the World Heritage Committee Bureau (27-30 June 1989)

Mr. Di Stefano, Mr. Stelzer and Mr. Pressouyre, the Convention co-ordinator, attended the World Heritage Committee Bureau at Unesco Headquarters in Paris under the presidency of Mr. A.C. Da Silva Telles (Brazil).

New draft proposal forms for inscription and for requests for international assistance were put before the Bureau. These had been drawn up in accordance with the revised version of "Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention" adopted by the Committee during its 12th session in Brasilia. Members were requested to give their comments before the next meeting of the full Committee, which will decide whether to accept or defer adoption.

Icomos made 20 proposals for addition to the World Heritage List (see *Icomos Information* No.2/1989, p. 38), and after discussion the Bureau recommended that:
 5 proposals should be adopted,
 9 proposals should be rejected,

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6 proposals should be deferred for further consideration in order to allow Member States to provide further information on the planning and protection of the sites and their environment, or to give details of restoration projects, or to improve the definition and demarcation of proposed properties.

Following a request for technical assistance from Tanzania, the Bureau recommended that Icomos study the cultural characteristics of the archaeological and paleontological sites in Valley of Olduvai. The valley lies within the Ngorongoro conservation zone, a natural property added to the World Heritage List in 1979. An identical request has been made for the Tasmanian Wild Life Reserve (added in 1982), for which Australia requested an extension this year.

Icomos will submit an analytical framework and costings for the preliminary phase of the global study of the Convention requested at Brasilia.

The Secretariat asked Icomos for its judgement on the conservation and integrity of the Auschwitz concentration camp, added to the World Heritage List in 1979. It further requested information on any modifications resulting from the use of the "Theatergebaude" by Carmelite nuns. Responses were solicited for the next session of the World Heritage Committee.

The 13th session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Paris at the organisation's headquarters, from 11 to 15 December 1989. The General Assembly of the Convention's Member States will meet beforehand on 9 November on the occasion of the 25th session of the Unesco General Conference.

• Mission:

• **Algeria:** Mr. Peitro Laureana went to Algeria from 8 to 13 July 1989 on a consultancy mission to the Ministry of Culture and Information and the Wilaya of Tipasa. He examined a town-planning scheme for the ancient village of Tipasa, whose site has been on the World Heritage List since 1982.

After studying the project and examining its effects on the archaeological site, he drew up proposals to reconcile the new plans and protection of the property.

■ INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

UNESCO-ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES

• **"Profile diskettes":** During September 1989 Mr. Di Stefano informed the Chairmen of the Icomos National and International Committees of a project which would develop the Centre's activities and involve co-operation with all members. Selections of information would be extracted from the Icomos bibliographic data base set up in 1982, and copied onto diskettes. The selections to be updated regularly would concentrate on themes of your choice and would be available on subscription to anyone owning a micro-computer.

The decision on this project was taken during the 41st Session of the Executive Committee in November 1989. Further details will be given in *Icomos Information* No.1/1990.

• **Attendance at the Centre and Contributions:** During the first semester we were happy to welcome M. Abood, an architect from Yemen, on a scholarship from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He studied the Centre's documentation on all aspects of heritage protection in the Democratic Republic of Yemen and in other Arab countries. We also welcomed Mr. Morgatchev, a member of the Soviet Committee of Icomos, who undertook a week of intensive research into conservation theory and legislation. He also consulted files on properties figuring on the World Heritage List as his country has recently ratified the Convention. Lastly, Mrs. Malmfors, a Swedish member of Icomos who is living in France at the moment, is actively engaged at the Centre indexing and analysing Scandinavian documents.

• **We would like to remind you** that the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre is first and foremost devoted to answering any questions relating to heritage conservation throughout the world. A list of available publications and prices may be obtained from: Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 750003 Paris, telephone and fax.: (1) 42.77.35.76.

TRAINING

• **Sheffield University (United Kingdom):** The

Department of Town and Regional Planning offers a variety of courses and study programmes which are of interest to students from developing countries. The programmes deal with planning, urbanisation and architectural issues arising from rapid urbanisation, regional inequalities and housing improvement schemes.

Information: Dr. Charles L. Choguill, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN (United Kingdom).

The University also offers short-term courses for architects, engineers, planners and administrators. Two courses will be available in 1990:

1. Management of Urban Growth: the art of controlling development.
2. Project Planning and Implementation: making sure it happens.

Information: Centre for Development Planning Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN (United Kingdom)



**INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE
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ICOMOS ANALYTICAL INDEX**

**SELECTION DE LA LITTERATURE
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 la conservation et de la restauration et les avons présentées ainsi: auteur, titre de l'article ou du chapitre, nom du périodique ou du livre, volume, numéro, année de publication, pages, illustrations, bibliographie, langues de l'article et des résumés. La cote de placement ou le numéro d'enregistrement au Centre sont indiqués entre parenthèses. Les rubriques sont identifiées par le premier mot-clé utilisé pour l'intégration à la base ICOMOS: les autres mots-clés sont placés à la suite du résumé. Chaque référence est complétée par l'adresse où se procurer les documents et les numéros d'ISSN ou d'ISBN. Veuillez adresser vos appréciations et vos suggestions au Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. DOCUMENTATION

Archaeological Recording of Historic Buildings, Conservation Bulletin, n°7, 1989, pp. 7-9, ill., ang. (K-337)

Depuis sa création en 1964, English Heritage a pris un certain nombre d'initiatives pour son programme d'aide financière attribuée aux travaux de restauration. L'une des plus notables concerne la restauration de monuments historiques importants qui sera désormais précédée du relevé, du recensement des données existantes et de l'analyse du bâtiment. Le travail de documentation sera financé au même taux que les travaux de restauration, afin d'éviter au maximum la perte d'information sur le bâtiment, et sera intégré au programme global d'intervention. Nombre de ces opérations sont le fruit d'une étroite collaboration avec les autorités locales et nationales, les propriétaires privés, des institutions et organismes divers, parmi lesquels une organisation-soeur, la Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England dont la tâche statutaire est le recensement des monuments menacés. C'est ainsi qu'à Madely Court (Shropshire), propriété privée, English Heritage a financé l'étude et les fouilles archéologiques afin d'approfondir la connaissance du bâtiment; la publication du projet comprendra les résultats non publiés de fouilles précédentes et des études du bâtiment. Plus récemment le National Trust a accepté une aide-subvention de 100% pour mener une étude complète de la structure de l'abbaye de Lacock (Wiltshire): l'indexation et l'évaluation de la documentation existante - plans, dessins, gravures et photographies. Une liste des projets réalisés à ce jour est disponible auprès de la Division des monuments historiques d'English Heritage. * projet de restauration - enregistrement - étude historique - analyse structurelle - Royaume-Uni *

English Heritage, Room 221, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, Londres W1X 2HE (Royaume-Uni)

2. SECTEUR SAUVEGARDE

BARÇON, C. Synthèse des thèmes principaux de réflexion et des propositions, Forum des villes à secteur sauvegardé, STU, Paris 1989, pp. 7-14, bibl., fr. (9952 - V.H.1075)

Cette rencontre organisée en 1988 par le Service Technique de l'Urbanisme et la Direction de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme (France), était la première de cette ampleur à faire le point de 26 années de pratique de la loi « Malraux » du 4 août 1962, qui a prévu et favorisé l'évolution des centres anciens, et sauvé nombre d'entre eux de la démolition. Le secteur sauvegardé, partie intégrante d'une politique de la ville, implique de reconnaître à ce « morceau de ville » des enjeux d'ordres divers. Ils sont tout d'abord sociaux-économiques et culturels, et impliquent de retenir les habitants dans les centres des villes, en retrouvant un dynamisme économique qui va de pair avec une capacité d'évolution continue - la notion de temps doit donc être intégrée aux procédures et aux actions entreprises. Il faut aussi accepter une prise en main par une équipe pluridisciplinaire, c'est-à-dire associer au savoir-faire architectural, celui d'autres pratiques professionnelles, sans pour autant négliger les nécessités de re-qualification et d'information réciproques. Il faut aussi clarifier et ré-affirmer les rôles respectifs et complémentaires de l'Etat et des collectivités locales, et faire face aux problèmes financiers en redéfinissant l'attribution des avantages fiscaux et des subventions. Enfin, le dernier enjeu évoqué par le forum est européen, et le formidable potentiel français mis en valeur depuis 25 ans est un atout de premier ordre. * conservation des villes historiques - quartier historique - conservation intégrée - politique de conservation - France * Service Technique de l'Urbanisme, 64 rue de la Fédération, 75015 Paris (France) ISSN 2-11-082038-1

3. ARCHITECTURE INDUSTRIELLE

BLASI, C. Il mercato di Sant'Ambrogio a Firenze: consolidamento di una struttura metallica, Bollettino Ingegneri, n°1-2, 1989, pp. 27-34, ill., ita. (K-23 - A.I.354)

Le marché Saint-Ambroise de Florence (Italie), construit à la fin du 19e siècle, possède une structure métallique d'un grand intérêt historique et architectural. Au cours des travaux de restauration entrepris par la commune, on a découvert de nombreux désordres structurels, surtout dans les colonnes en fonte, assez importants pour mettre en dan-



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ger la stabilité de l'édifice. Le Département d'ingénierie civile de Florence a réalisé des études et des expériences pour définir la cause des dégradations et entreprendre des travaux de consolidation et de restauration. L'article se compose d'une description des principales caractéristiques structurelles du marché, des calculs et diagrammes effectués pour mesurer les tensions et les charges supportées par l'édifice, ainsi que de la description des désordres et lésions qui l'affectent. L'auteur expose en conclusion les solutions préconisées pour consolider l'ensemble de la structure.

* consolidation de structure - analyse structurelle - désordre structurel - Italie - architecture de fer - marché * Collegio Ingegneri Toscana, Lungarno Guicciardini, 1, 50125 Florence (Italie)

4. SECTEUR SAUVEGARDE

BOWMAN, I. Special Precinct Protects Workers Dwellings, Historic Places in New Zealand, n° 26, 1989, pp. 3-5, ill., ang. (K-233)

A Petone, en Nouvelle-Zélande, Patrick Street a été construite dans le cadre du *Workers' Dwelling Act* de 1905 pour loger les ouvriers néo-zélandais ayant des revenus modestes. Sept types de maisons ont été choisis sur concours, et la rue constitue un ensemble architectural unique qui fait aujourd'hui l'objet d'un plan de conservation, alors qu'un projet architectural menaçait son intégrité. Un groupe de travail créé à l'initiative du Petone Borough Council s'est constitué avec des résidents, des membres du Council, des urbanistes, et l'auteur, architecte conseil en conservation. Il s'agissait avant tout de régler trois points: protéger les maisons de Patrick Street de la démolition, assurer leur conservation à long terme et apporter aux maisons des transformations appropriées, qui respectent le caractère de la rue. Les deux premiers points ont été réglés assez facilement, et pour aider le Council à prendre des décisions sur les ajouts ou les altérations qui peuvent être apportés aux maisons, un comité consultatif a été constitué. Il travaille sur la base de directives élaborées en fonction de règlements déjà existants et qui s'appliquent à tous les éléments extérieurs des maisons, y compris les bâtiments annexes. Enfin, la hauteur des extensions des maisons est réglementée, et

elles doivent se différencier des parties anciennes afin de préserver l'intégrité historique des parties originales. Dans leur ensemble les résidents se sont montrés satisfaits, et ils contribuent à faire de leur quartier l'un des secteurs sauvegardés les plus dynamiques et sympathiques de Nouvelle-Zélande. * règlement - structure administrative - Nouvelle-Zélande - extension * New Zealand Historic Places Trust, PO Box 2629, Wellington (Nouvelle-Zélande) ISSN 0112-0743.

5. DEGRADATION

DEL MONTE, M., MALUCCELLI, F., St. Stephen's Church: a Materialized Dream, European Cultural Heritage Newsletter on Research, vol. 3, n° 3, 1989, pp. 31-41, illus. (K-315)

Santo Stefano est l'ensemble roman le plus important de Bologne (Italie). Le site est lié depuis plus de mille ans à diverses légendes et traditions, et de nombreux édifices y ont été construits puis démolis. L'état actuel de Santo Stefano date de la fin du 19e siècle et se caractérise par un style néo-médiéval. Les matériaux utilisés ont toujours été ceux des bâtiments précédents auxquels ont été ajoutés des matériaux récents, leurs origines très diverses posant des problèmes aux spécialistes de la conservation. On trouve par exemple des briques de différentes époques, des marbres d'Italie, de Grèce et d'Afrique du nord, des pierres volcaniques telles que le porphyre rouge et vert, des fragments de fresques, de mosaïques et de stucs médiévaux.

Une étude globale de la détérioration est donc difficile à réaliser, mais il est toutefois facile de différencier les traces de dégradation biologique des siècles passés de celles de l'époque industrielle, causées surtout par la pollution atmosphérique, et qui se caractérisent par une sulfatation importante. * pierre - brique - pollution atmosphérique - Italie * European Cultural Heritage Newsletter, c/o Michel Benarie, 12 rue de l'Yveline, 91220 Brétigny (France).

6. TRAVAIL DE RESTAURATION

GIL, R.G., Van Bataviase schouwburg tot Gedung Kesenian Jakarta, Bulletin Knob, n° 6, 1988, pp. 247-255, ill., néerl., rés. ang. (K-281)

En 1984 le gouverneur de Jakarta (Java, Indonésie), a décidé de restaurer l'ancien théâtre batave construit en 1821 dans le style Empire. Des recherches historiques ont permis de constater que l'aspect du théâtre avait été modifié plusieurs fois au cours de son histoire. C'est ainsi que pour le grand public, l'ajout au début du siècle d'une grande entrée Empire et d'arcades ouvertes sur le côté a transformé la « simple grange à foin » en un « bâtiment joli et agréable ». Les environs du théâtre ont également changé: l'atmosphère rurale et tranquille qui régnait au siècle dernier a peu à peu laissé place au bruit intense de la circulation de l'un des endroits les plus encombrés de Jakarta. Le climat tropical, l'importante pollution sonore et les exigences actuelles d'un théâtre ont fait d'un travail de restauration au départ très simple, un projet extrêmement complexe. Le bâtiment, le théâtre et les techniques de restauration sont en effet devenus des aspects séparés de l'ensemble du plan de restauration, et se sont souvent trouvés confrontés à des intérêts divergents, répondant d'une part à des demandes de fonctionnalisme, et d'autre part aux idées de préservation de la forme et des détails. La restauration du théâtre appelé maintenant Gedung Kesenian, s'est achevée en septembre 1987. L'assistance technique a été fournie par la municipalité de Rotterdam dans le cadre du programme de coopération qui existe entre les deux villes. * théâtre - dégradation - aménagement intérieur - Indonésie *

Bureau Knob, St. Antoniebreestraat 69, 1011 HB Amsterdam (Pays-Bas)

ISSN 0166-470

7. REPRISE EN SOUS-OEUVRE

Grundförstärkning på husets styrkevillkor/ Consolidation of building foundations according to the strength conditions of the house, Kulturmiljövård, n° 3-4, 1989, pp. 8-13, ill., sué. (K-225)

Ce numéro de la revue *Kulturmiljövård* est consacré à la consolidation des fondations de monuments historiques. Il s'inspire d'un colloque organisé à Linköping en avril 1989, à l'initiative de la Fondation Eurocare, branche suédoise du programme Eureka. Dans cet article plus précisément, Ove Hidemark, professeur de restauration à l'Académie des



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beaux-arts de Stockholm, exprime dans une interview donnée à Elina Antell, son désaccord sur la façon dont on pratique la reprise en sous-œuvre en Suède. Différents spécialistes - géotechniciens, experts en statique, historiens et architectes - ont préconisé des méthodes à appliquer sur différentes parties du bâtiment, mais, jusqu'à ce jour, aucun n'a exprimé de vue d'ensemble. Hidemark pense qu'un édifice doit être étudié comme un tout, comme un organisme unique, depuis les fondations jusqu'au toit. Les premières démarches devraient être une investigation historique et technique, et il faudrait ensuite confier l'entièr responsabilité de l'analyse et de la synthèse des informations et des faits, à un architecte spécialisé en restauration. Un programme d'intervention pourrait ainsi être établi et discuté, évitant souvent l'application de mesures radicales, et permettant, dans le cas de fissures par exemple, d'opter pour la répartition des charges vers le haut du bâtiment pour ne pas en arriver systématiquement à la reprise en sous-œuvre.

* dégâts structurels - fissure - technique de restauration - Suède - recherche scientifique * Riksantikvarieämbetet, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm (Suède). ISSN 1100-4800

8. PROTECTION DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

HAAR, C. M., KAYDEN, J. S., *The Grand Central Terminal Case: Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City, Landmark Justice*, The Preservation Press, Washington, D.C. 1989, pp. 154-168, ang. (9965)

L'aménagement urbain de rigueur dans les années 50 et 60 qualifiait les quartiers anciens et pauvres des villes, de cancers qu'il fallait supprimer et remplacer par des immeubles en hauteur occupés par des bureaux ou des logements, ou par des bâtiments publics monumentaux et des centres de congrès. Généreusement financées par les dollars fédéraux, les opérations régionales de rénovation ont massivement touché la propriété privée, nettoyé les soi-disant bidonvilles et vendu le terrain à bas prix aux investisseurs du futur. Le doute a commencé à s'installer lorsque sont apparues les nouvelles architectures inhumaines, si bien qu'en 1965 la ville de New York décidait d'appliquer sa

loi de protection pour dresser un inventaire de ses monuments et ensembles historiques. Le Grand Central Terminal (chef d'œuvre du style Beaux-Arts construit un demi-siècle auparavant) était classé en 1967; peu après, le propriétaire de la gare, la Penn Central Transportation Company, présentait à la Commission chargée de la protection des sites inscrits à l'inventaire, le projet d'une tour de 55 étages, puis de 53 étages, conçue par le célèbre architecte Marcel Breuer pour être élevée au-dessus de la gare. Un conflit s'est établi alors entre la municipalité et le propriétaire qui s'est battu contre ce qu'il considérait être un abus de pouvoir. L'influence de William Justice Brennan, dont les différents combats sont l'objet de ce livre, sera déterminante dans le verdict favorable que la Cour Suprême a accordé à la ville en approuvant la validité de la loi de protection de 1965 et de son application à la propriété de la Penn Central.

* aspect juridique - inventaire - niveau local - USA *

The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Etats-Unis)
ISBN 0-89133-132-8

9. CONSERVATION DE VILLE HISTORIQUE

KRISHNA MENON, A.G., *Chanderi, Conservation of a Historic Town, Historic Towns and Heritage Zones*, Intach, New Delhi 1988, pp. 13-34, ill., ang. (9937 - V.H.1069) Chanderi est une petite ville du Madhya Pradesh (Inde), peuplée d'environ 20.000 habitants pour la plupart tisserands, qui a gardé un caractère historique très marqué. Cependant, plusieurs événements menacent l'identité de la ville: d'une part la construction d'un barrage qui doit innonder plusieurs villages environnants et dont la population a déjà émigré vers Chanderi, et d'autre part la modernisation des techniques de tissage qui amène la prospérité dont la manifestation se traduit par l'apparition de nouvelles formes de construction et d'urbanisme sans aucune référence au caractère historique de la ville. Le «Projet Chanderi» est né de cette situation et porte sur trois points: l'orientation de la conservation vers le développement; la diminution, pour les équipes locales, de la

dépendance des compétences, de la technologie et des matériaux provenant de l'extérieur de la région; et enfin l'acceptation de l'idée que la mise en œuvre du projet est plus importante que le document lui-même. L'étude qui a débuté en juin 1985 s'est achevée en décembre de la même année. L'auteur précise que le travail accompli sur le terrain depuis le début de la mise en œuvre est contrôlé tous les mois, et il décrit dans le détail les trois points du «Projet Chanderi». * étude de cas - analyse du tissu urbain - projet de développement - restauration de monument historique - réutilisation- sensibilisation du public - Inde * The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 71 Lodi Estate, New Delhi, 110003 (Inde).

10. HABITAT

MARQUÉS, C.D., *Una experiencia en la rehabilitación de viviendas, Seminario sobre rehabilitación de viviendas en zonas históricas*, Mexico, La Habana 1987, pp. 71-78, esp. (9940 - V.H.1071)

The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Etats-Unis)
ISBN 0-89133-132-8

La réhabilitation de l'habitat dans les centres historiques pose un problème fondamental en Amérique latine comme dans tout pays en voie de développement. Un ensemble complexe de critères à la fois économiques, sociaux, physiques et culturels exigent des réponses qui sont maintenant urgentes. La dégradation des zones urbaines historiques s'est accélérée au cours du 20e siècle pour des raisons qui, si l'on prend l'exemple de La Havane, sont les suivantes: les édifices les plus anciens, qui ont près de 300 ans d'existence, sont concentrés dans ces zones; les remodellements successifs qu'ils ont subi ont quelques fois provoqué leur destruction totale; l'arrivée massive de la population rurale vers la ville a entraîné une augmentation incontrôlée de la densité de la population; et enfin la spéculation foncière et l'immobilier administratif ont contribué à envenimer la situation. En 1975, un inventaire des structures existantes et un avant-projet de plan directeur étaient réalisés pour le centre historique de La Havane. Il est apparu que si de nombreux édifices coloniaux pouvaient être restaurés et réutilisés en musées ou pour des administrations, le problème crucial concernait l'habitat dont 64% du parc était en très mauvais état. L'opération menée Plaza Vieja, concerne un édifice du 18e siècle,

transformé et restructuré au 20e siècle pour abriter 35 petits appartements de condition modeste, étape qui a beaucoup endommagé le bâtiment et causé la perte irrémédiable de nombre d'éléments de valeur. La réhabilitation a consisté en une sauvegarde des espaces et des éléments décoratifs encore en place et la reconstruction - documentée - de ceux qui ont été perdus. Les travaux ont permis l'aménagement de 49 appartements dont plusieurs studios pour répondre aux nouvelles exigences de la vie citadine. * ville historique - réhabilitation - aspect social - Cuba * Instituto nacional de antropología e historia, Córdoba 47, Mexico 7 DF (Mexique) et/ou Centro nacional de conservación/restauración y museología, Calle Cuba 610E, Sol Y luz, Habana 1 (Cuba). ISSN 0953-6973.

12. THEORIE DE LA CONSERVATION

STAPLETON, I., *Varieties, Significance and Present Situation on Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Importance of Cultural Heritage and its Conservation and Preservation*, ACCU, Tokyo 1989, pp. 60-76, ang. (9953)

Inscrite dans le cadre du séminaire de formation organisé à Tokyo, Nara et Kyoto en 1988, animé par des professionnels de la conservation d'Asie et du Pacifique, cette contribution australienne se propose de définir le concept d'«importance culturelle» qui guide la philosophie et la pratique de la conservation. Ce concept est basé sur la typologie du patrimoine (archéologie, architecture, patrimoine urbain, etc.) et repose sur le sentiment que des lieux ou des bâtiments inspirent aujourd'hui: leur signification est plus ou moins importante, plus ou moins évidente, se basent sur des critères esthétiques, religieux ou sociaux ou d'une association de plusieurs d'entre eux. L'auteur expose plusieurs études de cas de conservation et les critères qui ont guidé le choix d'une solution. Pour le Rose Cottage construit vers 1810 près de Sydney, les critères suivants ont été retenus: ce bâtiment de ferme est 1) le plus ancien à charpente de bois dans la région, 2) construit avec des matériaux peu courants, 3) l'un des seuls témoins intacts de la période de l'établissement rural, 4) associé à l'un des 5 fermiers professionnels recrutés par le gouverneur vers 1790, 5) occupé par la famille Rose jusqu'en 1961, 6) empreint d'un caractère historique et d'une patine qui sont caractéristiques d'une utilisation de plus de 100 ans. Le respect des 6 critères implique que tout ce qui date d'avant 1961 soit conservé, les critères 5 et 6 déterminant l'année 1961 comme étant celle de l'état à retrouver. C'est ainsi que les meubles, éléments de décoration et papiers peints disparus depuis 1961 seront réintégrés lors de

la phase finale de la restauration. * critère - étude de cas - Australie - ferme * Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, n° 6 Fukuromachi, Shin Juku-ku, Tokyo (Japon).

13. SITE ARCHEOLOGIQUE URBAIN

STEVENS, A., *Indus, cultures anciennes du Pakistan, Nouvelles du Patrimoine*, n° 25, 1989, pp. 4-7, ill., fr. (K-322)

C'est entre 2500 et 2000 avant J.C. que la civilisation de l'Indus a prospéré, créant des villes importantes édifiées en brique cuite selon un urbanisme rigoureux. Un millier de sites de la même époque et de la même civilisation, épars dans une très vaste région allant de la frontière actuelle du Pakistan-Iran jusqu'à Delhi, et de Bombay jusqu'au nord-est de l'Afghanistan. Les vestiges imposants de Mohenjo-Daro, situés à 3 km de l'Indus dans la basse-vallée du fleuve, occupent une superficie de 5 km de circonférence. Alimentées par de nombreux canaux d'irrigation destinés aux cultures avoisinantes, les nappes d'eau souterraines qui se trouvent au-dessous du site ne cessent de voir leur niveau s'élever depuis la construction en 1932, du barrage de Sukkur. Cette eau chargée de sels minéraux monte à travers les murs, s'évapore et abandonne les sels, minant les fondations et corrodant les murs de tous les bâtiments. Dès 1960 le Gouvernement pakistanaise prit diverses initiatives, demandant notamment à l'Unesco une assistance technique pour un projet de sauvegarde estimé à 17 millions de dollars, qui prévoyait une triple action: faire baisser le niveau de la nappe phréatique au moyen d'un système de pompage, dégager le site de la pression de l'Indus en dérivant son cours et restaurer les constructions en éliminant le sel. A l'heure actuelle des progrès importants ont été réalisés, mais les différents problèmes n'ont pas encore reçu de solutions définitives. * brique - dégradation - efflorescence de sel - travail de restauration - Pakistan - coopération internationale * Nouvelles du Patrimoine, avenue Général de Gaulle 17, 1050 Bruxelles (Belgique). ISSN 0773-9796.

14. PARC NATIONAL

SUMARDJA, E.A., *Siberut Reserve Impacts on Indigenous People in West-Sumatra*,



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MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES**

Indonesia, *International Perspectives on Cultural Parks*, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.1989, pp. 269-273, ang., rés. ang., spa., fr., (9913)
Ce texte est extrait du recueil des interventions présentées lors de la 1ere Conférence mondiale sur les perspectives internationales pour les parcs culturels (Mesa Verde, 1984), qui couvre les trois grands chapitres suivants: technologie et conservation, tourisme et utilisation, parcs culturels et populations indigènes. Les très nombreuses contributions, toutes accompagnées d'un résumé trilingue, sont signées de spécialistes du monde entier qui permettent ainsi une riche analyse comparative des difficultés rencontrées, mais également des techniques ou principes élaborés pour les résoudre. Tout particulièrement original, le 3e chapitre traite des relations entre les populations indigènes et les autorités responsables des parcs ou réserves, et des conditions qui prévalent au développement de la gestion commune des ressources. Ici, un responsable indonésien expose le cas de Siberut (île au large de Sumatra) où la population locale appartient à l'une des cultures les plus archaïques de l'Indonésie. Le Plan directeur de conservation de Siberut, préparé par le gouvernement en collaboration avec le World Wildlife Fund a été établi sur la base d'un développement économique orienté vers le bénéfice des indigènes. Cette politique encourage l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles renouvelables, stimule l'autosuffisance des insulaires, et améliore l'économie traditionnelle tout en respectant leur culture. Siberut est aujourd'hui une «Réserve Biosphère» du «Man and the Biosphere Program» de l'Unesco.

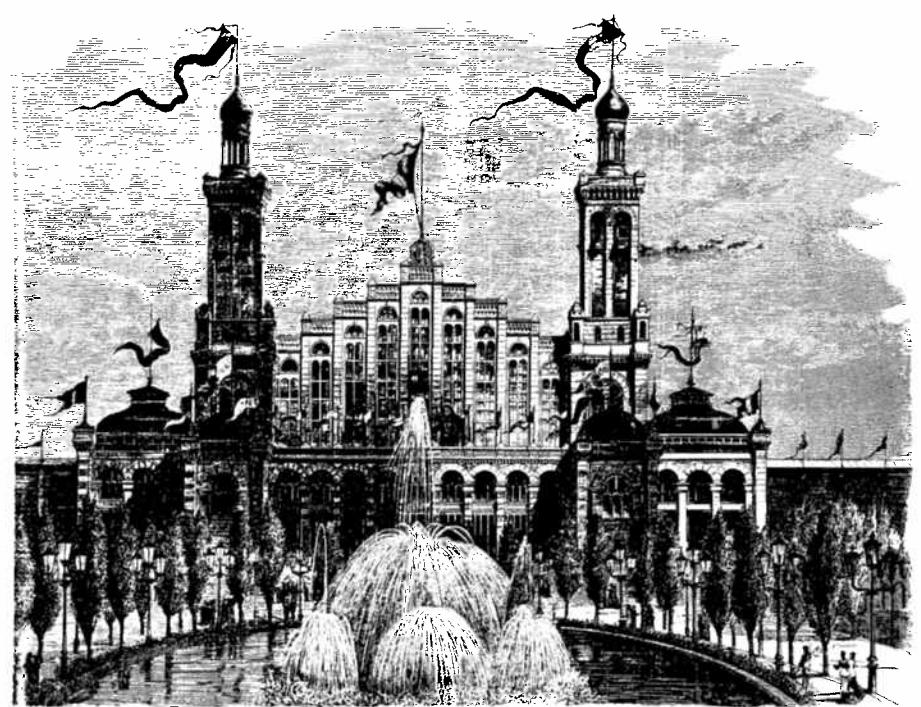
* conservation de site historique - plan directeur - patrimoine naturel - Indonésie * National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013 (Etats-Unis)

15. FINANCEMENT

WELGRAVEN, A., *Les subventions: l'un seulement des moyens de la conservation, Restauration du patrimoine architectural et nouveaux circuits de financement*, Série «Patrimoine architectural, Rapports et

études», n°13, Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg 1988, pp. 26-41, fr. (9950)
Aux Pays-Bas, le Fonds national de restauration, organisme créé par l'Etat et opérationnel depuis 1986, joue un rôle important pour aider les propriétaires à résoudre les problèmes de financement que pose la restauration de leur patrimoine. Les objectifs du Fonds sont ceux d'une banque qui s'occupe de la totalité des problèmes de financement, en proposant aux propriétaires une formule globale. Une partie de la subvention est remplacée par un prêt à faible taux d'intérêt, une augmentation de la somme fiscalement déductible et l'autorenouvellement des sommes allouées. Après un départ difficile, on peut déjà constater que le financement de la restauration par des sources privées diversifiées se trouve facilité. Le Fonds est en effet devenu un partenaire fiable, auprès de grandes sociétés d'investissement par exemple, ce qui encourage leur participation à la restauration de monuments. Le Fonds met toutefois l'accent sur la nécessité de diversifier les sources de financement et d'aboutir à un partenariat entre l'Etat et le secteur privé pour offrir aux propriétaires des facilités qui ne doivent pas se résumer à des subventions.
* restauration de monument historique - financement privé - financement public - subside - Pays-Bas *

Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R12, Strasbourg Cedex 67006 (France). ISBN 92-871-1614-8.



**INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE
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ICOMOS ANALYTICAL INDEX**

**A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL
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MONUMENTS**

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 presented them in the following order - author, title of article or chapter, title of the periodical or book, volume, number and year of publication, number of pages, illustrations, bibliography, and the languages in which the articles, and summaries are written. The Centre shelf and registration numbers are given in parentheses. The headings correspond to the first key word used for integration into the ICOMOS database. The other keywords follow the summary and are placed between asterisks. The reference ends with the address where the work may be obtained and the ISSN and ISBN numbers. Please send your comments and suggestions to the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. DOCUMENTATION

Archaeological Recording of Historic Buildings, Conservation Bulletin, no. 7, 1989, pp. 7-9, ill., Eng. (K-337)

Since its creation in 1964, English Heritage has taken a series of measures to improve its programme for financial aid for restoration work. One of the most important steps concerns the restoration of historic monuments; such work will now begin with a survey, the drawing-up of an inventory of existing information and analyses of the building in question. The documentary work is remunerated at the same rate as restoration work so as to minimise any loss of information, and it is then integrated into the overall programme. Many of these operations are the fruit of close collaboration between local and national authorities, private owners and a variety of bodies and institutions. Among these institutions is a sister organisation, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, whose statutory duty is to draw up a list of monuments at risk. Such were the origins of a general study and a complementary archaeological dig financed by English Heritage at Madely Court, a privately-owned residence in Shropshire. This study will enhance understanding of the building and the final report will also include unpublished results of previous studies and digs. More recently, the National Trust was given a 100% grant-in-aid for a complete study of the structure of Lacock Abbey (Witts) covering the classification and evaluation of existing documents-plans, drawings, engravings and photographs. A list of projects carried out so far is available at the Historical Monuments Division of English Heritage. * restoration projects - recordings - historical surveys - structural analysis - United Kingdom *. English Heritage, Room 221, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE (United Kingdom).

2. CONSERVATION AREAS

BARÇON, C. Synthèse des thèmes principaux de réflexion et des propositions, Forum des villes à secteur sauvegardé, STU, Paris 1989, pp. 7-14, bibl., Fr. (9952 - V.H.1075)

This forum was organised in 1988 by the French Service Technique de l'Urbanisme (Town Planning Technical Service) and the

Direction de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme (Department of Architecture and Town Planning). It was the first of such magnitude to assess the 26 years of operation of the August 1962 "Malraux" law which provided for and fostered the development of historic town centres and rescued many from demolition. The conservation area, a "special area" in the overall town plan, becomes subject to a variety of specific criteria and considerations. They are predominantly of a socio-economic and cultural nature and this implies renewed and ongoing economic dynamism which will keep people within the town centres. Since the need is for continuing development, the notion of time must be well integrated into procedures and actions. A multi-disciplinary team should be in charge, associating architectural know-how with the skills of other professionals, with special provision for enhancing professional expertise and fostering the exchange of information. The respective and complementary roles of the State and local authorities need to be clarified and understood, while financial arrangements such as fiscal incentives and subsidies need to be reviewed. The "Forum" also considered the European dimension, where the work of the last 25 years has enhanced France's great potential. * conservation of historic towns - historic quarters - integrated conservation - conservation policy - France * Service Technique de l'Urbanisme, 64 rue de la Fédération, 75015 Paris (France). ISSN 2-11-082038-1.

3. INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

BLASI, C., Il mercato di Sant'Ambrogio a Firenze: consolidamento di una struttura metallica, Bollettino Ingegneri, no. 1-2, 1989, pp. 27-34, ill., Ita. (K-23 - A.I.354)

The Sant'Ambrogio market in Florence (Italy) was built at the end of the 19th century. Its metal structure is of great historic and architectural interest. Many structural failures were discovered during restoration work undertaken by the town. These failures were mainly located in the cast iron pillars and were considered serious enough to endanger the building's stability. Florence's civil engineering department carried out studies and experiments to discover the reasons for the deterioration prior to consolidation and restoration work. The article covers the main



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structural characteristics of the market, presents calculations and diagrams of the tensions and loads supported by the building, and describes its lesions and failures. The author concludes with recommendations for the consolidation of the market building. * reinforcement - structural analysis - structural failures - Italy - iron architecture - market * Collegio Ingegneri Toscana, Lungarno Guicciardini, 1, 50125 Florence (Italy).

4. CONSERVATION AREAS

BOWMAN, I., **Special Precinct Protects Workers Dwellings**, *Historic Places in New Zealand*, no. 6, 1989, pp. 3-5, ill., Eng. (K-233) Patrick Street, in the town of Petone in New Zealand, was built under the *Workers' Dwelling Act* of 1905 to house low-income workers. A competition led to seven types of house being chosen for the street, making it a unique architectural achievement. A new architectural project endangered the street and led to its being made a protected area. A working group was set up by the Petone Borough Council gathering together residents, Council members, town planners and the author, himself a consulting architect specialised in conservation. Three goals had to be achieved: to protect the houses on Patrick Street from demolition; to ensure their long-term conservation; and to decide upon alterations which would respect the character of the street. The first two points were settled fairly easily and a consultative committee was set up to help the Council decide which extensions and alterations would be acceptable. The committee worked along lines drawn from existing regulations, which they applied to all exterior features of the houses including outbuildings. The height of the extensions was limited and they were kept distinct from the original parts so that the latter retain their historic integrity. By and large residents were satisfied and are helping to turn their district into one of the most dynamic and friendly protected areas of New Zealand. * rules - administrative structures - New Zealand - extensions * New Zealand Historic Places Trust, PO Box 2629, Wellington (New Zealand). ISSN 0112-0743.

5. DETERIORATION

DEL MONTE, M., MALUCCELLI, F., St. Ste-

phen's Church: a Materialized Dream, *European Cultural Heritage Newsletter on Research*, vol. 3, no. 3, 1989, pp. 31-41, illus. (K-315) Santo Stefano is Bologna's most significant example of Romanesque architecture. Many ancient traditions and legends have surrounded the site for over one thousand years and numerous buildings have been erected and demolished. The present neo-medieval state of Santo Stefano dates back to the 19th century. Successive restorations have always used materials from previous buildings plus some contemporary additions. This diversity is a problem for the conservation specialists who are confronted with varying periods of brick, marble from Italy, Greece and North Africa, volcanic stone such as red and green porphyry, fragments of friezes, mosaics and medieval stuccoes. Hence it is difficult to study the overall extent of the deterioration involved. Nonetheless it is easy to differentiate between the biological deterioration of past centuries and that of the industrial era, the latter being primarily due to atmospheric pollution and leading to significant development of sulphates. * stone - brick - air pollution - Italy * European Cultural Heritage Newsletter, c/o Michel Benarie, 12 rue de l'Yveline, 91220 Brétigny (France).

6. RESTORATION WORKS

GIL, R.G., Van Bataviase schouwburg tot Gedung Kesenen Jakarta, *Bulletin Knob*, no. 6, 1988, pp. 247-255, ill., Dutch, sum. Eng. (K-281) In 1984 the Governor of Jakarta (Java, Indonesia), decided to restore the Empire-style Batavian theatre, built in 1821. Historical research shows that the theatre's appearance has been modified several times during its lifetime. An Empire Entrance Hall was added at the beginning of the century, as were the open arcades on the side of the building. These changes transformed a "simple hay barn" into a "nice and pleasant place" for the enjoyment of the public. The theatre's surroundings have also been altered: the quiet and rural atmosphere of the last century has gradually given way to the intense traffic noise of one of Jakarta's busiest districts. A tropical climate, serious noise pollution and the present day requirements of a modern theatre have turned an initially simple restoration project into one

of great complexity. The building, the theatre and restoration techniques became separate issues within the plans. Torn between the demands of functionalism and the need to preserve shape and detail they led to conflicting interests. The theatre's restoration was completed in September 1987 and it was renamed Gedung Kesenen. The Rotterdam Town Council provided technical assistance under a co-operation programme between the two towns. * theatres - deterioration - interior architecture - Indonesia * Bureau Knob, St. Antoniebreestraat 69, 1011 HB Amsterdam (Netherlands). ISSN 0166-470.

7. UNDERPINNING

Grundförstärkning på husets styrkevillkor/ Consolidation of building foundations according to the strength conditions of the house, *Kulturmiljövård*, no. 3-4, 1989, pp. 8-13, ill., Swe. (K-225)

The present issue of *Kulturmiljövård* concentrates on the strengthening of historic monuments' foundations. It is based on a symposium organised in April 1989 in Linköping by the Eurocare Foundation, which is the Swedish branch of the Eureka programme. In this article Elina Antell interviews Ove Hidemark, who lectures on restoration at the Fine Arts Academy of Stockholm. Hidemark expresses her disagreement with Swedish methods of underpinning. Geotechnicians, statics experts, historians and architects have recommended methods which apply to different parts of the building but so far no one has taken an overall view. Hidemark feels that a building should be studied as a whole, a unique organism, from its foundations to its roof. The first steps should be a historic and technical investigation. An architect specialising in restoration should then take responsibility for analysing and synthesising this information. A work plan could then be established and discussed, which would offer help to avoid radical measures. In the case of cracks, for example, the solution could be a redistribution of the load towards the top, thereby avoiding systematic recourse to underpinning. * structural damage - cracks - restoration techniques - Sweden - scientific research *

Riksantikvarieämbetet, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm (Sweden). ISSN 1100-4800.



A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

threat: the inhabitants of several neighbouring villages which are to be flooded by a new dam have already moved to Chanderi; modern weaving techniques have brought prosperity, expressing itself in new kinds of buildings and of town planning which ignore the town's historic character. The "Chanderi Project" has sprung from this situation and has three themes:

combining conservation and development; increasing use of local skills, technology and materials; and moving the project from the draft stage to implementation. The study was started in June 1985 and finished in December of the same year. The author underlines the fact that the work carried out at the site since implementation began has been inspected each month, and he describes progress on each of the three themes raised in the "Chanderi Project". * case studies - urban fabric analysis - development projects - restoration of historic monuments - re-use - public awareness - India * The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 71 Lodi Estate, New Delhi, 110003 (India).

10. HOUSING

MARQUÉS, C.D., Una experiencia en la rehabilitación de viviendas, *Seminario sobre rehabilitación de viviendas en zonas históricas*, Mexico, La Habana 1987, pp. 71-78, Spa. (9940 - V.H.1071).

Housing rehabilitation in historic centres raises fundamental problems in Latin America, as its does throughout the developing world. Complex economic, social, physical and cultural criteria need to be dealt with urgently. The deterioration of historic town centres has accelerated during the 20th century. To take Havana as an example, the reasons are as follows: the oldest buildings, which are about 300 years old, are concentrated in the centre; successive remodelling has sometimes caused their ruin; the influx of population from the country has resulted in an uncontrolled increase in population; property speculation and public building have made the situation worse. In 1975 an inventory of existing structures and a draft master plan were drawn up for Havana's historic centre. It turned out that, although many colonial buildings could be restored and put to use as museums or official buildings, the crucial problem remained housing (64% was in very bad condition). An 18th-century building on the

Plaza Vieja had been modified and remodelled in the 20th century in order to make 35 small, low-budget flats. These modifications had caused grave damage to the building and the loss of many valuable features. Rehabilitation consisted in safeguarding those spaces and decorative features which had survived and the reconstruction (based on documentation) of those which had been lost. The restoration allowed for 49 flats, including several studios required by the new demands of city life. * historic towns - rehabilitation - social aspects - Cuba *

Instituto nacional de antropología e historia, Córdoba 47, Mexico 7 DF (Mexico) and/or Centro nacional de conservación/restauración y museología, Calle Cuba 610E, Sol Y luz, Habana 1 (Cuba).

11. MASTER PLANS

POWELL, K., London in the Age of the Master Plan, *RIBA Journal*, vol. 94, no. 3, 1989, pp. 44-47, ill., Eng. (K-167).

The property explosion has not improved the quality of life for the great majority of London's inhabitants. It is difficult for planners to face all the problems brought on by the city's decay; one need only mention the deterioration of public transport, the inadequacy of the roads and the disintegration of local authority services. Following the abolition of the Greater London Council, the planning of huge areas has been taken over by developers offering shopping centres and numerous community projects. This is the main theme behind the gigantic Kings Cross project, drawn up by the architectural firm of Rosehaugh Stanhope, and in the Arup Associates project for Paternoster Square which would "provide both citizens and visitors with a new place within the City ... which could provide an appropriate setting for Saint Paul's". Development work is becoming more and more complex, with each site needing a multidisciplinary team. Rosehaugh Stanhope had to guarantee rented housing, training programmes and jobs for the local inhabitants in their planning of the Royal Albert Docks. But does all this improve architectural standards? Most of the projects are described in the remainder of the article. * architectural projects - historic towns - United Kingdom *

RIBA Magazines Ltd., 39 Moreland Street, London EC1V 8BB (United Kingdom). ISSN 0953-6973.



A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

12. THEORY OF CONSERVATION

STAPLETON, I., **Varieties, Significance and Present Situation on Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage** *Importance of Cultural Heritage and its Conservation and Preservation*, ACCU, Tokyo 1989, pp. 60-76, Eng. (1993). This Australian contribution is part of a training seminar organised in Tokyo, Nara and Kyoto in 1988 by conservation specialists from Asia and the Pacific Region. It seeks to define the concept of "cultural significance" which governs conservation philosophy and practice. This concept is based on heritage, typology (archaeology, architecture, urban heritage, etc.) and draws on the feeling which places and buildings inspire today: their meaning is more or less important, more or less obvious, depending on a variety of criteria: aesthetic, religious, social, or a combination of some or all. The author discusses several conservation cases and the criteria which guided solutions. In the case of Rose Cottage, built around 1890 in Sydney, the following criteria were considered: 1) the farmhouse has the oldest wooden framework of the region, 2) it is built with unusual materials, 3) it is one of the few buildings which had remained intact since the time of the rural settlers, 4) it was associated with one of the 5 professional farmers recruited by the Governor around the year 1790, 5) the Rose family lived there until 1961, 6) it was steeped in the history and atmosphere, the feeling of being lived in, which are characteristic of a farmhouse over one hundred years old. Adopting these criteria involved preserving anything dating from before 1961, items 5 and 6 pointed to the state of the house in 1961 as the goal of the restoration work. Hence furniture, decorative features and wallpaper which have disappeared since 1961 will be reinstalled during the last stage of restoration.

* criteria - case studies - Australia - farms * Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, no. 6 Fukuromachi, Shin Juku-ku, Tokyo (Japan).

13. URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

STEVENS, A., **Indus, cultures anciennes du Pakistan**, *Nouvelles du Patrimoine*, no. 25, 1989, pp. 4-7, ill., Fr. (K-322). Between the years 2500 and 2000 B.C. the Indus civilisation flourished, building large, carefully-planned towns out of brick. There are

about one thousand sites of the same period and civilisation spreading over a vast region extending from the present-day frontier between Pakistan and Iran as far as New Delhi, and from Bombay to the North-East of Afghanistan. The imposing remains of Mohenjo-Daro, 3 km from the Indus in the river's lower valley, cover an area of 5 km in circumference. The subterranean water layers beneath the site are fed by numerous canals leading to neighbouring plantations. Their level has been rising continually since the construction of the Sukkur Dam in 1932. The water seeps up through the walls, evaporates and leaves a deposit of salt minerals which eat into the foundations and rot the walls of the buildings. As early as 1960 the Pakistani Government asked Unesco for technical assistance for a conservation project estimated at \$ 17 million, which provided for three types of action: lowering the level of the phreatic layer by pumping; diverting the course of the Indus in order to free the site from its pressure; and restoring the buildings whilst eliminating the salt. Significant progress has been made but various problems have not yet been solved definitively. * brick - deterioration - salt efflorescence - restoration works - Pakistan - international cooperation *

Nouvelles du Patrimoine, avenue Général de Gaulle 17, 1050 Brussels (Belgium). ISSN 0773-9796.

14. NATIONAL PARKS

SUMARDJA, E.A., **Siberut Reserve Impacts on Indigenous People in West-Sumatra, Indonesia, International Perspectives on Cultural Parks**, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 1989, pp. 269-273, Eng., sum. Eng., Spa., Fr., (1991). The text is taken from speeches made during the first World Conference on International Perspectives for Cultural Parks (Mesa Verde, 1984), and covers the following three broad fields: technology and conservation; tourism and usage; cultural parks and indigenous populations. The numerous contributions, all with trilingual summaries, are the work of specialists from all over the world. They present a rich comparative analysis of the difficulties encountered and the techniques or principles which have led to their resolution. The very stimulating third chapter deals with relations between indigenous populations and the park or reserve authorities, and the conditions which lead to common

management of resources. An Indonesian expert outlines the case of Siberut (an island of the coast of Sumatra) where the local population belongs to one of the most primitive cultures of Indonesia. The master plan for the conservation of Siberut was prepared by the government in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund. It was drawn up on the basis of a style of economic development which would benefit the local people of the island. The policy encourages the rational use of renewable natural resources, stimulates the self-sufficiency of island peoples and improves their traditional economy whilst respecting their culture. Siberut is today a "Biosphere Reserve" of Unesco's "Man and the Biosphere Program". * conservation of historic sites - master plans - natural heritage - Indonesia * National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013 (USA).

15. FINANCING

WELGRAVEN, A., **Subsidisation, not the only way to help conservation, New Ways of Funding the Restoration of the Architectural Heritage**, Series "Architectural Heritage, Reports and Studies", No.13, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1988, pp. 26-41, Eng. (1990)

The National Restoration Fund in the Netherlands is a state organisation in existence since 1986. It plays a major role in helping property owners to solve the financial problems involved in the restoration of their heritage. The Fund operates along banking lines, dealing with the whole range of financing problems. An integrated package offers: conversion of part of the subsidy into low-interest loans; higher tax rebates; and automatic refinancing of the funds disbursed. After a difficult start, it is now obvious that the financing of restoration work has been facilitated by a variety of private sources. For example, the Fund has become a trusted partner of the major investment houses, thus encouraging their participation in the restoration of monuments. Nonetheless, the Fund underlines the need to diversify the financing sources and to develop a partnership between the State and the private sector so as to offer proprietors a range of facilities which extends beyond various forms of subsidy. * restoration of historic monuments - private financing - public financing - subsidies - Netherlands * Council of Europe, BP 431 R12, Strasbourg Cedex 67006 (France). ISBN 92-871-1615-6.

OUVRAGES REÇUS

**SELECTION D'OUVRAGES REÇUS
AU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION
UNESCO-ICOMOS**

Relevés photogrammétriques d'architecture islamique / Photogrammetric Surveys of Islamic Architecture, Maison Tunisienne de l'édition, Icomos, Tunis 1988, 318 pp., ill., fr., ang. (9134 - Ph.179). ISBN 9973-12-000-0

Les actes du colloque organisé à Tunis en 1984 par le Comité national tunisien et le Comité international de photogrammétrie architecturale de l'Icomos, sont réunis dans cette publication qui vient de paraître. Les spécialistes de la photogrammétrie y présentent les travaux et les relevés réalisés à travers le monde sur le patrimoine islamique: de l'architecture almohade en Espagne et au Maroc jusqu'aux monuments islamiques d'Iran et d'Afghanistan, en passant par les monuments européens d'inspiration islamique tels que le Pavillon royal de Brighton au Royaume-Uni. Cette rencontre a permis tout à la fois d'établir le bilan des relevés photogrammétriques des monuments et sites islamiques effectués jusqu'à présent, d'étudier les particularités techniques de ces relevés, et de sensibiliser les responsables des monuments historiques aux possibilités que leur offrent les techniques photogrammétriques pour l'étude et la documentation du patrimoine.

Largement illustrée de relevés, cette publication regroupe les communications en français ou en anglais accompagnées de leurs résumés. * conservation of historic sites - master plans - natural heritage - Indonesia * National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013 (USA). ISBN 92-871-1709-8

Cette publication réunit les contributions des intervenants au colloque qui s'est tenu à Halifax (Royaume-Uni), du 24 au 27 octobre 88. La conception de l'urbanisme global qui, il y a quelques années faisait table rase du passé, a laissé la place à une attitude nouvelle qui consiste à conserver le patrimoine et à élaborer des politiques à partir de ce qui existe; la conservation n'est plus perçue comme un coût mais comme une composante essentielle de la vie économique de la ville, et ce n'est donc plus seulement une question matérielle qui concerne des bâtiments mais une question sociale qui concerne des habitants.

La conférence a examiné huit études de cas portant sur différentes régions d'Europe: Italie, Espagne, Portugal, RFA, France, Norvège, Suisse et Ecosse. Il ressort de ces études que certaines politiques sont indispensables pour la régénération du patrimoine dans les zones urbaines, la première condition étant d'instituer un partenariat entre les secteurs public et privé, et à l'intérieur du secteur public, entre l'Etat et les collectivités locales dont le rôle fondamental a été souligné. Ce volume est disponible en français ou en anglais.

Information: Comité tunisien de l'Icomos, 33 rue Tourbet El Bey, Tunis (Tunisie) et/ou Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

Prix: FF 40 / US \$ 7

Carouge, ville nouvelle du XVIIIe siècle, Coll. Architecture et Sites, ed. Georg, Genève 1989, 192 pp., dessins, fr. (1992). ISBN 2-8257-0167-X

Carouge, petite ville suisse bâtie à la fin du 18e siècle fait aujourd'hui partie des faubourgs de Genève. De par son passé, ce site reconnu d'intérêt national constitue un cas intéressant dans l'histoire de l'urbanisme par sa forte interrelation ville-campagne. Le format à l'italienne de ce très bel ouvrage permet de présenter les relevés systématiques des ensembles bâties considérés comme représentatifs d'une époque ou d'une architecture. L'intégralité des façades du centre historique de Carouge est présentée sous la forme d'illustrations au trait, rue après rue. Ce recense-

ment est complété par de nombreux plans et relevés, et par une analyse comparative des principales interventions menées dans le tissu urbain depuis la construction, et plus précisément entre 1940 et aujourd'hui.

Information: Georg éditeur S.A., 46 Chemin de la Mousse, 1225 Chêne-Bourg/Genève (Suisse)

Prix: FS 46 / FF 285 / US \$ 47

Denkmalpflege in Österreich, Informationschrift des Bundesdenkmalamtes, Vienne 1989, 173 pp., ill., all. (1992).

Le patrimoine culturel autrichien et les différents instruments législatifs et administratifs qui sont utilisés pour sa protection et sa conservation, font l'objet de cette publication fort bien illustrée. Le lecteur pourra ainsi prendre connaissance des principales lois en vigueur (de 1923 et 1978), des textes nationaux publiés par le Bundesdenkmalamt, — l'institut national du patrimoine —, et des textes internationaux tels que la Charte de Venise et la Convention de La Haye. Il pourra consulter la liste des institutions auprès desquelles il obtiendra conseils et orientations, la bibliographie autrichienne sur les aspects théoriques et pratiques de la conservation et l'inventaire des biens culturels, ainsi que la liste des périodiques nationaux consacrés au patrimoine.

Information: Bundesdenkmalamt, Hofburg, Saülenstiege, A-1010 Vienne (Autriche).

Conservation Today, par David Pearce, Routledge, Londres, New York 1989, 245 pp., ill., ang. (1990). ISBN 0-415-00778-X; 0-415-03914-2

Conservation Today n'est pas une réflexion sur l'état actuel de la conservation mais au contraire un historique de la conservation des édifices anciens au Royaume-Uni depuis 1975. Cette date a été choisie d'abord parce qu'elle correspond à l'année européenne du patrimoine architectural, mais également parce qu'elle représente un tournant dans les mentalités face au concept de «conservation» et marque l'apparition du mot «patrimoine» dans le langage courant. L'auteur a subdivisé son étude selon les types d'architecture (industrielle, moderne-classique, rurale ou encore religieuse, urbaine -en particulier les gratte-ciels-); il analyse les divers courants qui ont marqué l'évolution des édifices dans leur construction ou leurs fonctions, et aussi l'in-

fluence de l'architecture britannique de et vers l'étranger. Illustré de belles photographies en noir et blanc, ce livre est le fruit d'une recherche approfondie sur tout ce qui touche au bâti anglais — les planifications urbaines comme les politiques architecturales et de conservation —, sans oublier les hommes, qu'ils soient architectes ou propriétaires, et ce, depuis le milieu du siècle dernier.

Information: Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, Londres EC4P 4EE (Royaume-Uni) et/ou 29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001 (Etats-Unis).

Prix: FS 11.95 / FF 132 / US \$ 20

Patrimoine architectural: un atout pour réussir la ville/ Heritage and Successful Town Generation, coll. Patrimoine architectural, Rapports et études n° 14, Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg 1989, 125 pp., fr./ang. (1991) - V.H. 1067.

ISBN 92-871-1709-8

Cette publication réunit les contributions des intervenants au colloque qui s'est tenu à Halifax (Royaume-Uni), du 24 au 27 octobre 88. La conception de l'urbanisme global qui, il y a quelques années faisait table rase du passé, a laissé la place à une attitude nouvelle qui consiste à conserver le patrimoine et à élaborer des politiques à partir de ce qui existe; la conservation n'est plus perçue comme un coût mais comme une composante essentielle de la vie économique de la ville, et ce n'est donc plus seulement une question matérielle qui concerne des bâtiments mais une question sociale qui concerne des habitants.

La conférence a examiné huit études de cas portant sur différentes régions d'Europe: Italie, Espagne, Portugal, RFA, France, Norvège, Suisse et Ecosse. Il ressort de ces études que certaines politiques sont indispensables pour la régénération du patrimoine dans les zones urbaines, la première condition étant d'instituer un partenariat entre les secteurs public et privé, et à l'intérieur du secteur public, entre l'Etat et les collectivités locales dont le rôle fondamental a été souligné. Ce volume est disponible en français ou en anglais.

Information: Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg Cedex (France)

Distribution gratuite

BOOKS RECEIVED

A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Photogrammetric Surveys of Islamic Architecture/ Relevés photogrammétiques d'architecture islamique Maison Tunisienne de l'édition, Icomos, Tunis 1988, 318 pp., ill., Eng./Fr. (9134 -Ph.179) ISBN 9973-12-000-0

This recent publication combines the proceedings of the 1984 Tunis Symposium organised by the Tunisian National Committee and the Icomos International Committee on Architectural Photogrammetry. Photogrammetric specialists present surveys of the Islamic heritage across the world, from Almohad architecture in Spain and Morocco to Islamic monuments in Iran and Afghanistan. European monuments of Islamic inspiration, such as the Royal Pavilion in Brighton (UK), are also included. Thanks to this symposium it was possible to take stock of the photogrammetric surveys carried out so far on Islamic monuments and sites, to study the technical aspects of the surveys, and to make those responsible for historic monuments aware of the advantages of photogrammetry in the study and documentation of the heritage. This publication includes numerous surveys and combines articles in either English or French with relevant summaries.

Information: Tunisian Committee of Icomos, 33 rue Tourbet El Bey, Tunis (Tunisia) and/or Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France) Price: FF 40 / US \$ 7

Carouge, ville nouvelle du XVIIIe siècle, Coll. Architecture et Sites, ed. Georg, Geneva 1989, 192 pp., ill., Fr. (9922) ISBN 2-8257-0167-X

The little town of Carouge in Switzerland was built at the end of the 18th century and now forms part of the Geneva suburbs. Apart from its historic interest the town is also a fascinating example of urban development because of the strong town-country interactions. A very beautiful Italian layout presents systematic surveys of groups of buildings which are representative of particular periods or of a particular style of architecture. There are also street by street illustrations of the facades of Carouge's historic centre. Numerous maps and surveys and a comparative analysis of the main work carried out since its original construction (particularly of

the period from 1940 and the present day) complete the inventory.

Information: Georg éditeur S.A., 46 Chemin de la Mousse, 1225 Chêne-Bourg/Geneva (Switzerland)

Price: SF 46 / FF 285 / US \$ 47

Denkmalpflege in österreich, Informationsschrift des Bundesdenkmalamtes, Vienna 1989, 173 pp., ill., Ger. (9921)

This well-illustrated publication is concerned with the Austrian cultural heritage and the various legal and administrative measures taken for its protection and conservation. The reader may thus become acquainted with the main laws in force from 1923 to 1978, with the national documents published by the *Bundesdenkmalamt*, —the National Heritage Institute—, as well as with international documents such as the Venice Charter and the Hague Convention. The reader may consult the list of institutions offering advice and guidance, the Austrian bibliography on theoretical and practical aspects of conservation, the inventory of cultural property and the list of national periodicals devoted to heritage.

Information: Bundesdenkmalamt, Hofburg, Saulenstiege, A-1010 Vienna (Austria).

Conservation Today, by David Pearce, Routledge, London, New York 1989, 245 pp., ill., Eng. (9907) ISBN 0-415-00778-X; 0-415-03914-2

Conservation Today is not a review of the present state of conservation but a history of the conservation of ancient buildings in the United Kingdom since 1975. This date was chosen because it was European Architectural Heritage Year, because it was a turning point in attitudes towards the concept of "conservation" and because it witnessed the appearance of the word "heritage" in everyday parlance. The author has set out his study by various types of architecture: industrial; classical-modern; rural or religious; urban (skyscrapers in particular). He analyses the various trends which characterise the construction and function of buildings as well as the international influence on and of British architecture. The book carries beautiful black and white photographs and is the fruit of a thorough study of everything pertaining to British building since the middle of the last

century (urban planning and architectural and conservation policy), as well as the people involved by they architects or property owners.

Information: Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE (United Kingdom) and/or 29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001 (USA)

Price: SF 11.95 / FF 132 / US \$ 20

Heritage and Successful Town Generation / Patrimoine architectural: un atout pour réussir la ville, coll. Patrimoine architectural, Reports and Studies no. 14, Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1989, 125 pp., Eng./Fr. (9951 - V.H.1067) ISBN 92-871-1710-1

This publication draws together the contributions made during a symposium in Halifax (United Kingdom) from 24-27 October 1988. The concept of global town planning, which a few years ago consisted in doing away with the past, has given way to a new attitude which believes in heritage conservation and in the policies which take existing structures as their point of departure. Conservation is no longer considered an expense but an essential part of a town's economic life. Town planning is no longer a mere question of finance but a social function which concerns people. The conference examined eight case studies from different parts of Europe: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Fed. Rep. of Germany, France, Norway, Switzerland and Scotland. It appears from these studies that certain policies are indispensable for heritage revival in urban areas. The first requirement is a partnership between the public and private sectors while another is essential within the public sector, between the State and local authorities, who have a fundamental role to play. The book is available in both English and French.

Information: Council of Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg Cedex (France) Free of cost.

COMMUNIQUES

RESOLUTION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Résolution 916 de l'Assemblée Parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe relative aux édifices religieux désaffectés.

L'Assemblée,

1. Ayant pris note du rapport de sa Commission de la culture et de l'éducation sur les édifices religieux désaffectés, et se félicitant en particulier de l'enquête préliminaire sur la situation dans tous les pays européens;
 2. Consciente qu'un nombre considérable d'édifices religieux en Europe ne remplissent plus leurs fonctions originelles et sont donc exposés, par négligence, à la démolition ou à des transformations inopportunes;
 3. Constatant que ce phénomène résulte de divers facteurs historiques: déplacement des populations, évolution de la pratique et des habitudes religieuses, parfois aussi construction de nouveaux édifices à usage religieux;
 4. Rappelant le devoir statutaire du Conseil de l'Europe de sauvegarder les idéaux et les principes qui sont le patrimoine commun des Etats membres, patrimoine dont les édifices religieux portent témoignage;
 5. Affirmant d'autre part l'importance de la liberté de religion et de l'expression religieuse, telles que définies à l'article 9 de la Convention européenne des Droits de l'Homme;
 6. Faisant observer que les édifices religieux présentent souvent un grand intérêt architectural et historique, et rappelant qu'elle se préoccupent de longue date de la conservation intégrée du patrimoine et de l'avenir de notre passé;
 7. Estimant que, lorsqu'un édifice religieux n'est plus viable en tant que tel, des efforts doivent être faits pour lui trouver une nouvelle utilisation religieuse ou culturelle, compatible autant que possible avec l'intention qui a présidé à sa construction;
 8. Constatant qu'une église, ou tout autre édifice religieux majeur, est souvent le point focal de la vie d'une communauté et un point de repère local, et estimant qu'il faut accorder suffisamment de temps et d'encouragements à ces communautés pour qu'elles puissent redéfinir le rôle et la place de tels édifices;
 9. Rappelant à titre d'exemple que le Centre européen de formation d'artisans a commencé ses activités à Venise dans un édifice religieux désaffecté, la Scuola di San Pasquale;
 10. Se félicitant des exemples réussis partout en Europe de conservation et de protection d'édifices religieux désaffectés qui ont été judicieusement adaptés à des usages nouveaux;
 11. Invite les autorités responsables (Eglises, gouvernements et collectivités locales) à coopérer avec les organisations et experts intéressés en vue:
- a. de prendre des mesures concrètes pour préserver les édifices religieux désaffectés et leur garantir, chaque fois que possible, une utilisation appropriée;
 - b. de compléter (sur ordinateur et sous forme compatible) les inventaires des édifices religieux désaffectés, y compris leur importance architecturale et historique, et leur utilisation actuelle, et de mettre régulièrement à jour ces inventaires qui doivent également refléter l'intérêt contemporain et englober les édifices du 19e et 20e siècles;
 - c. d'assurer une protection efficace qui permette de conserver la structure et les mobiliers d'origine de ces édifices en attendant leur réaménagement;
 - d. d'éviter, sauf dans les cas présentant un intérêt architectural, historique ou commémoratif exceptionnel, la conservation des édifices religieux à l'état de ruines;
 - e. d'encourager des projets de réutilisation et de réadaptation qui ne soient pas incompatibles avec la fonction primitive de l'édifice et qui ne transforment pas de façon irréversible sa structure d'origine;
 - f. de prévoir des crédits ou des avantages fiscaux pour la restauration, la réparation et l'entretien des édifices religieux, qu'ils soient en service ou désaffectés, afin de garantir leur maintien en usage;
 - g. d'encourager une utilisation plus imaginative des édifices religieux existants;
 - h. d'assurer la fourniture de matériaux de construction appropriés, et d'encourager la recherche, les métiers et les travaux nécessaires à l'entretien permanent des édifices religieux;
 - i. d'encourager l'inclusion d'édifices religieux désaffectés dans les itinéraires culturels à travers l'Europe, et de veiller à ce que les recettes du tourisme culturel soient affectées à la conservation des édifices visités par les touristes.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Resolution 916 of the Parliamentary Assembly

of the Council of Europe on redundant religious buildings.

The Assembly,

1. Having noted the report of its Committee on Culture and Education on redundant religious buildings, and welcoming in particular the preliminary survey of the situation in all European countries;
2. Aware of the very considerable number of religious buildings throughout Europe that no longer fulfil their original function and are therefore vulnerable through neglect to demolition or inappropriate transformation;
3. Noting that this continues to be the result of historic factors such as population shifts, changes in religious practice and habits, or even the construction of new buildings for religious use;
4. Recalling the Council of Europe's statutory duty to safeguard the ideals and principles which are the common heritage of member states and to which religious buildings bear witness;
5. Asserting also importance of freedom of religion and religious expression, as set out in Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
6. Pointing out that religious buildings are often of architectural and historical significance, and recalling its longstanding concern for the integrated conservation of this heritage and to ensure a future for our past;
7. Believing that, when a religious building is no longer viable as such, efforts should be made to ensure a future use, whether religious or cultural, as far as possible compatible with the original intention of its construction;
8. Noting that a church or any other major religious building is often the focal point and central feature of a community and a local landmark, and believing that sufficient time and encouragement should be given to such communities to rediscover a common interest and future role for such buildings;
9. Recalling by way of example that the European Centre for Training Craftsmen began in Venice in a former religious building, the Scuola di San Pasquale;
10. Welcoming the successful examples throughout Europe of the preservation and protection of redundant religious buildings, through their sensitive adaptation to new uses;
11. Calls on the responsible authorities (Church, government and local) to co-operate

COMMUNIQUES

with interested organisations and experts with a view to:

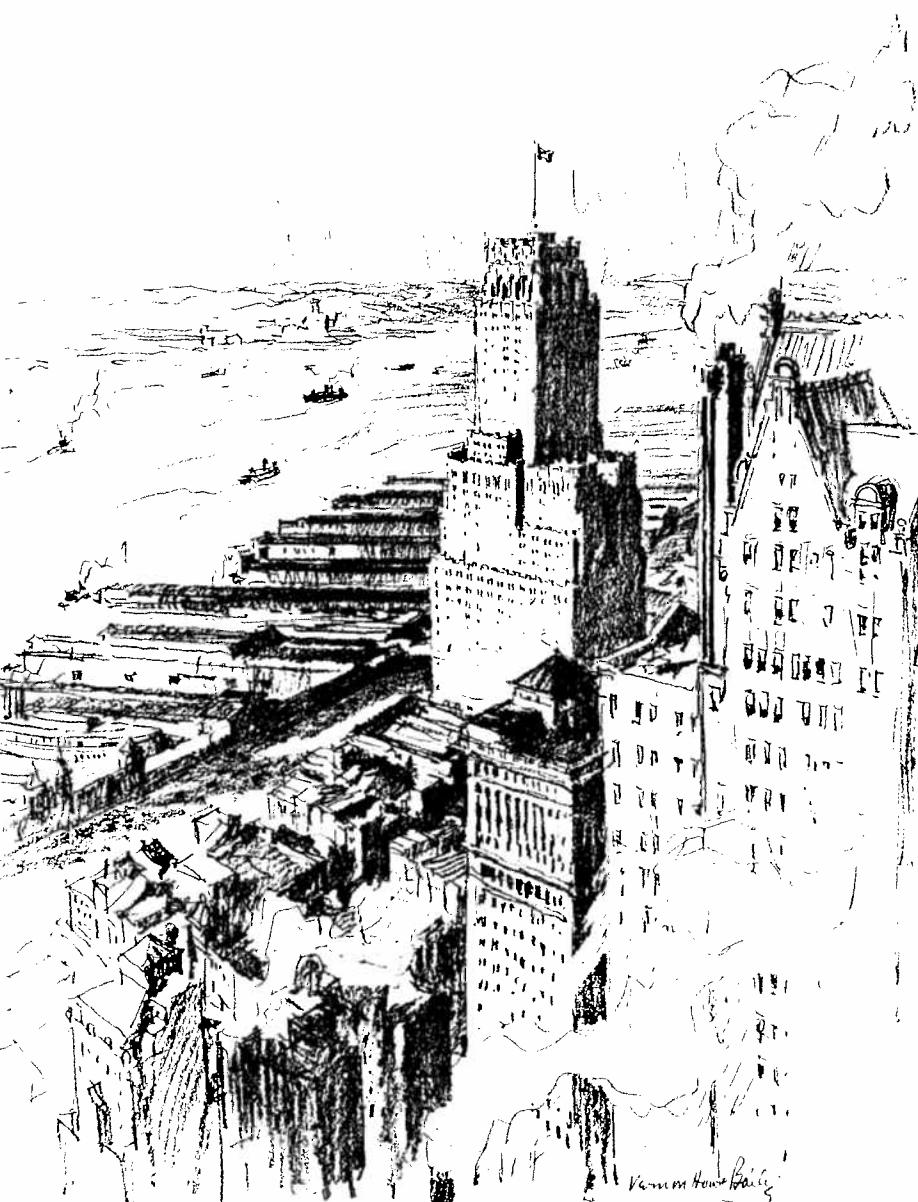
- a. taking effective measures to preserve redundant religious buildings and secure wherever possible their appropriate future use;
- b. consolidating (in compatible computerised form) surveys of redundant religious buildings, of their architectural and historical significance, and of their current use, and regularly updating such surveys which should also reflect contemporary interest and include 19th and 20th century buildings;
- c. ensuring effective protection for the survival of the original fabric and fittings of such buildings pending future readaptation;
- d. avoiding, except in cases of exceptional architectural, historic or commemorative interest, the preservation of religious buildings as ruins;
- e. promoting projects for reuse and readaptation which are not incompatible with the original function of the building and do not cause irreversible alteration to the original fabric;
- f. providing funds or tax benefits for the restoration, repair and maintenance of religious buildings, whether in use or redundant, in order to ensure they are not abandoned;
- g. encouraging a more imaginative use of existing religious buildings;
- h. assuring the supply of appropriate building materials, and encouraging the research, crafts and support work necessary for the continuous upkeep of religious buildings;
- i. encouraging the inclusion of redundant religious buildings in the redevelopment of cultural itineraries throughout Europe, and ensuring that the proceeds of cultural tourism are channelled into the preservation of the buildings tourists visit.

IBI

The International Castles Institute is organizing for 1990 a series of study tours, one or two weeks long, in the following countries: Egypt, Bavaria (F.R.G.), Auvergne (France), Hungary, United Kingdom, Sicily (Italy), Syria, etc.

The programmes will include the visit of historic monuments, castles, private houses (some of them opened exceptionally for the occasion) depending on the type of heritage found in the country.

Information: Ibi Secretariat, Castle Rosendael, 6891 Da Rozendaal (Netherlands).



IBI

L'Institut international des châteaux historiques organise en 1990 une série de voyages d'études de huit à quinze jours. Les programmes incluent la visite de monuments historiques, châteaux, propriétés privées (parfois exceptionnellement ouvertes pour l'occasion), selon les destinations: Egypte, Bavière (R.F.A.), Auvergne (France), Hongrie, Royaume-Uni, Sicile (Italie), Syrie, etc. Information: Secrétariat de l'Ibi, Château de Rosendael, 6891 Da Rozendaal (Pays Bas).

CALENDRIER / CALENDAR

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

* Events organized by or with the participation of Icomos

1989

Octobre 30-Novembre 1, Split (Yougoslavie): Atelier sur l'évaluation des sites et édifices historiques organisé par le Pap (Programme d'action prioritaire). Information: Arsen Pavasovic, Directeur, PAP Regional Activity Centre, Kraj. sv. Ivana 11, Split (Yougoslavie).

Octobre 31-Novembre 3, Athènes (Grèce): Conférence internationale organisée par l'Iccrom, le Ministère grec de la culture et l'Université nationale technique d'Athènes sur *La conservation structurelle de la maçonnerie en pierre-diagnostic, réparation et renforcement*. Information: Conférence internationale technique, Ministère des affaires culturelles, Direction de la restauration des monuments byzantins et post-byzantins, 10 place Karytsi, 105 61 Athènes (Grèce).

Novembre 1-5, Guimaraes (Portugal): 2e réunion internationale des municipalités avec centre historique sur *Les processus institutionnels et financiers, les résultats architectoniques, sociaux et économiques de l'intervention dans les centres historiques comme facteur de développement*. Information: Câmara Municipal de Guimaraes, Rua Nova 115, 4800 Guimaraes (Portugal).

Novembre 2-4, Paris (France): Journées sur la conservation-restauration des biens culturels organisées par l'Association des restaurateurs d'art et d'archéologie de formation universitaire. Information: Université Paris I, ARAAFU, 7 rue Nollet, 75017 Paris (France).

Novembre 7-10, Prague (Tchécoslovaquie): Assemblée des architectes, urbanistes et designers organisée par l'Union des architectes tchécoslovaques en collaboration avec l'IADPPNW (International Architects Designers Planners for the Prevention of Nuclear War). Information: Union of Czechoslovak Architects, Letenska 5, 11845 Prague 1 (Tchécoslovaquie).

Novembre 7-11, Paris (France): réunions du Bureau 4, de la 31e session du Comité consultatif et de la 41e session du Comité exécutif de l'Icomos. Information: Secrétariat international Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

Novembre 8-10, Grenoble (France): Colloque transméditerranéen sur Patrimoine, tradition et modernité. Information: Ecole d'architecture, 10 Galerie des Baladins, 38100 Grenoble (France).

Novembre 8-10, Avignon (France): 5e rencontres internationales pour la protection du patrimoine culturel sur le thème Patrimoine et argent. Information: RMG/Patrimoine, Nicole Leroy, Centre de Congrès du Palais des Papes, BP 149, 84008 Avignon Cedex (France).

1989

Octobre 30-Novembre 1, Split (Yougoslavie): Workshop on the Evaluation of Historic Sites and Buildings organized by the Pap (Priority Action Programme). Information: Arsen Pavasovic, Director, PAP Regional Activity Centre, Kraj. sv. Ivana 11, Split (Yugoslavia).

October 31-November 3, Athens (Greece): International Conference organized by Iccrom, the Greek Ministry of Culture and the National Technical University: *Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry-Diagnosis, Repair and Strengthening*. Information: International Conference, Ministry of Culture, Direction of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments, 10 Karytsi Square, 105 61 Athens (Greece).

November 1-5, Guimaraes (Portugal): 2nd International Meeting of Towns with Historical Centre on *Institutional and Financial Processes; Architectural, Social and Economical Results of the Intervention in Historical Centres as a Factor of Development*. Information: Câmara Municipal de Guimaraes, Rua Nova 115, 4800 Guimaraes (Portugal).

November 2-4, Paris (France): Seminar on *Conservation-Restoration of Cultural Properties* organized by the Association of University graduates Art and Archaeology Restorers. Information: Université Paris I, ARAAFU, 7 rue Nollet, 75017 Paris (France).

November 7-10, Prague (Czechoslovakia): Assembly of the Architects, Urban Planners and Designers organized by the Union of Czechoslovak Architects in collaboration with the IADPPNW (International Architects Designers Planners for the Prevention of Nuclear War). Information: Union of Czechoslovak Architects, Letenska 5, 11845 Prague 1 (Czechoslovakia).

November 7-11, Paris (France): Meetings of Bureau 4, the 31st Session of the Advisory Committee and the 41st Session of the Executive Committee of Icomos. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

November 8-10, Grenoble (France): Transmediterranean Symposium on Heritage, Tradition and Modernity. Information: Ecole d'architecture, 10 Galerie des Baladins, 38100 Grenoble (France).

November 8-10, Avignon (France): 5th International meetings for the protection of cultural heritage on *Heritage and Money*. Information: RMG/Patrimoine, Nicole Leroy, Centre de Congrès du Palais des Papes, BP 149, 84008 Avignon Cedex (France).

Novembre 15-17, Ravello (Italie): Colloque organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe sur les Mesures réglementaires régissant la protection du patrimoine architectural contre les désastres naturels en Europe. Information: Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg Cedex (France).

November 15-17, Ravello (Italy): Symposium organized by the Council of Europe on the *Regulations for the Protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Disasters in Europe*. Information: Council of Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg Cedex (France).

Novembre 17-18, Ottawa (Canada): Congrès du Comité national canadien de l'Icomos et colloque: *Education et formation*. Information: Icomos Canada, P.O. Box 737, Station B, Ottawa, ONT K1P 5R4 (Canada).

November 17-18, Ottawa (Canada): Congress of the Canadian National Committee of Icomos and symposium on *Education and Training*. Information: Icomos Canada, P.O. Box 737, Station B, Ottawa, ONT K1P 5R4 (Canada).

Novembre 18-21, Tunis (Tunisie): Colloque pour une charte alternative de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme dans le monde arabe, organisé par la revue des Etudes urbaines Tunisie-Monde arabe. Information: Revue Mujtamaâ wa Umrane, BP 409, 1000 Tunis (Tunisie).

November 18-21, Tunis (Tunisia): Symposium for an alternative Charter on Architecture and Town Planning in the Arab World organized by the review Urban Studies Tunisia-Arab World. Information: Review Mujtamaâ wa Umrane, BP 409, 1000 Tunis (Tunisia).

Novembre 20, Naples (Italie): Séminaire organisé dans le cadre du bicentenaire de la Révolution française: *Révolutions et biens culturels*. Information: Secrétariat international Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

November 20, Naples (Italy): Seminar organized within the framework of the French Revolution Bicentenary: *Revolutions and Cultural Heritage*. Information: Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

Novembre 23-25, Bregenz (Suisse): La Documentation en matière de restauration. Information: SKR Secretariat, Mme Doris Steinmann, Birchstrasse 33, 8472 Seuzach (Suisse).

November 23-25, Bregenz (Switzerland): Documentation in Restoration. Information: SKR Secretariat, Mrs. Doris Steinmann, Birchstrasse 33, 8472 Seuzach (Switzerland).

Novembre 27-Décembre 1, Paris (France): Colloque international: L'éducation et la formation initiale des jeunes au patrimoine. Information: Jeunesse & Patrimoine, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

November 27-December 1, Paris (France): International Symposium organized by Youth & Heritage: *Education and Initial Training of Youth to Heritage*. Information: Youth & Heritage, 9 avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris (France).

Novembre 30-Décembre 2, Ségovie (Espagne): 1er Congrès sur: *Villes, Patrimoine de l'Humanité*. Information: Secretaría Técnica AGENDA, c/ Escuderos 12, 40001 Segovia (Espagne).

November 30-December 2, Segovia (Spain): 1st Congress on: *Towns, Mankind's Heritage*. Information: Secretaría Técnica AGENDA, c/ Escuderos 12, 40001 Segovia (Spain).

Novembre 30-Décembre 2, Interlaken (Suisse): Conférence internationale sur L'histoire de la restauration organisée par l'Association suisse pour la conservation et la restauration, l'Association suisse des historiens d'art et le Centre national d'information pour la conservation des biens culturels. Information: SCR Secretariat, Birchstrasse 33, CH-8572 Seuzach (Suisse).

November 30-December 2, Interlaken (Switzerland): International Conference on The History of Restoration organized by the Swiss Association for Conservation and Restoration, the Swiss Association of Art Historians and the National Information Centre for Preservation of Cultural Properties. Information: SCR Secretariat, Birchstrasse 33, CH-8572 Seuzach (Switzerland).

Novembre 30-Décembre 2, Bordeaux (France): Biennale internationale du film d'architecture. Information: FIFARCB, BP 85, 33024 Bordeaux (France).

November 30-December 2, Bordeaux (France): International Biennial on Architectural Films. Information: FIFARCB, BP 85, 33024 Bordeaux (France).

Novembre 30-Décembre 2, Assise (Italie): 1er Forum international organisé par le Ministère de l'Environnement italien et l'Association Ellesse pour l'environnement sur: *Evaluation de la dégradation de l'environnement*. Information: Top Service s.r.l., Via C. Fani 14, 06100 Perugia (Italia).

November 30-December 2, Assise (Italy): 1st International Forum on: *Valuation of Environmental Deterioration*, organized by the Italian Ministry of Environment and the Association Ellesse for Environment. Information: Top Service s.r.l., Via C. Fani 14, 06100 Perugia (Italy).

CALENDRIER / CALENDAR

Novembre, Florence (Italie): 2e Congrès national sur *La restauration du bois*. Information: Ing. Gennaro Tampone, Collegio Ingegneri della Toscana, Lungarno Guicciardini 1, 50125 Florence (Italie).

Décembre 2-4, Constantine (Algérie): Colloque sur *La sauvegarde et la revitalisation des médinas* organisé par l'Institut d'architecture et d'urbanisme de l'Université de Constantine. Information: Colloque Médina, Institut d'architecture et d'urbanisme, Université de Constantine, Route d'Ain el bey, 25000 Constantine (Algérie).

***Décembre 4-8**, Paris (France): 13e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial. Information: Unesco, Division du patrimoine culturel, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris (France).

Décembre 5-6, Metz (France): Colloque organisé par l'Anah et le concours du Ministère de l'Équipement sur: *Architecture et Réhabilitation*. Information: ANAH, 17-19 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris (France).

1990

Février 2-3, Washington (USA): Colloque national organisé par l'Institut américain des architectes sur *Le rôle de l'architecte en matière de conservation historique: passé, présent et futur*. Information: AIA/AICP Director, Historic Preservation Programs, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (USA).

Février 11-16, Hilton Head, Island (USA): *Les dépôts acides: état de la science et de la technologie*. Information: Dr. Patricia Irving, Associate Director, NAPAP, 72 Jackson place NW, Washington, D.C., 20503 (USA).

Février 20-24, Marseille (France): Réunions d'experts du Conseil de l'Europe, de formateurs compagnonistes et de formateurs de personnels communaux, organisées par l'Atelier du Patrimoine et la Caisse d'Epargne des Bouches du Rhône sur: *Les métiers du patrimoine architectural*. Information: Atelier du Patrimoine, 10bis Square Belsunce, 13001 Marseille (France).

Mars 1-Décembre 15, Salvador de Bahia (Brésil): 7e cours inter-régional de *La conservation des monuments et la réhabilitation des villes historiques* organisé par la Fundação Nacional pro-Memória et le Fonds du Patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco. Information: Sylvio Mutal, PNUD/Unesco, Casilla 4480, Lima (Pérou).

***Mars 27-30**, Canterbury (Royaume-Uni): Conférence européenne sur *Le Patrimoine et le tourisme*. Information: Icomos UK, 10 Barley Mow Passage, Chiswick, London W4 4PH (United Kingdom).

November, Florence (Italy): 2nd National Congress on *Wood Restoration*. Information: Ing. Gennaro Tampone, Collegio Ingegneri della Toscana, Lungarno Guicciardini, 1, 50125 Florence (Italy).

December 2-4, Constantine (Algeria): Symposium on *Safeguarding and rehabilitation of Medinas* organized by the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning of the University of Constantine. Information: Medina Symposium, Institut d'architecture et d'urbanisme, Université de Constantine, Route d'Ain el Bey, 25000 Constantine (Algeria).

***December 4-8**, Paris (France): 13th Session of the World Heritage Committee. Information: Unesco, World Heritage Division, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris (France).

December 5-6, Metz (France): Symposium organized by Anah and the Ministry of Equipment on: *Architecture and Rehabilitation*. Information: ANAH, 17-19 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris (France).

1990

February 2-3, Washington (USA): National symposium organized by the American Institute of Architects on: *The Role of the Architect in Historic Preservation: Past, Present and Future*. Information: AIA/AICP Director, Historic Preservation Programs, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (USA).

February 11-16, Hilton Head, Island (USA): *Acidic Deposits: State of Science and Technology*. Information: Dr. Patricia Irving, Associate Director, NAPAP, 72 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C., 20503 (USA).

February 20-24, Marseille (France): Meetings of the Council of Europe Experts, of Guild and Municipal Authorities Trainers on: *Works of the Architectural Heritage*. Information: Atelier du Patrimoine, 10bis Square Belsunce, 13001 Marseille (France).

Mars 28-30, Guilford (Royaume-Uni): *La gestion des ponts*. Information: M.J. Ryall, Dept. of Civil Engineering, University of Surrey, Guilford, Surrey, GU2 5XH (Royaume-Uni).

***Mars**, Rouen (France): Colloque à participation internationale organisé par la session française de l'Icomos sur: *L'éclairage public et monumental*. Information: Session Française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France).

Avril 2-6, Florence (Italie): 11e Colloque sur *La corrosion*. Information: AIM, Associazione italiana di metallurgia, Piazzale Rodolfo Morandi 2, 20121 Milan (Italy).

Avril 9-15, Avignon (France): 115e Congrès national des sociétés savantes. Information: Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques, 3-5 boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris (France).

***Avril 26-30**, (Bulgarie): Colloque international sur les *Méthodes scientifiques de la sauvegarde de la mémoire d'une ville. Problèmes de la formation*. Information: Comité national bulgare de l'Icomos, 44 bulv. Dondoukov, Sofia 1000 (Bulgarie).

***Avril**, Adelaide (Australie): Conference sur *Le patrimoine culturel et le tourisme*, organisé par le Comité national australien de l'Icomos. Information: Icomos Australia, POBox 77, Grosvenor street, Sydney NSW 2000 (Australie).

Mai 7-9, Rome (Italie): *16e Assemblée Générale et 30e anniversaire de l'Icrom*. Information: Icrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italie).

Mai 7-12, Dubrovnik (Yougoslavie): Colloque *Les villes et la mer*. Information: M. Martin Segger, Directeur, Maltwood Art Museum, University of Victoria, POBox 1700, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2 (Canada).

Mai 27-Juin 1, Montréal (Canada): 17e Congrès sur les *Cultures et technologies*. Information: UIA, 51 rue Raynouard, 75016 Paris, ou, Architecture 90, Secrétariat du Congrès, 640 rue Saint Paul ouest, Montréal, Québec, H3C 1L9 (Canada).

May 27-June 1, Montreal (Canada): 17th Symposium on *Cultures and Technologies*. Information: UIA, 51 rue Raynouard, 75016 Paris, or, Architecture 90, Secrétariat du congrès, 640 rue Saint Paul ouest, Montréal, Québec, H3C 1L9 (Canada).

Juin, Bay of Islands (Australia): Réunion sur *La conservation des structures en bois et en étain*, organisée conjointement par les Comités nationaux australien et nouveau-zélandais de l'Icomos. Information: Australia Icomos, POBox 77, Grosvenor street, Sydney NSW 2000 (Australia).

Juillet 6-20, Colombo (Sri Lanka): Séminaire international: *Vers le second centenaire d'archéologie au Sri Lanka*. Information: Centenary Seminar Secretariat, Department of Archaeology, Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha, Colombo 07 (Sri Lanka).

March 28-30, Guilford (United Kingdom): *Bridge Management*. Information: M.J. Ryall, Dept. of Civil Engineering, University of Surrey, Guilford, Surrey, GU2 5XH (United Kingdom).

***March**, Rouen (France): International Symposium organized by Icomos France on: *Public and Monumental Lighting*. Information: French Section of Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France).

April 2-6, Florence (Italy): 11th Corrosion Congress. Information: AIIM, Associazione italiana di metallurgia, Piazzale Rodolfo Morandi 2, 20121 Milan (Italy).

April 9-15, Avignon (France): 115th National Congress of the Learned Societies. Information: Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques, 3-5 boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris (France).

***April 26-30**, (Bulgaria): International Symposium on the *Scientific Methods of Conservation for the Memory of a Town. Training Problems*. Information: Icomos Bulgaria, 44 bulv. Dondoukov, 1000 Sofia (Bulgaria).

***April**, Adelaide (Australia): Conference on *Cultural Heritage and Tourism* organized by the Australian Committee of Icomos. Information: Australia Icomos, POBox 77, Grosvenor street, Sydney NSW 2000 (Australia).

Mai 7-9, Rome (Italy): *Icrom 6th General Assembly and 30th Anniversary*. Information: Icrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italy).

May 7-12, Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia): Symposium on *The Towns and the Sea*. Information: Mr. Martin Segger, Director, Maltwood Art Museum, University of Victoria, P.O.B. 1700, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2 (Canada).

May 27-Juin 1, Montréal (Canada): 17th Symposium on *Cultures and Technologies*. Information: UIA, 51 rue Raynouard, 75016 Paris, or, Architecture 90, Secrétariat du congrès, 640 rue Saint Paul ouest, Montréal, Québec, H3C 1L9 (Canada).

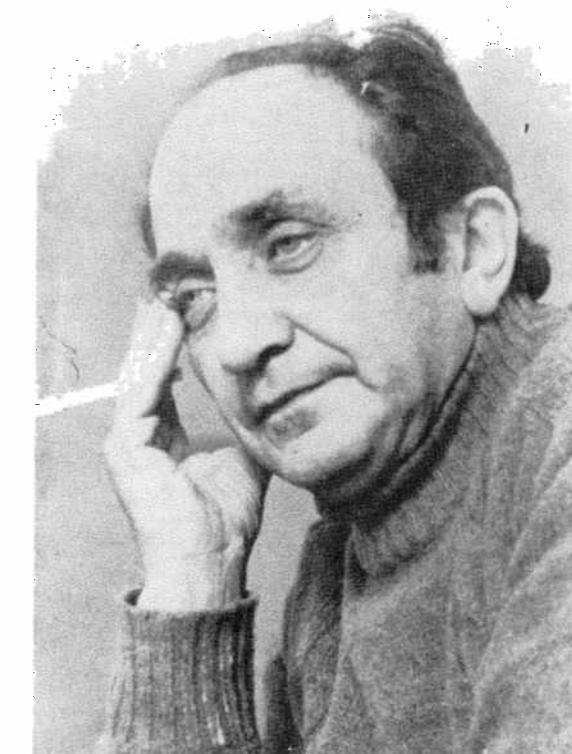
June, Bay of Islands (Australia): Joint Meeting on *Conservation of Timber and Tin Structures*, organized in collaboration by the Australian and the New Zealander Committees of Icomos. Information: Australia Icomos, POBox 77, Grosvenor street, Sydney NSW 2000 (Australia).

July 6-20, Colombo (Sri Lanka): International Seminar on: *Towards the Second Centenary of Archaeology in Sri Lanka*. Information: Centenary Seminar Secretariat, Department of Archaeology, Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha, Colombo 07 (Sri Lanka).

EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE

ALFONSO GATTO
PICARO E POETA

TRA SUD E NORD



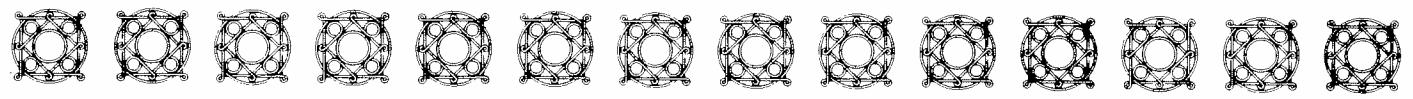
L'opera nasce dall'intenzione di dimostrare come il rapporto tra Sud e Nord sia fondamentale per comprendere, nella sua complessa completezza, la personalità e la produzione di Alfonso Gatto. Salerno e Milano rappresentano i poli privilegiati di un'esperienza, che attraversa un cinquantennio di storia nazionale, europea, mondiale: dal primo dopoguerra al secondo.

A Salerno Gatto nasce e vive l'infanzia, l'adolescenza, la prima giovinezza. La vita familiare, segnata dalla morte del fratellino Gerardo; la città, bella di vento e di costiera, si incide nella memoria dell'uomo e del poeta.

Alla scoperta della città natale si congiunge quella della capitale del Sud, Napoli, dove il giovane Gatto, grazie anche all'amore dello zio Saverio, rinomato scultore e pittore, compirà le sue prime, decisive esperienze intellettuali. Dopo Salerno e Napoli, Gatto decide di scoprire il Nord. Lascia, così, nel 1932, la casa del padre e della madre e si lancia in un'avventura, che sarà carica di futuro. Nella capitale del Nord, egli ha modo di stabilire e

coltivare le più importanti amicizie con scrittori e artisti, spesso meridionali saliti al Nord, come Salvatore Quasimodo e Leonardo Sinigaglia. A Milano prende forma la sua passione poetica e letteraria, attraverso la pubblicazione delle sue opere maggiori e un'intensa attività giornalistica. Nella città egli vive un decisivo momento della storia nazionale: quello legato alla seconda guerra mondiale, con tutto il carico di miseria e di sacrificio che essa comporterà. La doppia e diversa esperienza di Gatto tra Salerno e Milano, gli permette di valutare gli specifici apporti umani e culturali di ciascuna realtà alla difficile crescita nazionale. In tal senso la sua poesia, la sua natura riescono a saldare in unità elementi legati a differenti esperienze geografiche. Il libro, che si propone, è tutto costruito nel segno dell'unità. Una unità, che coinvolge la stessa opera di Gatto, considerato non solo come poeta, ma anche come prosatore, pittore, persino attore, nell'atto di mettersi in posa dinanzi ad un obiettivo fotografico.

1989; pp. 176; 24 ill. b/n; 12 ill. col.; f.to 17x24; L. 60.000



EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE

L'IMPOSIBLE/POSIBLE

di Federico García Lorca

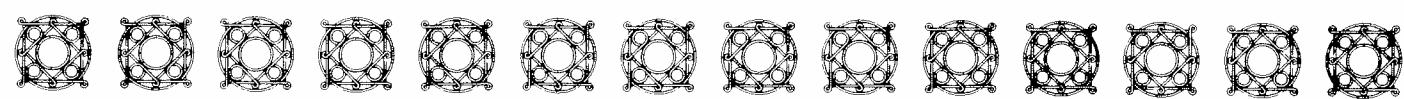
a cura di
Laura Dolfi



Poesia, teatro, musica, pittura sono le variate e convergenti espressioni della complessa personalità di Federico García Lorca che ritornano nei diciassette interventi riuniti in questi *Atti* da Laura Dolfi. Una successione di articoli diversamente finalizzati alla disamina critica, alla ricostruzione storica e testuale, all'interrelazione tra biografia e scrittura, a un più ampio confronto tra opere, generi, autori. *Suites, canciones, romances*, sonetti si affiancano così al teatro dei burattini, alla 'Barraca', ai drammi maggiori, al rapporto di amicizia con i compagni della madrilegna Residencia de Estudiantes, alla collaborazione o burrascosa dialettica con Salvador Dalí, Manuel de Falla, Luis Buñuel, a un vissuto quotidiano insomma.

costantemente trasfigurato e ricreato nell'opera (dalle filastrocche infantili all'«amor oscuro»). Un volume che, in occasione dei novant'anni dalla nascita di Lorca (1898-1936), ne ribadisce la suprema potenzialità del fare poetico, «non astrazione ma realtà tangibile», «mistero decifrabile dominato dalla virtù magica del *duende*», poesia che «non ammette indifferenza ma esige ostinata ricerca, che non è oratoria, ma colloquio intimo». Silenzio, morte, dolore, tristezza quindi come condizioni imprescindibili all'esser poeta, ma anche e soprattutto poesia come 'comprensione', «miel», «amargura», «vida», incondizionata e suprema 'possibilità'.

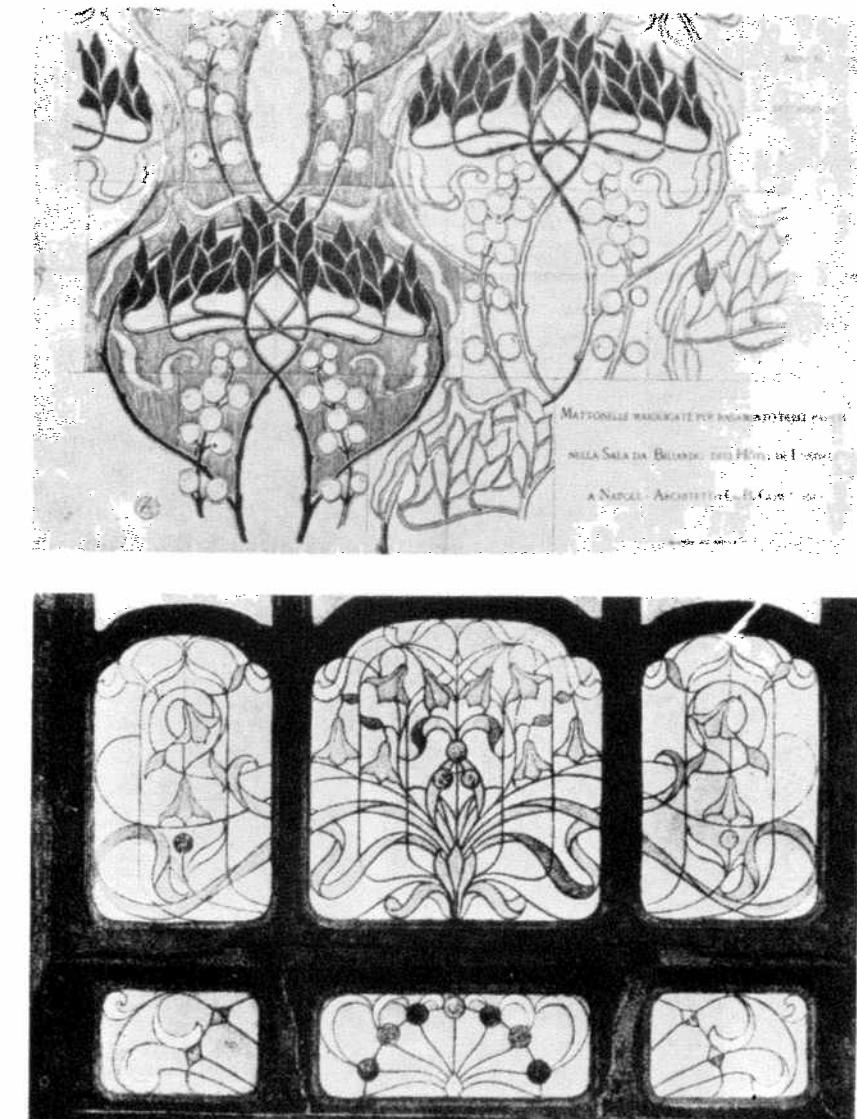
1989; pp. 344; 16 ill. b/n; 2 ill. col.; L. 35.000



EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE

Renato De Fusco

IL FLOREALE A NAPOLI

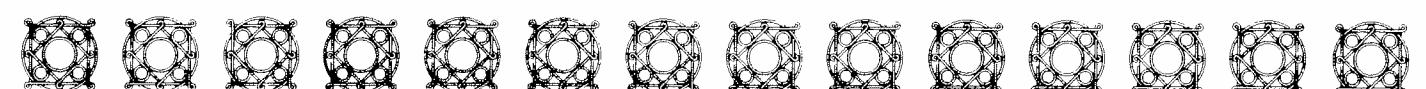
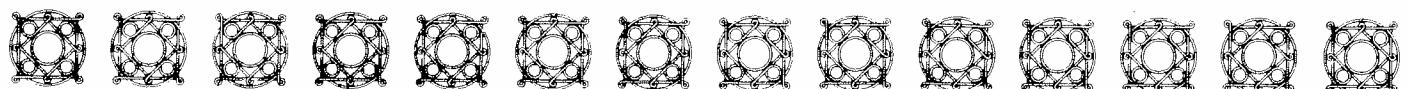


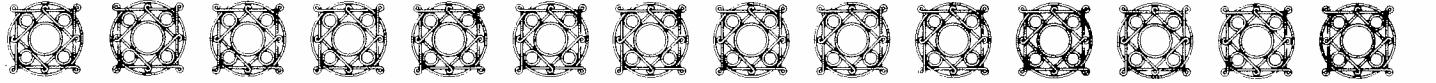
[...] Il desiderio di una maggiore consapevolezza storica, a proposito di una produzione per la quale si era creduto che bastasse il frettoloso riconoscimento di un'effimera tendenza del gusto, è anzitutto da attribuirsi al legittimo desiderio di una più precisa conoscenza delle forme che hanno preceduto il diffondersi del movimento moderno; anzi non mi pare azzardato aggiungere che il banale razionalismo estetico, con cui il movimento stesso si è affermato nel mondo, ha spesso ridotto a troppo schematiche definizioni ciò che una progredita esigenza critica ci fa oggi riconoscere quale oggetto di una più complessa esperienza...].

R. Pane

Il liberty a Napoli come espressione artistica della borghesia d'inizio secolo e non come effimero momento della storia del gusto: la riproposta di un saggio famoso arricchito da un vasto ed esauriente apparato iconografico.

1989; pp. VIII + 160; 121 ill. b/n.; f.to 20x25; L. 50.000





EDIZIONI SCIENTIFICHE ITALIANE

Ada Trombetta

MONDO CONTADINO D'ALTRI TEMPI I COSTUMI DEL MOLISE

Introduzione di
Alberto Mario Cirese



«L'opera di una vita»: Ada Trombetta ha veramente speso gran parte della sua esistenza nella raccolta del vastissimo materiale qui presentato al pubblico. L'apparato iconografico riproduce una vastissima oggettistica che spazia dai vestiti ai copricapi, dagli ori ai gioielli. Il taglio «antropologico» del volume, arricchito da una introduzione di Alberto Mario Cirese,

consente di fare il punto su di una realtà, quella molisana, fino ad oggi ingiustamente trascurata e costituisce il primo di una serie di volumi che il Centro per la Promozione della Cultura Molisana intende dedicare.

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 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, Washington 1987).

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 Hôtel 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, Washington 1987).

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^e 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.

