

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

THE FIRST DECADE  
1959-1969



ROME, 256 VIA CAVOUR

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This commemorative booklet is issued to mark the 10th anniversary in the life of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. It is severely factual in describing the origin, the current activities and the future policies of the organisation without any pretensions towards being comprehensive. The latter two sections are substantially documents adopted by the General Assembly at its 5th meeting in Venice in April 1969.

In going to press the Secretariat feel a sense of great indebtedness to those who first realised the necessity for such an organisation, to Unesco under whose aegis it came into being and to those devoted members of the "Conseil Provisoire" who in the early days gave so generously of their time and experience in supporting it in the formative period.

Inevitably, the organisation came to be known as the "Rome Centre". From the first it has been blessed with a succession of Council Members devoted to its interests, mostly friends of long standing whose deliberations, a model of their kind, have been a constant source of inspiration to the Secretariat.

For those making first contact with this work it should be stated that the *raison d'être* of the Centre is to make effective intervention in helping to solve the immense problem of preserving cultural property on a world scale. The magnitude of this task knows no limits. Likewise there is no end to the resources that might be, that are or that eventually must be called into service in its resolution, but they require coordination. It is the mission of the Centre to search out and coordinate these multifarious resources, whether offered by individuals or organisations, private, national or international.

## I. HISTORICAL

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By Hiroshi Daifuku, Head of Section for the Development of  
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## **"THE ROME CENTRE" - TEN YEARS AFTER**

**By Hiroshi Daifuku, Head of Section for the Development of  
the Cultural Heritage, U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris**

On April 27, 1957, the Government of the Italian Republic and the Director-General of Unesco signed an Agreement by which an International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property would be established in Rome. The Statutes came into force in 1958, after five States had adhered, and the Centre was established in 1959 with Dr. H. J. Plenderleith as its Director. It is useful to review the background of the Centre, its achievements and its future prospects, ten years later.

### **1) - *The Background***

The early history of Unesco must needs be summarized, with respect to its programme for the conservation of cultural property, to understand the reasons for decisions taken to establish the Centre.

In the latter half of 1942 a meeting of the Allied Ministers of Education or their Representatives was held to discuss educational matters of common interest to the United Nations. On November 1, 1945, a Conference was called in London — to which 45 countries sent delegates — to prepare for the establishment of a United National Organization for education and cultural cooperation. Understandably, at this period, the primary emphasis given was to "further the attainment of international security and peace and to advance the welfare of the peoples of the world" (Preface to the Draft Proposal). One of the principal functions of the proposed organization was to "Facilitate consultation among leaders in the educational and cultural life of all peace-loving countries". (Para. 1, of Article II of the Draft Proposals).

During the first years of its existence, a large part of Unesco's programme was concentrated on the need to establish cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communications. Contacts, disrupted by the war, had to be re-established. Hence meetings, conferences and publications played an important role in the early programme of Unesco.

Many nations were also concerned with the problem of repairing damage to monuments caused by the war. One of the early publications of Unesco, *Sites and Monuments* (vol. 1, Museums and Monuments Series, 1950), was a report of a committee of experts (October 17-21, 1949) which met to review the condition of sites and monuments throughout the world. The problems and the challenge to preserve the architectural heritage of different Member States were reviewed and analyzed.

A common problem was the lack of an adequate budget, and one idea was the possibility of obtaining, through international means, financial contributions for the preservation of sites and monuments. Thus, the General Conference of Unesco, at its 5th Session (Florence, Italy, 1950) adopted a resolution to study the possibility of adopting an international convention instituting a special tax on tourism, the proceeds of which would be used to finance an international fund for monuments. However, the use of a tax on tourists ran counter to prevailing tendencies to liberalise travel formalities and in many cases, special taxes (such as airport fees) were considered to be an important source of income for travel facilities which governments were reluctant to increase for other purposes.

When it appeared that it was not feasible, at that time to establish an international fund for monuments, the Swiss Government introduced a resolution at the 6th Session of the General Conference which suggested that Unesco should establish an international centre to encourage the study and the diffusion of technical methods of conservation and restoration instead of attempting to raise funds. This resolution was adopted by the General Conference. In deciding upon the role of the Centre, experts from various parts of the world and specialized institutions were consulted. Mr. Georges Henri Rivière (then Director of ICOM) was appointed chairman of a sub-committee of the International Committee for Monuments of Unesco for the

creation of the Centre. The members of this Committee, when discussing the proposed functions of the Centre (September 25, 1953), considered that such a body could, for example:

- a) treat major problems involved in conservation, such as lighting;

- b) call upon a wide range of specialists from different countries;

- c) provide information to countries which lack laboratories;

- d) treat problems concerned with the preservation of monuments;

- e) coordinate research and having a stronger moral authority eventually prevent badly trained conservators from undertaking restoration of important works of art.

## **2) - Functions:**

The Sub-Committee then suggested that the Centre should have four primary functions which, except for minor modifications in wording, are found in Article I of its current Statutes:

“The ‘International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property’, hereinafter called ‘The Centre’, shall exercise the following functions:

- a) collect, study and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

- b) coordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain, by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications, and exchanges of specialists;

- c) give advice and recommendations on general or specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

- d) assist in training research workers and technicians and raising the standard of restoration work”.



### **3) - *Social and Political Changes and their Effect on the Programme***

Unesco has now 125 Member States. It is useful to note that of this total forty-two States became Members during the decade of 1958-1968. Most of these were newly independent with all the attendant problems such as lack of trained personnel, need for diversifying their economies and need to establish within the shortest possible period social, political and economic goals based upon industrialization and the expectations raised with independence. Programmes to ensure "consultations" by re-establishing contacts disrupted by war were gradually changed to the diffusion of information and techniques to meet the needs of developing countries.

The first mission of experts sent by Unesco to advise on problems concerned with the preservation and restoration of cultural property took place in 1959, when, at the request of the Peruvian Government, a team was sent to advise on the reconstruction of the ancient Inca and colonial capital of Cuzco which had been severely damaged by an earthquake. In 1953-54 a budget of \$ 12.000 existed for missions of experts. In 1969-70 a budget of \$ 317.000 exists for the preservation of the cultural heritage and the development of museums under the Programme of Participation and over \$ 200.000 (for the moment) for the preservation and development of sites and monuments under the UN Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects, with every prospect of further increases in the immediate future.

### **4) - *Financial Problems of the Centre***

During its first years the Centre was fully occupied with organisational problems - staffing, creating a documentation centre, working with existing institutions and organisations to stimulate or to help coordinate research, etc. The cooperation of the International Museums Laboratory Committee of ICOM, IIC, local institutions such as the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, were invaluable. During its first four years Unesco contributed the equivalent of \$ 12.000 a year towards its expenses, and \$ 10.000 a year for the 4 succeeding years. The small number

of its Member States (5 to begin with), contributed the equivalent of 1% of their contributions to Unesco for the year 1957. As the time came for the end of Unesco's subventions, efforts were made to increase the number of its members. In the face of growing demands for its services and a small budget, the Centre did not have a financial crisis, but rather a continuing crisis to which the Director and his staff responded nobly. Dr. Frédéric Gysin, who was for many years president of the Council, worked indefatigably on the problem of members and the drive was also, of course aided by Unesco.

Many sessions of the Council were devoted to the problem of finances. It was only after considerable discussion that the Council decided to submit, to the Member States of the Centre, a modification of the basis of their contributions. Instead of having a fixed amount based upon Unesco's 1957 budget, it was decided that Member States should have their annual contribution based upon 1% of their contributions paid to Unesco during a given year. Thus the Centre would benefit by increases made to Unesco's budget by its Member States. This proposition was submitted to the General Assembly of the Centre in 1963 (in accordance with Article 6, para (f) of its Statutes). The Delegates decided to have this question referred to their respective Governments and, happily, the majority of the States voted in favour of this change.

The decision took place in time to make up for the end of Unesco's subvention and enabled the Centre to operate on a basis promising continual growth. It should be added that it was after this decision that many "donor" countries such as France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan became members. Prospects are also good as to the possibility of the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics joining soon. Rapid growth resulted, and the Council, under the Chairmanship of Professor Stanislaw Lorentz, was involved in problems resulting from expansion.

The staff of the Centre continued to contribute to the interchange of information and stimulation of research throughout this period. Its library improved with the aid of a grant from the Gulbenkian Foundation and its staff undertook missions to a number of countries to advise on the conservation of cultural

property. It also advised Unesco on the establishment of regional training centres, such as projects to train restorers and laboratory technicians in Mexico City and New Delhi.

### **5) - *Training***

As in the case of Unesco, the Centre has responded to the changing political and social conditions. The lack of personnel and shortage of training facilities — even among the so-called “developed” countries — were among the most important factors leading the Centre to cooperate in developing training programmes. A striking example is the need for architect/restorers. The individual who decides to make a career in this field first has to have a degree in architecture, and secondly acquire a wide range of differing techniques and experience in order to become qualified. The number of positions is limited and hence, in schools of architecture, enrolment tends to be small, but a large teaching staff is required.

In some countries this has resulted (as in the case of France and Japan) in a situation in which the government services responsible for the conservation of sites and monuments give courses sporadically followed by an examination and the award of a certificate for successful candidates. In other instances schools of architecture have attempted to give such courses but the problems involved (small enrolment, large staff) have proved difficult to solve. In 1965, therefore, a solution was worked out between the School of Architecture of the University of Rome, and the Centre to internationalize the course which the University had previously given, thus ensuring large enrolment and making it possible to have many lecturers come from several different countries to cover their specialities. Today, only four years later, the number of applicants coming from all parts of the world who receive scholarships from foundations, the JDR 3rd Fund in New York City, Unesco and the bilateral programme of the Italian Government exceed the openings available. The course is planned for a two year period, the first year taking up general principles, demonstrations, etc., suitable for administrators, art historians, as well as architects. The second year

is for the candidate working for a degree as architect/restorer who presents a project for examination as a thesis.

Similarly, in cooperation with the Istituto Centrale and other Italian institutions, a course is now given for the preservation of mural paintings. "Work-shop" seminars for advanced technicians have been organized for the preservation of paper and other problems so that the latest methods and materials can be widely diffused.

Conservation today, whether it involves a painting, sculpture or a building, depends upon accurate analysis of the factors contributing to deterioration and the use of the best possible methods and materials which would ensure long term preservation. Thus the laboratory, utilizing specialized techniques in physics and chemistry, has become increasingly important. Many major laboratories do have training programmes coupled with research. For the most part they are geared to take advanced students, either for refresher courses or those working for masters and doctor's degrees. With difficulty, some have also been taking care of beginners (this problem has been alleviated by the setting up of regional centres) and intermediate level trainees, to meet the needs of countries in which qualified personnel does not exist.

The Council of the Centre discussed this problem in many of its sessions. Finally, in 1965, it decided to introduce the problem to the General Assembly and to suggest that the Centre take over the role of training intermediate level trainees and the training of "monitors" (supervisory level technicians). The discussions were chaired by the President of the Assembly, the late Dr. Paul Coremans, the founder and the Director for many years of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique in Brussels. The General Assembly approved the project and invited the Government of Italy to consider the future requirements of the Centre in view of its projected expansion in training programmes. Since then, two possible sites have been considered by the Government, of which the latest is the Renaissance monument of San Michele, located on the bank of the Tiber river. The Istituto Centrale del Restauro and other Italian institutions will have part of the premises, and the Centre will have the equivalent of 4.000 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. This will enable the

Centre to have an auditorium, lecture and seminar rooms, teaching laboratories, work-shops (ateliers), documentation centre and library, offices, etc., to meet its new responsibilities. Unesco has been cooperating through the purchase of equipment and by grants for experts as lecturers.

#### **6) - *The New Premises -***

##### ***Future Prospects of the Centre***

The Government of Italy has been very generous in furnishing the present quarters of the Centre at Via Cavour. The growth of its activities and responsibilities has necessitated renting nearby apartments and converting them into a small laboratory, and to using facilities for the architect/restorers course at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro etc. The library is growing, space is needed for the accumulation of samples of building material, stones, wood and other materials used for cultural property. The requirements for new training facilities all underline the necessity for new headquarters. Much, therefore, depends upon the speed with which San Michele can be converted. With 4,000 square meters of floor space the Centre will be able to expand its programme and its influence so that it will more than live up to the goals for which it was originally established.

During the past two years, under contract to Unesco, it has cooperated with the Italian authorities, Unesco, private and governmental institutions in the Campaign for Florence and Venice. It has had a most important role to play. Conceivably, in the near future, new sources of revenue will enable the Centre to carry out the responsibilities for conservation and preservation on a much more independent scale than in the past.

The Centre has passed through its most difficult period, undoubtedly it will have "growing pains" in the next few years as adjustments will be necessary. Its future is bright.

## II. WORK IN PROGRESS, *April 1967 - April 1969*

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**ANNEX I: List of Member States and Associate Members to January 1, 1969, with their Financial Contributions**

**ANNEX II: Florence/Venice Campaign Reports**

## I. ADMINISTRATION

### 1) - *New Members*

Since the 1st January 1967, 8 new member countries have adhered to the Centre bringing the total membership to 48; (see the complete list of members and associates in Annex I).

- Thailand on February 6, 1967
- Paraguay on February 25, 1967
- Portugal on September 14, 1967
- Japan on December 19, 1967
- Iran on February 17, 1968
- Korea on December 13, 1968
- Turkey on January 2, 1968

During the same period two institutions have adhered to the Centre as associate members:

- the Lerici Foundation on April 23, 1968
- the University Museum of Contemporary Art of Sao Paolo, Brazil, on April 23, 1968.

### 2) - *Council Meetings*

The Council met in Rome and in Florence on the 10th, 13th and 15th April 1967, at Rome on the 23rd and 26th April 1968 and in Brussels on the 9th and 10th December 1968.

### 3) - *Personnel*

— Miss Marcelle Szmer was engaged from the 1st of August 1967 as a secretary and documentalist.

— Mr. Natale Proietti was engaged from the 1st of April 1968 as chauffeur and janitor.

— Mrs. Amendola, Librarian, has been taken on full time strength since January 1968.



Since the 1st of January 1969 the scale of salaries of FAO has been taken as a basis for the scale of salaries applicable to all personnel of the Centre.

The staff of the Centre since January 1, 1969 is composed as follows:

Director	Harold J. Plenderleith
Assistant Director	Paul Philippot
Scientific Assistant	Giorgio Torraca
Executive Secretary	Italo C. Angle
Accountant	Giulio Catena
Librarian	Mrs. L. Amendola
Secretaries	Miss C. Eales-Barkay Miss M. Szmer
Senior Warden	Antonio Tito
Bilingual Shorthand-typists	Mrs. Elena Fiorini-Monti Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli-Regoli
Chauffeur-janitor	Natale Proietti

#### 4) - *Publicity*

The Assistant Director accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the "Deutsche Denkmalpfleger" held from the 25th to 28th June 1967, in the course of which he gave for the benefit of the Conservation of Monuments Department of the Federal Republic an account of the work of the Centre, its structure and its activities. The text of this communication in German was published in the review "Deutsche Kunst und Denkmalpflege" and the reprints that were supplied form a useful source of information for dissemination in German speaking countries.

The same text was published in French in the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique Bulletin in 1968 and included in this case a special paragraph outlining the relations between the Centre and IRPA. The reprints of this text serve as a brochure to French speaking countries.

Mr. Giorgio Torraca published an article on the Centre and its activities in the Italian language in Italia Nostra 1968, no. 60, pages 27 to 31.

## **5) - Representation at International Meetings**

**ICOMOS:** the Director and Scientific Assistant were present at meetings of the Executive Council of ICOMOS in London on November 16th and 17th 1967 and in Paris on the 23rd and 24th January '69.

**I.I.C.:** the Director took part as President in I.I.C. meetings held in London from the 18th to 22nd September 1967 and on February 28th 1968.

**ICOM:** the Director was present at meetings of the Consultative Committee and the Executive Committee of ICOM in Paris in July 1967; he took part with the Assistant Director in meetings of the Directory Board.

**UNESCO:** the Director represented the Centre at the General Conference of UNESCO, 21st to 29th October 1968, in Paris, when valuable contacts were made in support of the programme of work being carried out by the Centre and in demonstrating the active professional help available to member countries in the field of conservation.

## **II. ACTIVITIES**

### **1) - Library and Documentation**

**1.1. Purchases.** During the period January 1st 1967 to December 31st 1968 the library acquired 296 volumes and 50 periodicals by subscription as well as 160 reprints, photocopies etc. These purchases absorbed the remains of the subvention of \$ 20.000 placed at the disposal of the Centre by the Gulbenkian Foundation, bringing the total of works and documents acquired with these funds to 3.144 by December 31st 1968. The considerable increase in acquisitions in the course of the last two years has necessitated the extension of library shelving into several office rooms.

1.2. *Card indexes.* The system of classification of cards by title has been systematically reviewed thanks to help from various specialists. Mr. J. R. J. van Asperen de Boer reviewed the whole system and formulated the basis of a close collaboration with the Central Laboratory of Amsterdam. This involves notably the exchange of bibliographical information and of photocopies and the Centre benefits by receiving the Universal Decimal Classification data of IIC Abstracts provided by the personnel of the library of the Amsterdam Laboratory. Miss F. Gallo reviewed and completed the sections: biology, microbiology, paper, skin, parchment, textiles. Mr. T. Stambolov reviewed and completed the sections: metals, ceramics, polymers and stone. Madame N. Zhamensky spent a short time in the library studying the different ways of collaborating internationally in documentation matters and in particular collaboration with the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique.

The library will continue its policy of inviting specialists in different subjects to assist in maintaining the high quality of its classification system.

A card index of specialists in various fields of conservation and of different institutions that could be useful in the study of problems in conservation is in process of formation and cards are being prepared accordingly.

1.3. *Diffusion of Xeroxcopies.* Since the end of October 1967, the Centre has rented a Xerox machine and this has enabled the library to increase its own documentation with photocopies and also to reproduce these whenever required with a view to helping others. The library of the laboratory at Palazzo Davanzati in Florence for which the Centre made Xeroxcopies of more than 150 articles (paid for by gift from the Association of Art Historians and Archaeologists of Belgian Universities) was the first to benefit from this new service.

Since October 1967, approximately 5.000 pages have been Xeroxed and sent out in answer to 59 requests from 17 different countries and from UNESCO, thus: Australia (1), United Kingdom (8), United States (18), Belgium (3), Yugoslavia (2), Denmark (2), Canada (2), Italy (1), Germany (2), India (4), Spain (1),

Hungary (1), USSR (1), France (4), Rumania (3), Norway (1), Albania (1), UNESCO (3).

Following the publication in ICOM News and in IIC News of the list of reports of the ICOM Committee of Conservation with the information that Xeroxcopies of these could be obtained from the Centre, orders for 8.000 pages were received by December 31st, 1968.

## **2) - Publications**

2.1. *UNESCO Series - Museums and Monuments*. The manual entitled "*The Conservation of Cultural Property*" edited by the Centre and Mr. Daifuku appeared during 1968.

2.2 *Rome Centre/ICOM Series*. (Eyrolles and Allen & Unwin publishers).

— "*Problems of Conservation in Museums*". Selected papers submitted to the joint meeting in New York (1965).

— The text of the French translation of G. Massari's "*Risanamento igienico dei locali umidi*" will take its place in the series published by Eyrolles.

— The text of Mme. Flieder's "*La Conservation des Documents Graphiques*" was handed to the editor in December 1968 and is due to appear in book form by the end of 1969.

— Mr. Philippot has written the chapter dealing with conservation for the ICOM publication "*La Formation du Personnel des Musées*" that will appear with the support of the Smithsonian Institution.

— Mr. Philippot has continued with Mr. P. Mora editing the work entitled "*La Conservation des Peintures Murales*", the French text of which should be in the hands of the editor by December 1969.

## **2.3. Other works within the Rome Centre ICOM Series that have appeared since 1959**

— International Inventory of Museum Laboratories and Restoration Workshops, 1960.

— Climatology and Conservation in Museums, by R. Sneyers, H. J. Plenderleith and P. Philippot, 1960.

— Conservation of Mural Paintings in different countries, by P. Philippot, 1960.

— La Lutte contre les insectes ravageurs des oeuvres d'art en bois sculpté, by R. Deschiens et Ch. Coste, 1961.

— Synthetic Materials used in the Conservation of Cultural Property, by R. Feller, G. Thomson, A. van Schendel and A. E. Werner, 1963.

— La Conservation des Antiquités et des Oeuvres d'Art, by Harold J. Plenderleith, translated into French by P. Philippot. Editions Eyrolles, Paris 1965.

— L'Altération des Pierres Calcaires comme Matériaux de Construction, by G. Iniguez, translated from Spanish into French by J. Stichelbaudt, Editions Eyrolles, Paris 1967.

#### *Works published separately*

— Controlled Environment for Works of Art in Transit, by Nathan Stolow, Butterworths, London. Published with the help of a grant from UNESCO, 1966.

#### **2.4. Contributions to IIC Abstracts (AATA)**

Dr Giorgio Torraca is now the regional editor for Italy of IIC (AATA) abstracts and has contributed a large number of Italian bibliographical entries during 1967 and 1968.

#### **2.5. Creation of an International Committee for the Coordination of Publications on Conservation**

After lengthy and delicate negotiations, it has been possible to establish this Coordination Committee composed of representatives of the Centre (P. Philippot), I.I.C. (G. Thomson), ICOM (J. R. J. van Asperen de Boer), and ICOMOS. Its function is to consider all the different manuscripts on conservation proposed for publication and to examine together the various possibilities as regards placing them most effectively.

### **3) - Training of Specialists in Conservation**

In accordance with decisions of the previous General Assembly, emphasis has been laid upon this sector of activities.

#### **3.1. Annual Course of Training in Conservation of Monuments, - Rome Centre / Rome University.**

Organised with the Faculty of Architecture of Rome under the direction of Professor De Angelis d'Ossat. During 1966-67, this course was attended by 27 students from 14 countries as follows: Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Columbia, Spain, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Philippines, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia. In July 1967 at the end of their 2nd year, 4 students presented themselves for examination at the Scuola di Perfezionamento per lo Studio dei Monumenti and were awarded diplomas by the University.

During session 1967-68, 42 students attended the course from 21 countries as follows: Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Chili, Columbia, Spain, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

This particular course of training was begun in 1965-66 and has attracted in all 140 students from the following 47 countries:

Austria, Afghanistan, Argentina, Germany, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chili, Columbia, Denmark, Spain, United States, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Irak, Italy, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, UAR, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia.

Of these students thirteen were eventually examined and received the diploma of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Rome.

The organisation of the practical work, the seminars and the guided visits has been considerably improved by the regular assistance of two former students, Messrs. G. C. Spagnesi and

T. Marasovic. Otherwise the programme and proceedings seem to have attained a satisfactory equilibrium. A brochure dealing with the course was prepared, presented and disseminated in the Spring of 1968.

Several former students now occupy positions of responsibility in the field of conservation of monuments or in training courses related thereto.

### ***3.2. Course of Training in the Conservation of Mural Paintings, - Rome Centre / Ist. Cent. del Restauro.***

This course was initiated on March 4th - June 30th, 1968, in conjunction with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro which has been responsible for its scientific direction. Ten restorers were accepted for training during its first year of existence covering the following countries:

Germany, Columbia, Spain, U.S.A., France, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Thailand.

The training comprised 35 hours of exposition and discussion followed by a month of demonstrations, and practical exercises held in the Istituto, followed by 2 months of practical work at Ninfa and in the Castle at Sermoneta through the kindness of the owners Mr. Hubert Howard and the Princess Caetani.

This course will be repeated in 1969 and 1970.

### ***3.3. Seminar on the Conservation of Paper and Books, - Rome Centre / Ist. di Pat. del Libro.***

This seminar was organised from 7th-19th October 1968 in collaboration with the Istituto di Patologia del Libro. It comprised about 35 hours of exposition followed by discussions and 8 hours of practical demonstration work and was terminated by a visit to the National Library of Florence where the students were shown conservation activities in progress devoted specially to materials rescued from the floods of November 1966.

This seminar attracted 25 specialists and students from 11 countries as follows: Germany, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Italy, U.S.A., Nigeria, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania and United Kingdom.

### **3.4. *Course of Training in the Examination and Conservation of Cultural Property, - (IRPA), Brussels / Rome Centre.***

As in the past, the Centre has supported during 1967 and 1968 this training course organised for students in Brussels by the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique. Dr. Torraca gave a series of lectures on solvents and Mr. Philippot on the theory of restoration. In 1968 the students were drawn from among restorers, laboratory specialists and museum curators and this made an interesting group.

### **3.5. *Symposium on the Training of Museum Personnel, - UNESCO / Rome Centre***

Mr. Philippot prepared a document on the training of restorers and laboratory specialists in response to an appeal from UNESCO for its international conference organised in Algiers from April 1st to 13th 1968.

### **3.6. *Scholarships***

Decided progress can be recorded here. For 1967 and 1968 UNESCO scholarships made it possible for students to attend the special training course in the restoration of monuments, 1967 and 1968.

The Italian Government, for its part, raised its quota of scholarships from 30 to 50 months for the academic year 1968-69.

The J. D. Rockefeller 3rd Fund paid to the Centre a quota of \$ 19,380 for sessions 1967-68 and 1968-69, this money to be used exclusively for scholarships in favour of students from Asia wishing to specialise in conservation. Thus:

- Mr. Piron Ginagaroen, architect (Thailand)
- Mr. R. K. Karunaratne, architect (Ceylon)
- Mr. Sadam Oung, architect (Cambodia)
- Mr. Ahmad Nabi Khan, archaeologist (Pakistan).

The funds set aside in the Budget of the Rome Centre under the title "*to complement bursaries*" have proved to be of great value in that immediate assistance could be forthcoming where national bursaries proved to be inadequate and where a supple-



mentary sum was necessary in order to allow students to finish the various courses arranged by the Centre.

Regular assistance has been accorded as in the past to UNESCO scholars studying in Italy in the field of conservation.

The bursaries placed at the disposal of the Centre by the Italian Government have been allocated as follows:

*Academic year 1967-68*

- Miss Marie-France Racine (France) 8 months
- Mr. J. Voskuil (Netherlands) 8 months
- Miss Liliane Vandenberg (Belgium) 2 months
- Mr. Fritz Buchenrieder (Germany) 2 months
- Miss Marie Hadzi Jordanova (Yugoslavia) 4 months
- Mr. Jochen Seebach (Germany) 3 months
- Mr. Wolfgang Heyder (Germany) 5 months
- Miss A. Janowska-Szulz (Poland) 6 months

*Academic year 1968-69*

- Mrs. Else van den Vossen Delbrücke (Netherlands) 1 month
- Mr. Franz Röckel (Austria) 1 month
- Mr. Jonathan Olushegun (Nigeria) 1 month
- Miss Margarita Manzano Cavelo (Spain) 1 month
- Mr. Wolfgang Götzinger (Austria) 4 months
- Mr. Klaus Endemann (Germany) 4 months
- Mr. Wolfried Brandt (Germany) 1 month
- Miss Nicole Leromain (France) 4 months
- Mr. Ivan Sperling (Czechoslovakia) 5 months
- Mrs. Sanda Ileana Negoescu (Rumania) 6 months
- Mr. Mohammed Farid El Shabouri (UAR) 6 months

*Complements to scholarships* have been given to the following in 1967 and 1968:

Miss Dallaporta (Greece), Mr. M. J. Cama (Mexico), Mr. H. Kurvers (Netherlands), Mr. Kolaric (Yugoslavia), Mr. J. Kostic (Yugoslavia), Mr. Mahalarios (Greece), Mr. Rosic (Yugoslavia), Mr. J. Seebech (Germany), Mr. J. Voskuil (Netherlands), Mr. S. Vucenovic (Yugoslavia), and Mr. H. Wagenaar (Netherlands).

*Scholarships granted by the Italian Government and allocated by the Centre since its foundation.*

Since 1961, the Centre has granted to young students who wish to train in restoration or specialise in any particular field a total of 46 scholarships corresponding to 233 months in Italy.

The Centre has given continued support to beneficiaries from the following 25 countries:

Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Spain, France, Ghana, Iraq, India, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, UAR, Rumania, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.

#### ***4) - Promotion and Coordination of Research***

The Centre has been able to provide active help in many ways in promoting or coordinating research.

Work has been either given to specialists or the staff has itself taken part in working groups or helped to organise the meetings of experts. The main subjects of study have been: humidity in buildings, conservation of stone, of unbaked bricks, of mural paintings and of polychrome sculpture. Comments on these enquiries are given below.

##### ***4.1. The Problem of Humidity in Buildings***

Obviously, most of the work under this heading has come within the programme of the International Campaign organised by UNESCO for the Preservation of Florence and Venice.

The Venice works are based upon studies being carried out by Ings. Massari and Vos, retained by the Centre for these enquiries.

Ing. Massari with his collaborators has studied the problems of humidity in Venice in their relation to cultural property. His conclusions are contained in a series of reports and he is responsible for the scheme for controlling the conditions in the Church of S. Maria dei Miracoli elaborated in company with the Superintendent of Monuments in Venice.

The Vos project is concerned with making a continuous measurement of humidity over a period in a complex structure by means of a piece of equipment which is new and automatic. This work being carried out in the Church of S. Sebastiano was commenced on the 1st of October 1968 and will finish on the 30th of September 1969.

In collaboration with the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy) the Centre has organised a series of tests of the electro-drainage method of drying walls as carried out by Ing. Moraru. This experimental work was commenced in September 1968 and will continue into 1969.

#### **4.2. *Unbaked brick***

A research group has been established in collaboration with the Iraq Government, the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Turin and the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique of Brussels.

The Centre has appointed a young chemist to work in this group on the analysis of samples taken from the monuments and of test material that has been impregnated.

The Centre has engaged another chemist to work at the University of Turin and has organised meetings of the group, one in Rome and two in Turin.

#### **4.3. *Stone***

For the Joint Stone Committee of ICOM/ICOMOS/Rome Centre, Dr. Torraca has prepared the basic report on ageing tests.

By request of the Italian Government, Dr. Torraca has participated in works of the Commission on the conservation of the stone of Ferrara Cathedral; he has prepared a general statement on the alteration of stone and methods of treatment.

#### **4.4. *Mural Paintings***

For the ICOM working group on mural paintings, Messrs. Mora and Philippot have continued writing and illustrating their

work on technique and conservation. Research is being carried out on the history of techniques, fixatives and new supports. This study of the combined alteration of materials employed in restoration has been brought to a conclusion; the report on this subject will be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the ICOM Conservation Committee.

Dr. Torraca has participated in the work of the group studying the conservation of Etruscan tombs at Tarquinia, by special request of the Italian Government.

#### ***4.5. Polychrome Sculpture***

Mr. Philippot prepared an introductory report on the conservation of polychrome sculpture for the Joint Meeting of the Laboratories and Sub-Committee of Paintings held in Brussels from 6th-13th September 1967, and as a consequence was invited to coordinate the work of a group of specialists in this field under the aegis of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

#### ***4.6. Visits to Laboratories***

In order to strengthen the bonds between the great national laboratories, the scientific assistant visited the British Museum laboratory from the 25th to 27th September 1967, the Central Laboratory in Amsterdam on the 15th and 16th September 1967, the Laboratory of Construction Materials of TNO, Delft on 21st and 22nd May 1968, and the Laboratoire du Service de Conservation des Monuments, Prague on the 16th October 1968.

#### ***4.7. Organisation of Meetings of Specialists***

The Centre has contributed to the work of the various international committees that have been organised by IIC, ICOMOS and ICOM.

IIC: Three experts financed by the Centre were able to attend the London IIC Conference on "Climatology in Museums".

**ICOMOS:** The Centre was represented at and helped with the practical organisation of the Conference on "Humidity in Monuments" held in Rome from 11th to 14th October 1967.

**ICOM:** The Centre assisted with the organisation of the Joint Meeting of ICOM for Laboratories and the Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings which was held in Brussels from 6th-13th December 1967, working with the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique and Mr. J.R.J. van Asperen de Boer. Thanks to the reorganisation by which these Committees were replaced by one Committee on Conservation, the accent has been placed on the interdisciplinary character of restoration. The programme of the new Committee is based upon a coordination of the activities taking place in different countries in the field of conservation.

#### **5) - *Contribution of the Centre to the Florence Venice Campaign***

In 1967 and 1968 the principal mission of the Centre has been to work towards a coordination of assistance in Florence and Venice, thanks to funds placed at its disposal by UNESCO. Reports of these activities have been made to UNESCO in 1967 and 1968. (see Annex 2)

#### **6) - *Missions***

##### **6.1. *Missions carried out by the scientific staff***

The Director carried out a mission for UNESCO to Honolulu where he remained from 4th to 24th May 1967 to conduct a course of training in conservation as part of the museum's programme organised by UNESCO for the Pacific Region. He then proceeded to Ottawa where he took part from the 25th to 28th May 1967 in the Conference of the American Group of IIC, speaking on the advantages of collaboration in the conservation world. From the 7th to 11th June 1967 he took part in a sym-

posium organised by the Baptist College, Houston (Texas) by the National Trust for Historic Preservation on the subject of "Architecture and the Arts". From 12th to 14th June he went on to Washington to arouse the interest of the American authorities in joining the Centre and he gave a lecture by invitation at the Smithsonian Institution on the work carried out to save Florence after the flood (missions subsidised by UNESCO and American Funds).

The Director also took part in a symposium on "Classical Bronzes" on the 29th November and on to 4th December held at the Fogg Museum of Art in Boston. He then went on to New York and on 5th and 6th December took part in the Consultative Council of the Conservation Centre of the University of New York; then on to Washington where he again urged the adhesion of the United States to the Centre and lectured by invitation at the Smithsonian Institution on 6th-8th December 1967 on "Venice".

From 9th-16th June 1968 the Director took part in a Conference of ICOMOS in Tunis on the conservation of medinas in the Mediterranean world and from September 8th-14th with Messrs. Philippot and Angle he attended a Conference at Pistoia organised by UNESCO on the training of architect restorers.

The Assistant Director has taken part as organiser and secretary of the ICOM Committee of Conservation in a meeting of Japanese and European restorers interested in the conservation of oriental paintings on silk and paper. This meeting took place in Tokyo and Kyoto on 27th November - 13th December 1967 and was financed jointly by the Japanese Government, UNESCO and ICOM. Close relations were established with the Japanese specialists immediately prior to the adhesion of Japan to the Centre. On return he stopped off in Bangkok with Mr. Paolo Mora and they were able to advise the restorers of the National Museum on matters concerning the conservation of mural paintings. Mr. Philippot also took part in a symposium organised by UNESCO on the 1st-13th April 1968 in Algiers on the Training of Museum Personnel as mentioned in Par 3.5.

In addition he carried out a visit to Spain from June 22nd to 7th July 1968 in order to make contact with the Instituto

Central de Conservacion de Madrid. On this occasion he lectured on "Les problèmes critiques actuel de la restauration".

Dr. Giorgio Torraca took part at a meeting organised by UNESCO on the protection of cultural property menaced by public and private works (Paris, March 1968); also at the ICOMOS meeting on photogrammetry (Paris, July 1968) and at a symposium on the survey of monuments (Prague, October 1968).

## ***6.2. Missions of the Executive Secretary and the Librarian***

Mr. Angle took part in a conference at Avignon (30th August - 4th September 1968) organised by the Council of Europe on the "Défense et la mise en valeur des sites et ensembles d'intérêt historique et artistique".

Mrs. Amendola carried out missions to collect information in Belgium and in the Netherlands (4th-18th March 1968) and in Denmark (1st-10th October 1968).

## ***6.3. Emergency Missions***

Since the General Assembly's approval of the proposal that the Centre should carry out emergency missions, two such missions have been undertaken within the period under review. Mr. L. Maranzi with financial help from the Smithsonian Institution was sent to Ceylon to restore the frescoes at Sigirya which had been badly damaged by vandals, and Mr. R. Boenni was sent to Lisbon to help restore paintings damaged by the flood in the collection of the Gulbenkian Foundation.

In each of these emergency cases the Centre's action consisted in choosing and briefing an expert and in sending him out with the appropriate equipment as rapidly possible, paying fees where applicable.

## ***6.4. Summary of missions carried out by Centre staff since 1959***

In order to give a clearer picture of the work of the Centre, we list here below all the missions carried out by the scientific staff of the Centre or by experts chosen for specific tasks by the Centre, since its creation in 1959.

1960: *Finland*  
*USSR*  
*Poland*  
*UAR*

Conservation of Egyptian antiquities in the Cairo museums and Beni Hassan.

*Lebanon*

Conservation of an ancient Druse house; development of the Beyrouth museum laboratory.

*Syria*

Technical advice given to the laboratory of the Damascus museum; conservation of two Roman parade helmets.

*Jordan*

Technical advice on archaeological monuments.

1961: *Netherlands*

Consultation on the means of saving the wrecks found in the Zuiderzee.

*Bulgaria* 14-24 June

Conservation of the Boyana mural paintings, the Kazanluk tomb, conservation problems in various museums.

*Rumania* 25-30 June

Conservation of the large mosaic at Costanza, the "Tropaion" of Trajan at Adamklassi and graffiti at the Church of Bassaravi. Symposium at Bucarest on conservation problems and the constitution of a laboratory there.

*South Korea* (UNESCO mission carried out by the Director) 15 July - 19 Aug.

Suggestions for the conservation of some 50 monuments.

*Pacific Science Congress* - 24 Aug. to 4 Sept.

The Director attended the Xth Pacific Science Congress Honolulu.



1962: *U.A.R. (Egypt)* - 6 Jan to 4 Feb.  
The Director took part in technical work for Nubia.

*Israel* - February

At the request of the Ministry of Education, the Director studied various conservation problems in museums and at archaeological excavations.

*Austria* - 3-6 March

At the request of Prof. Demus, the Director gave a consultation on the cleaning and conservation of liturgical objects of the 11th and 12th century.

*Jordan* - 19-24 March

Invited by the American School of Oriental Research and the Palestine Archaeological Museum, the Director made suggestions on the conservation of the dead sea scrolls and presented a report on the conservation problems of the museum's manuscripts.

*Tunisia* - 11-13 April

*UNESCO Mission:* the Director and Dr. P. Coremans visited the museums and archaeological sites in Tunisia and proposed methods of conservation for the works of art of the country. They also suggested that a special technical department should be created under the appropriate authority.

*Morocco* - 13-21 March

*UNESCO Mission:* the Director and Dr. F. Gysin visited the archaeological sites and principal museums in Morocco and made suggestions regarding the conservation of various collections.

*Poland* - 7-17 June

On the occasion of the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw National Museum, the Director was invited to visit museums and monuments in Poland.

*Germany* - 16-22 May

The Assistant Director collected information on the various problems regarding the conservation of mural paintings and polychrome sculptures in Bavaria.

*Austria* - 23rd May - 3rd June

At the invitation of the Bundesdenkmalamt, the Assistant Director held a conference in Vienna on the restoration of paintings and visited the restoration work-shops and various monuments in the course of being restored.

*Yugoslavia* - 15-21 July

The Assistant Director examined the problems of conservation of mural paintings.

*Italy* - Venice 22-24 May

The Executive Secretary represented the Centre at the International Conference on new technical methods, legislation and archaeology organised by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche and the Lerici Foundation.

1963: *Sudan* - 13th Dec. - 1st Jan.

Consolidation and protection of the stone and paintings preparatory to the transfer of the Buhen and Aksha temples to Khartoum.

*Hungary* - 10-27 May

The Director visited the principal museums and archaeological sites; consultation with the competent authorities on the conservation of cultural property.

*France* - September

Participation in the discussions of the commission of experts charged with the study of the means to stop the growth of algae which threaten the preservation of the prehistoric paintings in the Lascaux caves.

*United Kingdom* 12 Feb.

The Director took part in the works of the International Commission charged with the study of the restoration of the cartoon of the Virgin and Child with Saint Anne by Leonardo da Vinci.

- 1964: *Pakistan* 6-21 Jan.  
*UNESCO Mission:* examination of the archaeological site of Mohenjo Daro.
- India* - 22 Jan. - 5 Feb.  
Visit to the National Museum and its laboratory; discussion with the authorities regarding the development of the laboratory and the organisation in India of training for specialists in conservation.
- Mexico* - 15-25 Sept.  
*UNESCO Mission:* organisation of a Regional Centre for the training of specialists in conservation.
- Albania* - 1-15 Sept.  
*UNESCO Mission:* (Director and Assistant Director)
- Germany*  
Mission of the Assistant Director and Mr. Paolo Mora to Regensburg and Frauenchiemsee.
- Austria*  
Mission of the Assistant Director and Mr. Paolo Mora to Lambach and Millstaad.
- Israel*  
Mission carried out by Mr. L. Maranzi.
- 1965: *United Kingdom* - 14-20 May  
Consultation regarding the conservation of a Renaissance bronze fountain at the request of the National Trust.
- Malta* - 29 May - 5 June  
*UNESCO Mission:* conservation of monuments.
- United States* - 2 Sept. - 14 Oct.  
Technical consultations on visiting Colonial Williamsburg; participation at the Boston seminar on the application of science to the examination of works of art.

*Turkey* - 18-30 Nov.

Consultation at the invitation of the Turkish Government on the conservation of neolithic mural paintings.

*Greece* - August

Archaeological excavations at Kanchreai.

1966: *Greece* - 10-17 July

Consultation on the conservation of archaeological objects and sculptures of the Parthenon, at the invitation of the British Council.

*India* - 17-28 Feb.

Participation at the UNESCO Seminar on the training of museum technicians and direction of a special 3 day seminar for 40 conservation technicians.

*Bulgaria* - 2-10 May

Commission of experts organised by the Centre at the request of UNESCO for the conservation of the tomb at Kazanluk.

*U.A.R.* - 4-8 Sept.

Consultation on the state of preservation of objects from the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amon and the Kheops funeral boat.

*Czechoslovakia* - 1-10 June

Participation at the symposium on the paintings of the Gallery of the Prague Palace.

*Cyprus* - 6-23 Mar.

*UNESCO Mission:* with Arch. F. Minissi.

*Italy* - 10-12 Oct.

Ferrara: examination of the alteration of the stone of the Ferrara Cathedral.

## **7) - *Information by Correspondence***

Information given by the Centre in answer to specific questions has been either of a technical or bibliographical nature. Some the more important technical question treated by correspondence during 1967 and 1968 are the following:

### **7.1. *Technical questions***

- Mrs. Gomez Ferreira, Gulbenkian Foundation, Portugal:
  - Fumigation Chamber.
- Poldi Pezzoli Museum, Milan, Italy:
  - Conservation of mother of pearl, arms and armours.
- Mr. Vall, United Kingdom:
  - Conservation of slides.
- Mr. Corbara, Italy:
  - The possible use of violin varnishes for the conservation of mural paintings.
- Du Pont de Nemours, Switzerland:
  - Weed killers used at Pompei.
- Prof. B. Molajoli, Director General of Fine Arts, Italy:
  - Air pollution in Italian towns and its effect on the conservation of cultural property.
- Mr. Karageorghis, Fine Arts, Cyprus:
  - Treatment of archaeological bronzes.
- Mme. G. Tripp, Bundesdenkmalamt, Austria:
  - Spontaneous combustion in a tomb.
- Mr. Torres, Mexico:
  - Chichen Itza pottery - Mirador Codex.
- Mr. G. Wright, India:
  - Treatment of stone at Tiruchirapall.
- Laurentian Library, Florence:
  - Conservation of the Justinian Pandects.
- Arch. S. Diaz Berrio and colleagues:
  - Restoration of the Cathedral at Mexico damaged by fire.

## 7.2. *Bibliographical questions*

The following bibliographical questions have been received:

- Mr. A. L. Pegoraro, Museu Paulista, Brazil:
  - Restoration of paintings and graphic documents.
- Mr. Saidah, Lebanon:
  - The use of ultra-violet and infra-red rays in archaeology.
- Mr. B. Ringström, Sweden:
  - Alteration and conservation of stones in architecture.
- Palazzo Davanzati, Florence:
  - General methods of restoration.
- Prof. Gebhart, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Germany:
  - Conservation of wood used in architecture.
- Mr. F. T. Mannheim, Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Woods Hole, Mass. USA:
  - Iron.
- Mr. S. Abdul Hak, UNESCO, Paris:
  - Theory of the restoration of monuments.
- Course on the specialisation of the conservation of monuments:
  - History of the restoration of monuments; urbanism and sites.
- Mr. L. Majewski, New York University:
  - Dr. H. J. Plenderleith's bibliography.
- Dr. S. Ciruzzi, Istituto di Antropologia ed Etnologia, University of Florence:
  - Conservation of ethnographical objects.
- Prof. De Rosa, Rome:
  - Forgeries.
- Arch. Santoro, Naples:
  - Urbanism.
- Mde. J. Murette, Louvre, Paris.
  - Climatology.
- Prof. M. Cantucci, Siena:
  - Legislation for the protection of cultural property.

- Prof. B. Molajoli, Director-General of Fine Arts, Italy:  
Pollution of air in general.
- Sr. Manuel del Castillo Negrete, Paul Coremans Training Centre, Mexico:
  - Systematic classification of bibliographies and list of publications purchased by the Centre.
- Mr. M. Vunjak, Yugoslav Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments:
  - Installation of an archaeological site museum.
- Sr. A. Diaz-Martos, Instituto Central de Conservacion, Madrid, Spain:
  - History and theory of restoration.
- Mr. C. Erder, Middle East University, Turkey:
  - History and theory of restoration.
- Mde. Antal Czetenyi, Department of Historical Monuments, Budapest, Hungary:
  - Colour used in architecture, particularly plastering of facades.

*Annex 1*

LIST OF MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS  
ON JANUARY 1st, 1969 AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

1) - *Member States*

Albania	\$ 143	Lebanon	\$ 178
Austria	\$ 1.896	Libya	\$ 143
Belgium	\$ 3.684	Madagascar	\$ 143
Brazil	\$ 3.005	Malaysia	\$ 357
Bulgaria	\$ 608	Malta	\$ 143
Cambodia	\$ 143	Morocco	\$ 321
Ceylon	\$ 178	Mexico	\$ 2.933
Cyprus	\$ 143	Netherlands	\$ 3.899
Dominican Rep.	\$ 143	Nigeria	\$ 465
France	\$ 20.218	Pakistan	\$ 1.252
Gabon	\$ 143	Paraguay	\$ 143
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	\$ 23.611	Peru	\$ 321
Ghana	\$ 250	Poland	\$ 4.936
Guinea	\$ 143	Portugal	\$ 536
Honduras	\$ 143	Rumania	\$ 1.216
India	\$ 5.867	Spain	\$ 3.076
Iran	\$ 715	Sudan	\$ 178
Iraq	\$ 214	Switzerland	\$ 2.897
Israel	\$ 679	Syria	\$ 143
Italy	\$ 10.911	Thailand	\$ 429
Japan	\$ 12.735	Turkey	\$ 1.180
Jordan	\$ 143	United Arab Rep.	\$ 679
Korea	\$ 393	United Kingdom	\$ 22.287
Kuwait	\$ 214	Yugoslavia	\$ 1.323



**2) - Associate Members**

National Gallery of Victoria	\$ 90
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	\$ 150
Institute Suisse pour L'Etude de l'Art	\$ 25
International Institute for Conservation (I.I.C.)	\$ 28
Vatican Museum	nil.
Lerici Foundation	\$ 150
Museu de Arte Contemporanea da	
Universidade de Sao Paulo	\$ 100

## FLORENCE/VENICE CAMPAIGN

### *Reports on Operations carried out under UNESCO Contracts*

#### FIRST REPORT

(To 31st December, 1967)

(Contract N. O. C. ref. 1189 - 19/5/1967)

#### **1. Staff**

A section for the Florence-Venice Campaign was established within the Rome-Centre. It was composed of Dr. Giorgio Torraca (Scientific Assistant), Miss Carolyn Eales Barkay (Personal Assistant to the Director) and a part time secretary (Miss Simonetta Cattani) hired for the purpose.

The work of the section was supervised by Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith (Director Rome-Centre).

Other members of the staff of the Rome Centre contributed as necessary for which compensation was given only when this required overtime work.

#### **2. Experts**

The Florence-Venice Campaign Section was operated by using experts for single tasks. The experts signed a contract for every mission and received compensation for travel expenses and professional fees. Written reports, when required, were also paid for by arrangement.

The following experts have taken part in this phase of the Campaign: Ing. Giovanni Massari and Dr. Carmine Anemona (CNR Italy - Humidity problems), Mr. & Mrs Paolo Mora

(Istituto Centrale del Restauro - mural paintings), Dr. Fausta Gallo (Istituto di patologia del libro - biological problems of paper). Mr. J. R. J. van Asperen de Boer (Holland, humidity problems).

### **3. *Technical Assistance***

#### **a. *Archaeological Museum. Florence***

Salary for one chemist (Dr. Gavino Mura) has been paid for ten months. Dr. Mura was also subjected to a rapid training programme including missions to Rome (Istituto Centrale del Restauro and Rome Centre Laboratory), Brussels (Institut royal du patrimoine artistique) and Milan (Istituto sperimentale Metalli Leggeri).

The Centre assisted in planning the new scientific laboratory and arranged the loan of ultrasonic equipment from USA to the Archaeological Museum.

#### **b. *Palazzo Davanzati - Florence***

##### ***Restoration Laboratory for Minor Arts***

Dr. Valerio Malaguzzi, the local chemist supported by CRIA, was given financial help for educational trips to Brussels and Rome.

A complete technical documentation was established in Palazzo Davanzati under supervision of the Rome Centre, with the added help of a Belgian donation to the Centre. The documentation was selected by Miss Joyce Plesters of the National Gallery of London.

Mr. Fried Rosenstock, librarian of Palazzo Davanzati, came to Rome for a training stage of a week in the Centre's Library, on financial support by the Rome Centre.

#### **c. *Istituto Centrale del Restauro - Rome***

The Centre gave financial support to experiments of the Istituto on the final treatment of flooded panel paintings. One large size painting, a rather extreme case of deterioration, was

transferred to Rome and completely restored by means of a new semi-transfer technique. All the expenses (materials and transportation) were covered by the Rome Centre.

**d. *Biblioteca Nazionale - Florence***

The Rome Centre gave financial support to the setting up and testing of a large size vacuum sterilizer.

The Rome Centre assisted in planning the reproduction of the library catalogue.

**e. *Archivio di Stato - Florence***

The Rome Centre financed a survey of humidity conditions in the walls of the Archive and of the future laboratory.

**f. *Mural Paintings - Florence***

Ing. Massari provided technical supervision in the drying of walls supporting mural paintings, under contract with the Rome Centre.

**g. *Humidity Problems - Venice***

Local authorities asked the Centre to prepare and execute a plan for the study of humidity inside monumental buildings.

Several missions by Ing. Massari resulted in a plan concentrated upon three churches, which should be executed in 1968.

Mr. Moraru (Rumania) studied the possibility of applying electro-osmosis procedures to the drying of walls in Venice. A programme was agreed with Ing. Massari involving further experiment in Rome in 1968, previous to application in the field.

Mr. Vos (TNO-Deft) was contacted to check the possibility of employing a new method of continuous measurement and recording of humidity in walls. He carried out a mission in Venice with two assistants under contract with the Rome Centre and drafted a detailed plan to be executed also in 1968.

Three thermohygrographs were bought to secure adequate recording of ambient conditions in the locations selected for study.

Deterioration processes of stones inside buildings were studied by means of chemical and X-ray diffraction analyses of deteriorated materials. Analyses were carried out by the Institute of Applied Chemistry of Rome University.

#### ***h. Mural Paintings - Venice***

An experiment in preserving frescoes on walls without detachment was started in the church of San Sebastiano under the care of Mr. Paolo Mora.

#### ***i. Missions***

The Florence/Venice Campaign Section of the Centre carried out 31 missions in Florence, 10 missions in Venice and 1 mission in Paris.

Experts under contract with the Centre carried out 3 missions in Florence, 14 missions in Venice and 2 missions in Rome.

#### ***4. Secretary of Sr. Machado***

Upon request by UNESCO (Mr. Vrioni) the Centre paid the salary of Mde. Francine Virduzzo, Secretary of the Rome office of UNESCO for the Florence Venice campaign.

#### ***5. Shipping of Equipment - Customs***

The Centre supervised the delivery of many pieces of equipment donated or loaned, coming from UNESCO or other foreign sources.

#### ***6. Selection of non-Italian restorers***

The Centre established a card index of all offers of help by individuals. Answers were sent to all people offering help and contacts were established between the useful volunteers and the interested Italian authorities.

The Centre acted for the Soprintendenza alle Gallerie of Florence in recruiting non-Italian restorers for the Fortezza da

Basso. This major operation was very successful, leading to the establishment of official teams by Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany in the restoration laboratory.

USA, UK and Scandinavian countries established teams through direct contact.

It is anticipated that Hungary and Rumania will participate in the operation shortly.

The support of non-Italian restorers has been welcomed in promoting the progress of the restoration work, which is now far ahead of the estimated schedule.

## FINAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS

(To 31st December, 1968)  
(Contract N.O.C. 1612 in 1968)

### 1. *Staff*

No new organisation for the Florence/Venice Campaign was established during 1968 and Centre personnel received no special compensation for its work in the Campaign.

Special secretarial work was required only twice and then for limited periods of time.

### 2. *Experts*

Experts were hired for definite tasks, in accordance with the scheme which proved successful in 1967 (see above).

The following experts took part in the 1968 Campaign:

Ing. Giovanni Massari (CNR - Italy, Humidity Problems)

Ing. Giovanni Mannoni (CNR - Italy, Humidity Problems)

Dr. Glauco Zorzini (Padova University, Humidity Problems)

Experts from the TNO Instituut Delft worked under a special contract (see Vos Project, a below).

### 3. *Technical Assistance*

#### a. *Archaeological Museum, Florence*

Salary for the chemist (Dr. Gavino Mura) was paid for the whole year.

**b. *Soprintendenza alle Gallerie. Florence***

Assistance to the Fortezza da Basso Laboratory was continued, although on a reduced scale compared with 1967.

Two members of the staff of this Laboratory received subventions for missions to Rome having an educational character.

**c. *Humidity studies - Massari, Venice***

Ing. Massari and Ing. Mannoni, studied the Church of S. Maria dei Miracoli with the cooperation of the local soprintendenza ai Monumenti. The problem was also discussed with an expert from a leading Italian firm, specialized in heating and conditioning problems.

A complete project of rehabilitation of the monument was realized.

Ing. Massari studied also the setting of the measuring probes of the Vos apparatus in the Church of S. Sebastiano.

**d. *Humidity studies - Vos Project, Venice***

Difficulties met in the import of the Vos apparatus resulted in a delay of three months and in increased costs of the operation. The setting up of the experiment was made on October 1st and the first actual measurements were taken on October 14th.

Previously Dr. Torraca and Dr. Zorzini had visited the TNO Institut in Delft to plan the experiment with Dr. Vos.

The experiment will run until Sept. 30th 1969.

A first technical report on the project will be submitted to the Centre during April 1969.

**e. *Monuments Survey. Venice***

The Centre provided administration and technical liaison services for the UNESCO Monuments Survey in Venice.

**f. *San Gregorio Laboratory. Venice***

The purchase of technical literature was subventioned by the Centre.

*g. Missions*

The Centre staff carried out 11 missions in Venice, 7 missions in Florence and 1 mission in Delft.

Experts under contract with the Centre carried out 4 missions in Venice and 1 mission in Delft.



### III. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Factors to be considered in establishing a policy.  
(Report presented to the Fifth General Assembly)

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Information (Collection, Study and Diffusion)
2. Publications
3. Training Programmes
  - 3.1. Structures required
4. Research
  - 4.1. Structures required
5. Missions and Special Assistance
  - 5.1. Structures required

#### CONCLUSION

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

### *Factors to be Considered in Establishing a Policy*

#### **Abstract**

In the present section the peculiar character of the Centre is examined, its main activities defined and consideration given as to how these might be fostered and what this would involve as regards structure. Conclusions are reached regarding the augmentation of the staff establishment. This enquiry has been found of value in considering housing and the distribution of activities in the new headquarters that are promised in S. Michele.

#### INTRODUCTION

##### *Characteristic Features of the Rome Centre*

A rational policy for the Centre must be based on the recognition and development of the peculiar possibilities offered by its nature as an organisation. These determine its character and derive from the following structural features.

(a) The Centre is an independent *intergovernmental organisation* and as such it is expected to have regular relations with the official departments and institutions of member states, and with the united nations and its specialised agencies. It is expected to offer its services in cooperating with them and coordinating their activities as required.

(b) At the same time the Centre is a *specialised organisation* in the sense that it has at its disposal the *permanent services* of specialists enabling it to keep closely in touch with problems in the various fields of its competence, with the ultimate aim of applying its resources to the best advantage for the conservation of cultural property on a world scale.

(c) The Centre is *an institution of moderate size and means* created to consider quality before quantity. The simplicity of its functioning, i.e. freedom from rigid and complex adminis-

trative requirements, makes it possible for the Centre to take versatile and rapid action in situations requiring immediate attention and to maintain close contact whenever required.

(d) The Centre must maintain close relations with non-governmental organisations such as ICOM, ICOMOS and IIC which have their own experts in various fields of conservation. Regular contact with these experts ensures that adequate attention is given to all facets of the programme and thus consolidates the work of the Centre, compensating at the same time for any limitations that might result from its intergovernmental status. The best use of the instrument constituted by the Centre consists in recognising these features and exploiting the inherent possibilities as defined in the Statutes, the combination of which differentiates the Centre from all the other institutions with similar aims.

These varying fields of activity are logically linked together to constitute an organic whole involving, briefly,

- 1) gathering, studying and diffusing information
- 2) publications
- 3) participating actively in designing and carrying through training programmes
- 4) promoting research
- 5) organising missions and specialised assistance.

These five items will now be considered with respect to the function of the Centre and of the structure necessary for their realization and development.

### **1) - *Gathering, Studying and Diffusing Information***

Study is the basis and prerequisite for all the activities of the Centre. Information is gathered in the Library and Documentation services, processed in the files and thus made ready to supply the various needs.

This makes it possible for the Secretariat to keep up to date with the situation in all sectors and all countries and to answer the various requests for information addressed to the staff. The documentation includes card systems of experts,

specialized institutions, information on products and on technical equipment, producers and distributors, etc.

It goes without saying that the library is regularly used for consultation by visitors and, in particular, by the students attending courses organised by the Centre and by its supporting institutions in Rome.

The Xerox and duplicating services are essential in diffusing information whether in reply to specific questions or in manifolded lecture notes and reports from the Centre archive.

*Structure necessary for the functioning of the Information and Documentation Section:*

- Librarian
- Documentalist
- Participation of typists
- Participation of the scientific staff for research, analyses and classification of documents
- Occasional participation from outside experts
- Occasional support in translation work

**2) - Publications**

(a) The series "*Works and Publications*" is common to the Centre and the ICOM Committee for Conservation. The publishing has been entrusted to a French firm (Eyrolles) who have recently made an agreement with a British firm (Allen and Unwin) for diffusion in English-speaking countries. There is now a serious need for an *Editorial Board* with *consultants to read the manuscripts* that are submitted in various languages and to help in *proof reading* and in *translating* technical works.

(b) *The International Committee for Coordination of Publications on Conservation* established on the initiative of the Centre and ICOM in order to coordinate efforts of a larger group, namely of the Centre, ICOM, ICOMOS and IIC in the field of publication. This particular Committee is able to cast its net over a wide area and will be progressively developed. An application to a foundation for financial assistance may

result in making it possible to reinforce the structure, e.g. by appointing an editor and developing a regular programme in the field of translations. The work of this Committee will be closely integrated with the Centre.

### 3) - *Participation in Training Programmes*

The General Assembly has already established the principle, in 1967, that the Centre should contribute to the training of specialists by *relying on national institutions*, and giving support to their development and the internationalisation of their training activities. Only such an arrangement can provide adequate teaching and working facilities.

The scientific staff of the Centre can only exceptionally do teaching itself, as it has to devote itself by priority to studying the situation, establishing programmes and controlling their execution.

The Centre will normally act at the level of *advanced training and specialisation*, leaving basic training to national and regional initiative (cf. Report by P. Coremans on Training at the General Conference of ICOM in 1965 and the Long Term Programme accepted by the General Conference of ICOM in 1967). Priority will be given to the training of monitors, i.e. specialists able to teach or direct a workshop, as these should constitute the necessary basis for any further development of training.

Training can and should be organised both as individual "stages" (the probationer system) and as class lectures and demonstrations, according to the requirements primarily of quality. The immediate aim must be to establish reputable standards in a series of pilot projects.

#### *Structures to develop relative to Training Programmes*

The Centre will have to examine systematically the various possibilities of making *agreements with national institutions* that are able to collaborate in training so that it can direct individuals or groups to the institutions best adapted for their purposes and follow them during their "stage".

The function and characteristics of the *Centre's Laboratory* will have to be studied in consultation with the cooperating institutions in order to build up adequate complementary services.

Elaboration of training programmes — individual and collective — and their control will absorb a great part of the time of the scientific staff. Considering also its other activities, the staff will clearly have to be augmented in the not too distant future.

The *first monitors* to be acceptable as such — if necessary after special training — will no doubt be from institutions on which the Centre will lean for its training programmes. To these will be added assistants chosen from among old students from preceding years. Together they will form an auxiliary teaching force that can be called upon for occasional services.

The training programme will include the progressive realization of a *special kind of documentation* devoted e.g. to tools, products, reconstruction of ancient technical processes, conservation and restoration procedures, etc.

#### **4) - *Promoting Research***

This can be done notably in the following ways:

a) by giving *research contracts* to specialists or institutions for a definite programme,

b) by *fostering contact and collaboration between specialists* having common interests, suggesting they deal with neglected subjects and by supporting well-elaborated research programmes and meetings of specialists. This way of promoting research has already been successfully applied in collaboration of the Centre with the ICOM Committee for Conservation and with the Committees of ICOMOS.

In actual practice, these committees enable working groups to be set up to establish programmes of study which may be supported by the Centre whenever considered desirable.

#### *Necessary Structure concerned with Research*

Liaison facilities.

i.e. Institutional links with ICOM, ICOMOS and IIC should be encouraged and progressively improved in order to facilitate collaboration.

It is clear as already emphasised, that the scientific staff will have to keep up to date with development of research in all fields in order to perfect the programmes of the Centre particularly in regard to seminars and publications.

### **5) - *Missions and Specialised Assistance***

Member countries have a right by priority to special services from the Centre and the Centre should not limit itself to answering questions. It should keep itself informed concerning problems and make use of its international information to make constructive proposals not only from its own resources, but also by negotiation from those of other countries. For instance, by underwriting missions of experts, regional seminars, meetings or exchange of specialists, fellowships, etc.

A special fund for emergency missions has already been allocated and being self-replenishing is always available for use in case of sudden catastrophe.

#### *Necessary Structure relating to Missions*

Liaison facilities.

Here again it is a question of having sufficient scientific staff and a well organised system of information. The various kinds of intervention should then be decided every two years according to the budget and the agreements made with the interested countries.

### ***Conclusion***

1. The policy outlined herein has all its roots in the ten years of activity of the Centre. Its clear enunciation has been considered desirable at this time not only so that development can be planned logically, but so that the potentialities of the Centre may be appreciated by a wider public.

2. In considering the future developments of the Centre, it is essential to avoid any tendency towards a possible lack of harmony between its various fields of activity. This is especially so in the case of the cultural and the scientific aspects of the

problem. These must march together. This applies not only to internal activities, but also to the various activities carried out jointly with non-governmental organisations and with national institutions.

3. The scientific staff has the vast responsibility of assembling and studying facts, of organising and controlling schedules of work and of replying to technical enquiries. It must be added to as the work grows in volume and must keep itself as far as possible free from purely administrative tasks.

4. The administrative structure of the Centre is continually under review and it is the intention to augment personnel as the budget increases and the work expands, maintaining a just balance between scientific activities on the one hand and those others equally essential, but which are purely administrative in character.

Thus at the end of the first decade it is felt that tangible expression has been given to the vision of those who promoted the establishment of the Rome Centre; the ground has been widely explored, foundations established and a structure is already taking shape that promises to be worthy of development as a permanent stronghold in the struggle for the preservation of the historic and artistic treasures that are of lasting value to civilisation.



## *Appendix:*

### THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

(1958-1960)

<i>President:</i>	F. Gysin
<i>Ex-officio Members:</i>	P. Gazzola, J. van der Haagen, C. Brandi, P. Coremans
<i>Observers:</i>	Messrs. De Angelis D'Ossat, Shahbaz, Ri- vières Fleischmann and Miss Shirley Guiton

### MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

G. Alomar (Spain) 1969.  
G. Bazin (France) 1965.  
C. Brandi (Istituto Centrale del Restauro), 1958-1961.  
M. Chehab (Lebanon), 1967.  
P. Coremans (Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique), 1959-1965.  
H. Daifuku (UNESCO), 1961.  
T. Gairola (India), 1963-1967.  
P. Gazzola (Italian Representative), 1958.  
L. C. Gwam (Nigeria), 1963-1964.  
F. Gysin (Switzerland, 1958-1967 (see Footnote). \*  
J. van der Haagen (UNESCO), 1958-1960.  
T. Iwasaki (Japan), 1969.  
R. Lemaire (ICOMOS), 1969.  
S. Lorentz (Poland), 1960.  
R. Nunoo (Ghana), 1965-1967.  
N. Reid (United Kingdom), 1969.

\* From his retirement in 1967, Dr. Frédéric Gysin, Foundation President, who had retained this office for a period of 9 years, was awarded the title of Honorary Member of Council by the General Assembly.

G. H. Rivière (ICOM), 1958-1964.  
 P. Rotondi (Istituto Centrale del Restauro), 1961.  
 A. Saadawya (Libya), 1965-1967.  
 A. Sefrioui (Morocco), 1960-1963.  
 A. van Schendel (Netherlands), 1960.  
 R. Sneyers (Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique), 1966.  
 R. Soeiro (Brazil), 1967-1969  
 J. Taubert (Fed. Rep. of Germany), 1967.  
 G. Tripp (Austria), 1960-1969.  
 H. de Varine-Bohan (ICOM), 1965.

## MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

First Session AG/1 - Rome: December 14-16, 1960.  
 Second Session AG/2 - Rome: April 23-25, 1963.  
 Third Session AG/3 - Rome: April 5-9, 1965.  
 Fourth Session AG/4 - Rome: April 11-14, 1967.  
 Fifth Session AG/5 - Venice: April 14-17, 1969.

*Stampato in Roma  
dall'Istituto Grafico Tiberino  
di Stefano De Luca  
nel mese di Settembre 1969*