

English-speaking Committee

P.O. Box 737, Station B  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P5R4

November 1983, Vol. III, No. 1

## Chairman's Message

This is the first newsletter produced by ICOMOS Canada's English Speaking Committee in 1983. In many ways it signals the culmination of a period of consolidation and rebirth in the fortunes and activities of the organization. Left to some extent in decline by the departure of many early members who had moved on to other enterprises, in the last year, the English Speaking Committee has been infused with energy through the participation of many new and devoted members, and through the development of a number of timely and exciting projects.

François LeBlanc has returned from four years in Paris as Director of the ICOMOS Secretariat, and his sage counsel and experience have already proved invaluable in shaping our prospects. The Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment is now fact. A series of lectures on historic sites of the world has been promoted in five Canadian cities. A major and uniquely Canadian contribution to the ICOMOS General Assembly in Rostock is being readied. Jacques Dalibard, as Treasurer General of the ICOMOS Executive has maintained a strong Canadian presence abroad over the last three years. These contributions and others are explored in the articles and notes that follow.

By force of circumstance, most of the activity associated with ICOMOS Canada has been initiated in the Ottawa area in the last year. However, Ottawa, designated by ICOMOS bylaws as the seat of operations, is quite distant from most of you. Your executive intends to address that issue in the coming year, to explore ways and means of decentralizing our activities. In the interim we'd like to hear more from you.

A newsletter functions best as a 2-way exchange. Just as ICOMOS exists to facilitate international links, a national newsletter can foster cross-country links in forging a Canadian presence and identity in the preservation field. We plan to produce ICOMOS Canada's English Speaking Committee newsletter twice a year. We hope to incorporate your views in future issues, on subjects contained herein, and on others of your own interest. Let us hear from you.



Herb Stovel  
Chairman, English  
Speaking Committee

ICOMOS Interview: Meet François LeBlanc  
August 1983

François LeBlanc, formerly Director of the ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris, recently returned to Canada to assume a new position at the Heritage Canada Foundation. Under his direction, ICOMOS grew substantially as an international organization and is today the leading preservation organization at the international level. For this newsletter, we have asked François LeBlanc to briefly describe his work at ICOMOS, to explain the organization's structure and its relationship to national committees.

In response, here are François LeBlanc's observations made during his four year stay in Paris.

1. SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
FRANCOIS LEBLANC

After eight years of hard work within Parks Canada's Restoration Services, from documenting historic buildings and establishing a specialized data center, to directing Project Managers, I arrived in Paris as a trained conservation architect to take up the post of Director of the ICOMOS International Secretariat.

The position was offered to me after an international competition was held. Parks Canada decided to support me financially as a gesture of active participation to the international movement for the preservation of monuments and sites. That support lasted four years, from 1979 to 1983.

A typical day as Director of ICOMOS could look something like this:

9.00 a.m.: Arrival at the office on rue du Temple. Quick look at the

water pressure of the furnace to see if the level is normal, and check if anything had happened to the building during the night.

One or two quick telephone calls to Executive Board Members or consultants under contract in countries having a major time difference with France such as Australia, Sri Lanka or Japan. We have to catch them before their work day is over.

10.00 a.m.: Review all the mail which has arrived in the morning, and dispatch to appropriate staff for action. A few telephone calls are then made to Unesco personnel with whom we are in daily contact as we have close to half a million dollars worth of contracts to coordinate or execute for them.

11.00 a.m.: Coffee break with the staff; passing-through visitors would often join us.

11.30 a.m.: One scheduled meeting with an Ambassador or an Antiquities Director of a foreign country to discuss the development of a project or a policy issue. One unscheduled meeting could also take place with an ICOMOS member passing through Paris and wishing to share information with the International Secretariat on how everything is going wrong in his country.

1.00 p.m.: Business lunch with a consultant, a colleague, the President of ICOMOS (a French man, Mr. Michel Parent, living in Paris), or someone passing through.

2.30 p.m.: Review the mail which has arrived in the afternoon: in France, mail is distributed twice a day. Discuss a few issues with the staff, give general instructions and write a few letters.

3.30 p.m.: Review material sent in by consultants, prepare modifications to contracts, review budgets. Review material for Monumentum, our Journal or for international meetings coming up.

4.30 p.m.: Phone calls to Executive Board Members or consultants in countries with major time differences with France like Canada, the United States, Argentina or Brazil. I have to catch them before my working day is over, as theirs is just beginning.

6.30 p.m.: The working day is over. Night life begins in Paris.

## 2. ICOMOS IN GENERAL

ICOMOS is a non-governmental organization created by Unesco in 1965 basically to act as its principal adviser on the conservation of historic buildings and sites.

It gathers the professionals in that field; a little more than 3000 members have registered so far. We expect a major breakthrough soon; we have allowed the Eastern Countries to pay part of their annual fee in their own non-convertible money. Russia for example might sign up more than 1000 members because of this new possibility.

ICOMOS works with a structure of National Committees; 72 had been created by 1983.

ICOMOS has 10 International Committees dealing with special topics. For instance Stone conservation. An International Committee gathers specialists in a specific field regardless of their nationality. ICOMOS would have more International Committees if more money could be raised.

The ICOMOS annual budget runs around one million dollars. Most of that money comes from contracts or grants given by various governments.

The staff comprises eight: the Director, Chief of the Documentation Center and Assistant, a World Heritage Convention Assistant, Accountant Clerk, two Secretaries and one Cleaning Lady.

## 3. ROLE OF ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The essential role of National Committees is to "make" or build up the opinion of the conservation professionals of a country on any conservation issue of importance to them and to make sure that it is properly expressed to the rest of the world through the ICOMOS international platform.

The European Committees have been doing this fairly well over the last decade. We have yet to formulate a "Canadian Opinion" on many issues. But then, all Committees are not progressing at the same speed. Many feel that they have little or nothing to say and come to ICOMOS meetings to listen and learn. I still think that they should make an effort to tell the others about their own specific problems: what they lack, what are the obstacles facing them, what sort of help or support would be useful to them.

The ICOMOS Canada National Committee is therefore the voice of the Canadian Conservation Specialists abroad.

Another important role of National Committees is to promote the professionals of their country.

Many poor, less advanced countries or countries which do not yet have conservation specialists but have money and a will to preserve their heritage turn to ICOMOS and Unesco for advice and expertise. These requests are most of the time very precise, for example: can you recommend us a young conservation architect, aged between 30 and 35, English speaking, from a communist country and ready to come to work in our country for a full year.

ICOMOS can be thought of as a retail window for such advice. When someone is shopping for it, if he sees what he is looking for in the window, he might go for it. If Canadian expertise is well presented, it stands a good chance of being called upon for important tasks; but, if it is stored away in the warehouse, it does not stand a chance at all. Therefore, National Committees should make an effort to really get to know who's who in their country and find ways of making these people and their work known outside their borders.

National Committees have many other roles and responsibilities which are well described in the ICOMOS Statutes.

#### 4. ICOMOS ACTIVITIES

ICOMOS basically has four major activities: Research and Doctrine; Professional Services and Expertise; Administration and Management; Information and Documentation.

##### a) Research and Doctrine

Through international meetings organized by National and International Committees, ICOMOS shapes and formulates the Doctrine of conservation which is taught throughout the world.

The recent Historic Gardens Charter, better known as the Charter of Florence, and many international meetings, especially those organized by the International Committees on Wood, Rock Art, Vernacular Architecture and Photogrammetry have contributed to this activity.

At the next General Assembly to be held in Rostock, G.D.R., in May 1984, an important declaration will be prepared on the contribution of Historic Monuments and Sites to the Definition of Cultural Identity. It is definitely an important issue of our times when you consider cases like the Palestinians, the Armenians, the Cypriots, the new African countries or closer the North American Indians or Inuits.

Canadians are expected to say something in Rostock about the role played by Monuments and Sites in the Definition of the "Canadian cultural identity".

##### b) Professional Services and Expertise

ICOMOS has contracts going on in many countries including Sri Lanka, North and South Yemen, Egypt and Lebanon to name a few. One is usually informed of the content and progress of the various contracts through the ICOMOS Newsletter. Mr. Denis St-Louis, an architect from Quebec City is presently executing such a contract in Egypt on behalf of ICOMOS.

ICOMOS advises Unesco almost daily on various issues: this is one of the main reasons why ICOMOS was created in the first place.

c) Administration and Management

The Organization needs to function as any other does. The Secretariat takes care of the normal day to day work: letters, membership, budgets, organizing meetings, preparing reports etc.

d) Information and Documentation

ICOMOS is responsible for maintaining an International Documentation Center in its particular field of interest. It is hooked up to the Unesco computerized Documentation Center. Should you need information on any subject and you wish to have an overall view of what is available throughout the world, please write to them. Always have a precise question.

Never ask for something too general like: "can you send us information on the conservation of cities? The material would fill a whole plane. Be precise, and specify the scope and objective of your research.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, I would like to say that ICOMOS is an international platform for exchange, and exchange is something that goes both ways and is dynamic in essence.

When colleagues used to ask me: what do I get if I join ICOMOS? My answer was: Nothing. You don't get anything from a platform; it is there, and you can make use of it, you can step on it to express your concerns or ideas. You can listen to others, but finally you are rewarded according to the sincere efforts that you have made to exchange with other professional colleagues sharing the same interest.



Kaskawulsh Glacier, Kluane National Park, Yukon

## ICOMOS Lecture Series

A very successful series of 9 lectures was organized by the ICOMOS Canada English-Speaking Committee in Ottawa. The series began on March 2, 1983 and continued on consecutive Wednesday evenings until April 27.

The series was co-sponsored by a number of local organizations, among them Parks Canada, the Heritage Canada Foundation, A.P.T., UNESCO the Friends of the National Gallery and the local newspaper: The Ottawa Citizen.

The title (and the subject) of the lecture series was: THE HISTORIC SITES OF THE WORLD. Two hour sessions each evening included films and illustrated lectures on the architectural and archaeological heritage of several nations, with special emphasis on the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The following nations presented films:

Indonesia, Japan, Germany, India  
Canada, Ethiopia, Mali, Thailand,  
Malta, Sweden, Norway, Yugoslavia,  
Tunisia, Morocco, China, Peru,  
Brasil, Greece, Italy, Egypt.

In addition to these, local experts presented illustrated lectures about historic sites in foreign lands.

The lectures were aimed at the general public, more than at the expert. Nevertheless, we found many historians and other specialists among the audience.

Registration fee for the nine evenings was \$36.00. Students paid only \$20.00. Paid attendance for this lecture series was close to 200.

Publicity was provided free of charge by the local news media, radio and TV stations and newspapers. Since the preservation of historic sites is a very popular subject, the media provided free publicity as a public relations gesture.

A large number of flyers, advertising the series, was distributed at no cost, through the mailings of the local Historical Society and similar organizations.

A group of volunteers assisted in carrying out the different tasks related to the lecture series. Their effort was acknowledged by providing them with free admission tickets. Also, at the closing of the whole program a party was held to honour the volunteers.

The lecture series was an unqualified success. For many in the audience this was the first opportunity to see the historic sites of faraway places. Also, the series introduced the activities of ICOMOS to the general public. As a result of this many new ICOMOS members were recruited.

The lecture series was a financial success as well. After paying all bills, and donating 25% of the revenue to one of the co-sponsoring volunteer organizations, ICOMOS realized a profit of almost \$3,000.00. Without this sum the publication of this newsletter would have been in jeopardy.

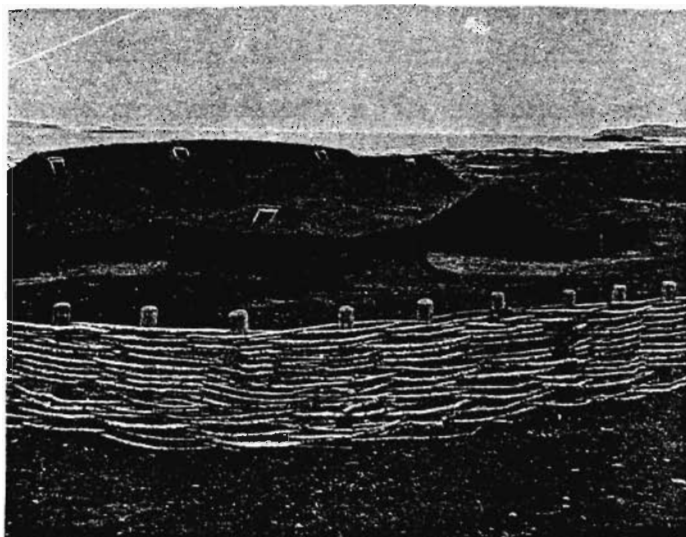
The lecture series will be repeated this fall in Toronto, and in a number of western cities.

The series is now available to any organization across Canada who wishes to present it to the local public. Notwithstanding the great cultural values of the lecture series, it can be an excellent fund raising venture.

Interested ICOMOS members may obtain further information by writing to:

World Heritage  
ICOMOS Canada English-Speaking  
Committee  
P.O. Box 737  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R4

Paul Stumes



L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park in Newfoundland, was the first of 156 sites presently inscribed on the World Heritage List.

#### ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1984

In preparation for the 1984 General Assembly in Rostock and Dresden, German Democratic Republic, May 12-17, 1984, ICOMOS Canada members are invited to submit papers on the theme, "Monuments and Sites: Their Contribution to the Definition of Cultural Identity". Please submit your papers to: ICOMOS Canada  
Box 737, Station B  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R4

Charter fares to and from Canada are presently being investigated and group travel arrangements will be announced in the next Newsletter.

## A look at Restoration Charters

The concept of a charter, or code of ethics promoting the highest standards of practice in work on historic buildings has been with us for barely 50 years.

The first systematic attempt to modify such principles occurred in 1931 during the Athens Conference on restoration of historic buildings, organized by the International Museums office. These discussions reflected a growing interest in the cultural dimensions of internationalism, accompanying the creation of the League of Nations after World War I. The Athens Charter, adopted in 1932 by the Assembly of the League of Nations, dealt with six main principles:

1. In using monuments, it is essential to respect their character.
2. Monuments should be maintained rather than restored.
3. The principle of unity in style in restoration should be ruled out.
4. The use of modern materials (reinforced concrete) is preferable in repair to dismantling and rebuilding.
5. Anastylis is a possible approach in restoration of ruins provided that the repairs are recognizable.
6. A thorough and well documented investigation of the buildings should precede restoration action.

The Athens Conference also recommended creation of an association of specialists involved in the conservation of historic structures. Though such a group did not meet until 1957 - the First International congress of

Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings, held in Paris - their second meeting in 1964 in Venice resulted in a number of momentous resolutions: the first, The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter) superseding the Athens Charter, and the second, a resolution put forward by UNESCO, providing for the creation of ICOMOS.

The text of the Venice Charter may be embodied in five major principles:

1. The concept of monument is extended to include building settings and groups of buildings.
2. Conservation is facilitated by maintaining buildings in use, providing those uses do not alter surroundings, lay-out or decoration.
3. Restoration activity must be based on non-conjectural data, and respect the integrity of original materials in repair techniques and in presentation.
4. The importance of archaeological investigation is confirmed.
5. Work must be fully documented, and accessible to the public.

Many of these principles represent a significant advance over the first tentative precepts laid down in the Athens Charter:

- o a sense that the concept of monument fully embraces its site;
- o increased emphasis on preserving buildings "in situ";
- o greater caution in the use of modern materials in repair.

However, in the years since 1964, as the international preservation profession has matured, a number of reservations concerning the universal applicability of the charter have become apparent.

- o the lack of direct relevance of the European sense of monument to the built heritage of many parts of the developing world, e.g., the mud brick dwellings of Africa;
- o the lack of explicit provisions for preservation of many non-monumental aspects of the built environment, for example urban quarters, vernacular, landscapes, industrial buildings;
- o the notion of reversibility in repair not properly addressed;
- o and most important, the absence of links to the social/economic context in which such decisions are being made.

These concerns have received much wider attention than initially was accorded the inadequacies of the Athens Charter, principally because the growth of ICOMOS has generated an active forum for creative exchange. Since 1965, in excess of a hundred international symposia have been convened by ICOMOS, on subjects ranging from the technical (the conservation of deteriorated wood, photogrammetric recording) to the theoretical (integration of modern architecture, conservation of urban sites, historic buildings and society). These have brought concerned professionals in contact with others dealing with similar problems, have brought proven technological expertise within the reach of all and have ensured ongoing dialogues promoting greater professional and public concern in the care afforded our cultural heritage.

At the same time the Venice Charter has received close attention for another reason. Following its promulgation in 1964, and unlike the Athens Charter, many countries immediately adopted it for internal application, thus gaining first hand experience in its practical usefulness in a variety of real projects and situations.

Canada was not among those countries, principally because of the fragmentation of authority for heritage matters prevalent internally. Informally, however, throughout the '60's and '70's organizations such as the Restoration Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs employed the Venice Charter in guiding work on sites.

ICOMOS has taken the lead role in addressing criticisms directed to the Venice Charter. In 1978, with the guidance of the working group established to study the problem, the ICOMOS Bureau presented a revised Venice Charter to the General Assembly in Moscow in 1978 for discussion and approval.

Though basic agreement could be reached in assessing inadequacies present in the Venice Charter, it was felt that the proposed revisions did not provide a permanent solution. Discussions led by Canada's Jacques Dalibard and Turkey's Cevat Erder (now Director of the International Centre for Conservation in Rome), promoted a radical new approach: retention of the Venice Charter, unaltered, as an historic document in its own right, until such time as a new charter, with the requisite broader scope and focus had been developed.

To date, no such universally acceptable charter has emerged. Indeed, the focus has shifted away from a search for universality to

a search for locally responsive solutions - either geographically responsive, as ICOMOS national committees have sought to adapt the Venice Charter to address indigenous concerns, or thematically responsive, as evident in the recent development of the Florence Charter for historic landscapes.

The Australian National Committee, Australia ICOMOS, has been noticeably successful in development of a home-grown charter. Their efforts culminated in 1981, in the proclamation of the Burra Charter. Thought in content, a relatively cautious restatement or recodification of principles embodied in the Venice Charter, the Burra Charter's importance lies in its advocacy of a detailed and comprehensive conservation plan in advance of any project spending, and in its use by government, to supply criteria in awarding grants for work on historic buildings. As well, the professional membership of Australia ICOMOS has been envisioned as a resource to guide clients and the public to those architects prepared to maintain the high standards embodied in the charter. Indeed, member architects who have offended in projects, have been removed from the list of qualified architects maintained by the organization.

In Canada, following the division of ICOMOS Canada into French and English speaking Committees in 1980, the French Committee and the CMSQ developed a charter for use in Quebec. The Declaration of Deschambault, though focussed primarily on preservation of a uniquely Quebecois heritage, represents a major step forward from the Venice Charter, in its promotion of public participation in decision making and in its efforts to locate heritage conservation in a wider social context. This charter has not yet been formally adopted by

the French speaking Committee, or by the Conseil des Sites et Monuments du Quebec.

On August 5 and 6, 1983, on one of the many fine weekends that have characterized this unusually fine summer, members of the English-Speaking Committee met in Appleton Ontario, and prepared a draft charter for Anglophone Canada, to complement that produced by the French Speaking Committee.

The Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment seeks to do 2 things: to dispose the traditional tenets of restoration analysis within a coherent and rational hierarchical framework, and, like the Declaration of Deschambault, to place this approach in a wider and more socially responsible context, in relation to processes governing management of the entire built environment.

With the developmental process almost complete with respect to articulation of the respective draft charters, a number of tasks remain:

1. Seeking common ground in the areas touched by the 2 charters, to facilitate development of a single national charter, acceptable within all geographic and political regions of the country;
2. Active promotion of the charter as a preservation tool, among preservation groups, government, and professional associations. Enthusiastic promotion and use of the charter will depend on its being seen to fill a real need in the country's heritage apparatus.

A number of such needs or opportunities are readily apparent.

1. Decision making in the heritage field is divided among dozens of authorities at federal, provincial, regional and municipal levels, all equally interested in guiding heritage work through the application of clear, legible and consistent criteria. In the absence of commonly accepted principles, each group is obliged to duplicate efforts of parallel authorities. In Ontario for example, at least 3 separate efforts to provide standards for restoration work have taken place - for work on the Ontario Heritage Foundation's 29 owned sites, for work on buildings in the Foundation's grants program and for heritage buildings owned by the province's Ministry of Government Services - resulting in 3 arbitrarily diverse definitions of "acceptable" work. This redundancy of effort is repeated throughout the country. As the only truly non-governmental heritage body in Canada, ICOMOS Canada is well poised to both introduce uniform criteria, and to reduce the duplication of effort which has occurred in the past.
2. Certain new programs such as the Federal Government's Federal Heritage Building Policy, announced by John Roberts in October 1982 provide a particularly appropriate framework for use of an ICOMOS Canada charter. The Federal Heritage Building Policy, commits the federal government to better protection and reuse of its heritage properties through a variety of mechanisms - most notably designation and review of proposed interventions.

The designation process is based on a set of criteria originally developed by current ICOMOS Canada director Dr. Kalman, and deals with design quality, historical importance, setting, and integrity. The criteria are being refined through application to a wide range of federal properties, from small Victoria office blocks to entire penitentiary complexes.

Without widely accepted standards for architectural conservation and rehabilitation work in Canada, the process of reviewing proposed interventions is problematic. In the federal program, reviews of proposed interventions pay particular attention to those heritage qualities identified during the designation phase, but require general criteria for judging the appropriateness and quality of proposed solutions. It is in this phase that there is a potentially significant role for standards bound into an ICOMOS Canada Charter. Interventions affecting significant heritage properties could then be judged consistently against such standards, and architects and others encouraged to adopt them as a measure of good professional practice.

In the interim, Parks Canada is adapting its own criteria for historic site activity for use by the Federal Heritage Building Review office. However, if the Register of Federal Heritage Buildings is ever to expand to become a wider register of historic properties involving joint activity by all levels of government and the private sector, or if the existing

diverse range of conservation activities is to evolve, ICOMOS Canada is again the logical non-governmental organization to provide national standards, applicable across the board, based on its collective expertise.

The Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment will be presented to the ICOMOS Canada Executive Committee for review on September 23, and later, on January 28, 1984 to those attending the planned ICOMOS Canada General Assembly in Ottawa.

(This paper comprises the major part of a presentation made by Herb Stovel on behalf of ICOMOS Canada's English Speaking Committee at the CCHR Conference, St. John's, Newfoundland, September 20, 1983).

Herb Stovel  
Julian Smith



Writing the Appleton Charter are Jacques Dalibard, Julian Smith, Paul Stumes, Peter Stokes, Gouhar Shemdin, Herb Stovel and Judy Oberlander. Hal Kalman took the photograph.

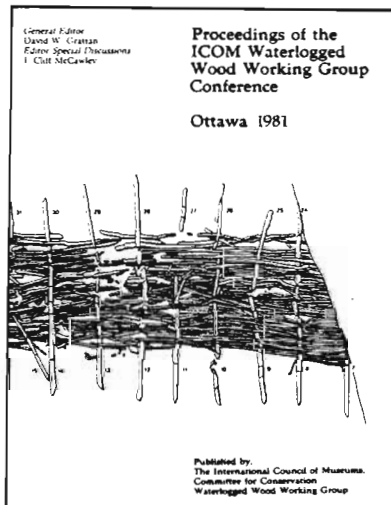
Special thanks for assistance in the preparation of this newsletter are extended to François LeBlanc, Julian Smith, Paul Stumes, Anna Kozlowski, Judy Oberlander and Herb Stovel.

# Technical Publications

20% off for ICOMOS Canada Members

## Proceedings of the ICOM Waterlogged Wood Working Group Conference Ottawa 1981

Experts from around the world discuss the technical problems associated with preserving waterlogged wooden treasures such as the *Mary Rose*, and a 16th century whaling station. Freeze drying, polyethylene glycol and underwater rubber molding techniques fit very nicely into the broader discussions on the conservation of shipwrecks in general. 292 pp. Price \$9.60



## CONSERVATION OF WOODEN MONUMENTS PROCEEDINGS OF THE ICOMOS WOOD COMMITTEE IV INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM CANADA, JUNE 1982

## CONSERVATION DES MONUMENTS EN BOIS: COMPTE RENDU DES TRAVAUX DU COMITÉ DU BOIS DE L'ICOMOS IV<sup>e</sup> COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL CANADA, JUIN 1982



**CONSERVATION OF WOODEN MONUMENTS** is the result of the ICOMOS International Wood Committee's IVth symposium held in Canada in June 1982. Important articles on the thermal upgrading of historic buildings, totem pole conservation, state of the art on wood preservatives, exhaustive listings of wood preservatives and suppliers, what's new in dendrochronology, several case histories of major restorations in Europe and North America make this volume indispensable for the practicing preservationist. The book contains 236 pages with numerous drawings and illustrations. The price is \$12.00 postage paid.

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