



**THE U.S. AMBASSADORS
FUND FOR
CULTURAL PRESERVATION**

2013

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE





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BANGLADESH 11th-century sculpture
at the Varendra Research Museum

“CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION OFFERS US AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE GLOBALLY ON AN ISSUE THAT MATTERS TO MANY PEOPLE ON MANY DIFFERENT LEVELS.... ALL OF US CAN APPRECIATE THE VALUE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION AS A MESSAGE OF TOLERANCE, RESPECT FOR DIVERSITY, AND PEACE.”

EVAN RYAN, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs

SINCE 2001, THE U.S. AMBASSADORS FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

has supported more than 800 projects to preserve cultural heritage in over 120 countries. This achievement represents a major contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage worldwide and demonstrates America’s respect for the cultural heritage of other countries.

In 2013, U.S. ambassadors to more than 80 countries applied to the Ambassadors Fund for support in meeting pressing cultural heritage preservation needs. Among the projects supported in 2013 were the conservation of historical collections at the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory in South Africa, the restoration and adaptive reuse of a historic watch tower in Yemen, and the restoration of a 7th-century wall painting in Uzbekistan. Also in 2013, the Ambassadors Fund awarded grants for large-scale projects in Armenia, Burma, Cambodia, El Salvador, Georgia, Laos, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

By supporting the preservation of cultural heritage, the Ambassadors Fund helps extend its value as a vital and defining element of communities and nations and ensures its continued enjoyment and relevance both today and for generations to come.



ARMENIA 10th-century Dashtadem Fortress



BOTSWANA: Leather object in the National Museum

MISSION

Established at the request of the 106th Congress of the United States (Public Law 106-553) and administered by the Cultural Heritage Center in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation supports the preservation of sites, objects, and forms of traditional cultural expression in more than 120 countries around the world.

Projects supported through the fund include the restoration of historic buildings, assessment and conservation of rare manuscripts and other objects, protection of ancient archaeological sites, and the documentation of traditional craft techniques and languages on the verge of extinction.

The U.S. Congress noted that “Cultural preservation offers an opportunity to show a different American face to other countries, one that is non-commercial, non-political, and non-military. By taking a leading role in efforts to preserve cultural heritage, we show our respect for other cultures by protecting their traditions.”

BOLIVIA: Santa Teresa Church and Convent in Cochabamba

NOTRE MISSION

Établi à la demande de la 106ème Congrès des États-Unis (Loi Publique 106-553) et administré par le Centre du patrimoine culturel dans le Bureau des affaires éducatives et culturelles du Département d’Etat américain, le Fonds des Ambassadeurs des États-Unis pour la conservation du Patrimoine Culturel soutient la conservation des sites, des objets, et des formes d’expression culturelle traditionnelle dans plus de 120 pays à travers le monde.

Les projets soutenus par le fonds comprennent la restauration de bâtiments historiques, l’évaluation et la conservation des manuscrits rares et d’autres objets, la protection des sites archéologiques anciens, et la documentation des techniques artisanales traditionnelles et les langues sur le bord de l’extinction.

Le Congrès des États-Unis a noté que «la préservation culturelle offre l’occasion de montrer un visage américain différent à d’autres pays, l’un qui est non-commerciale, non-politique, et non-militaire. En jouant un rôle de premier plan dans les efforts visant à préserver le patrimoine culturel, nous montrons notre respect pour les autres cultures en protégeant leurs traditions. »



BANGLADESH: 20th-century Varendra Research Museum

NUESTRA MISIÓN

Creado a petición de la 106a Congreso de los Estados Unidos (Ley Pública 106-553) y administrado por el Centro de Patrimonio Cultural de la Oficina de Asuntos Educativos y Culturales del Departamento de Estado de EE.UU., el Fondo de los Embajadores de los Estados Unidos para la Conservación de Patrimonio Cultural apoya la conservación de los sitios, objetos, y formas de expresión cultural tradicional en más de 120 países de todo el mundo.

Los proyectos apoyados por el Fondo incluyen la restauración de edificios históricos, evaluación y conservación de manuscritos raros y otros objetos, la protección de los antiguos sitios arqueológicos, y la documentación de las técnicas y lenguajes de artesanía tradicional en el borde de la extinción.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos señaló que “La preservación cultural ofrece una oportunidad para mostrar una cara diferente de América a otros países, que no es comercial, no política y no militar. Al tomar un papel de liderazgo en los esfuerzos para preservar el patrimonio cultural, mostramos nuestro respeto por otras culturas mediante la protección de sus tradiciones”.

Наша миссия

Создана по просьбе 106-й Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки (Public Law 106-553) и администрируется Центром наследия культуры в Бюро образовательных и культурных дел в Государственном департаменте США, Фонда послов США по сохранению из культурного наследия поддерживает сохранение объектов, предметов и форм традиционного культурного выражения в более чем 120 странах по всему миру.

Проекты, поддерживаемые через фонд включает в себя восстановление исторических зданий, оценку и сохранение редких рукописей и других объектов, сохранения и защиты древних археологических памятников, и документацию, традиционных методов ремесла и языков на грани вымирания.

Конгресс Соединенных Штатов отметил, что "Сохранение культуры дает возможность показать другую американскую лицо в других странах, тот, который является некоммерческой, неполитической, и не военные. Принимая на себя ведущую роль в усилиях по сохранению культурного наследия, мы показываем наше уважение к другим культурам, защищая свои традиции."

BURMA: Shwe Nan-Daw Monastery



JORDAN: 8th-century Qusayr 'Amra

الخلاصة: مهمتنا

أنشئت بناء على طلب من الكونغرس ٦٠١ من الولايات المتحدة (٦٠١-٣٥٥ القانون العام) ومركز التراث الثقافي في مكتب الشؤون التعليمية والثقافية في وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية، وصندوق سفراء الولايات المتحدة للحفاظ تدار على التراث الثقافي تدعم الحفاظ على المواقع، والأشياء، وأشكال التعبير الثقافي التقليدي في أكثر من ٢١.٠٦٠ بلدا في جميع أنحاء العالم.

وتشمل المشاريع المدعومة من خلال صندوق ترميم المباني التاريخية، وتقييم وحفظ المخطوطات النادرة وغيرها من الأشياء، والحفاظ على وحماية المواقع الأثرية القديمة، وتوثيق تقنيات الحرف التقليدية واللغات على وشك الانقراض.

وأشار كونغرس الولايات المتحدة أن "الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي يقدم فرصة لإظهار الوجه الأمريكي مختلفة إلى بلدان أخرى، واحد هو أن غير التجارية، غير سياسية، وغير العسكرية. من خلال اتخاذ دور قيادي في الجهود الرامية إلى الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي، وتبين لنا احترامنا للثقافات الأخرى من خلال حماية تقاليدهم."

我們的使命

成立於美國 (公法106-553) 的第106屆大會的請求，並通過文化遺產中心在教育和文化事務局的國家，美國大使的基金，為保護美國能源部管理文化遺產的支持場所，物品，並在世界各地120多個國家的傳統文化表現形式的保護。

通過基金支持的項目包括修復的歷史建築，評估和保護珍貴的手稿和其他物品，節約和保護古老的考古遺址中的，與傳統的工藝手法和語言上瀕臨滅絕的文檔。

美國國會指出，“文化保護提供了一個機會來展示一個不同的美國面對其他國家，一個是非商業性的，非政治性，非軍用。通過採取在努力保護文化遺產主導作用，我們將展示我們對其他文化通過保護他們的傳統的尊重。”

ABOUT THE CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER

The Cultural Heritage Center supports the foreign affairs functions of the U.S. Department of State that relate to the preservation of cultural heritage in all regions of the world. In addition to the Ambassadors Fund, the Center administers U.S. responsibilities relating to the 1970 UNESCO Convention to reduce pillage and illicit trafficking in cultural property and oversees special projects.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA:

Red Cross Society Building in Sarajevo





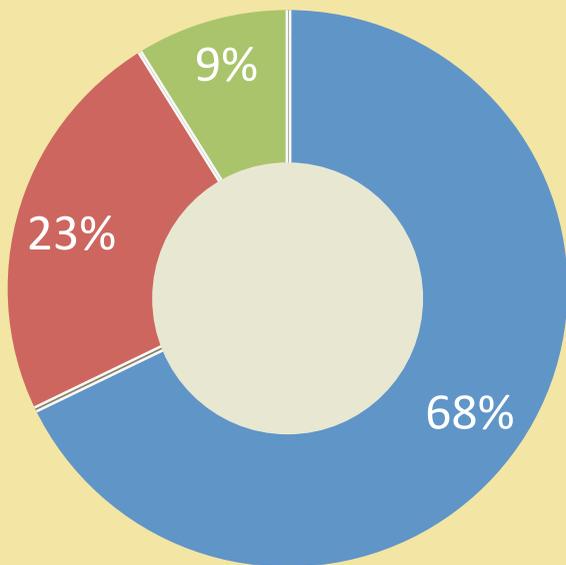
GEORGIA 12th-century Church of the Virgin at Gelati Monastery



GRANTS AWARDED IN 2013

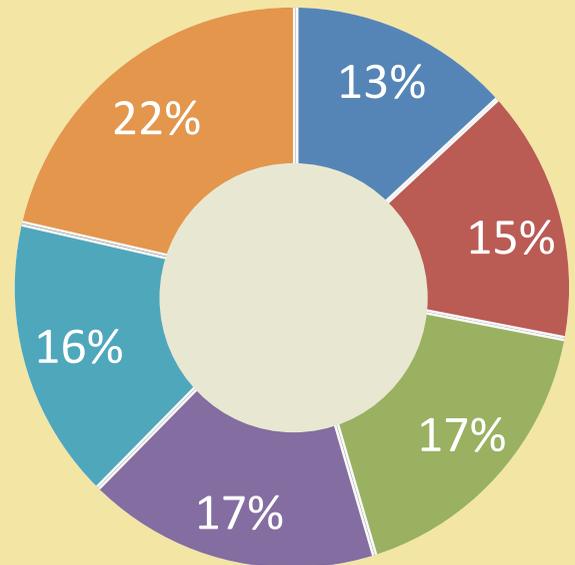
REGION	AFRICA	THE AMERICAS	EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & EURASIA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA
179 TOTAL PROPOSALS	34	33	50	31	12	19
56 TOTAL PROJECTS	13	8	11	9	5	10
33,746,305 \$ REQUESTED	3,992,273	4,384,205	14,733,129	6,356,257	1,470,551	2,809,890
6,086,015 \$ AWARDED	596,735	484,135	2,374,344	1,180,301	438,340	1,012,160

TYPES OF PROJECTS • 2013



● CULTURAL SITES ● CULTURAL OBJECTS AND COLLECTIONS ● FORMS OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EXPRESSION

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS • 2001-13



● AFRICA ● THE AMERICAS ● EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC ● EUROPE & EURASIA ● MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA ● SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA



Africa

“NURTURING THE ARTS, THROUGH CULTURAL PRESERVATION, WILL YIELD GREAT BENEFITS FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY BECAUSE A SOCIETY THAT ENCOURAGES ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL CREATIVITY CREATES SPACE FOR INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION.”

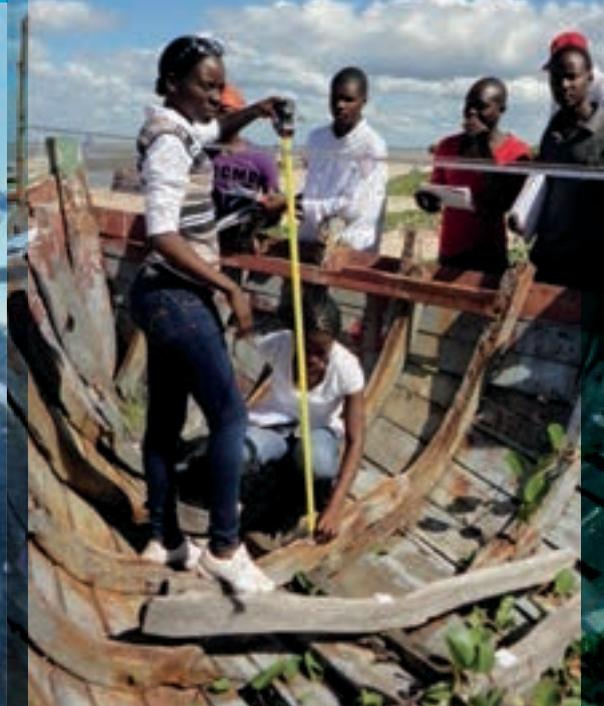
MICHAEL J. MURPHY, Chargé d’Affaires, U.S. Embassy to Botswana

BENIN: Documentation of endangered cultural heritage of the Kingdom of Dahomey that ruled Abomey from 1600–1900. Even though the kingdom’s palaces are protected heritage, the supporting musical and oral traditions are disappearing as the population urbanizes and its elders die. The project includes the recording, transcription, and broad dissemination of traditional music, dances, and songs.

BOTSWANA: Conservation of leather objects in the National Museum. The preservation of historic leather objects is a major challenge in Botswana, where harsh climatic conditions contribute to the proliferation of molds and funguses. This project involves cleaning and stabilization of the objects, as well as their thorough documentation and cataloguing.

GHANA: Preservation of Asante traditional buildings. The traditional Asante earthen buildings that survive—among them several World Heritage sites—require regular maintenance to preserve their structural and architectural integrity. This project includes condition surveys and emergency stabilization of two Asante buildings.

KENYA: Preservation of ancient tombs and monumental walls in the 12th-century Swahili town of Gedi. A valuable archaeological site and a national monument, Gedi is rapidly disappearing as trees and termites destroy the remaining structures. This project includes a site assessment and emergency stabilization measures.



MAURITIUS: Training in the preservation of historic sites in Mauritius. Traditional building practices on the island have been on the decline for several years, making it difficult for the government to find craftspeople with the skills necessary to restore historic sites. This project pairs unemployed youth with local craftsmen in a comprehensive effort to restore historic sites and develop a specialized workforce with the skills necessary to maintain them.

MOZAMBIQUE: Training in the documentation of underwater sites of significance linked to the slave trade from Eastern Africa. The remains of shipwrecks in this area hold valuable information about the transit of slaves from Africa to other continents but are threatened by extreme weather, climate change, and unauthorized salvage operations. The project involves training in the identification and documentation of underwater cultural heritage.



NAMIBIA: Preservation of the Spitzkoppe heritage site in Erongo. An agglomeration of 45 rock art sites from the Holocene epoch (11,700 years ago to the present), Spitzkoppe was preserved when first surveyed in the 1980s, but many of the individual sites now face serious threats from campers and other visitors who deface and otherwise damage the rock art. The project involves site stabilization, preservation, and the development of a site inventory.

SENEGAL: Documentation of traditional None music. The None are a small ethnic group living in the city and region of Thiès. Urbanization and modern music and instruments have eroded the practice and performance of traditional music, and the remaining practitioners are few in number. This project includes the transcription of traditional None songs and the documentation of the process of making musical instruments.

Ireente yama-Wesile yaso-South Africa.
 I-KLAS YABANTWANA.
 Itihiti yengqantofu ka-Sept., 1922.
 "Tina alyantanda ngokuba yena wasi-
 tanda kuqala."—I Johane iv. 19.



1356-1961-62-10.000

Warrant / Comandant: Supreme Court,
 Laibraf by Gevangensetling: Hooggeregshof.

FOR GAOL USE.—VIR TRONKGEBRUIK.
 Initials of Officer making entry and date.
 Voorletters van beampte wat inskrywing maak en datum.

Date of discharge / Datum van ontslag _____
 Appeal noted / Appél aangeken _____
 Alterations in sentence / Veranderings in vonnis _____

466/64 Checked by / Naggegaan deur _____
 R.C.A./R.A.A. No. 71a-10-63 Case/Saak No. 386/63
 Police Station / Politiekantoor Marshall Square

D220/82. In the Supreme Court of South Africa. 11657/63
 In die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika.

(Transvaal Provincial DIVISION.)
 -AFDELING.

To the Sheriff of the Province of the Transvaal
 his lawful Deputy.

As die Beji van die Provinse
 sy wettige Aftrik.

GREETING: SALUUT.

WHEREAS at a Criminal Session of the Supreme Court of South Africa holden before me at Pretoria
 NAWAAR as by stratiffing van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika gelou word my te

on the 12th day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-four
 op die dag van in die Jaar van ons Heer Eensend Negehonderd

the undermentioned prisoner was duly convicted of the crime(s) undermentioned and was sentenced by the Judgment of the said Court to undergo the punishment(s) affixed to his name in such place as may be prescribed by lawful authority:
 die onderverreke gevangene skuldig bevind is aan onderverreke misdade/misdade en by vonnis van genoemde Hof veroordeel is om die straf (strawwe) by sy (haar) naam vermeld te ondergaan in sodanige plek as wat die wettige owerheid mag voorskryf:

THIS is therefore to command you in the name of the State to keep and detain the said prisoner in your Custody until he (she) shall have suffered the said punishment, or be discharged therefrom according to law.
 So dien dit om u te gelias om in die naam van die Staat genoemde gevangene in u bewaring te ontvang en te hou totdat by (sy) genoemde straf ondergaan het of ooreenkomstig die wet daarvan onthief word.

Prisoner's Name. Naam van Gevangene.	Sentence. Straf.
Nelson Mandela Age/Ouderdom 45 years Nationality/Nasionaliteit S.A. Born. Race/Ras Bantu Sex/Geslag Male	Imprisonment for life. (all counts taken together for purposes of sentence)
Classification of fine must be stated. Klassifikasie van boete moet aangegee word.	Of what Crime convicted. Aan watter misdad skuldig bevind.
IAAC 90.02.11 IAAC LPA	(1) Subsection in contravention of Act 216 of 1942 (Two Counts) (2) Contravening section 14(a) read with section 14d in of Act 112 of 1950, as amended (3) Contravening section 26(b), read with section 112 of 1950, as amended.

FOR WHICH THIS IS MY WARRANT.
 WAARVIR DIE WARENT IS.

Given under my hand, at
 Gegge onder my hand te Pretoria
 day of June 1964
 Registrar. Griffier.

12th
 RDA
 Pending Judge.
 Voorreende Regter.



Dear Mum,

6-1-92

Please bring me change of clothes - T shirt, socks, an old trousers and shoes.

Sata

RELEASE MANDELA



THESE BRAVE COMPATRIOTS
HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED
BECAUSE THEY FOUGHT
FOR OUR FREEDOM AND RIGHTS

SALUTE

You Comrade

THEIR PROLONGED IMPRISONMENT
IS A SIGN OF THE INABILITY
OF THE APARTHEID REGIME
TO CRUSH THE FIGHTING SPIRIT
OF THE OPPRESSED

WE DEMAND THE RELEASE
OF NELSON MANDELA
AND ALL OUR LEADERS
NGAWETHU!



SOUTH AFRICA: Conservation of the historical collections of the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory in Johannesburg. The center's collection consists of historic posters, photographs, manuscripts, and other materials documenting the struggle to end apartheid. Much of this archive is acidified paper and highly susceptible to degradation. The project involves systematic de-acidification of the collection in preparation for its transfer to refurbished collections storage space.



SOUTH AFRICA 11th- to 13th-century ivories and bone tools

SOUTH AFRICA: Conservation of the late Iron Age ivory and bone tool collections at the University of Pretoria and Mapungubwe Museums. A World Heritage site, Mapungubwe was the center of an extensive Iron Age trade network, and excavations since the 1930s have yielded important collections of bone and ivory objects. This project involves a conservation needs assessment and the design and installation of a storage environment for the objects.



TANZANIA : Preservation of the mid-19th-century Christ Church Cathedral in Zanzibar. Built in Stone Town on the site of the last public slave market in Africa, the church is valued both for its architectural qualities and its symbolism, but it is in danger of collapse due to the expansion of an extensive structural crack in the building masonry. This project involves local craftspeople in the repair, stabilization, and restoration of the building.



UGANDA Ancient barkcloth traditions in rural Uganda



UGANDA: Preservation of ancient barkcloth traditions in rural Uganda. Though traditional barkcloth is highly prized as a craft product and recognized by UNESCO as Intangible Heritage of Humanity, its production in rural Uganda has declined significantly due to decades of political suppression that marginalized and impoverished craftspeople. The project includes documentation and training in this traditional craft.



ZIMBABWE 16th-century enclosure walls at Naletale National Monument



ZIMBABWE: Preservation of 16th-century enclosure walls at Naletale National Monument. Patterns on the dry stone walls associated with the Shona culture speak to the high level of craftsmanship and creativity of this civilization, yet the walls have deteriorated and cannot be salvaged if they collapse. The project involves training in the restoration of these stone walls, the reversal of earlier unsuccessful repairs, and thorough documentation.



EL SALVADOR Ancient city of Cihuatán



THE Americas

“CIHUATÁN REAFFIRMS TO THE WORLD THE BEAUTY AND THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF THIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, WHICH DESERVES TO BE PRESERVED FOR IT IS A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THE MOSAIC THAT CONSTITUTES THE CULTURAL RICHNESS OF EL SALVADOR.”

MARI CARMEN APONTE, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador

BOLIVIA: Conservation of the mid-18th-century Santa Teresa Church in Cochabamba. One of the first convent churches in Cochabamba and the only one built in the Baroque style, the building is susceptible to damage from water infiltration and a structurally compromised roof. This project includes structural stabilization and other remedial preservation measures to keep the building dry and safe.

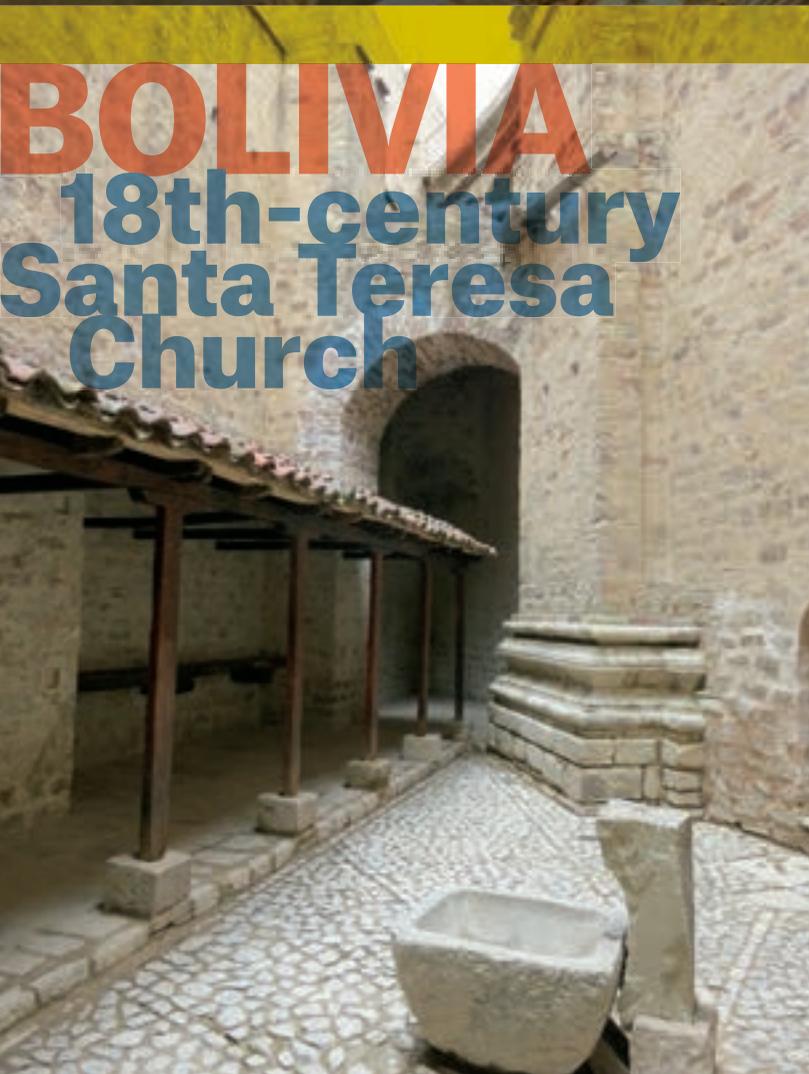
ECUADOR: Restoration of the mid-19th-century Casa Americana Building in Bahía de Caráquez. Casa Americana housed the first U.S. representatives in Ecuador and incorporates American and local architectural features. The building is rapidly deteriorating from harsh environmental conditions and lack of maintenance. The project involves structural reinforcement and restoration, as well as security upgrades.

EL SALVADOR: Conservation of the ancient city of Cihuatán. The former city, which flourished between 900 and 1200 AD, emerged in the wake of the Maya Collapse and represented a distinct (non-Maya) culture similar to those of contemporary central Mexico. This project involves the conservation of Cihuatán’s central pyramid to reverse the effects of time and erosion. The pyramid is one of a number of ancient structures at the site in need of conservation treatment.





BOLIVIA
18th-century
Santa Teresa
Church







GUATEMALA: Preventive conservation of the early 20th-century “cortes” textile collection at the Ixchel Museum. The museum’s extensive collection of cortes (traditional women’s skirts) is one of the largest such collections in the world and unique in the quality and extent of styles and dyes represented. This project includes the cataloguing and cleaning of objects and upgrades to the museum’s storage facilities.



NICARAGUA: Inventory and protection of archaeological patrimony in the Rama and Kriol territory of the autonomous region of South Atlantic. The indigenous and African descendant Rama and Kriol territory is rich in archaeological sites, most of which are unprotected and largely unstudied. The project includes an archaeological site survey and inventory and the assessment and treatment of found objects.

NICARAGUA: Restoration of the Church of Maria Magdalena in Totogalpa, Phase 3. One of the oldest colonial buildings and the second-oldest church in Nicaragua, the Church of Maria Magdalena is known for its distinctively Nicaraguan blend of architectural styles and serves its community variously as a church, community center, and emergency shelter. Phase 3 of this ongoing project includes remedial restoration work on the tower and interior.



PARAGUAY: Documentation of Yshir indigenous cultural traditions in the Paraguayan Pantanal. Once a hunter-gatherer culture dependent upon the freshwater wetland region shared by Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil, the Yshir are quickly losing their traditional lifeways and distinct language. This project involves the documentation and dissemination of traditional cultural knowledge of local natural resources and capacity building in cultural preservation.

PERU: Preventive conservation of post-Moche funerary mummies at Cao Museum. Discovered at the site of El Brujo in Ascope province, home of the Moche people from 100 to 700 AD, the mummies, as organic remains, require special preservation and storage. This project involves the cleaning and cataloguing of the mummy bundles and upgrades to the storage facilities at the museum.

بول الشیخی عمده قیلا الماس من دین جالبه جودت قیلا اس از یریم اشغال کو بغیرین فرصت اتم یار بره اس دین جبال غدا
 کیلو اریدی خصوصاً پرینج سببی ایلدیه مقصود و قولیغه کیر ما سن بی اتم اندیشه قیلور ایزریم اما اولنات با برکات لارذغالصا
 نده قیلغان تحمیف لاری که محوم غده چنان تاثیرده توقف اجابت ایلادیم لاجرم خدای عزوجل ان توفیق هدایت تیلاب کی کفره
 هیلما قده شروع ایلادیم انی تانیج نه و قیلیم نه سه و خطیلاون اوز پناهنیک ساقلاب غازین انجا مینه تنگور کی سین امین
 و الله الموفق و المستعان **معرض متمم** مؤ وینه منحنه قالمون کیم اوشبو صلوته سوره
 نینک ایلکنج چایست یما قده متر جسم رحیم خواجه ایشان ذمه لاری و فایقلمای مرحوم اولدی لار الله تعالی غریق حمد و شایسته
 جنت قیلغای این بجزمت سینه کرسلین نه کور مرحوم نینک کتا بلاری همداظر افده مرغوب لوب چنانچه فرغانه
 و بخارا طرف لارینه ترقایب مسجد لارده اوقوماق رسم بولوب توشمای قالدی شول سببدن کینه ملا میر محمد و م ش
 یونس مرحوم اوغلی اوچونچي چاب قیلما قده اتمام قیلیب اوشبو کتا بک بریده چاب بولغان خودند لیک فاضل غ قیلغان
 ترکی صلوته مسعود لاری برله رحیم خواجه ایشان متوفی قیلغان ترکی صلوته مسعود لاری غ علامه لار که اتم سیا قیلینج قده
 نیشور و مده ایکی می ملاحظه قیلیب کور دیلار سونکره کینه انما س قیلیم اوشبو نسخه قیسی برینه جواب بیرسه لایقلم
 و یریم جناب عالی لار دیدیلار که هر اکی نسخه ذر برینه خوب تطبیق قیلیب کور دوک ایچوی هم بر باغ ذکھی دو دیب هر اکی
 متر جسم نینک قیلغان دقت لارینه افرین دیب حق لارینه دعا خیر قیلدی لار اما از روی تبرک رحیم خواجه ایشان مرحوم
 نینک کتا بلارینه جواب بیر دوک دیدیلار کینه اوچونچي تصحیح کا بیر چاب قیلماق تره و یغنه توشتم الله تعالی تمامینه تنگور سون

نظ

<p>کیم یازدیم جهانغه شهره و قیل نو کوب مردم خوش ایلما حضورین اوقور یا ایشیتسه هر قیوجان بلنده ایت آختره ه اعتسارین سنی چون بهره کی قیلسه بوم قوم قیلور تر کسینی دانا خاص تا عام</p>	<p>قیلیب فضیلتی منک ایلما حیات مثال تولغن ای عالنده نور قیل نه هتای بلکه عین آفتابنی مبارک ایلایشش روزگارین هنوز بو همت اتمیم ایقرنید اش صلوته مسعودی ترکی موکک نام</p>	<p>اکی لطف ایلدیه توفیق عنایت همه مردم ناندن بهره و قیل بی بولمک ملت ما هتایی عمل قیلد عطل قیل نور ایمان یوشتی منده تمیشش اکی غویش دعادین ایلامه عاجزنی محروم</p>
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East Asia & the Pacific

“THESE MANUSCRIPTS CONSTITUTE A VALUABLE AND RELIABLE SOURCE FOR STUDYING THE LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND HISTORY OF XINJIANG... THE DOCUMENTATION OF THESE MANUSCRIPTS DEMONSTRATES U.S. RESPECT.”

U.S. Embassy Beijing

BURMA: Conservation of the mid-19th-century Shwe Nan-Daw teak wood monastery in Mandalay. One of few historic landmarks to survive the World War II bombing of the former royal capital of the Burmese kingdom in 1945, the building is susceptible to irreversible damage from water infiltration and other threats. This project includes documentation, structural stabilization, conservation training, and the development of a maintenance program.

CAMBODIA: Conservation of the 10th-century Temple of Phnom Bakheng. Phnom Bakheng is the most visited temple at Angkor Archaeological Park and one of the greatest cultural achievements of the Khmer kingdom, but the harsh tropical climate and heavy tourism have taken their toll on the ancient monument. Phase 3 of this ongoing project involves the conservation of the temple’s east façade, central shrine, and drainage system.

CAMBODIA: Documentation of newly discovered Angkorian sites in Phnom Kulen. About 30 archaeological sites and many more lesser-known and unidentified sites ranging from the 8th to the 12th century are endangered by subsistence farming and looting in the area. This project includes site mapping, assessment, and a heritage education and outreach program.

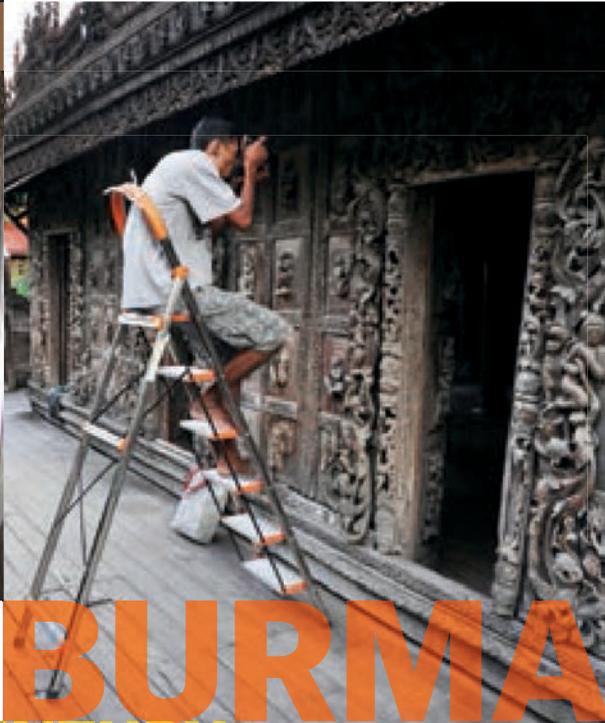
CHINA: Preservation of early 20th-century Xinjiang manuscripts. Written in Chaghatay Turkic, Persian, and other languages, the manuscripts record various aspects of traditional Xinjiang life and are critical to understanding this ethnic minority. The project includes assessment, cataloguing, preservation, and the creation of a digital reference image of each document.





"THIS PARTNERSHIP IS A CELEBRATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S RICH CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE."

DEREK MITCHELL, U.S. Ambassador to Burma



BURMA

MID-19TH-CENTURY

Shwe Nan-Daw Monastery





CAMBODIA

10th-century Temple of Phnom Bakheng





MICRONESIA Youth mentoring in weaving and other traditional craft skills

INDONESIA: Restoration of the early 19th-century Tjong A Fie House in Medan. The building, recognized for its mixture of Indonesian, Malay, European, and Chinese construction techniques and ornament, is susceptible to irreparable damage if left in its current deteriorated condition in this earthquake zone. The project involves structural stabilization and other remedial preservation measures.

LAOS: Preventive conservation of the royal regalia and other ethnographic objects in the National Museum in Luang Prabang. Many valuable objects in the museum's collections are not on display for reasons of security and insufficient training for museum staff. The project involves exhibition space upgrades and conservation training for museum staff.



LAOS: Restoration of the 16th-century Wat Xieng Thong in Luang Prabang. The coronation temple of Lao kings, Wat Xieng Thong requires conservation to reverse the destructive effects of decades of neglect and increased visitation and use. Phase 3 of this ongoing project involves the preservation of supporting structures and several stupas within the complex.

MICRONESIA: Preservation of traditional carving and weaving skills in Yap State. Globalization, population shifts, and projected major increases in tourism are eating away at Micronesian craft traditions that, if preserved, can be a source of livelihood for island residents. This project involves the establishment of youth mentorships with older artisans in a variety of craft disciplines.



MONGOLIA Ikh Nart Nature Reserve in East Gobi



MONGOLIA: Preservation of archaeological sites of the Ikh Nart Nature Reserve in East Gobi. The archaeological heritage of this vast region is extremely rich, ranging in age from the Neolithic Period to the 20th century, but is largely unknown and in urgent need of documentation and protection against vandalism and looting. This project involves survey, documentation, and registration of sites, and education and outreach activities.



THAILAND 17th-century Wat Chaiwathanaram



THAILAND: Preservation of the 17th-century Wat Chaiwathanaram at Ayutthaya. Severe flooding in 2011 damaged the brickwork, stucco, woodwork, and mural paintings of the wat, one of the central landmarks of Ayutthaya, the former capital of the Kingdom of Siam. This project, which continues work begun in 2012, involves intensive surveys of the site, including laser scanning and digital mapping, and field tests of conservation techniques.

VIETNAM: Preservation of early 19th-century royal altars at Hué Imperial City. The altars, built to exact specifications for worship of Nguyen dynasty ancestors, have badly deteriorated from age, termite damage, and inexpert restoration attempts. This project involves the development and implementation of restoration plans for each altar and their eventual display in Hung To Temple, the most visited site in Hué.



Europe & Eurasia

“WE ARE ALL CONNECTED BY OUR SHARED HISTORY, OUR SHARED HUMAN STORY. BY UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECTING ARMENIAN HISTORY, WE CAN CELEBRATE OUR PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND BUILD OUR COMMON FUTURE.”

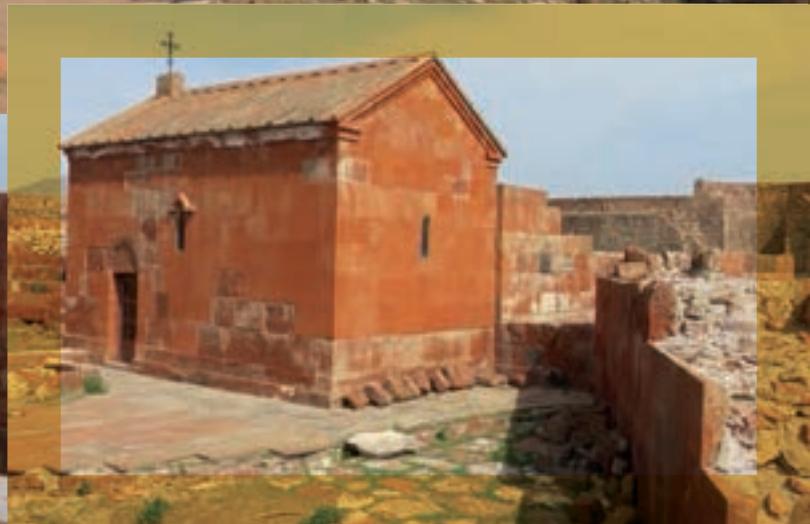
RICHARD M. MILLS, JR., U.S. Ambassador to Armenia

ARMENIA: Preservation of 20th-century Armenian murals in the city of Gyumri. Excellent examples of their period, the mural paintings, which depict scenes from daily life, are located out of public view in former factories which had been abandoned more than 20 years ago and are near collapse. This project involves the removal, restoration, and transfer of the murals for public display.

ARMENIA: Preservation of Areni Cave and objects from the Copper Age. Objects from the site date back to 5000 BC and are unmatched elsewhere in the world, yet uncontrolled access to the site has led to damage, vandalism, and theft. The project involves the installation of fencing, pathways, and lighting at the site, as well as the stabilization of excavated and partially exposed objects.

ARMENIA: Preservation of the ruins of the 10th-century Dashtadem Fortress. One of the largest medieval fortresses in Armenia, the ruined fortress encloses a church, reservoir, palace, cemeteries, and a citadel dating from the 7th to the 19th century within its walls. This project involves site cleaning and rescue excavation around the ruins and documentation, cataloguing, and preservation of objects.

ARMENIA 10th-century Dashtadem Fortress



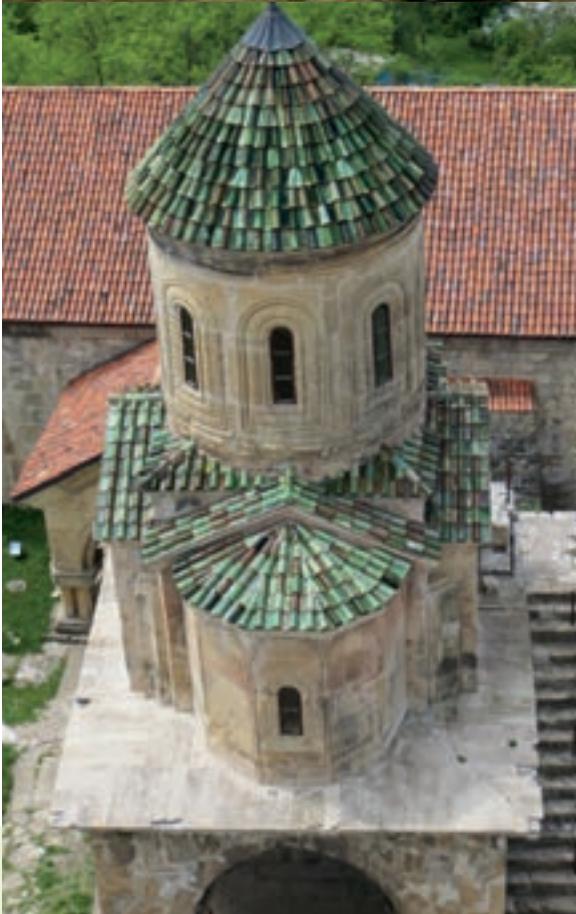






BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA: Restoration of the early 20th-century Red Cross Society Building in Sarajevo. Built in 1929 as part of an initiative to construct health care facilities in the former Yugoslavia, this modern landmark had been in continual use until nearly destroyed by fire during the war in 1992. The project involves emergency stabilization of the building in preparation for its eventual restoration and adaptive reuse.





BULGARIA: Preservation of the ruins of the 14th-century Church of St. John Aliturgetos in the ancient city of Nessebar. The city's largest late medieval monument, the ruined church is a well-known and heavily visited landmark in Bulgaria because of its architecture and its prime location above the port. This project involves the development of feasibility and conceptual and detailed design studies in preparation for the site's eventual conservation.

GEORGIA: Restoration of the 12th-century Church of the Virgin at Gelati Monastery in Kutaisi. Gelati Monastery is an important cultural achievement of a unified medieval Georgian state. Water infiltration and accelerating stone decay will result in damage to the building and its extensive array of wall paintings if left unaddressed. This project involves major stone, tile, and wood conservation work to address the most immediate threats.



MOLDOVA: Conservation of Treasury Room objects at the National Museum of Archaeology and History of Moldova. Many of the objects, including priceless Byzantine and Islamic objects, have not been unpacked or cleaned since excavation. Others have not been displayed since 2006 because of conditions at the museum. This project involves an inventory and assessment of the objects, individual conservation plans, and the outfitting of suitable storage and display space.



SERBIA: Conservation of late 3rd-century mosaics in the Roman Imperial palace in Sirmium. The former Tetrarchic capital of Sirmium (Sremska Mitrovica) has been the focus of archaeological investigation and conservation efforts for more than 40 years. This project includes analysis and treatment of two mosaic floors and their reinstallation at the site.

UKRAINE: Conservation of wall paintings in the 15th-century St. George's Church in Drohobych. The paintings have deteriorated from lack of environmental controls. The project involves the documentation and conservation of the frescoes and the installation of new electrical and fire prevention systems in the wooden landmark church.



JORDAN Al Khazneh mausoleum at Petra

Middle East & North Africa

“FOR YEARS, THE U.S. HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE BECAUSE SITES LIKE THIS REPRESENT THE COMMON HERITAGE OF ALL MANKIND. SITES LIKE THIS...ARE MORE THAN AN INVESTMENT IN PRESERVING JORDAN’S PAST. THEY ARE AN INVESTMENT IN SECURING JORDAN’S FUTURE.”

STUART JONES, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan

EGYPT: Preservation of the ancient Roman bath in the Greco-Roman city of Karanis (3rd century BC – 5th century AD). Uncovered and conserved in 1975, the unique red-brick domed bath building in the Fayyum Oasis has seriously deteriorated and is in imminent danger of collapse. This project includes an assessment, structural stabilization, and conservation of the structure.

JORDAN: Preservation of 6th-century ruins at Umm el-Jimal archaeological site. Continuously occupied from the 1st to the 9th century, Umm el-Jimal consists of an early Roman village and a Byzantine and early Islamic town and is well known for its wealth of inscriptions in Nabataean, Greek, Latin, and Arabic. Phase 2 of this project involves the stabilization of standing walls of House XVIII and restoration of one of its remaining rooms.

JORDAN: Restoration of the ancient Nabataean flash flood protection system at Petra. The dam on the Wadi al-Jarra is under threat of collapse from soil deposition and vegetation and no longer fulfills its original purpose of water retention and protection of Al Khazneh. Phase 2 of this project involves the excavation and cleaning of the channel and basin, masonry consolidation, and the restoration of the dam to function as designed.



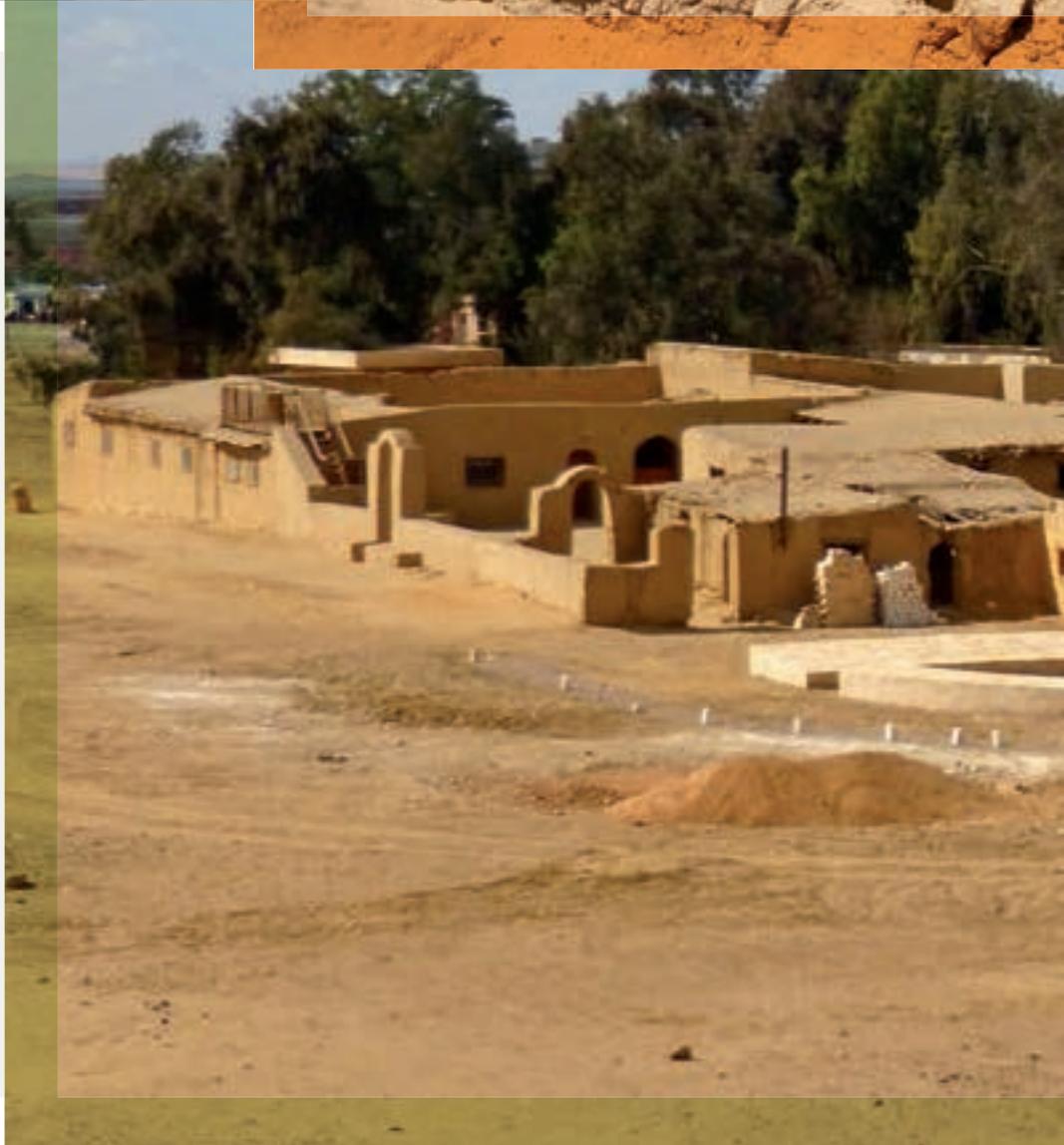


JORDAN 6th-century ruins at Umm el-Jimal



“THIS PROJECT SHOWS HOW APPRECIATING CULTURAL HERITAGE IS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO FOSTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS AND PEOPLES.”

STEPHEN BEECROFT, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt









JORDAN: Conservation of the early 8th-century apodyterium at Qusayr 'Amra. The bathing complex of which the apodyterium, or dressing room, is part features an extensive array of early Islamic mural paintings that have deteriorated in recent years from water infiltration and other factors. This project addresses the full range of problems affecting the paintings and involves thorough documentation, consolidation, and cleaning.

YEMEN: Restoration and adaptive reuse of a historic watch tower in Sana'a. The six-room structure on the grounds of the National Museum is an important example of early 20th-century mud-brick architecture, but it has been damaged by water infiltration and other causes. This project involves structural stabilization and the thorough restoration of the building for reuse as a children's museum.



South & Central Asia

“THIS IS AN IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICY TOOL...
THE U.S. IS PLAYING A PART IN PROTECTING
ANOTHER COUNTRY’S CULTURAL IDENTITY,
AND IN AFGHANISTAN, PRESERVING CULTURAL
IDENTITY HELPS TO COUNTER EXTREMISM.”

EVAN RYAN, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs

AFGHANISTAN: Conservation of the 15th-century Mausoleum of Shahzada Abdullah at Kuhandiz in Herat. An important example of Timurid-era construction, the mausoleum is showing signs of structural failure. The project involves the documentation of this and an adjacent mausoleum, structural stabilization, and technical training for local masons.

BANGLADESH: Restoration of the early 20th-century Varendra Research Museum. Built in 1916, the museum’s wood beams, earthen tiles, lime, and brick are deteriorating in the humid sea climate. The project involves the restoration of the building exterior, pathways, and courtyards, and installation of a security system.

NEPAL: Conservation of ethnographic objects at Changu Narayan, one of the oldest Hindu temple complexes in the Kathmandu Valley. The buildings surrounding its ancient courtyard are underutilized and in a state of disrepair. The project involves restoration of one of the surrounding buildings for reuse as an ethnographic museum.

NEPAL: Preservation of the 11th-century Rinchenling Monastery in Halji. One of the oldest monasteries in Nepal and the site of an ancient four-sided Vairocana Buddha statue, Rinchenling Monastery is susceptible to irreversible damage from water infiltration. The project includes preventive conservation measures to protect the building site from flooding and erosion.





BANGLADESH

20th-century Varendra Research Museum



SRI LANKA Ancient Buddhist monuments at Rajagala Archaeological Reserve





SRI LANKA: Documentation of ancient Buddhist monuments within the Rajagala Archaeological Reserve. The reserve includes remains of several ancient buildings and monuments that once formed part of Grikumbhila, a large Buddhist monastery active from its foundation in the 2nd century BC through the early 13th century. This project involves the comprehensive documentation of known ancient monuments within the boundaries of the reserve.





SRI LANKA: Restoration of a 17th-century building at Batticaloa Dutch Fort. Batticaloa Fort is home to an important collection of ancient and historic objects, most of which lack a proper storage environment. The project involves the restoration of Building B at the fort for eventual use as a cultural resource management center and collections storage facility.

TAJIKISTAN: Preservation of the Hissor Historical Museum site. The 16th-century building—a historic landmark along the ancient Silk Road—has been badly damaged by water infiltration, and mold is a growing threat to the museum’s collections. The project involves the cleaning and restoration of the building and storage and exhibit space upgrades.

TAJIKISTAN: Preservation of the Konibodom City Historical Museum site. The 17th-century building is an example of central Asian Fergana craftsmanship in the Sughd region, and the complex has been badly damaged by water. The project includes remedial preservation work to prevent water infiltration and environmental improvements to the exhibit spaces.



TURKMENISTAN Mosaic panels and epigraphy from Seyit Jemalletdin





UZBEKISTAN Ambassadors painting at the Afraasiab Museum

TURKMENISTAN: Restoration of the 15th-century mosaic panel and epigraphy from Seyit Jemalletdin Mosque in Annau. This unusual panel depicting snakes and dragons, much of which is in storage at the Fine Arts Museum in Ashgabat, originally decorated a 15th-century iwan that collapsed in a 1948 earthquake. The project involves the conservation and installation of the remaining fragments at the Fine Arts Museum.

UZBEKISTAN: Restoration of the mid-7th-century Ambassadors painting at the Afraasiab Museum in Samarkand. Unique in central Asian art, this painting depicting the King of Samarkand is rapidly decaying after a previous restoration in 1980 and subsequent attempts at maintenance. The project involves a painstaking removal of previous restoration materials, a thorough cleaning, and stabilization with climate controls.

U.S. AMBASSADORS FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

2013 Grant Recipients

Afghanistan Cultural Heritage Consulting Organization (ACHCO), Afghanistan
American Institute for Yemeni Studies, Yemen
Archaeology & Development Foundation, Cambodia
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Varendra Research Museum, Bangladesh
Waa'gey, Micronesia
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Draft.

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The Presidential years.

Chapter one.

Men and women, all over the ^{world} years, right down the centuries, come and go.

Some leave nothing behind, not even their names. It would seem that they never existed at all.

Others do leave something behind: the haunting memory of the evil deeds they committed against other people; gross violation of human rights, not only limited to oppression and exploitation ^{but} of ethnic minorities or vice versa, but ^{to the} even resort to ^{genocide} murder in order to maintain their dominant horrendous policies.

The moral decay of some communities in various parts of the world ^{among others} reveals itself in the use of the name of God to justify the maintenance of actions which are condemned by the entire world as crimes against humanity.

Among the multitude of those who have throughout history committed themselves to the struggle for justice in all its unpleasants, are some of those who have commanded