I can’t believe that it has been 24 years since I spent a remarkable six months as a Richard Morris Hunt Prize Fellow - I remember everything as if it were yesterday. In addition to being honored to learn and travel throughout France, the experience changed the course of my career: I became part of an international network of like-minded architects and conservation specialists, and I gained knowledge that catapulted my experience to more complex and monumental projects.

I was the third American Fellow and the first to arrive in France with an email address (which accomplished nothing since almost no one else had one!). It is certainly easier to coordinate logistics now than it was in 1994, but my memories of every location, meeting, site visit, and project scope are still vividly etched in my mind. When I returned from France, I wanted to work on more monumental stone buildings and the majority of those (in California) were at Stanford University, where I became the Associate University Architect, stewarding the rehabilitation of Stanford’s historic buildings on this Frederick Law Olmsted and H. H. Richardson-designed campus.

I am now a San Francisco-based architect, urban designer and Principal at Page & Turnbull, one of the preeminent preservation architecture and planning firms in the country, with numerous awards to justify our reputation. I doubt that I would have landed here had it not been for the opportunity and experience that the Hunt Prize offered me. I have been pleased to attend our bi-annual reunions that justify regular visits to France, and I happily hosted one in California in 2014 – 20 years after my life-changing six months! I continue to value the lessons and friendships of this fellowship and I look forward to hosting those that follow.

H Ruth Todd, FAIA, AICP, LEED AP
I was constantly impressed with the warmth and hospitality that was shown to me during my travels throughout France. The people who made my Fellowship such an extra-special experience included Simone Monneron, Marie-Sol de La Tour d’Auvergne, Jean Marais, Pierre Antoine Gatier, Francois Botton, Didier Reppellin, Jerome Francou, Marie France de Sibert, and Annick Renard. The went out of their way to make me feel welcome and immersed in their culture. I thank them all.

Ruth Todd, October, 2007
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INTRODUCTION

I am the 1994 Richard Morris Hunt Fellow and this report is written thirteen years after my incredible six-month visit to France. Although I am naturally a perfectionist procrastinator, this characteristic is not entirely to blame for the tardiness of my required report. I could say that the fellowship itself is responsible, as it catapulted a career trajectory that has finally landed me in an ideal position as principal in San Francisco’s and California’s oldest historic preservation architecture and planning firm.

When I left the Bay Area in July, 1994, I had no idea what the six months in France would ignite in me. I had been a preservation consultant for several years following a long stint as architect for the Main Street Programs in South Carolina and California. I had just been accepted to the graduate degree program at Columbia University and submitted an application for the RMH Fellowship at the same time – because it was convenient timing, and because a paid education in France was much more attractive to me than an expensive two years in graduate school, even if it was at an Ivy League institution and in New York. Lacking the fluency requirement, I promised in the application to take a crash course in French if accepted. Much to my surprise, I was accepted as the 1994 Fellow, resulting in large payments to the Berlitz Training Center in Palo Alto, California.

Upon my return to the States, I was eager to work on monumental stone buildings, and the only significant collection in California was at Stanford University. On the advice of a friend, I responded to a job posting at the AIA in San Francisco, hoping to get some consulting work at the university. Instead, I was offered the position of Assistant University Architect in the University Architect / Planning Office. I am sure that what helped to differentiate me from other candidates was my status as a Richard Morris Hunt Fellow. Stanford was in the midst of a huge building boom that included new construction in the historic context of Frederick Law Olmsted’s campus plan, as well as the seismic repair and reprogramming of many of the Richardsonian Romanesque / California Mission sandstone buildings. That effort lasted more than a decade, more than two hundred projects, more than $250 million in restoration costs, and several changes in senior leadership and stewardship values before I was approached by Page & Turnbull in 2006 with the opportunity to join this prestigious San Francisco firm.

But enough about me. The following report is written to fulfill the requirement of the RMH Fellowship, but it will hopefully provide useful insight for those who are interested in the Fellowship and its capacity to provide mid-career training and interaction with a highly skilled group of preservation professionals throughout France. It was the opportunity of a lifetime for me, and an unforgettable experience.

The introductory section of this report is written from memory refreshed with a stack of memorabilia and technical information that was recovered from two boxes in a closet for more than a decade. The next section of the report is a summary which provides more detailed information about my travels and experiences and education in France. It includes my program schedule and a synopsis of resources that I learned about as a Hunt Fellow. The Appendix contains personal experiences and more details about my day-to-day activities.

Stream of Consciousness, from Memory, just for Fun:

I arrived in Paris during a heat wave and thanked God for thermal mass. There was little to no air conditioning in the buildings I visited during that first month in the City of Love. When I wasn’t at orientation meetings and introduced to preservation at the national level, I was climbing a steep medieval staircase to my rented attic studio in the Marais district, where I could look out over the rooftops of this wonderful local neighborhood.
Highlights of the Parisian neighborhood included:

Rooftop views
The Picasso Museum
Raspberry beignets at the corner patisserie
Antique stores that meander from the street
Apartments hidden behind giant doors
Wine, butcher, and cheese stores aligned along rue St. Antoine
Convenient access to the Metro
Strolls in the Place des Vosges
Victor Hugo’s apartment
Famous (and expensive) restaurants
Concern about Americans buying apartments in the Place des Vosges
Headquarters of the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historique

Highlights of my (three) stays in Paris:

Climbing up to the roof of Les Invalides
The original fly space and roof of L’Opera
The view from Trocadero
Parc de la Villette
Beignets with Jean Claude in Parc Monceau and his spacious apartment
Dinner with Simone in her quiet and elegant neighborhood
Being invited to the wedding of Princess Marie-Sol de La Tour d’Auvergne’s daughter
Visiting a private jeweler along the rue St Honore with a member of FVMF
Jardin de Luxembourg
Laser-cleaned doors of Notre Dame
Attending a meeting of the design team for the Tuilleries landscape project
Two prints of architectural sections of L’Opera, still to be framed...
Being lulled to sleep at one of my first meetings, due to jet lag, the sound of a foreign language, and the heat of the day. (Quite a bad first impression, I’m sure)
Meeting the Ministere de la Culture
The tour of the Theatre Nationale with the ACMH
The courtyard of the Palais Royale
Wonderful caged elevators
Pierre Antoine’s lovely apartment, near that of Catherine Deneuve
Pierre Antioine Gatier’s first and second ateliers and his Italian employee Paola
Sainte Sulpice at night
VIP seating at the V’Day anniversary parade
Additional Memories, throughout France and Beyond

Accidentally breaking a roof tile on the Cathedral de St. Jean in Lyon
Luncheon with the owner of la Touvet, one of the few chateaus in continuous ownership
Landscape archeology
Reveillon
An extravagant dinner in a public housing complex near Lyon
Ste. Cloud
Sitting on the Pont de Gard under a full moon
Palais de Papes
Gathering mussels in Normandy
Microsablage in Reims
A new house by Francois Botton in Chamonix
Dinner with Jerome Francou’s family outside of Lyon
Jean Christophe Simon and his archeologist and shepherd friends’ dinner party
Replanting/renewing allees of London Plane trees in Haut Provence
Meeting the skier Tomba in Digne
Visiting Rome with students from the Chaillot
Visiting Rome and the French Academy with Didier Repellin
Walking miles and miles from the train station to a beach in Brittany
Umbrellas at Deauville
Mont St. Michelle at twilight
Caves (Carrier de Contrcourt) that hid soldiers for years during WWll
The ultimate fortification
A Market restoration near Grenoble, with new gravel paving
Staying with nuns throughout France
The forum at Nimes
The produce market in Arles
The lavender fields in Provence
Aix en Provence
Pronouncing Cairn and Cannes
Eating local snails in a renovated barn / house with a city planner
The sculpture restoration at Versailles
Stargazing (and falling stars) in the cemetery at Sainte Antoine
Carving stone with Jeunesse et Patrimoine
Family roots in La Rochelle
Les Jean les Pins
The Loire Valley, or course
The red brick of Toulouse
Le Guide du Routard
TGV rides
“Le Beaujolais Nouveau et Ici” - wine ‘on the house’ in Nimas
A Chronology of the Preservation Movement in France

1834  d'Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques
1837  Commission Superieure des Monuments Historiques
1893  1st Concours established Architectes en Chef des Monuments Historiques
1905  Separation of church and state
1913  Loi sur les Monuments Historiques: Identify - Protect - Interpret
1930  Site Classe law passed to protect monuments (natural and built) and sites of character: artistic, historic, scientific, cultural, or picturesque
1943  1913 Law amended to include classes ou inscrits confondus (abords de ces monuments historiques)
1946  Creation of Corps de Architects des Batiments de France
1962  Loi "Malraux" sur les Secteurs Sauvegardes
1962  P.O.S.: Plan d’Occupation des sols
1963  1st National Park designated: Parc national de la Vanoise
1964  l’inventaire général des monuments et des richesses artistiques de la France
1967  Regional Parks Charter
1968  Local Rural Development Policy to encourage economic development
1969  Site Classe amendment
1972  Zoning/Protection went to Ministry of Equipment, who must work with Culture
1976  Code of Urbanism amended process of PSMV
1979  Creation of Service Departementaux de l’Architecture
1979  Cultural Affairs: 22 regional directors with autonomous budgets, regulated by central office
1983  ZPPAU: Zones de Protection du Patrimoine Architectural et Urbain (decentralization)
1985  Protection of Industrial Heritage
1988  Site Classe amendment
1990  Protection of 20th century resources, including seaside resorts
1991  service régional de l’archéologie
1993  ZPPAUP: Zone du Protection des Patrimoine Architectural, Urbain et Paysages (added landscapes
1994  Study conducted by Direction du Patrimoine to enact major changes and reorganization in 1995
Overview

Buildings are well-protected in France.

There are 12,000 classified monuments and more than 28,000 inscribed monuments. These structures are protected at the national level and also (more actively) at the regional level.

Heritage protection in France is conducted primarily through the Ministry of Culture’s Direction du Patrimoine. At the regional level, the mission of the Ministry of Culture is coordinated through the DRAC (Direction Regional des Affaires Culturelles). Other agencies that are involved in and/or influence the protection of heritage resources include:

- Ministère de l’Équipement, des Transports et du Logement
- Ministère de l’Environnement
- DIREN
- National and Regional Parks
- Ministère de l’Économie, des finances et de l’emploi
- Direction de Tourisme

$750,000,000 F is spent by the Ministry of Culture each year on 630 state-owned buildings. The same amount is spent annually on 40,000 private buildings. Non-state owned buildings are subsidized with state, department, region, and local (if possible) funds. Owners of private buildings enter into contract with the Ministry of Culture, who pays for 20-60% of work and allows tax exemptions.

Within the DRAC are various departments in charge of different aspects of heritage protection. These aspects are addressed by:

- Conservation Régionale des Monuments Historiques (CRMH)
- Service Régional de l’Inventaire (SRI)
- Service Régional de l’Archéologie (SRA)
- Service Départemental de l’Architecture

More detailed information about these organizations and programs will be presented throughout this report.

La Direction du Patrimoine

The Department of Heritage within the Ministry of Culture

La Direction du Patrimoine serves as the Department of Heritage within the Ministry of Culture. The department has the role to educate, protect, conserve and value monuments, artifacts, buildings, art, photographs, and anthropologic objects.

To accomplish this, the department is divided into sub sections:

- Administration: finance, administrative, and functional requirements, international relations
- Inventory: documentation and protection of heritage
- Archeology
- Historic Monuments

These functions are performed in each region by: the DRAC (regional director of cultural affairs), regional conservator, regional inventory, regional archeologist, and sometimes the regional ethnologist.

These departments provide the fundamental research and knowledge on heritage; create a strategy for preservation of artifacts, buildings, etc. contributing to heritage; coordinate, check, and make accessible the documentation to the public.
These services are performed in coordination with the National Commission of Inventory, under the supervision and direction of its conservators who inspect and develop strategies and procedures for protection.

Also in coordination with the Department of Historic Monuments, the Direction du Patrimoine:

- Defines the directions and materials required for conservation, controls work, and decides what conservation methods to use.
- Performs research and lab work on treatments against degradation and restoration.
- Advises on classification measures for historic buildings, and gives technical advice on difficult projects.
- Provides direction and value on state owned monuments.

One of several divisions within the Department of Heritage is the Division of Monuments Historiques, which addresses architectural monuments. Further information about architectural monuments follows, in summary form and in a translation of the Law of 1913.
## Monuments et sites ouverts au public

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|    | Abbaye de Jumièges          |
Classified Historic Monuments

Classification of monuments was enabled by the law of 1913. These resources were defined as monuments (natural and man-made) and sites that have character: artistic, historic, scientific, cultural, or picturesque.

They are classified in two categories:

1. Classe (Classified Monuments – there are 12,000)
   - Monuments are nominated by the Commission Départementale des sites.
   - A 12 month waiting period allows for the notification of property owners of the intention to classify the property; during this time, no work can occur on the property unless it is approved in writing by the commission.
   - If it is a privately-owned property, the owners are invited to attend a public hearing, according to conditions as stated in the 1969 decree.
   - When the property owner is in agreement, the nominated property moves forward with the approval process for a listing as Classe by the commission départementale des sites.
   - When the property owner is not in agreement, the nominated property moves forward only with the approval of the Conseil d’Etat after consultation with the commission départementale des sites and the commission supérieure des sites.
   - If the site is state-owned, the classification is approved by the ministry in charge of the site, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry in charge of maintaining the site. In cases of disagreement, the Conseil d’Etat decides.
   - If the site is owned by the city, department, or a public establishment, the decision is made by the ministry in charge of the site; if there is disagreement, the Conseil d’Etat decides.
   - The decision is published in the official Journal.
   - The property owner is notified of the rules regarding changes to the property.
   - The property is listed as a monument classe in the public registry.

Effect of classification: Owners of classified monuments are subject to review and approval of all work or development that is proposed for the site.

2. Inscrit (Inscribed Monuments – there are 28,000)
   - Nominations can be by many entities or an individual.
   - The application is reviewed by the DRAE.
   - There is a three month public review period.
   - The property is inscribed by the ministry in charge of the site.
   - Input from the property owner is not required.
   - The decision is posted in two public newspapers then recorded by the local administrative agency.

Effect of Classification: The process is easy but there is not strong protection of the resource. Planned work on the resource must allow for public comment. Review by the ABF is advisory only.
Monuments Historique: Law of 1913

Historic Buildings are protected by the Law of 1913. Part of the law of December 31, 1913 on historic monuments concerns:

1. Buildings where conservation is possible and desirable from the point of view of the minister of culture
2. Monuments that are classified historic in whole or in part
3. Public or private buildings which need immediate classification to justify preservation

**Initiation**
The procedure is initiated by the services of the state if the property in question fits into the typology of a certain regional architectural style or part of a certain geographic zone, or by the owner of the property, or by interested parties.

**Method of filing: the Protection File**
The protection file consists of: the information collected by the regional conservator for historic monuments; information from the regional inventory department; and if required, of the filer. If there are prehistoric structures in question, the regional archeologist may also be involved. The file contains details and information on the building, provided by the departments, such as:
- Location
- Historic interest
- Site information
- Archeological information
- State of conservation
- Addendum to identify the building (photos, plans, articles, etc.)

**Instructions**
Each Protection File is reviewed by:
- The Architect of Buildings of France (ABF)
- The lead Architect of Historic Monuments (ACMH)
- The Conservator of Heritage who inspects historic monuments.
- The Regional Commission on historic heritage, archeology and ethnology. (Commission Regionale du Patrimoine Historique, Archeologique et Ethnologique)

Following initial review of the file, it is turned over to the relevant department. Depending on the case and the nature of the structure under question, they may seek the services and advice of other regional departments such as Regional Inventory, Archeology and Ethnology. The conservator of regional heritage decides on the ability for the site in question to be protected under the law of historic monuments. The commission of 30 members advises on the proposal and level of classification and the inscription into the inventory of historic monuments. The commission meets 3 times a year, setting their list of reviews once a year.

**Simple inscription of additional inventory**
The building may be placed in the inventory of historic monuments after a meeting by the committee. Written up by the commission, it is placed in the regional inventory by the prefect of the region.

**Classification proposal**
The file is sent to the minister in charge of culture. The superior commission of historic monuments after reviewing the file will assign a classification. The owner of the property is welcome to propose a classification in writing as well.

**Re-examining the protections**
A file can only be re-visited within 5 years from the date of inscription unless there are additional elements to be classified. The classification and inscription must go forward if the building is approved, even with the owner’s opposition.

**Authority of Designation**
If a structure is under immediate threat of deterioration or modification, the minister can enact an emergency procedure to notify the property owner of the desire for a historic designation. As soon as this notification is received, the building should be treated as if it is already classified as historic.

**Effects of protection**

*Case of Classification (Monument Classe)*
- If a building is classified as a historic monument it cannot be destroyed, moved, modified (even in part), or restored or repaired without the permission of the minister of culture.
- Monuments cannot change owners without informing the minister.
- The building is not allowed to fall into disrepair.
- Any work done on the building is under the supervision of the administration, and may be eligible for financial aid from the state.
- Any work around, outside, and within 500 meters of the building classified must be approved by the Architect des Batiments de France (ABF).

Owners of classified buildings are eligible for financial benefits:
- If the building will be open to visitors for a fee, 100% of the revenue taxes can be deducted on work not subsidized by the state.
- 50% property tax reduction if the building is not visited.
- 100% property tax reduction if it is open for visitation.

*Case of Inscription (Monument Inscrit)*
- If a building is inscribed it cannot be destroyed, moved, modified (even in part), or restored or repaired without the permission of the minister of culture.
- The ministry cannot oppose this work, unless they chose to classify the building.
- The building cannot be demolished except by permission of the minister of culture.
- The building cannot change ownership without informing the minister.
- Authorized work on a building is performed by the owner with the help of the state architect and contractors of the owner’s choice.
- The state may pay up to 40% of restoration costs at their discretion; usually it is more like 10 to 20%.
- The surroundings of the building should be treated the same as classification.
- Financial benefits are similar to those of classification.

**Work Procedures**
- In all cases, the owner of a protected property is responsible for the conservation of the building according to the law of December 31, 1913. As an incentive they are eligible for aid from the state.
- On Classified buildings:
- Work done to restore historic buildings is exempt from a building permit, but local government must be aware. A building permit is required for new construction.
- Major work is the initiative of the property owner or administration, or can be required by the chief architect for historic monuments (ACMH).
- Financial aid for work is assigned on the basis of an annual formula by the regional conservator of historic monuments, who evaluates the demands and urgency. An initial outlay of money by the owner is necessary.
- Work is done by the chief architect of historic monuments under the guidance of the inspector general of historic monuments.
- Budget is assigned based on if the state executes the work.

**Execution of work**

Execution of work assured by state:
- The state signs with the owner a contract describing the scope of work, and the procedures; in the financial
contract, the owner is responsible for paying the first 6 months of the contract; the services of the chief architect of monuments will be rendered when the operation is financially engaged.

Execution of work assured by owner
A contract is signed between the owner, chief architect, and state; the owner finds contractors, the state controls the work; the owner outlays the money for restoration, before the state will hand over the agreed upon subsidy.

Eligible financial subsidy
There is no maximum for state participation; it is a function of the condition and significance of the building and the effort of the owner. State aid does not include other eligible subsidies to the property owner.

Maintenance work
Owners are allowed to perform maintenance work on classified buildings in order to maintain their heritage and to avoid doing major work. This work is eligible for subsidies similar to restoration work. The initiative is undertaken by the owner and advised by the Building Architect of France (ABF).

Buildings inscribed in the supplementary inventory of historic monuments
- These buildings require building permits for work
- Work must be performed and guaranteed by the owner
- Any architect is permitted to oversee the work, one who specializes in historic buildings would be preferred to better assure the work.
- Financial aid is limited to 40% subsidy, and must be filed for. Amount given is the decision of the prefect of the region under the direction of the regional cultural affairs, and the regional administration. In order to perform work with a subsidy, a file on the property must be sent to the Building Architect of France. This document contains information on the work, financial estimate of work to be done, finances of the property, property title. This work is controlled by the Building Architect of France. The subsidy will be assigned if work meets the requirements and is executed as described.

Surrounding area of a Historic Monument
The law of December 31, 1913 on historic monuments was enriched in 1943 with several articles that protect the surrounding area of the designated historic monument. A 500 meter protection zone around the monument is protected. Inside this area, any work on buildings and pathways is under the consideration of the French Architect of Buildings. i.e. building permits will not be granted without the approval of the Architect of Buildings. The zones are created after the approval of the community municipal council and the regional college of heritage and sites.

Parties involved in the domain of Historic Monuments include:
1. The regional conservator of historic monuments is the head of the regional conservation of historic monuments, organizes and coordinates/directs work on historic monuments. To do this, there is an administrative team, and a scientific and technical team that works closely with other regional services of heritage:
2. General inventory for the definition of scientific basis for protection of archeology or ethnology
3. Chief architect of historic monuments
4. French architect of buildings
5. Conservator of heritage in charge of inspection of historic monuments
6. Departmental conservators of antiques and works of art

This Team:
- Oversees the application of heritage laws
- Carries out, in collaboration with the general inventory, the study and research of heritage, adding to the information in the files for classification
• Oversees the documentation of the protected heritage and furnishes the useful documents to the regional center of heritage documentation.
• Coordinates the follow up of the state of the conservation of the monuments
• Elaborates on the technical, and finance the projects in the program of restoration
• Is in charge of the operations of restoration work
• Controls work on protected monuments
• Begins and oversees the task of information collection on heritage.
• Participates in the management of state-owned historic monuments in the region.

Chief Architect of Historic Monuments (ACMH)
• Recruited by the state, nominated by the Minister of Culture
• Watches over the work done if the project is receiving help from the state
• Establishes restoration procedures and assures the rules are followed.
• Another architect can be requested by the property owner.

General Inspector of Historic Monuments (chief architect)
• Controls the projects of the chief architects of historic monuments
• Can be assigned to specific cases of study and council.

French Architect of Buildings (ABF)
• Recruited by a member of the state,
• Applies legislation to historic monuments
• Advises on protected spaces (zones)
• Directs work on historic monuments

Main Conservator in Department of Historic Monuments

General conservator of heritage in charge of general inspections

• Controls work on historic monuments and assures proper execution
• Proposes protection measures on historic monuments
• Advises on history and art protection files.

Conservator of Heritage in charge of historic monuments
• Under the control of the general conservator, assuring the quality of restoration on classified objects, and the coordination on furniture.
• Advises on files of protection and restoration of historic monuments

Conservator of antiques and works of art
• Departmental function
• Nominated by the Minister of Culture, is in charge of creating files of protection for non-buildings
• Relays a departmental plan to the inspector of historic monuments, advises the perfect of the department on protection, restoration, and value of artifacts and objects.
Historic Resource Surveys

France began surveying its historic resources in 1964 which was later than many other European countries.

Surveys are accomplished through a central body working with the 22 administrative regions. The central office is located in Paris and has a staff of 10 people who develop the survey methodology, presentation format, publications program, and manage the repository of microfiche and numerically indexed database.

Information is collected on architecture, furniture, public buildings, etc. and people work area by area but in cross-collaboration when needed. For example, a survey of all 16th century castle roofs in Brittany used a team that included an art historian, photographer, and a draftsman.

In 30 years, between 200 and 250 people have surveyed historic resources and they are only 20% complete!

Survey information is often published, particularly for important buildings. The publications have a similar format and terminology based on a dictionary/thesaurus that is adopted by all European countries.

Funding

$750,000,000 F is spent by the Ministry of Culture each year on 630 state-owned buildings. The same amount is spent annually on 40,000 private buildings. Non-state owned buildings are subsidized with state, department, region, and local (if possible) funds. Private buildings enter into contract with the Ministry of Culture, who pays for 20-60% of work and allows tax exemptions.

LRMH - Laboratoire de Recherche sur les Monuments Historiques

The LRMH (Laboratory for Monuments Historique) is under the Direction du Patrimoine, Sous Direction de l’Inventaire General des Monuments at des Richesses Artistiques de la France. Created in 1970 by Inspector General de Monuments Historiques Jean Taralon, this conservation laboratory conducts applied research and studies regarding building techniques, restoration techniques, and materials conservation. Its staff provides expertise and assistance to the inspectors, architects and conservators who work on heritage buildings, objects, and monuments.

More and more, laboratory and in-situ studies involve the effects of pollution on historic materials and degradation.

Research studies are posted on the Minitel and are available to both the public and private sectors.

Laboratoire de Recherche sur les Monuments Historiques
Chateau de Champs-sur-Marne
77420 CHAMPS-SUR-MARNE
60 05 01 45

PRESERVATION RESOURCES

this section summarizes the tools and organizations throughout France that encourage or enable heritage preservation. It is not all-inclusive.
La Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites

La Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites maintains a collection of properties that possess a high degree of historic value and character. It was created in 1914 by the state for the purpose of organizing and providing entry to national monuments. It is a unique organization, and is somewhat of a non-profit arm of the Ministry of Culture.

The Caisse is involved in activities such as expositions, heritage tourism, and heritage-based commercial products.

Every one to three monuments has an administrator from the Caisse that monitors and budgets its expenses. It is difficult to track the costs. The Caisse also administers vendor/concessionaire contracts and negotiates film rentals and publicity for the monuments.

It is predicted that there will be drastic changes at the Caisse in 1995 because of a recent study conducted by the Director du Patrimoine.

Some Programs of the Caisse Nationale:

Publications – Monuments Historiques, Guides to:
- Chateaus, Abbeys, Gardens, Works of Art,
- Exposition Catalogs, etc.
Conferences throughout France
Historic Routes
Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire

La Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites
Hotel de Sully
62 rue Saint-Antoine
75181 Paris Cedex 04
44 61 20 00

Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire

This program of the Caisse National since 1985 establishes in qualified locales:
- A heritage awareness program
- Tourism development packages
- Educate locals about their historic resources
- Educational activities to engage young people and involve them in history
- Develop pedagogy of architectural history of the area, and urban design principles

An Animateur du Patrimoine coordinates this work and establishes relationships with conference guides and planners, tourist activities, and cultural attractions. The animateur works with tour guides, especially during tourist season. In order to be involved in the Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire program, the locality must sign an agreement with the Caisse that the program will be staffed by an Animateur and conference guides that undergo training and certification which meets the criteria of the Caisse.

Villages et Cities de Charactere

This is a program of the Direction de l’Environment du Tourisme et de la Culture du Conseil General. To qualify, the village must have less than 2000 inhabitants and possess quality heritage architecture - with one or more monuments and/or an ensemble of interesting and homogenous historic buildings. They should have one or several restaurants and lodging facilities that specialize in or have local flavor and character that would be of interest to tourists and visitors. The village must also have a tourist information office. Often the region or department will link these villages together and produce borchures and maps that enable tourists to visit a collection of villages in the area, as seen in the example that follows.
Les Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire :
un label, un réseau

Un label décerné par
la Caisse nationale des
monuments historiques
et des sites aux
municipalités
qui animent leur
patrimoine.

La Caisse nationale
participe à la définition
des circuits, au choix
des animations et
garantit le niveau
de connaissances des
guides-conférenciers.

Un réseau de
savoir-faire sur tout
le territoire national.

- Villes d’Art
visites-découvertes
- Villes et Pays
d’Art et d’Histoire
visites-découvertes
expositions
animations à l’intention
des habitants
ateliers du patrimoine
pour les jeunes
LA ROUTE DES VILLAGES ET CITES DE CARACTERE

De SIMIANE-LA-ROTONDE à DAUPHIN, l'itinéraire serpente entre les collines de la Haute-Provence, sur les contreforts de la Montagne du Luberon pour rejoindre le Val de Durance que domine le Village de LURS.

La traversée de la Durance à hauteur de Manosque permet ensuite de s'élancer sur le Plateau de Valensole que l'on franchit d'Ouest en Est en passant par RIEZ pour redescendre sur MOUSTIERS-SAINTE-MARIE, puis CASTELLANE, situées de part et d'autre du Grand Canyon du Verdon.

Après un détour par ENTREVAUX, porte des Alpes de Haute-Provence sur la Route de la Méditerranée, l'itinéraire aborde la montagne pour atteindre successivement les villages d'ANNOT et de COLMARS-LES-ALPES, en filière du Parc National du Mercantour.

La route se poursuit par Digne-les-Bains, capitale des Alpes de Haute-Provence, pour prendre SEYNE-LES-ALPES, village fortifié de la Vallée de la Blanche.

Ce circuit emprunté dans sa majeure partie la ROUTE DE LA LAVANDE ET DU LAVANDIN, offrant ainsi la vue des paysages naturels et agricoles les plus typiques de la Haute-Provence.

INFORMATIONS

Syndicats d'initiative et bureaux du tourisme dans les villages

- Association des Villages et Cités de Caractère
  - Départemental du Tourisme
    - B.P. 216 - 04005 Digne-les-Bains CEDEX
    - Tél. 04.92.31.60.60 - Télécopie : 04.92.30.30.30

- Comité Départemental du Tourisme
  - BP 170
  - 15 Rue du Docteur Hébrard

- Tourisme à Digne-les-Bains
  - Tél. 04.92.31.60.60 - Télécopie : 04.92.30.30.30

H. RUTH TODD, AIA
Commission Superieure des Monuments Historiques (SCMH)

The CSMH is the highest level commission of advisors to the Minister of Culture. Administered within the Direction de Patrimoine, its charge is to establish the regulations and conditions by which the heritage of France is identified, taken care of, planned and budgeted for. The commission is responsible for proposing and approving monuments; establishing programs for the conservation of monuments; reviewing and approving project proposals; and advising the Minister of Culture on all issues regarding historic resources in France. There are seven areas of responsibility for the SCMH:

1. Architecture and archeology (COREPHAE)
2. Work in the vicinity of historic monuments
3. Objets d'art (Commission departementale des objets mobilieres)
4. Patrimoine industrial-scientific and technological
5. Antiques and musical instruments
6. Parks and gardens
7. Cave paintings

Each of the seven sections has commissioners that are appointed by the minister. The number, composition, qualifications, and terms of the SCMH are defined relative to the competency needs of each section.

The commission on historic architecture is composed of thirty-five members:

Five Ex-Officio members:
- Director of heritage
- Director of architecture and urbanism
- Associate Director of the heritage inventory and documentation (the archives)
- Associate director of historic monuments
- Associate director of archeology

Thirty Appointed members:
- One member of the state council, nominated by the vice president
- Five conservator generals or conservators en chef
- Two inspector generals of historic sites or landscapes, or inspector generals of construction
- Three architects en chef des monuments historiques
- Six qualified individuals who are considered experts in their field
- Two members of a relevant heritage association
- Two elected officials
- One director of a DRAC
- Two architectural conservators
- One regional conservator
- One architect en chef
- One archives conservator
- One conservator of archeology
- One staff member at large with recent experience working on historic monuments
- One architect de batiments en France

The architecture section of the SCMH holds regular meetings where projects are presented. The evolution of the site and building are presented, the ACMH’s approach to restoration is discussed and reviewed, and direction provided by the Inspector Generals of the Superior Commission.
Le Centre d'Etude des Peintures Murales Romaines a Soissons (CEPMR)

Le Centre d'Etude des Peintures Murales Romaines a Soissons is a conservation center that specializes in the conservation and restoration of Roman mural paintings from 200 BC to the 4th century AD. Located in the City Museum in Soissons, it is one of the associated labs of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS). The Center collaborates with four ministries:

- Ministry of Research and Technology
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Education

The CEPMR is financed by the CNRS and the SDA as well as museums.

It was located in Soissons in 1966 when a Roman villa, de Marcin-et-Vaux, was discovered. This discovery was so important that it was necessary to form a team of specialists to study and conserve the mural paintings that were found on the site.

There are three distinct stages of work involved at the CEPMR:

1. Underground work that involves archeologists and restorers that uncover, document, and gather the remnants of the mural paintings.
2. Studio work that reconstitutes the fragments, cleans and arranges them, and then recomposes and restores the mural fragments.
3. Office work that conducts chemical analyses, compares the mural pieces with other techniques of similar pieces, interprets the motifs and summarizes the project in a report which becomes part of the scientific knowledge base.

CEPMR - Abbaye Saint-Jean-des-Vignes
02200 SOISSONS
+33 3 23 74 58 34

H. RUTH TODD, AIA
1 - QU'EST-CE QUE LE CEPMR ?

Une équipe appartenant à un "Laboratoire Associé" du CNRS* qui fonctionne en collaboration avec quatre ministères : 

- le Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, des Grands Travaux ; partenaire privilégié, c’est le plus gros demandeur de services ; façade, consolidation, étude des patrimoines au plongeur ou sous-répôt de façade ou dans des musées nationaux, municipaux ou privés (Direction du Patrimoine, SDA* et DMD*) ;

- le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports ; il sert au Centre les étudiants des Grandes Écoles ou des Universités préparant des mémoires ou des thèses sur la peinture murale antique ;

- le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères ; il est d’intermédiaire entre le Centre et les organismes étrangers pour des expositions ou des interventions ponctuelles, afin d’assurer également à des publications conjointes ; une sensibilisation accrue du personnel des pays d'accueil en résulte.

Centre Départemental d'Archéologie Association Pro Picture Antiqua Centre d'Étude des Peintures Mures Romains Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Sous-Directeur de l'Archéologie Direction des Musées de France Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles
Experimental Center for Buildings and Public Works

The Experimental Center for Buildings and Public Works is a private research center with funding from the state and private industry. Its purpose is to conduct research and to accomplish public works projects.

There are 500 people in 5 departments:
- Geo-mechanics
- Roads
- Structures (concrete)
- Buildings
- Materials (testing of concrete, stone, chemistry, micro-biology)

Types of Diagnostic Testing that is performed at the Center include:

- **Ultrasound** – non-destructive, measures homogeneity, quality of joints and resistance. Used on granite, concrete, limestone
- **Extensometry** – measurement of deformation of cracks and structure. This is a very precise electronic process, can measure 1000th of a mm. Maximum distance is 20 m. It can be put in inaccessible locations. It measures each point, or uses string or cable and measures its frequency. It measures plumbness with an inclinometer (vertical or horizontal). It measures temperatures via a humidity measurement device. Measurements are ‘called in’ to central office
- **Measurement of Humidity and water content**
- **Samples Testing** - in lab, physical and mechanical
- **Aerodynamic Studies** – measure effect of wind (not really done anymore)

Gamagramphy – gamma rays test materials up to 1 m thick

Hydrofugation

Injection – measures vibrations of mix, tested before and after injection

Core Sampling

Consolidation

DEPAU – Document d’évaluation du patrimoine archéologique urbain

The DRAC is responsible for budgeting and funding many of the restoration and repair work on historic monuments. There are several studies that are performed in order to adequately scope and budget for a restoration project. They often commission, and always review, the following studies, which are part of the DEPAU – Document d’évaluation du patrimoine archéologique urbain:
- Etude Preliminaire
- Etude Preable
- Etude Archeologie

Preliminary studies are commissioned by the DRAC. A typical Etude Preliminaire is organized as follows:

I. Motifs and means of intervention,
   - Problems and Methods
   - Existing conditions
   - Objectives
   - Description of work methodology
   - Historical description
   - Description of soils during excavation (every 10 cm)
Conclusions

II. Annexes
   Chronology

III. Illustrations
   Site plan at macro and micro scale
   Historic plans
   Photos
   Plan with investigation areas identified
   Details of stratification layers, with photos
   Layout of garden in different periods
   Schematic hydraulic plan

IV. Documentation of camera/video work

V. Documentation of Historic Records from family, library, archives, etc.

VI. Chronological listing (by month/day/year of all work that has been done over the resource’s history

The Etude Preable study is initiated by the property owner via a letter to the DRAC and is the first step in applying for funds for the restoration of the property.

Centre National de Documentation du Patrimoine

The National Archives is located in Paris in the hotel de Vigny, with regional archives throughout France in the DRACs. It offers public access to historical and archival information.

Centre National de Documentation du Patrimoine
Hôtel de Vigny
10, rue du Parc Royal
75003 PARIS
01 40 15 75 50 (75 51 - 75 82)
FRANCE ADMINISTRATIVE : Régions
DIREN - Direction Regionale de l'"Environment

The DIREN (Direction Regionale de l'Environment) represents the Ministry of the Environment at the regional level. It is the responsibility of the DIREN to develop land use schemes that manage environmental resources wisely, and to plan and review development projects so that they have as minimal impact on the natural systems of the area as possible.

The DIREN is organized by state and region, not by department. Departments that are involved with conservation of the environment include:

- DD Environment
- DD Agriculture and Forests
- SDA – Service Departmental d'Architecture (in the DRAC)

The DIREN has three programs, with a typical staff of around 60 people (professional staff breakdown is:
- Water Resources (30)
- Ecology and Urbanism (15 – 5 and 10)
- European Program in the Environment (3)

Natural environment
Staff of the DIREN monitor the environmental review process and study the impacts of the planned project on historic resources, landscape character, endangered species, and site systems such as drainage, groundwater recharge, etc. They propose mitigation measures to help alleviate the negative impacts of the project.

Built environment
Another responsibility of the DIREN is to protect the built environment, through such programs as the Sector Sauvegarde and the ZPPAUP, as well as controlling development within 500 meters of historic monuments.

France requires Environmental Review, modeled after EIRs in the US, in order to address such serious ecological problems as:
- Destruction of wetlands
- Air and Water pollution
- Wastewater pollution
- Lack of public awareness
- Decentralization and lack of competency/consistency

A typical EIE costs $800,000 francs and takes about two years to complete.

Book 1 addresses:
- Flora and Fauna and Birds
- Farmlands and windscreens
- Landscape analysis
- Impact mitigations

Book 2 addresses:
- Water protection issues: surface and subsurface pollutants
- Agriculture
- Archeology
- Noise
National and Regional Parks

In 1963, Parc national de la Vanoise became the first National Park in France. There are currently 7 national parks and 27 regional parks throughout France, covering 9-10% of the land area of its 2200 townships.

The national parks are located: 3 in the Alps, 1 in the Pyrenees, 1 on an island near Marseilles, and Guadalupe. France participates in the Federation of National Parks which includes 32 countries. Most of the National Parks are uninhabited in order to protect the natural environment, so additional national parks are not useful around populated areas. Regional parks are designated in order to allow for conservation-based development in populated areas.

Regional Parks were conceived during a 1966 seminar in Provence that addressed the cross-purposes of economic development and conservation. Many preservationists attended this seminar and there were guiding principles developed for Regional Parks. They must:

- Be a cohesive, coherent area
- Have goals and policies
- Contract to partner with region, department, and state

In 1967, Regional Parks were chartered, with 4 objectives:

- Protect the environment
- Encourage development
- Welcome the public
- Experiment with projects

Regional Parks have a very strong local component but also backing from the state. Funding sources are as follows:

- 15% State
- 15% Township
- 70% Region and Department

There are four Divisions of Regional Parks:
1. Nature Conservation
2. Sustainable Development
3. Heritage Director
4. Architecture

Nature Conservation
- Creates nature preserves
- Provide incentives to farmers to farm in environmentally correct manners
- Applied research

Sustainable Development
- Development policies vary according to individual parks. Programs include labeling sustainably produced products, marketing and bottling mineral water, developing eco-tourism and creating nature hotels and cottages

Experimental Programs
- Sets up and monitors trials and testing, such as grazing land management, etc.
- Develops field trips for school children
- Provides advice on sustainable architecture

The guiding philosophy of Regional Parks is to recognize all aspects of the environment, to develop along chosen lines using the natural environment rather than non-natural influences. Local policies must be compatible with this in order to control destiny. Associating with the World Wildlife Fund has provided credibility to the parks.
Map of Regional Parks
Sector Sauvegarde

Sector Sauvegarde were formed in reaction to urban renewal. The first Sector Sauvegarde were Sarlat, Aix en Provence, and Avignon. Today, there are 81 Sector Sauvegarde, all in very heritage-rich towns. The Sector Sauvegarde are administered by the Ministere de l’Environment on a regional level.

Two Sector Sauvegardes in Paris are the Marais and Blvd. Saint Germain.

There are financial considerations to designation because the mayor has to commit to providing financial support for the Sector. Financial incentives are offered and there are tax advantages for property owners within Sector Sauvegarde.

Sector Sauvegarde are typically supported by the public because their opinions are sought in the process of mapping the area, although sometimes there is lack of support from owners whose property is targeted for change.

Sector Sauvegarde are directed by a Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur (PSMV), which guides development and work in the area. The PSMV identifies those structures and sites that should be restored, demolished, or otherwise altered. They are created by the ministers in charge of urbanism and architecture, developed in conjunction with the ABF. If the plan affects a historic monument, the Commission Superieure des Monuments Historiques must be consulted. When there is a PSMV, it replaces the Land Use Plan (POS – Plan d’Occupation des Sites).

The plan is developed by an architect (often an ABF) appointed by the mayor and approved by the ministers in charge of architecture and urbanism, in concert with the prefect-appointed local Commission du Sector Sauvegarde. It is presented to these organizations/agencies and once approved, it replaces the former zoning code within the approved boundaries.

The PSMV is approved by the Local Commission, then the Nationale des Secteurs Sauvegarde, then approved by the Conseil d’Etat with the support of the three Ministries of Culture, l’Urbanisme, and Interior.

Mayors are under much pressure from very active heritage organizations to adopt Sector Sauvegarde and PSMVs.

Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur

The PSMV is prepared for public review and contains:

Report 1: Etude du Sector Sauvegarde

1. Architectural analysis
2. Urban analysis
3. Typology
4. Morphology
5. Blocks, house by house
6. Historic research of plans and buildings
7. bibliography
8. Visual analysis

Report 2 include reports on public space, economics and commerce, and housing

A typical PSMV (referencing that of Aix en Provence) includes

Historic information
Characteristics of the City
Places and Courts
Setbacks and Facades
Walls and Materials
Roofs
Windows, doors and details
Decoration
Courts and Gardens
Stores and Signs
Colors
Individual Structures

A color-coded site plan of the Sector Sauvagarde identifies each parcel as a Monument Historique (MH), MH Façade only, Batiments Conserve, Unimportant building, Building which should be rehabbed, Building which should be demolished. Other designations can be referenced in the Typical Index to PSMV which accompanies this text.

1993 Map of 81 Sectors Sauvegardes
ZPPAUP Zone du Protection du Patrimoine du Agricole, Architecture, Urbain, and Paysage
Protecting Rural Heritage and Loss of Farmland

There are two types of protection for rural heritage: the Law of 1913, and the ZPPAUP (Zone du Protection du Patrimoine du Agricole, Architecture, Urbain, and Paysage). Small towns in these rural areas are protected by both the ZPPAUP and the Sector Sauvegarde (under the purview of the ABF); the advantage of this allows the entire character and structure of an area to be conserved - the town, as well as the surrounding rural area.

In the 1960s, there was a movement to protect entire areas, not just individual buildings, against demolition due to development pressures. Until 1983, development decisions were made by the state, with no input at the local level. The new law allowed the local communities to take control of their destiny and became a contract between the state and the community to protect its heritage, both built and unbuilt. Since that time, rural protection has been extensive. There are 400 ZZPAs - 70% of these are in rural areas of less than 1000 people.

The Rural Heritage Program in France is a subdivision within the Division of Patrimoine which administers the ZPPAUP, Zone du Protection du Patrimoine du Agricole, Architecture, Urbain, and Paysage. The program is a partnership between the locality and the state; its mission is to conserve the rural heritage of France. It takes an ethnological approach, which addresses sites but also ephemeral characteristics that are specific to a place. It also addresses regional issues. Regional issues are very diverse from one another in the areas of materials, livestock, land forms, etc.

The first step in developing a protection zone is to understand what the rural heritage is: its customs, resources, techniques, and the physical organization of the countryside. ZPPAUPs strive to:

- Protect areas and nurture local skills and crafts
- Encourage the production and distribution of local goods
- Encourage economic development

The long term goal is to integrate conservation with development. There is a two-pronged approach to accomplish the goal: Education and Training. Education programs raise awareness of the issues and there are 500 museums that have educational programs and exhibits on rural heritage, often with an eco-heritage approach. Training programs are developed to train craftspeople on local construction techniques such as thatching, pierre-seche wall, and rammed earth.

Examples of communities that have accomplished these goals are Laguiole (knives); Brest (capons); Normandy (apples and cider).

It takes one to two years of preliminary research before an area is designated as a Protection Zone. Of the 36,000 communes in France, 500 have been studied for ZP designation. In 1994, there are 400 Zone du Protection des Patrimoine Architectural, Urbain et Paysages.
Architecte des Batiments en France

The Architecte des Batiments en France (ABF) is a government employee within the Ministry of the Equipement, yet the position requires coordination and collaboration with multiple ministries, such as:

- Ministere de l’Equipement, du Logement, des Transports et de las Mer
- Ministere de la Culture, de la Communication, des Grandes Travaux au Bicentenaire
- Direction de l’Architecture et de l’Urbanisme
- Prefecture du Departement
- Sevice Departemental de l’Architecture

The Corps of Architecte des Batiments en France was formed in response to the reconstruction efforts following WWII, when the effect of new construction was recognized as an impact to historic character and Monuments Historiques, primarily construction of housing and public buildings. ABFs are supported by the 1943 amendment to the Law of 1913 which expanded preservation and protection efforts beyond monuments to areas within view of them. This task proved to be an immense task, due to the large number of monuments. It was a task that required similar and different skills to that of the ACMH and so the position of ABF was created in 1946.

The ABF is a high official in the Department of Architecture for the Region, based in the Departement and reporting directly to the Prefet of the Departement. The position is on par with the directors of other municipal services departments.

The ABF is a highly educated professional, trained in architecture and preservation, with the skills to guide and oversee restoration and urban design projects, and the responsibility to maintain those skills in order to provide expertise to the community and the administration. ABFs are required to reside in the community in which they work (unlike the ACMH) and provide rapid response to questions or issues raised by the Prefet and other high officials. They often negotiate the disparate goals of the public and private sector, as well as the development and construction community and the ACMH in order to influence the most positive outcome possible.

Architectes des Batiments en France help to administer the goals of the ZPPAU (see earlier text) relative to Architecture and Urbanism; Archeology; and Landscape.

The ABF reviews all projects within the ZPPAU for conformance with mandatory guidelines. Projects within ZPPAU boundaries must file permit applications, which are reviewed and approved by the ABF. Many projects regard maintenance and land use.

The ABF coordinates work with the ACMH of the region, and reviews all work on projects within 500 meters of a Monuments Historiques. They review, provide expertise, and often write reports. One such report is the Report de Valeur (see programme 7/23/94), which addresses:

- History
- Archeology
- Scope of Work Description
- Notebook of prescription (specifications)

ABFs are often responsible for producing or communicating Design Guidelines that can be administered by the Regional Park, the Department of Architecture, or the ZPPAU. They network with each other and attend an annual conference of ABFs. Many ABFs assemble an annual report and/or a summary of public relations opportunities of the year. To fulfill the public outreach mission, ABFs often work with schools, public and fraternal organizations, and animators de patrimoine.
ABFs are often graduates of the Ecole de Chaillot; sometimes they get this degree after being selected as an ABF. Once selected as an ABF, there is a 6 month training program in Paris to learn administrative and legislative matters, then the ABF rotates for six months through the various related agencies: Culture, Environment, Transporation, DRAC, Prefect. The new ABF works in these various offices under supervision as a Trainee. Upon completion of this internship, ABFs are assigned to available regions according to a hierarchy. Moves are required every five to eight years.

ABFs interact with multiple agencies. Some job duties performed for these agencies include:

Ministry of Culture -
- Maintenance of Monuments Historique
- Technical assistance to private architects
- Review and approval of work within 500 meters of a monument historique

Ministry of Equipment -
- Zoning approvals
- Advise the Ministry

Sites Classe -
- Approve building permits on behalf of Prefet
- Report to Sites Commission appointed by Prefet
- Staff the decision-making process and approval by DAU

Sites Incrit –
- Require ABF and mayor approval

Quarries and Utilities Infrastructure -
- ABF consultation is required, but review power is diminished outside of the 500 meter boundaries

Public Relations -
- Represent the design community and promote architecture and architects

One issue that the ABF predicts will worsen is that as the job will fwr bigger, yet financial resources will get smaller.

The Table on the next page is a Liste des Architectes des Batiments de France as of 5 September, 1993.
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BOTTON François
né le 3 juillet 1955 à Annecy (Haute-Savoie).


Principaux ouvrages : Travail en tant que collaborateur d'ACMM à Paris, le clos et le square de la Cour canton du Louvre, le palais du Parlement de Bretagne à Rennes (74), travaux en tant que ACMM - la consolidation du clocher de l'hôtel, le clocher des églises de l'Isle-des-PIs et de Collioure, la tour d'escalier et la couronne restaurées à Mont-C.nbardo dans les Hautes-Alpes (05). Travail en cours dans la Manche (50), le clocher et les façades de l'église de Châtelaines, ainsi que la restauration de l'église de Livres-la-Côte, la restauration de Château de la Chassagne à la Chassagne, à la Hallé et sa subvention à Céramine.
Architectes en Chef de Monuments Historiques (ACMH)

Established with the first concours in 1893

The Architectes en Chef de Monuments Historiques reports to the Inspector General of Historic Monuments. Its mission is:

- To understand and respect the architecture of others regardless of its epoch
- To meld discreetly into the monument and operate with reverence and safety for preservation of architectural heritage
- To work with other craftsmen to form a context of humanism and tradition
- To understand – respect – cherish

The Qualifications and Training of the ACMH

The future ACMH receives an undergraduate degree in architecture, is awarded a diploma then license.

Since there is an interest in heritage architecture, the architect attends a two year program at the Ecole de Chaillot in Paris. Upon graduation, the student typically becomes an apprentice to an ACMH, much like a member of a compagnon, and prepares to earn the title of Architecte en Chef de Monuments Historiques.

A Concours is offered once a year: there are about 90 applicants, only 10 pass. The concours is comprised of two parts: a written and oral exam. The written exam covers:

- Building Design project (12 hours)
- Restoration project (12 hours)
- Drawings of monuments
- Soils conditions
- Problems and analysis
- Emergency interventions
- Scope of work descriptions

Architecture history (4 hours)
- Project review / design review analysis

The written exam narrows the candidates to around 20 or so applicants. Two weeks later, the oral exam is taken, which is a 45 minute exam that the applicant is given 30 minutes to prepare for. Topics cover:

- Legislation
- Analyze/describe photos of monuments
- Technical restoration techniques
- Resume questions

The Work and Career of the ACMH

The ACMH is a private sector architect, with guaranteed work on public monuments, reporting through an Inspector General to the Minister of Culture’s Direction du Patrimoine. Each Architecte en Chef is assigned to a Region or Regions that are not necessarily related to where they live and practice; populous regions have more than one ACMH. They are free to work on other private sector projects and most do, as a part of their architectural practice, including new construction projects.

Their work on historic monuments begins in June of each year, when the ACMH meets with the DRAC to assist with scoping and prioritizing the projects that have been planned and budgeted for the year. In August, the DRAC sends a project list and funding request as an Arbitrage Budgétaire to Parliament. Parliament sets a final budget for each DRAC in October; this can be adjusted up to December. Once the funding is allocated, the DRAC sends letters to property owners and local councils to ensure their commitment and contributions to the project.
The phases of a typical ACMH project are:

Etude Preliminaire (Historic Structures Report)
Etude Preable (Existing Conditions Analysis and Feasibility Study)
Presentation to Inspector General and/or the Commission Superieure
Works File (Construction Documents)

The Works File are the Contract Documents for the actualization of the project and are standardized for the Ministry of Culture. They are called the Dossier de Consultation des Enterprises and are composed of three parts:

- the Sous Dossier P.A.T. (Piece Architectural de Techniques)
- the Sous Dossier P.C.E. (Piece Consultation des Enterprises)
- the Sous Dossier P.A. (Piece Administrative).

**Piece Architectural de Techniques:**
A PAT contains the General Conditions, the Specifications, and the Drawings. A typical PAT is organized as follows:

- Installation of Work
- Stone-cutting
- Stone cleaning
- Repointing
- Plaster work
- Surelevation
- Soils work
- Travaux divers

A typical PAT set of drawings include (in less than a few dozen sheets!):

- Existing Conditions
  - Plans, Sections, Elevation, Details of primary elements such as entrance, etc.
- Proposed Scheme
  - Plan(s), Sections, Elevations

**Piece Consultation des Enterprises:**
The PCE specifications section contains Division 1 (cahier des clauses administrative particuliers), the contractor’s detailed schedule, and bid forms.

**Piece Administrative:**
The PA provides a brief description of the work, an information sheet listing the client, architect, contractor qualifications, and budget for the project. The last part of the PA contains the final bid and cost estimates.

**Financial Compensation for the ACMH**

For the Etude Preable, the ACMH provides a proposal for services which includes his and consultants fees, fees for testing, etc. The fees allow for 40% overhead and 10% profit. The ACMH is paid 25% of the fee at the beginning of the project, with period payments until its completion.

Fees for the Works File are negotiated according to three levels of complexity of the project: 1, 2, or 3. Most projects are level 1.5 to 2. Fees average 10% of construction costs and are typically allocated so that half pays for the Works File (construction documents) and half for construction administration.


PRINCIPAUX OUVRAGES : À Lyon (69), restauration de la Primature St-Just, dans la Loire (42), restauration du château de la barrière du Vélu, de l'abbaye de Charlet. Dans la Haute-Loire (43), schéma directeur de remise en valeur de la haute ville du Puy-en-Velay et restauration de la Cathédrale, schéma directeur de réalisation de l'abbaye de La Chaise-Dieu. Dans le Vaucluse (84), schéma directeur de restructuration du palais des Papes en Avignon, schéma directeur de remise en valeur et de revitalisation du théâtre antique d'Orange et de la colline ; restauration de l'abbaye de Sénanque à Gordes et réaménagement de la synagogue de Carpentras. Dans l'aménagement d'Aix-en-Provence, restauration et circuit de visite de la Cathédrale St-Sauveur, restauration générale des jardins d'Albertas à Bouc-Bel-Air et aménagement des abords dans l'abbaye de Silvacane. À l'étranger, réalisation du Poly High School à San Francisco USA, réutilisation et restauration de l'Empress Place Building et du couvent des Dames St-Maur à Singapour, restauration du pavillon Napoléon III du Palais royal de Phnom-Penh au Cambodge, restauration de la vieille ville de Penang en Malaisie, analyse patrimoniale de Pondichéry en Inde.

Île fortifiée dans le Rhône

La château de Bagnolet dans le 20ème

Dear Ruth,

Wish you to present to seminar to be held on the 17th. See you on the 17th. Warm wishes regards, Didier - Nov. 94
Inspector General des Monuments Historiques

The Inspector Generals des Monuments Historique have achieved the highest ranking within the corps of ACMH and serve as reviewers and advisors to the architects en chef. They must review and approve all work on monuments before construction begins. Formal reviews are held, and the ACMH must present the project to the Inspector General, or a group of Inspectors General during these meetings.

Les Conservateurs du Patrimoine

These conservators are part of the central administration of the Direction du Patrimoine. Les Conservateurs du Patrimoine are charged with the inspection and monitoring of conservation work on all aspects of classified monuments.

Reporting to the Commission Superieure des Monuments Historiques, the conservator is also responsible for providing advice and technical expertise to the ACMH during the Study process as well as throughout the design and construction process.

Conservateur Regional des Monuments Historiques

The regional conservator of historic monuments is an area of service within the DRAC of each department in France. This position helps to fulfill the mission of the Conservateurs du Patrimoine at the regional level.

Conservateur Regional de l’Inventoire

The regional conservator of historic inventories is an area of service within the DRAC of each department in France. It serves as the archives and repository for historic information for the region.
Les Compagnons
“working with your hands teaches you the value of the things of this earth”

Les Compagnons (the companions) are spiritual descendants of a French craft tradition many centuries old. Along with the French Academy, les Compagnons are one of the rare institutions of ancient France that have survived revolutions, the Terror, communes, religious persecution, secret police and industrialization.

They are part of an elite corps of craftsmen descended from such guilds as masons, locksmiths, coachmakers, saddlemakers, bakers, carpenters. Today, there are three compagnon societies that train young people in a rigorous crafts guild in nearly a hundred trades, including photography and chocolate-making.

The guilds are closed to women. Apprentices start as young as fifteen and enter a training program steeped in ritual and organization, and craft guild methods inherited and passed down from the Middle Ages via one-on-one oral transmission of trade secrets. The master-apprentice relationship takes years to complete and afterwards the apprentice participates in his own “Tour de France”, traveling throughout the country for six to eight years. According to medieval tradition, compagnons are supposed to remain celibate during the Tour.

In order to be accepted into the apprenticeship program, the applicant must pass a test of general knowledge (only about half pass), then one week in a guild house under observation in order to determine his motivation and character. Next, the apprentice will spend about two years in local firms that pay him substandard wages until he is ready for the Tour, where he will spend about six months in towns all across the country. The apprentice works long days beside a master, learning skills passed down for centuries. At night, he takes courses in his trade.

The final hurdle before initiation is the chef d’oeuvre, presented to a jury of veteran Compagnons. The masterpiece must show that the candidate knows his trade inside and out; it can take hundreds of hours to produce. Once the masterpiece is accepted by the jury, the new member is initiated as a member of the Compagnon and participates in a secret ritual which varies from one trade to the next. He receives a colored sash or ribbon and a cane engraved with his name, date of initiation, and trade emblem along with a new ceremonial name that usually combines hometown and personality trait.

Each trade has its own patron saint.

Today, in economic times when young people with university degrees have difficulty entering the job market, les Compagnons are often guaranteed a successful and interesting career; their credentials are a sign of high-quality training and skills that are much sought after.

This summary was based upon an article by Joseph Harriss that appeared in Smithsonian magazine.
Ecole de Chaillot - Centre d’Etudes Superieures d'Histoire et de Conservation des Monuments Anciens

Established in 1187 by Anatole de Baudot, a disciple of Viollet le Duc, the Centre d’Etudes Superieures d'Histoire et de Conservation des Monuments Anciens, called Ecole de Chaillot, is the oldest preservation architecture school created by architects for architects. After WWI, the Centre d’Etudes Superieures d'Histoire et de Conservation des Monuments Anciens reopened the school, which had closed in 1915 with the death of Baudot. It was suspended in 1966 but renewed in 1969 as the premier educational institution to train professionals to work on heritage buildings, areas and sites. Most graduates of the Ecole de Chaillot proceed to careers in a heritage profession. Graduates typically become an ACMH, ABF, architectural historian or conservator, or Ministry administrator. A small number of French architects and foreign students are offered financial aid to this prestigious institution.

About 80 students are accepted to the two year program, which graduates 25-30 students each year. Students are taught architecture history, restoration techniques, heritage protection laws, etc. There is a minimum number of points/grades that must be met in order to proceed from year 1 to year 2 at Chaillot.

The Ecole is located at the Trocadero in Paris.

University de Ete

The University de Ete is an annual summer school attended by educators, animateurs du patrimoine, and heritage professionals; its purpose is to provide heritage education to those who can influence students and the general public and raise awareness of French heritage.

The summer school is a program of the Caisse National des Monuments Historiques. Students typically learn about:

- Sectors Sauvegardes and ZPPAUP
- DRAC resources and organization
- Payson de France
- Neglected buildings
- Adaptive reuse (examples: silo re-use; McDonald’s in a windmill)
- Construction permits
- Architecture and urban history (example: during the middle ages, cathedrals were surrounded by houses, did not have open space)
- Archeology
- Façade Improvements
- Archival Research
- Interiors

L’Ecole de Chaillot
Palais de Chaillot (Aile Paris)
1, Place du Trocadero
75116 PARIS
Jeunesse et Patrimoine

This organization started in 1977 with the aim of making young people more aware of the architectural heritage and environment, in an attempt to involve them in preservation at the national and international levels. Headquartered in Paris, the organization is jointly funded by the Ministries of Culture, Equipment, Youth and Sports, as well as the CNMH, ICOMOS, and UNESCO.

The program organizes a range of activities, from study tours in France and abroad, to lectures and training. Two courses are offered in France in the summer: one addresses legislation, protection, conservation, cultural tourism, historic gardens and interior decoration, furniture, vernacular architecture, and landscape protection. The second course is practical in nature and exposes students to traditional and modern conservation techniques. In addition to training by master craftsmen in stonework, plasterwork, cabinetmaking, and mural restoration, there is an international exchange among attendees. Numerous countries, especially Eastern Europe, are represented at the Jeunesse et Patrimoine program which is hosted at the Abbey of Saint-Antoine (12th-17th century) in the Isere region of France.

Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire Routes d’Histoire

There are 110 Villes et Pays d’Art et d’Histoire, a program of the Caisse National des Monuments Historiques.

Ecole d’Avignon

The Ecole d’Avignon, located in the maison du roi Rene, is a ten-year old program that offers classes and certification in various restoration techniques and evaluation methodologies. Attendees include ACMHs, ABFs, university professors, conservation professionals, engineers and operators. People in charge of work programs and artisan studios also attend. Dozens of classes are taught in various topics, including masonry façade restoration, decorative painting, plasterwork, metalwork, building diagnostics, etc.

The school was initiated in 1983 by the Conseil Regional Provence Alpes Cote d’Azur.

Ecole d’Avignon
Hotel du Roi Rene
6, rue Grivolas
84000 AVIGNON
90 85 59 82

Centre de la Pierre

Another similar educational program is located in Bordeaux. It is the Centre de la Pierre, which has a relationship with l’Institut Europeen de l’Environnement, Laboratoire d’Analyses et de Conseil

Centre de la Pierre
Rue du Professeur Vezes
33300 BORDEAUX
56 01 84 00
Friends of Vieilles Maison Françaises (FVMF) in 1994

FVMF was created in 1982 by Michele le Menestrel, Founding President. Its aim is to aid and abet historic preservation in France and in the United States. FVMF is an American non-profit association (501 (c) 3. It is supported by its activities, its partners and by its members, thus becoming an active network whose objectives are the preservation of heritage and their educational values on both sides of the Atlantic. An important and original point, FVMF is a remarkable "two Ways Street" between the two countries.

There are ten chapters in the United States and one in Paris. They organize cultural activities and trips. It celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the Chateau de Versailles and Chantilly. FVMF also offers a program for French and American universities students between the ages of 18 to 26. It proposes exchanges in the fields of museology, landscaping, libraries, projects in private estates, within families ...

In America, FVMF is the representative of the French non-profit association Vieilles Maisons Françaises (VMF).

The Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship (RMHF) was initiated in 1990 by Michele le Menestrel in association with the American Architectural Foundation (AAF) whose President is Norman Koonce, affiliated with the American Institute of Architects (AIA) This partnership makes RMHF coherent with the FVMF efforts in preservation where the principal actors are qualified architects, creating a network of professionals promoting research exchanges between America and France.

The RMHF is named in honor of Richard Morris Hunt (1827-1895) the first American architect to get his degree from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris determined "to share his very notable knowledge with others" These programs are financed alternatively by the two organizations. The Laureates are also chosen alternatively one year American, the following year French.

Here is the tale of my 6 months Fellowship research with the RMHF.
Programme

7 July 94  Jardin des Tuilleries Project meeting
Discussed trees: canopy and perspective. Near the Orangery and Place de Carousel, there is worry about competing with the focal point of the Arch de Triomphe

8 July 94  Meeting with Michel Rebut-Sardat
Discussed problems with gardens: St Cloud, Ramboullet; Versailles/Trianon; Angers; Assay le Ribeau; Pau; Malmaison; Tuilleries; Fontainbleau’ Strasbourg.
Presented costs estimate of man days/ park, number of plants, etc. It was suggested to grow plants in a central location that also has compost, flowers, green plants, cut flowers for interiors of chateaux; discussed potential locations for such

11 July 94  Meeting at Briancon

12 July 94  Meeting at Vezeley
City Hall where the mayor complained about lack of communication

13 July  ACMH
Current issues:
Unprotected quarries, source for stone is threatened; stone has many organic reactions
Substitute materials issues
Stones are replaced only when dangerous or water intrusion, new stones are dated
Approaches to sculpture restoration: three choices – carve another; take casts and patch; restore at museum

15 July  Visit to LRMH: Laboratory of Monuments Historiques
Discussions about stone. Current cleaning techniques are microabrasion, lasers, chemicals. Laser AND microabrasion is typical. Breathable silicon sealants applied to stone prevent pollution intrusion. Stones underground are electrically injected with sealant via an electro-osmatic technique.
Wall paintings are analyzed by taking a perpendicular section with a hypodermic needle to determine the colors and layers of paint. Laser cleaning can alter the color of the paint, size is also a hindrance.
Gas and liquid chromatography separates complex compounds
Infrared photospectrometry gives extremely accurate read-out for tiny particles; good for salts and resins, can also tell if substance is stable
Simulation tanks artificially age materials
UV Light testing can test silicon
Electromagnetscope Scan - bombard with electrodes, gives a 3-D image and shows composition on computer; can distinguish between metals
Fluorescent testing is similar to above but with x-rays, not electrons
Visit to new town of Marne-la-Vallee, conceived in 1960s by DeGaulle and high officials. When the first rail line in France was established in 1837, Paris developed toward the west, to Versailles (Haussmann also shifted the bourgeois). Plans, including those by le Corbusier, established development zones, separated by greenspace, a concept to separate pedestrians and vehicular routes. Land use plans have protection zones, with hierarchies

17 July  Lecture by M. Mosser; 1867 – History of Gardens
Garden renovation is much younger in France than England
Issues: continual maintenance needs
4 schemes are needed to accommodate change of seasons
Only recently have they been classified in their own right; previously they were only recognized as settings for architecture.
First began to inventory in 1980s to recognize gardens of historic interest and gardens of botanical interest
Initial protection comes from public awareness
Needs skills and botanical resources, as many species are no longer available in France
Vol de Viscount is the epitome of French garden design
1875 – A change in garden style, gardens became very formal
Turn of century – movement toward garden restoration
ICCOMOS has guidelines for garden conservation but it is written in Italian and difficult to understand (in Italy there is much knowledge but nothing is done)

Restoration approaches:
Frozen garden – popular in N Europe. Nordic approach
Middle ground – don’t apply formula without understanding the meaning of the garden, its essence

18 July  Rural Heritage
Mission: to conserve the rural heritage of France (see text)

19 July  Notre Dame
50,000 people per day visit Notre Dame!
Ongoing work by ACMH since 1976. An HSR in 1988 identified a prioritized scope of needed repairs (some were emergencies) and there has been a 10-year phased restoration project with a budget of $F 140M.

The sacristy was designed by Violet le Duc. He also restored Notre Dame between 1840 and 1861 and shows the development of his philosophy and approach.

A Stone Survey by the ACMH identified 12-20 different types of stone on the cathedral, and more than 1370 types of stone elements. The initial study was accomplished via sketches and visual inspections from an 18 foot ladder. This was to provide a sense of the scope and was used for budgeting purposes. The more thorough study was then executed with scaffolding and elevations were color-coded to identify the various types of stone. The drawings were prepared by photogrammetry and plotted out on computer. The scope of work is being accomplished by 6-10 masons on site who are repairing and replacing stone elements based upon the stone
The high tower has very ornate sculptures – the approach to these is not to interfere unless a danger is posed. They will be treated gently: cleaned, removal of salts, and consolidation as needed.

The cathedral was cleaned with poultice to remove salts; lasers; deionized water; and carbonated ammonia in dirtiest areas. In addition to stone, Notre Dame is composed of a lead roof, metal detailing, and rose windows.
Tous les services de l'État au niveau régional sont placés sous l'autorité du préfet commissaire de la république de région. Il en va de même pour le niveau départemental.

* Trois autres commissions nationales (archéologie, ethnologie, inventaire général) conseillent le ministre en matière de patrimoine.
Lasers vaporize dust and dirt via light beams. This process does not alter the stone and preserves the polychromy. The entrance has very precious polychromy elements, including yellow, which may be evidence of the attempt to unify the colors, or hide repairs. This is currently being studied.

Stone consolidation methods were developed with the results of lab trials and include a liquid based of a mineral (not chemical) solution which penetrates the stone. The German product is called Vacca and is theoretically reversible.

There is an interesting study underway at Champs sur Marne to develop bacteria that will consolidate stone by allowing it to re-mineralize. This approach is called Ittobiology.

21 July History of the Marais District
National and Regional Parks (see text)
Marais is one of only two Sector Sauveguards in Paris
Place des Voges, the former site of the palace of Catherine de Medici, is the first example of town planning and design guidelines.

22 July Experimental Center for Buildings and Public Works (see text)
(see Text)

23 July Decorative Arts and Interiors in France
Chronology of Decorative Arts and Interiors:
1528 Second Renaissance (Francoise I moved court from Loire to Paris)
Fontainebleau
Madrid in Bois de Bologne (destroyed)
St. Germaine en Laye
More rectilinear, mixing of paint and stucco, square pavilions replace circular shapes, garland and sphinxes and fantastic beasts, paneling halfway up with enframed painting above, coffered ceilings,
Mannerist-elongated figures (1535-40), division of fireplace into hearth and overall surround
Fountainbleau fireplace is first example of classicism in France
Renaissance furniture – with grotesque beasts and architectural elements
1630 Louis III
17th century- paintings on canvas rather than stucco, paintings in coffers or ceilings
Return of fretwork
Doors more modest
1650s Louis XIV
Heavy decoration at fireplace surround; heavy polychrome in paintings and decoration
First chairs with square backs
First richly decorated double doors
Gold in decoration
Baroque out, Classicism in (due to formation of academies)
Parquet floors (the best one is in Maison Laffitte)
First vaulted ceiling (Voiles Viscount)
Mirrors first appear (Hall of Mirrors, 1680)

23 July
Architecte des Batiments en France
(see text)

27 July
Lecture on St. Antoine
M. Damoit, dendochronologist

19 - 26 August
Vannes, Brittany
Meetings with Christophe
ABF Alain Marinos
Jean Phillippe Broton
Claudie Herbout
Mme Renoult

Issues; Heritage Protection in growth areas
This city is an attractive city and is inhabited by older wealthy population, many of them are retirees from Paris.
Housing prices are very high. Brittany’s economy is based on tourism and agri-industry.
In Brittany, Rennes and Vannes are projected to grow: Rennes will renew itself, with only 20% new residents, while
Vannes is anticipating that the new residents will be responsible for 80% of the growth. Vannes was designed as a
small village; it does not have the physical capacity to respond to this growth.
Additional concerns include increased heights and densities, expansion into the countryside, loss of historic
class, design of new construction, parking, recognition that cities are not museums.

30 August
University de Ete
(see Heritage Education) (see Detailed Schedules Section)

1 September
Laon
Planning concepts are for the historic village and its Roman entry road, to be surrounded by ring roads that will
hold 20 villages / districts.

Sound and Light show: Tristan and Yseult at Elven Morbihan
Visits to: Tours, Auray, Saint Goustan, Saint Cado, Port Louis, Carnac, Josselin, Trehorenteuc, Crousty, Pervins,
Chateau de Suscino, Quimper, Lonat, boat to Belle Ile en Mer

5 September
Lyon, ACMH Francois Botton
Grenoble – Bishop’s Palace
Chateau de Touvet Garden Restoration project at a property that was not confiscated during the French Revolution and owned continuously by the same family. A rare situation in France.

25 September ABF Jean Christophe Simon
Explained the difference between the ZPPAU and Sector Sauvegardes
Showed 21 sample pigments that have been determined to be historically accurate and appropriate recommended color palettes for projects in the area
Attended a design review meeting with property owners
Notre Dame de Valvert, near Vergons
Training on chause, calcaire, mortars, natural and oxide pigments
Digne
Abbay and chateau at Gordes
Notre Dames de Bourg – church with Roman ruins from 1,2-11th c beneath
Annot
Entreneau
Pernes les Fountains

3 October ABF Lallemond, Sector Sauvegarde
(see text)
Regarding properties within Sector Sauvegarde, a property owner of a building planned for demolition on the MPSS cannot make improvements to his building
State provides grant money if property owners of income-producing properties form an association., Allowed tax abatement for 10 years.
Problems facing cities with ancient centers include development of suburbs, lack of auto accommodation, large post-war buildings alter scale, often house low-income resident while others live in suburbs
Palais des Papes
Apt
Montagne de Lure and Forcalquier
Mane
St. Michel Observatorire
Lincel
Jos des Terres du Rous
Aubenas – Romanesque chapel
Jabon Valley
Banon – home remodel discussion: plaster vs stone
Gorge de Verdon
Rougan – mitigation project
La Palud - stable
11 October  M Dautier, patrimoine d’Aix
Jean Louis Haussaire
Michel Brodovich
Sector Sauvegardes (see text).
Ministere de l’Environment (see text)

12-14 October  APT representative to Restoration 94, Amsterdam

18 October  Paris, ACMH Pierre Antoine Gatier
St Cloud
Etude Preable for Langres – Cathedrale Saint-Marnes (sic), Champagne-Ardenne region
Reveillon
In Langres, they are reopening the old quarry and need to identify the strata that gives the same qualities as the
stone needed for replacement. It is important that it has the same capillary characteristics as the original stone,
otherwise it creates micro-cracks on one side which impacts quality.
L’Carpentiers de Paris have their own forests
Reims – Hotel de la Salles – cleaning and stone replacement
Reims suburb – Bezannes – roof replacement project

8-13 November  Rome with students of Chaillot (see Program)
Villa Medici
Pantheon
ICCRM Center
Piazza del Popolo Church
Villa Farnese

15 November  Worksite with Jerome Francou
Cathedral de St Jean: took measurements of the roof of St Jean. Broke a roof tile (foot too small to span
correctly). Got locked inside, missed a meeting

14 November  Didier Repellin
Discussions about Sector Sauvegardes, DRAC, SDA, ACMH, POS, DIREN
Concerns about people who do things without authorization, especially to interiors. For example, the Malraux law
was in effect when Vieux Lyon was degrading and about to be demolished.
Parking requirements are only for new construction
Quality of outcome is dependant on quality of architect who does the study and/or the work

16-17 November  Worksites with Jean Francois
Pont du Gard: 19 BC to 75 AD; Programmed replacement of 5% of stones every year. Area is protected from
Cathedral of Nimes
Carre d’Art by Norman Foster
Jardin de la Fountain Etude Preable sculptures, balustrades, essential elements to be restored
Vis de St. Gilles du Gard
Temple de Diane
Uzes Eche: Bishop’s residence. Took measurements in preparation for Etude Preable
Pont-St-Esprit Chantier, Museum d’Art Sacre (enjoyed by Jackie Kennedy); 15th c murals and ceiling
Nimes Eglise St. Paul
Enterprise de Sele: preparing for work on Pont du Gard
Work sites in Provence
Abbaye de Silvacane
Mornas chapel
Rare Gallo-Roman ruins and amphitheatres, one of only 3 still existing
Chateau de Payrolles
Bedon 11th c chapel
Carpentras

18 November ABF M. Rennou

23-25 November ACMH Didier Repellin
See Detailed Schedules Section)

6-9 December Paris, M. Jaton
LRMH Meeting

Grattage
Pression dossier
Discussions about activities within the Direction du Patrimoine. There has just been completed an internal study which reviewed the agency and in January of 1996, major changes will be made, mostly regarding the Caisse Nationale. The quality of Caisse commercial activities and products does not meet the same level as those under the Direction du Musees, for instance. The public relations function will most likely remain the same, but other Caisse activities may be threatened, such as leasing and reception activities, cultural and entertainment activities, etc. There is no mechanism to form a replacement organization, which will be a problem.

El Fin: End of Notes
Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
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<td>Paris</td>
<td>Intensive French course with French members:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Marie-Jo de La Sayette (16-17 June)</td>
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<td>* Gisèle Pierre (21 June)</td>
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<td>* Françoise Chabot-Motte (22-23 June)</td>
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<td>* Jean Manes (27 (as of 3.00pm), 28,29 June)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Picay 1- Mon 4 thru Thurs 7 &amp; Mon 11</td>
<td>Mémorial de la Culture</td>
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<td>Rdv 9.30am Fri 1 with Mme Martignieux</td>
<td>3 rue de Valsold, 75001 PARIS. Tel. 40 15 61 21</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tuesday 12-Monday 25</td>
<td>Ile-de-France</td>
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<td>International Course on Conservation of Architectural Heritage and Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mme Grady, 9 avenue Franklin Roosevelt. 75008 Paris. Tel. 42 26 91 92 / Fax 43 53 62 09</td>
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<tr>
<td>July/Aug</td>
<td>Monday 25-Monday Aug 8</td>
<td>Île-de-France</td>
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<td>International Historic Building Restoration Training Session at Saint Antoine-an-Dauphiné.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Tuesday 9-Monday 15</td>
<td>Holiday</td>
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<td>Tuesday 16-Friday Sept. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>Monday 5-Saturday 24</td>
<td>Lyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept/Oct</td>
<td>Monday 26 - Fri 14 October</td>
<td>Training with Centre National des Monuments Historiques et des Sites (C.N.M.H.) in different historical monuments in France. Mme Mousse: 82 rue St Antoine 75004 Paris. Tel. 44 61 20 16 / Fax 44 61 22 55</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alpes de Ha Province</td>
<td>Jean-Christophe Simon, architecte Batiments de France</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 rue Ambroise Ricard, BP 63 80002 Digre les Bains.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel. 92 31 18 64 / Fax 92 32 22 90 (Service Dept de l'Architecture)</td>
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<td>Pierre Antoine Gautier, ACMH</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 rue Vaneau, 75007 Paris. Tel. 47 53 85 30 / Fax 45 50 31 89</td>
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<tr>
<td>OctNov</td>
<td>Monday 17 Oct - Fri 4 November</td>
<td>Diderot Repullin, ACMH</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>47, avenue de Saxe, 69006 Lyon. Tel. 78 24 81 00 / Fax 78 24 81 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Monday 25 - Friday 25 November</td>
<td>End of program. Return to USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov/Dec</td>
<td>Monday 25 - Wednesday 14 December</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Thursday 15 December</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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12 July

OBJET : 12 juillet 1994, programme de visite.

9h13 - Gare de Montbard, arrivée par TGV de certains participants : accueil par MM. SERRA et ARNOULT

10h30 à
12h00 - Accueil des autres participants à la sous-préfecture d'Avallon (selon leur provenance)

- Déjeuner libre à Avallon ou Vézelay

13h30 - Rendez-vous de tous les participants à l'hôtel de ville de Vézelay. Réunion de travail.

14h00 - Visite des différents sites évoqués dans la réunion de travail (voir programme de visite joint)

18h00 - Départs pour Auxerre
18h15 - Départs pour Montbard (voitures M. CLAUSTRE et sous-préfecture)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>HORAIRES</th>
<th>LIEUX</th>
<th>RAPPORTEURS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14H00</td>
<td>Musée Zervos (maison Romain Rolland)</td>
<td>SERRA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14H30</td>
<td>Auberge de jeunesse : projet de rénovation (et camping)</td>
<td>CLAUSTRE</td>
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<tr>
<td>14H50</td>
<td>Repérage des différents sites étudiés dans le cadre du projet de nouvelles maisons de retraite</td>
<td>CHARDON</td>
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<tr>
<td>15H30</td>
<td>Remparts : . évaluation de l'état général . permis de construire du viticulteur Guyard et de S.C.I. &quot;Dent Creuse&quot;</td>
<td>COLETTE</td>
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<td>(CLAUSTRE BERTRAND) (CLAUSTRE ARNOULD)</td>
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<td>16H30</td>
<td>Retour centre ville : . Basilique : . état général . visites du Narthex . projets de la fraternité monastique . Musée lapidaire (projets de centre de conférences) . mur du réfectoire</td>
<td>COLETTE</td>
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<td>. ARNOULD CLAUSTRE</td>
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<tr>
<td>18H00</td>
<td>Départs pour Auxerre</td>
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<tr>
<td>18H15</td>
<td>Départs pour Montbard</td>
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12 July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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| Tuesday, July 12 | Arrival of the trainees at the Musée Niccolas Barré  
| 07:30 pm    | Dinner at the self-service restaurant Nicole Barré                        |
| Wednesday, July 13 | Reception of the trainees at the Ile-de-France Regional Office for Cultural Affairs, by Jean-Yves LE CORRE, Conservateur des Palais, entrée C  
| 09:00 am    | Visit to the Musée des Invalides et Diwan, guided by Marc NÉDÉOT, Agence des Bâtiments de France  
| 11:30 am    | Lunch at the self-service restaurant Nicole Barré                          |
| 02:30 pm    | "Conservation - Renovation - Re-Utilization" talk by Chief Architect of Historic Monuments Jean-Louis TAUPIN |
| 06:00 pm    | Introduction of the trainees at the Ministère de la Culture, 3, rue de Varenne (médiéval, Palais Royal) |
| 06:30 pm    | "The Ministry of Culture and the Heritage Office", talk by Bruno de SAINT-VICTOR, Head Curator of Heritage - in the Albert Londe Room at the Ministry of Culture |
| 17:30 pm    | The "Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites" by Françoise MOYSSER, Assistant Director of the CNUM  
| Thursday, July 14 | "Bastille Day" - Free day in Paris: visits to museums  
| 08:00 am    | Buffet-supper at B. M. GRADIS (18, rue Jean Goujon - 75008 Paris - code postale 75053)  
| 09:00 am    | Return to Paris  
| 11:30 am    | Tour of the castle guided by Chief Curator Jean-Claude MIGNOU  
| 01:30 pm    | Picnic lunch in the park  
| 02:30 pm    | The New Town of MARNES-la-VALLIERE: slides at the Information Center followed by a tour guided by town planner Gilles VINCENT  
| 04:30 pm    | Return to Paris  
| 08:30 pm    | Dinner free  
| Saturday, July 16 | Departure by coach to BEAUVAIS  
| 08:00 am    | Tour and tour of the Cathedrale by Jean-Louis TAUPIN  
| 09:00 am    | Picnic lunch in the cloister  
| 01:30 pm    | Continuation of the tour  
| 05:30 pm    | Departure to SENLIS  
| 06:30 pm    | Tour of the town and of the Archéological Museum guided by Marie-Christine de LABARRIES, Curator of the Museum  
| 08:30 pm    | Picnic supper in the Jardin de l'Église  
| 09:30 pm    | Return to PARIS  
| Sunday, July 17 | At the Musée Nicole Barré: talk by Monique MOYSSER, Inégale un Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Enseignante à l'É.N.P., "About Gardens and their Conservation"  
| 09:30 pm    | Visit of the Luxembourg Gardens guided by Monique MOYSSER  
| Monday, July 18 | Free time for lunch, afternoon and evening  
| 03:00 pm    | Place de la Concorde and the central columns: the underground galleries and restoration work on the Medallists Church by Michel JANTZEN, Chief Architect of Historic Monuments and General Inspector - Meeting point: main gate of Tuileries Garden, Place de la Concorde  
| 12:00 pm    | Restoration work on the Consulat Français Theatres, talk by Alain-Chaneys PIREOU, Chief Architect of Historic Monuments  
| 01:00 pm    | Lunch at the restaurant under the Colonnade de Barres  
| 02:30 pm    | Talk by Franck MAURIN on the new technologies of heritage documentation (computer technologies) - At the Ile de Vigo, 10, place du Pan Royal (movie "Saint-Paul")  
| 04:30 pm    | "1st Conservation of Rural Heritage in France", talk by Denis CHERVALLIER, Chargé de Mission Patrimoine Rural at the Heritage Office  
| 05:30 pm    | "Cultural Tourism Problems", talk by Valéry PATIN from the International Tourism Committee of ICOMOS  

Tuesday, July 20
06:30 am The restoration work on Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris and in the Marais district with Bernard FONQUEIN, Chief Architect of Historic Monuments (underground from Évres-Babylone to Cité) Meeting on the steps of Notre-Dame
12:30 am Lunch at the Table d'Hôtes restaurant - 6, rue de Fourcy (metro: Saint-Paul)
02:30 pm Visit in small groups to the Chief Architects of Historic Monuments Agencies
07:30 pm Dinner at the self-service restaurant Nicolas Baré

Wednesday, July 21
07:45 am Departure by Underground till Invalides Station and then RER to VERSAILLES Rive Gauche
09:00 am Guided tour of : Petit Appartement, Galerie des Glaces, Grande Appartement, Opéra Royal - Entrance gate 82 - Visit sponsored by Capdeville Tradition Firm
11:00 am Restoration work on the exterior of the Palace, with Didier FILDAgency Chief Architect of Historic Monuments - Starting from the cafetière couryard
01:00 pm Lunch at the Fermierie, 25 rue des Fermiers - 10 minutes by foot
02:30 pm "Touring problem in the Versailles Palace" by Arline de LESQUIANGE, Chargée de mission à la Communication des Dernières et François APPARIS du Service des Conférences. In the audiovisual hall, left wing of the Palace
04:00 pm Restoration works at the Palace (not included)
06:30 pm Tour of the Gardens with Jean Pierre MARTY, Head of the Park gardeners - Meeting point near the statue of Louis XIV
08:00 pm Picnic in the park - Return to Paris by RER and Underground, after closure of the gates

Thursday, July 22
09:30 am Meeting at the Hôtel de Sully - 67, rue Saint-Antoine (metro: Saint-Paul)
"The Marais district and its conservation," talk by Françoise COMMENCAL, Architecte des Bâtiments de France
10:30 am Guided tour of the Marais district, by Manouel BEAUZIEZ, Conférencier de la C.N.M.H.
11:30 am Lunch at the "Table d'Éviter" restaurant - 6, rue de Fourcy
12:30 pm "Inventory methods" by Monique CELATIUM, Conservateur du Patrimoine à la Saint-Denise et le inventaire - hôtel de Vigny - 10, rue de Parc Royal
04:00 pm "National Parks in France," by Jean Louis KADORSKI, from the Federation of French National Parks
Dinner at the self-service restaurant Nicolas Baré
08:30 pm Talks by participants

Friday, July 23
08:30 am Coach to SAINT-REMY-LES-CHÉVIGNIES
The Experimental Center for Building and Public Works, visit with by Bernard CHAGNEAUD, Chief de Service Muséum des Monuments Historiques - Meeting Point at the entrance of building 9
01:00 pm Lunch at the Cloître de Fondation.
03:30 pm Tour of the Saint-Jacques workshops (wood, metal, stone) and of the Fondation at the Cloître de Fondation with Pascal GREMON. Conservateur des Collections de la Fondation de Cadouin.
05:00 pm Visit guided tour of the Château de Breteuil by the Marquis de Breteuil
07:30 pm Guided tour of the Domest du Roi by Olivier CHOPPIN, Architecte RBSA
Picnic supper
09:00 pm Return to Paris

Saturday, July 24
09:00 am "The history of French Interior Decoration and Furniture" by Jean-Daniel LUDMANN, at the Musée Nicolas Baré
01:00 pm Lunch at the self-service restaurant Nicolas Baré
03:00 pm "Presentation of the techniques of the French rural heritage," talk by Pierre CHATAURAY, Architecte des Bâtiments de France at the Ministry of the Equipment - Archéologie de la Défense
04:30 am Visit to the Arche de la Défense and tour of the district with Rémy MASSON, Urbanism-architect at EPAD - meeting point - entrance hall of the Fan Building
07:30 pm Dinner at the self-service restaurant Nicolas Baré
08:00 pm Talks by participants

Sunday, July 25
09:00 am Free day in Paris. P.M.P.M. [M. PÉRIVIER]
10:00 am Coach departures to Gare de Lyon Railway Station
10:00 am Departure of TGV 615 (High-speed train) to LYON
12:00 am Arrival at Lione-Part-Dieache Station
12:30 pm Visit in the Fourviere gardens
01:30 pm Notre-Dame de Fourviere Church, guided by Yves KEPPELLIN, Chief Architect of Historic Monuments
02:30 pm Departure by coach for Saint-Austine-de-Desaix.
27 June

Je vous prie de bien vouloir assister à la prochaine séance de la Commission Supérieure des Monuments Historiques (section travaux) qui aura lieu le 4 juillet 1994 à 14 h 30 précises - Hôtel de Vigny - Salle de Croisilles - 10 rue du Parc Royal 75003 PARIS.

L'ordre du jour sera le suivant :

* 14 h 30 - Hôtel de Beauvais à PARIS (Ie arrondissement).
  Mise en restauration générale de l'édifice.
  Architecte : Monsieur Bernard FONQUERNIE
  Rapporteur : Monsieur Jean-Michel MUSSO

* 16 h 30 - Abbaye de Saint Michel de Cuxa à CODALET (Pyrénées-Orientales)
  Protection des vestiges de l’église et restauration du bâtiment nord-ouest.
  Architecte : Monsieur Régis MARTIN
  Rapporteur : Monsieur Bernard VOINCHET

Le Sous-Directeur des Monuments Historiques
Michel REBIT-SARDA
9 August

Madame,

Pour faire suite à nos récents entretiens, je vous propose le programme suivant pour le stage que vous poursuivez en France sous l'égide des **Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises** :

- **16 au 23 août** : Vannes (Morbihan)
  contact : M. Jean-Pierre Fouze, directeur des affaires culturelles de la ville de Vannes (16)97.01.80.00 et Mme Claudie Herbaut, animateur du patrimoine (mêmes coordonnées téléphoniques).

Vous devriez pouvoir être logée au Foyer Madame Molière.

A Vannes, vous pouvez aussi contacter de ma part :
  Mme Annick Guillou-Moinard, maire-adjoint chargé de la culture
  (16)97.46.14.00 ou 97.54.07.02 ;

Depuis Vannes, il **serait** intéressant pour vous de rencontrer :
  M. Le Pogam - DGAU Lorient,
  M. Alain Marines, chef du service départemental de l'architecture à Quimper (16)98.95.32.02.

- **24 au 26 août** : Angers (Maine-et-Loire)
  contact : Mme Joëlle Barthez (Château d'Angers - Promenade du Bout du Monde - 49000 Angers - (16)41.86.81.94)
UNIVERSITE D'ETE
“Clefs pour la lecture du patrimoine urbain”.
SOISSONS - LAON / 30 août-3septembre 1994

MARDI 30 AOUT à SOISSONS
A partir de 10 heures : Accueil des participants à l'IUT de Cuffies.
10H30 : Ouverture du stage et présentation des objectifs.
    Education et Patrimoine : les contenus, les publics concernés.
    De l'architecture à l'urbanisme : les différents types d'action.
    Jean-Michel GALLEY, service des villes et pays d'art et d'histoire, C.N.M.H.S.
12H30 : Repas à l'IUT.
14H00 : Présentation de “Soissons ville d’art et d’histoire” et du service animation du patrimoine.
    L'animateur du patrimoine, son équipe, ses partenaires, ses lieux d’action.
    Karine JAGIELSKI, animateur du patrimoine de Soissons.
14H15 : La ville de Soissons et son histoire.
    Karine JAGIELSKI.
15H00 : La documentation (archéologie et muséologie).
    Dominique ROUSSEL, conservateur adjoint au musée de Soissons chargé d’archéologie.
16H00 : Parcours urbain et ateliers de lecture de paysages urbains.
    Philippe VAILLANT, urbaniste au services techniques de la ville de Soissons.
19H00 : Repas à l'IUT.

MERCREDI 31 AOUT
9H30 : La protection du patrimoine : histoire et institutions.
    Béatrice MAUBUCHON, service départemental d’architecture (Aisne).
10H30 : Une étude préalable (cas d’une Zone de Protection du Patrimoine Architectural, Urbain et Paysager [ZPPAUP]) comme base d’action pédagogique.
    Présentation de l’action, de l’exposition inhérente au projet.
    Jean BOBIN, 1er maire adjoint de Soissons chargé de l’urbanisme professeur agrégé d’histoire.
11H30 : Itinéraire sur le quartier Saint-Médard.
12H30 : Repas à l’IUT.
14H00 : Un projet d’école : “Lecture” du quartier de la gare (architecture, histoire et matériaux).
    Karine JAGIELSKI
    Annick MOREL, directrice de l’école maternelle de la Gare (Soissons).
15H30 : L’Inventaire Général : son rôle, les méthodes d’étude et les actions éducatives.
    Martine PLOUVIER, conservateur de l’Inventaire Général (DRAC Picardie)
    Xavier de MASSARY, conservateur adjoint de l’Inventaire Général (DRAC Picardie)
    Sophie LUCHIER, service de l’Inventaire Général (DRAC Nord Pas-de-Calais)
16H30 : Ateliers : lecture et relevés de façades.
19H30 : Repas à l’IUT.
JEUDI 1er SEPTEMBRE
9H00 : Typologie de la demeure urbaine : l'exemple de Soissons (1885 -1930).
   Karine JAGIELSKI.
De 10H00 à 11H30 : déplacement jusqu'à LAON.
11H30 : Présentation de "Laon ville d'art et d'histoire" et du service animation du patrimoine
   L'animateur du patrimoine, son équipe, ses partenaires, ses lieux d'action.
   Rémi BAZIN, animateur du patrimoine de Laon.
11H45 : La ville de Laon : l'histoire d'un site
   Présentation de la copie du plan relief de Laon.
   Rémi BAZIN.
12H45 : Repas à la MJC de Laon.
14H00 : Ateliers de lecture de paysages urbains.
   Rémi BAZIN.
16H00 : Les Archives Départementales et Communaux.
   Leur rôle, les documents ressources.
   Le service éducatif des archives.
   Guy MARIVAL, professeur d'histoire responsable du service éducatif des Archives départementales
19H30 : Repas à l'hôtel Marmotte (Laon, ville basse).

VENDREDI 2 SEPTEMBRE
9H15 : Rendez-vous à l'hôtel Marmotte.
9H30 : La politique de la ville : le Développement Social Urbain.
   Christiane MADELINE, chef de projet Contrat de Développement Urbain (Laon).
   Jean-Pierre PERON, chef de projet Contrat de Ville (Laon).
   Les actions menées en faveur du jeune public.
   Vincent CRETON, chef de projet Développement Social Urbain à Saint-Exupéry.
11H00 : Le C.A.U.E. (Conseil d'Architecture, d'Urbanisme et d'Environnement).
   Un reseau de praticiens au service du jeune public.
   Un projet de quartier à Saint-Exupéry : les enfants au service de l'aménagement architectural
   d'un immeuble.
   Dominique IZOARD, architecte conseil au CAVE de l'Aisne.
12H45 : Repas à la MJC de Laon.
14H00 : La procédure de secteur sauvegardé
   Les documents, l'information du public.
   Régis BERGE, architecte des bâtiments de France (Aisne).
15H00 : L'habitat social. Jean BOBIN.
16H00 : Typologie des quartiers (parcours urbain en car).
   Régis BERGE, Dominique IZOARD, Rémi BAZIN.
19H30 : Repas à l'hôtel Marmotte (Laon, ville basse).

SAMEDI 3 SEPTEMBRE
(I left early and did not participate on Saturday....)
September 26th - 28th - DIGNE
SDA, 15 rue Alphonse Richard
Tel 92 31 18 64
Fax 92 32 22 80
Jean-Christophe SIMON ABF

September 27th - DIGNE -
AM.
Musée de DIGNE (with J-C SIMON)
Nadine GOMEZ: curator
Mireille PELLEN, architect in charge of a rénovation program
PM
Notre-Dame du Bourg (romanesque cathedral) site visit
and meeting with archeologists (Mme DEMIANS d’ARCHIMBADD) and ACMH (M. FLAVIGNY)

September 28th - ANNOT -
Site visit (village member of a local association for préervation and tourism; Association des Villages et Cités de Caractère)
Yves BONO, Mayor
BOURGAIN, Architect in charge of the Zoning Plan
Accommodation in DIGNE: Hôtel Central, 26 boulevard GASSENDI, Tel:/ 92 31 31 91
Room: 250F

September 29th - October 4th - AVIGNON -
29th Ecole d’Avignon, 6 rue Grivolas, Tel:/ 90 85 59 82
Gilles NOURISSIER, Director
training program (lime paint, badigeon)
30th
Site visit with a member of the Ecole: Pernes-les-fontaines...
October 1st, 2nd W.E.
3th
SDA du Vaucluse Tel:/ 90 82 65 83
Cité Administrative, porte W
B LALLEMAND, ABF
visit of the Palais des Papes
introduction to the Secteur Sauvegardé
meeting with M. SYLVESTRE, Architect
4th
Catherine BOURLET, ABF
SDA du Vaucluse
Site visit: LUBERON, APT
Accommodation in AVIGNON
Hôtel Garlande, 20 rue Galante, Tel./90 85 08 85-
room charge : 260F ( deduct: 10% rebate)

Wednesday October 5th - Friday 7th - DIGNE -
Wednesday 5th
AM
Préservation Association “les Alpes de Lumière” Danièle MUSSET
Prieuré de SALAGON in MANE
phone: 92 75 19 93
fax: 92 75 25 14
PM
Site visit of “pierre sèche” cabins in the LURE mountains and near FORCALQUIER

Friday Oct. 6th
Site visit of MOUSTIERS SAINTE MARIE and canyon of VERDON

Monday October 10th ___12th - AIX EN PROVENCE -

Tuesday oct. 11th -
Direction Régionale de l’Environnement
28 boulevard Emile ZOLA
phone: 42 17 02 74

42 17 02 70
fax: 42 16 03 51
9am
Meeting with Nerte DAUTIER, assistant to the Mayor for héritage and secteur sauvegardé
2 pm
Meeting with Bruno CABON, coordinator for Natural Parcs

Accommodation in AIX EN PROVENCE
Hôtel des 4 dauphins, 54 rue ROUX ALPHERAN - phone: 42 38 16 39 - fax: 42 38 60 19
room charge: 280F
PROGRAMME DU VOYAGE A ROME

Mardi 8 novembre:
Départ de Paris Gare de Lyon avec train couchettes Palatino à 18H47
(voiture 99; places à partir du n°61 )
Pour ceux qui auront suivi les cours de Chaillot, rendez-vous au rez-de-chaussée
du Palais de Chaillot, en bas du secrétariat à 17H30: pour les autres, rendez-vous à la
tête du train.

Mercredi 9 novembre:
Arrivé à Rome Termini à 10H00; installation à l’hôtel.
Après-midi: “ballade” guidée en via del Governo Vecchio (quartier Rinascimento)
avec prof. BENTIVOGLIO.
Dîner à l’hôtel 7 :30

Jeudi 10 novembre:
Visite guidée avec Elisabetta PALLOTTINO de Palazzo Ossoli, Palazzo Spada et
d’autres exemples de restauration centres sur le problème de la “couleur de Rome”.
Après-midi libre: possibilité de visite de l’ICCROM (à confirmer) ou bien
Itinéraire conseillé par M. ROCHETTE aux églises médiévales du Celio.
Dîner libre

Vendredi 11 novembre:
Matin: visite des palais Alberini, délia Zecca Vecchia et autres avec Prof. PAGLIARA
Après-midi libre avec possibilité de visite guidée avec prof. FIORE (à confirmer)
Dîner à “La Fraschetta”, via di S. Francesco a Ripa (quartier Trastevere)

Samedi 12 novembre:
Matin: visite guidée avec M. LOLLI GHETTI, Surintendant aux Monuments de
Rome, au chantier de restauration de l’intérieur du Panthéon.
Départ pour Paris Gare de Lyon à 19H10.

Dimanche 13 novembre:
Arrivée à Paris Gare de Lyon à 10H00.
Je vous préciserez les horaires des visites sur place.

HOTEL: CASA DELL’EMMANUEL. Via Mecenate 37; Métro Vittorio Emanuele ou Colosseo.
Tél.: (19/39/6) 48.68.80
N.B.: Je suis désolée de vous annoncer qu’une grève générale est prévue en Italie pour le 12
novembre; on ne saura qu’au dernier moment si le train pour Paris partira ou non. Prévoir donc une
nuit de plus sur place.
Bon voyage!! - Paola
23 November

TOURNEE de Monsieur Didier REPELLIN, Architecte en Chef des Monuments Historiques
47 Av. Maréchal de Saxe 69006 LYON - Tél 78 52 09 92 - Fax 78 26 85 06
Départements du VAUCLUSE et des BOUCHES du RHONE

MERCREDI 23 - JEUDI 24 - VENDREDI 25 NOVEMBRE 1994

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28-30 November, 1994  Paris - Palais de Chaillot

9 h 30 - 9 h 50  André Chastel et “l’aventure” de l’Inventaire par Isabelle Balsamo, conservateur en chef du Patrimoine
9h50 - 10h10  L’inventaire aujourd’hui et demain par Gérard Ermisse

10h10 - 10h30 Décolonisation et patrimoine par Jean-Pierre Rioux, inspecteur général de l’Education nationale

10h30 - 10h50 Le patrimoine mondial : critères du classement par Patricia Falguière, professeur agrégée à l’Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

10h50-11h10 Pause

11 h 10 - 11h30  Les nouveaux champs du Patrimoine par Bruno Foucart, professeur à l’université de Paris IV
11h30 - 11h50 Typologie de l’inventaire et du classement par Jean-Michel Leniaud, directeur d’études à l’Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études

11h50-14h00 Déjeuner

14h00 - 14h10 Après-midi sous la présidence de Maryvonne de Saint Pulgent
La demande sociale et les publics du patrimoine

14h10-14h30 La demande sociale en France par Henri Mendras, directeur de recherche au CNRS

14h30-16h00 D’autres expériences en Europe, par Andreas Johannes Wiesand, directeur du centre de recherche culturel de Bonn et Berlin (RFA), Robert Hewison, historien à l’Université Simon de Montfort(GB) et Andréa Emiliani, professeur, surintendant pour les biens artistiques et historiques d’Emilie-Romagne (IT)

16h15 - 17h35  Le point de vue des élus, table ronde animée par Philippe Meyer, journaliste, avec Martin Malvy, ancien ministre, député-maire de Figeac, Robert Poujade, ancien ministre, député-maire de Dijon et Jean-Pierre Camoin, sénateur-maire d’Arles

17h35 - 17h55 Conclusion générale par Pierre Nora, président des Entretiens du Patrimoine

17h55  Clôture des Entretiens par Jacques Toubon, ministre de la Culture et de la Francophonie (programme établi le 17/11/94)

29 novembre
11h40 - 12h00 Des objets d’art au patrimoine mobilier par Marie-Anne Sire, conservateur en chef du Patrimoine / inspecteur des monuments historiques

12h00 - 14h00 Déjeuner
14h00 - 14h10 Après-midi sous la présidence de Françoise Bercé, conservateur général du Patrimoine
   Instruments et enjeux de la connaissance

14h10-14h30 La description par Jean-Marie Pérouse de Montclos, directeur de recherche au CNRS

14h30 -14h50 La protection par Bruno de Saint Victor, conservateur général du Patrimoine

14h50 - 15h10 La restauration par Pierre-André Lablaude, architecte en chef des monuments historiques

15h10 - 15h30 La création contemporaine et le patrimoine par Michel Jantzen, architecte en chef, inspecteur général des monuments historiques

15h30 - 15h50 Pause

15h50 - 16h10 Le patrimoine urbain par Jean-Marie Vincent, conservateur général du Patrimoine

16h10 - 16h30 Le patrimoine rural par Isac Chiva, directeur d’études à l’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

16h30 -17h30 Débat

17h30 - 17h50 Conclusion de la journée par Abraham Bengio, directeur régional des affaires culturelles de Midi-Pyrénées

Mercredi 30 novembre

8h30–9h00  Accueil des participants

9h00 - 9h10  1964-1994. 30 ans de prise de conscience et de politique du patrimoine
   Matinée sous la présidence de Gérard Ermisse, conservateur général du patrimoine, chargé de la sous-direction de l’Inventaire général

9h10 -9h30  Logique de l’institution et professionnalisation par Pascal Ory, professeur à l’université de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines
Friends of Vielles Maisons Francaises
91, rue du Fauborg Saint-Honore, Suite 31
75370 PARIS Cedex 08, FRANCE
011 33 1 42 66 00 12

Members of FVMF
Marie-Jo de La Sayette (16-17 June)
Gisele Pierre (21 June)
Francine Chalbet-Motte (22-23 June)
Jean Marais (27 (as of 3.00pm), 28,29 June)

Simone Monneron 45 04 52 10

Jean G. Marais
4 Rue Leconte de Lisle
75016 PARIS

Annick Renard 72 41 99 58

Ministere de la Culture
3 rue de Valois, 75001 PARIS. Tel. 40 15 81 21

Mme Gradis, 9 avenue Franklyn Roosevelt. 75008 Paris.
Tel. 42 25 91 92 / Fax. 43 53 02 09

Caisse Nationale des monuments Historiques et des Sites (CNMHS)
Tel. 44 61 20 16 / Fax 44 61 20 53

Francois Botton, ACMH, 29, rue Gasparin, 69002 Lyon.
Tel. 78 42 46 34/Fax. 78 38 32 58

Jean-Christophe Simon, architect Bailments de France
15, rue Alphonse Richard BP63 04002 Digne les Bains.
Tel. 92.31.18.64 / Fax. 92 32 22 80.(Service Dept. de l'Architecture)

Pierre Antoine Gatier, ACMH
22 rue Vaneau, 75007 Paris. Tel. 47 53 85 30 / Fax 45 50 31 89

Didier Repellin, ACMH
47, avenue de Saxe, 69006 Lyon. Tel. 78 52 09 99/Fax 78 24 83 06

PEOPLE ALONG THE WAY
GRANGE-CHAVANIS Jean-François
né le 10 avril 1949 à Lyon (Rhône).


PRINCIPAUX ŒUVRES : Restauration de monuments historiques dans le Pays-de-Dôme (A), la Cathédrale et la basilique Notre-Dame-du-Port à Clermont-Ferrand ; l'abbatiale de Mangleau ; les églises St-Bauzémin et St-Aubin ; les châteaux de Maxil et de Saint-Pierre. Dans le Cantal (15), la Cathédrale de St-Tour ; le hameau de St-Germain d'Aurillac ; l'abbaye de Montenay ; les églises de Lavaux et de Laissillée. Dans le Loire (47), le château de la Tour de l'Isle. L'église priorale d'Auchy ; l'ancienne abbaye de Château : l'enceinte médiévale de l'habitation de Le Coquhier à Fumier. Dans le Gard (2) : les monuments de Nîmes ; le pont du Gard ; la chapelle de Villeneuve-lès-Avignon ; et la maison des St-Chexalem de Pont-Saint-Esprit. Architecture contemporaine : l'aménagement de la place Antonin-Ponce à Lourdes et la construction de la bibliothèque de St-Foy-lès-Lyon (Rhône) ; l'extension du monastère Notre-Dame de Trélès (Orléans). Mission d'études pour la mise en place du musée des Monts Or et de l'abbaye de Savigny.

Pour Ruth, en lui souhaitant de revenir voir le pont du Gard.

H. RUTH TODD, AIA
M. Rebût-Sardat, sous-directeur des monuments historiques, adjoint au directeur du patrimoine

T. Lemoine, chef du bureau des sites et des paysages à la direction de l’aménagement et de l’urbanisme, représentant Mme C. Bersani

Y. Chauleur, inspecteur général de la construction

J.G. Mortamet, inspecteur général des monuments historiques

J. Kagan, inspecteur des monuments historiques pour la Bourgogne

Cerclet, chef de bureau des monuments n’appartenant pas à l’État à la sous-direction des monuments historiques

F. Bonin, chargée de secteur au bureau des sites et des paysages (D.A.U.)

M.A. Feraud, chargé de mission auprès du sous-directeur des monuments historiques

R. Todd, architecte stagiaire à la sous-direction des monuments historiques

Serra, directeur régional des affaires culturelles

P. Arnauld, conservateur régional des monuments historiques

B. Colette, architecte en chef des monuments historiques

J.M. Claustre, architecte des bâtiments de France, Mme V. Gailly, adjoint à l’architecte des bâtiments de France

Pialat, directeur régional de l’environnement

M. D. Desgeorges, chargé de mission à la D.I.R.E.N.

G. Godard, chef du service aménagement et urbanisme à la D.D.E.

M. J. Bertrand, Responsable de la subdivision territoriale de l’équipement à Avalon

B. Chardon, maire de Vézelay

G. Barsacq, sous-préfet de l’arrondissement d’Avalon
**7ème STAGE INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES**

**7th INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS TRAINING SESSION**

### DIRECTION - CONDUCTOR

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<td>29 rue Gasparin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diplômé du CESHCMCA</td>
<td>90022 LYON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean-Louis TAUPIN</td>
<td>Architecte en Chef des Monuments Historiques</td>
<td>1988-89-90</td>
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<td>Ecole des Beaux Arts à Paris</td>
<td>Urbaniste</td>
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<td>Didier REPELLIN</td>
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<td>International Preservation Consultant</td>
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### GESTION ADMINISTRATIVE - ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

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<td>Secrétaire Générale de Jeunesse &amp; Patrimoine</td>
<td>1988-89-90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecole des Arts Décoratifs</td>
<td>9 avenue Franklin Roosevelt</td>
<td>1991-92-93</td>
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<td>(Youth and Heritage)</td>
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ANIMATEUR PEDAGOGIQUE - COORDINATOR

Cary du PARC LOCMARIA
B.S.I.L.L. Georgetown University
Ed. M.TUFTS University

Friends of Vieilles Maisons Françaises
94 boulevard Flandrin
75116 PARIS
Tél. 45 53 26 10

1988-89-90

HEBERGEMENT - ACCOMODATION

Communauté de l'Arche
Saint-Antoine l'Abbaye
38160 SAINT-MARCELLIN
Tél. 76 36 45 52

MAITRES D'ATELIERS - WORKSHOP TRAINERS

Atelier Pierre de Taille - Stone Cutting workshop

Claude CHEVENEMENT
Arts appliqués de Beaune

Atelier de Sculpture
Saint-Antoine l'Abbaye
38160 SAINT-MARCELLIN
Tél. 76 36 44 12
Fax. 76 36 28 73

1988-89-90
1991-92-93

OLIVIA LAULHE

Atelier Gypserie - Plastering workshop

Jean-Loup BOUVIER
Sculpteur
Beaux-Arts Avignon - CAFAS
Pierre BOUVIER (Fils)
Michel POUZOL
Frédéric ROCHE

Atelier BOUVIER
9 rue du Ponant, BP 12
30133 LES ANGLES
Tél. 90 25 32 90
Fax. 90 25 62 46

1988-89-90
1991-92-93
1994
1993
1992
### Atelier Ebénisterie - Cabinet Making workshop

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<td>Robert DAMIEN</td>
<td>Saint-Antoine l'Abbaye 38160 SAINT-MARCELLIN</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<td>Artisan</td>
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<td>Stéphane MOUCHERE</td>
<td>Le Village 26560 BALLONS</td>
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### Atelier Peintures Murales - Mural Painting workshop

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<tr>
<td>Joël OLIVERES</td>
<td>Entreprise de Restauration 65 avenue Faidherbe</td>
<td>1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restaurateur</td>
<td>92400 ASNIERES</td>
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<td>Tél. 48 71 31 62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brice MOULINIER</td>
<td>111 avenue de Verdun 41000 BLOIS</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
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<td>Restauration, conservation de Peintures Murales et Sculptures Polychromes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian MORIN</td>
<td>158 Avenue Pasteur 24000 BERGERAC</td>
<td>1992</td>
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</table>
Atelier Finition d'Enduits - Stucco Workshop

Hervé NICOLAS
Maçon
Formateur à l'Ecole d' Avignon
Réhabilitat. du Patrimoine Architectural
6 rue Grivolas
84000 AVIGNON
Tél. 90 85 59 82

Pierre MAURIN
Restaurateur
Entreprise de Restauration
Quartier Lara / Puget-rostenang
06260 PUGET-THENIERS
Tél. 93 05 07 71

1989

Stagiaires/ Trainees

Martin BASDEVANT
Etudiant en architecture
26, rue Ducouedic
75014 Paris
FRANCE

Craig BIDA
Urban Planner
174 Grand Street Apt#1A
New York, NY 10013
ETATS-UNIS

Lajos BOZOKI
Historien d’Art
1117 Irinxi J.U.
40/B Budapest
HONGRIE

Elisa DEL BONO
Architect
2321 E Potter Park Court
Tucson, Arizona 85719
ARGENTINE

Damir DEMONJA
Professor of Art
Brace Cvijica 17/2
41000 Zagreb
CROATIE

Nicolas DETRY
Architecte spécialisé en restauration
Avenue Peltzer 72
4800 Verviers
BELGIQUE

Bessik DJOKHARIDZE
Architecte
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It is very nice to have finished this report and I apologize once again for its lateness.

I believe that I was the first Hunt Fellow to arrive in France with an email address and a laptop computer. There was no ability for me to email from France, and not many people had email addresses at that time anyway. My Toshiba laptop used the DOS operating system, was very heavy, and so difficult to use that when I got back to the states, I accidentally deleted the contents of my entire trip to France - my detailed financial accounting, AND my personal diary! Thankfully, I had a printout of my diary so I only lost the last week or two. Later, I was able to scan the contents into my computer, which was a godsend that allowed me to complete this report. I have yet to find my slides and numerous photos; maybe someday I’ll find them and scan them in to the document.

Today’s Fellows arrive with a laptop, digital camera, and a cellphone, which makes the six month sojourn much more convenient for everyone. Access to the Internet enables and enhances communication and knowledge - which I hope makes it easier to produce a report by the end of the fellowship. Compiling this report so much later than my trip was difficult and time-consuming (close to 80 hours), but it was wonderful to have the memories flow so easily back into my head!
Dear Family and Friends,

Well, I can’t believe my time in France is almost half over and you’re just now hearing in detail about all the things I’ve done so far! I would like to blame it all on the computer (I’ve never used a PC Laptop before and I haven’t, until the last two or three weeks, had the hours it takes to learn how to use it, print from it, etc.), but its such a weak excuse that I’ll have to admit that the little bit of free time I’ve had so far has been spent running necessary errands, planning my schedule, sightseeing, and going from here to there. These last few have been my first weeks of traveling alone and I’m using most of my train time to catch you up on all the news I’ll start at the beginning- my arrival in Paris (with Jon, who was able to stay three weeks), just in time for two notable events, the D-Day celebrations and a very hot and humid summer in Paris. As few buildings in Paris are air-conditioned, there was usually the choice of not sleeping because of the noise, or not sleeping because of the hot and stuffy room. It wasn’t as miserable as it sounds, but I’ve learned a lesson about choosing hotels which are located on main streets...and also (even more important) about hotels with no elevators! We were in the hotel for only a week. Reading the postings at the American Church (near Les Invalides) led me to a studio in the Marais district, 4th arrondissement. Compared to several flats and apartment-shares that I looked at, my little studio (reminiscent of former dorm rooms) was precious (for ONLY $850 +/- per month) and in a very special and popular area. The Marais district is near Notre-Dame and the Isle de Saint Louis and its buildings are the oldest in Paris, with stone exteriors, monumental double doors opening onto courts, and wood-beamed ceilings inside. Many interesting and eclectic boutiques, antiques stores, restaurants, patisseries, etc... lots of charm with few tourists. I was only there for five weeks but I’ve adopted a hotel in the neighborhood where I’m storing a suitcase (until I can send it home with my friend April when he visits in September), so I still feel like a Marais “local”.

My first two weeks in Paris were spent adjusting, hooking up phone, opening a checking account, and especially checking out the city. My afternoons were spent with various members of VMF who were in charge of giving me French lessons and personal tours of Paris and the vicinity. Highlights of these afternoons were visiting an exclusive “pearl-stringing studio”, visiting the Trianons at Versailles (where I was shown the sculpture which was restored with funds from FVMF), the Bois de Bologne (where I lunched at the exclusive Paris Racing Club) with its gardens at Bagatelle, and visits to the Musee d’Orsay and the Jacquesmarand usee. It was a fun introduction to France. by natives. Jon played tourist while I was being entertained by the locals, and we continued our explorations of Paris the rest of the time. Jon found some good outdoor markets... and of course there was the visit to the Eiffel Tower and a boat-cruise of the Seine. One of the unusual things about France that we were not expecting is that the days here in the summer are very long. it doesn’t get dark until 10:30 or almost 11:00! It made for long and interesting days, with late dinners.

The first weekend out of Paris was in Normandy visiting the landing sites and learning more about D Day. There were American flags and welcome signs everywhere we went, from Honfleur (with its wooden church), to Deauville (with its casino and beach with hundreds of umbrellas and cabanas named after movie stars), to the landing sites. We stayed at a 10th century manor house at Port-en-Bessin, only a few miles from the American cemetery. The cemetery was very impressive, very moving. We also watched villagers harvesting mussels from the ocean at low tide- a sight to see with many people and their bucketfuls of fresh catch. We had steamed ones for lunch the next day and they were fabulous! I guess I’ve just never had them fresh before... We also had a great time in the Loire Valley: staying in the Chateau de Reiux (a real castle!) seeing seven chateaux (the most fun one was finding a secret path to Chenonceaux so that we could see it up close after
Week of 4 July at the Ministry of Culture
Visits all week at the Ministry of Culture. What a strain, trying to stay awake when the heat and humidity and foreign language were lulling me to sleep! Although there was a language barrier, it was an enjoyable week. I know it was difficult for Mme Montineaux to plan my visit, but it was a good one. The first day (Friday, 7/1) I met with __ who explained the organization and hierarchy of the Division of Patrimoine within the Ministry of Culture and the Regions in France, then I met with __ who explained about Sector Sauvegardes and the interaction and coordination with the Ministry of Equipment and some of the problems of working together. Highlights were flying to Marseilles to visit a military project (new work, not impressive, it seems that the French have similar problems dealing with military and preservation, etc) then driving to Briancon for a meeting about restoring the ramparts in the mountain above the village. A tiny village with an important site; limited resources and a harsh climate make this restoration project a difficult one; continual maintenance will be a problem. EEC funds will be used for the project along with state and regional money. It was interesting to see the contrast: on one side of the village were the Roman walls, while on the other side was a new high-speed ski gondola. On the 3 hour drive back to Marseilles, we (Jean-Marc Boyer and Francoise __, Conservator for the Region, who spoke English, and me) also stopped at __ to see some of the work which was going on, mainly a new roof. Another highlight was going to the Burgundy Region for a luncheon at the Prefect of the Region’s. Lunch outdoors in the garden, with apertifs, maidservants, etc. I felt like I was in a time warp, I can’t imagine a lunch meeting in the US like this, maybe at the White House or something. I was lucky to be included as most of the rest of the staff at Culture had to take the train and meet up with us at Vezeley for the afternoon tour and meeting. I think it was a politically-inspired meeting as the mayor was complaining about funds which had been promised by the state for an elderly housing project which had been rescinded by the new Director (whom no-one likes it seems). It was an unbearably hot afternoon but I loved the little village and touring the Cathedral and learning of the problems there (a new confessional, flooring problems in the crypt, new restrooms in an area with poor access vs a new location which would alter the workroom of Violet-le-Duc, overscaled exterior lighting) Complicated but not unusual problems made all the more interesting because of the __ century architecture. Certainly another highlight of my time at Culture was the invitation I received to sit in the VIP bleacher section for the 14 July parade at Place de la Concorde, a big deal especially because of the 50th anniversary of D Day. I gave my invitation to the fireworks celebration to the daughter of friends of my cousin (Kittie’s friends were teaching at the American University/Tulane summer program for a month) because I was invited to Mme Gradis’ beautiful apartment building near the Champs Elysees- beautiful fireworks exploding just to the right of the Eiffel Tower with the moon overhead...
Weeks of 12 July - 7 August
My training with Jeunesse et Patrimoine (Youth & Heritage) was special for many reasons. First, I was a participant in this international training program along with +/-33 others from 21 countries, many from Eastern Europe. Also, during the first two weeks of the program in the Paris region, there were out-of-the-ordinary events such as climbing to the top of the dome of Les Invalides and Beauvais Cathedral, watching stonecutters at Notre Dame and seeing where the doors had been cleaned with lasers, meeting with the Minister of Culture (I can’t imagine meeting a US Cabinet official for a similar reason), seeing Desert de Retz, and interacting with many fellow participants who have become friends. The highlight of the Juennesse et Patrimoine program was being at Saint Antoine 1’Abbaye because I doubt that I will ever again have a similar experience. For two weeks I lived in a tiny village of about 700 I think, in a former cloister now occupied by a community of vegetarians with common values such as non-violence, spirituality, and communal sharing. The food was excellent (I told them they should publish a cookbook) and the atmosphere was very interesting. Our lunches were taken outside overlooking the garden. We washed our dishes outside in metal buckets, and it looked and felt exactly as if nothing had changed since the middle ages (except our clothes). During our training at the Abbey, we were wardrobe into groups which rotated between three studios led by master craftsmen who are expert in the traditional techniques of stoncutting, plaster carving and woodcarving. I gained a tremendous amount of respect for these crafts along with the realization that I would never become proficient in any of them. The first studio was stoncutting; I cut out a damaged area of a stone tread (I think it took more than 20 hours total) using only hand tools, and began cutting the replacement tread, with its curved edge (which my Czech friend Jan later improved and completed). In spite of many blisters and the tedious work, I enjoyed it immensely and liked Claude the stonecraftsman very much. He looked very French, and rather like a contemporary St. Nick. Working in plaster was very difficult. We began by sketching the moldings in an already restored room, in preparation for casting new moldings for restoration of the adjacent room. This exercise was to make us realize the importance of understanding the artistic concept and flow of the design and execution. Jean-Loup the sculptor felt like this was the most important lesson for us to learn. He was very happy with the piece that I worked on. I constructed a copy in clay of a plaster detail and while it was oversized, I was told that I captured the essence of the life of the plaster piece. The last studio was with wood. Again, we were to make a new copy of a restored section of wainscoting. We first drew a template of the existing section, then took a profile of the moulding section and then made a metal blade which was then used to mechanically carve the new wood. Curved portions can’t be done by machine tools, so it was up to us to carve these sections with a profile to match. By the end of the session, I was feeling more comfortable with the hand tools, but I certainly did a lot of damage to the wood in the beginning, especially because I didn’t have an understanding of the way the grain of the wood influences the workability of the wood. Other highlights of the time in Saint Antoine were attending a festival in a nearby village, watching an outdoor opera/play and a sort-of juggling act; hiking around the area and finding deserted ruins; learning more about the community; and hiking in fields of sunflowers.

Week of 8 August- My holiday
When I arrived in Paris from Lyon, I sadly bid adieu to my J&P Friends, and then met Jon at the hotel where he had arrived earlier in the day. It was hot again in Paris but after washing clothes, having a nice lunch, making the TGV reservations, retrieving the tickets, and finally hauling all of our (my) stuff via metro to the train station, we were off to Bordeaux to begin our whirlwind vacation. We arrived in Bordeaux early enough to get a feel for the city by walking around
(in the grand park area they were setting up for a Pink Floyd concert), then ate at a trendy oyster bar. The next morning Jon rented a car and after walking around in the public garden (with a fabulous botanical garden with many plants and trees from the southern US) we departed for the center of wine country, to a tiny but very beautiful village named St. Emilion. Then we headed for Biscarrosse, the beach town where Bernard Traversat’s mom has a home. We stayed with Mme Traversat and her grandchild Claire (who tutored Jon and me in California before I departed for France) for two nights. The house was precious and very near the beach. Although it was too cold for me to lay out, Jon of course had to go swimming. We visited the nearby town of Arcachon, and then had a great time playing on the giant Dune de Pyla. No one had ever told me how many sand dunes there are in France; it was lots of fun to visit. When we left Biscarrosse Plage, we drove the coastal road to get an idea of the countryside, stopping for a picnic on the beach at St. Giron, a small resort village. We went to Bayonne and then headed into Spain for the night. We watched the surfers from the bridge in downtown San Sebastian, and ate at tapas bars in the old town near the marina. There is a wonderful square in this area and lots of people were out. It was a long drive back to Bayonne, to the hotel near the train station, nothing special but we were very lucky to find a room because everywhere we went we were told that this was the busiest week of tourist season. Before we left to explore the Pyrenees, we stopped off for 1 1/2 hours at Biarritz, tried to find a beerfest in Urrugne via St. Jean-de-Luz (but it was scheduled for the evening instead of the day) and then headed into the beautiful mountainous Basque country. We made the mistake of taking the advice of Let’s Go: France, and we took a tourist train to the top of the mountains. It was absolutely beautiful but not worth the long wait to go up and certainly not worth the 2 hour freezing wait to go back down. If we were to do it again, we would either skip it entirely, or plan a good-weather day and hike down. We managed to stop in St Jean Pied de Port and sample some local fare at a festival (a bacon burrito thing) and then found a great setting in the boonies to have a nice meal before we had to hightail it to Pau. I guess we arrived around midnight or one am. It had been a long day but the drive had been full of beautiful scenery. The next morning was rainy. We headed to Lourdes where we dropped off the rental car - we didn’t have time to make our deadline in Toulouse. We visited the tacky shrine stuff then took the train to Toulouse, where we spent an enjoyable evening strolling around the lovely city before we took the sleeper train back to Paris. Back in Paris, we ran some errands and had a nice picnic at Parc La Villette, ran some more errands along the Champs Elysees, had a couscous meal in the Latin Quarter, then called it a day.
When I was at Maison Nicholas Barre, the woman here suggested another Foyer around the corner which I checked out. No luck there because my stay will be too long, but the nun there gave me two more names and said one Foyer was not far away. I check it out and it seems to be in a perfect location for me in October. The nun was very nice but couldn’t help me because it is closed in August but she gave me the name of the woman in charge and told me to call after September 5th. I hope it works out for me! * There are evidently a bunch of former cloister/ onvets all over France which offer rooms and meals to young travelers or students or trainees. They all seem to be in very good locations, are clean and extremely cheap. I hope to be able to stay in such places (there is a directory of them) as I continue to travel.

Week of 15 August
I booked a hotel and a reservation on the TGV for Angers and figured out the best way to get to Montparnasse station without too much trouble via Metro. Leaving one suitcase at the hotel where I’ll stay on September 3rd helped a lot also. I arrived in Angers to a lovely hotel with a tiny room and proprietors who spoke absolutely no English, not too much of a problem for me by now. The next morning, I called the woman at the local chateau, with whom I had an appointment for the week, only to be told that she was on vacation. The only person who spoke English (the ticket seller) told me to call the tourist office, he didn’t even invite me to visit the Chateau. I called the Caisse in Paris but no-one answered the phone, I called Mme Gradis but didn’t leave a message because I knew she was on vacation. Having exhausted my options for assistance, I decided to explore Angers on my own. During the day I took the self-guided walking tours of the central city and the area across the river. My observations were that it is an economically healthy city which protects historic resources but allows greatly for new construction and public improvements. The area across the river (nice park along the base of the chateau) does not appear to be as wealthy and it is a local neighborhood, not really for tourists. At night I usually stayed in my room and caught up on mail, computer, etc; one night I went to see Four Weddings and a Funeral only I made the mistake of thinking it would be in English (in Paris it was); I got the gist of the movie but as it was all in French, I’m looking forward to seeing it again (in English!) On Thursday, I returned to Paris to get my suitcase from Jean Marais one of the members of FVMF), who had still been on vacation on Monday when I had intended to get it. He gave me my mail, which I was happy to receive, and I had a nice lunch and visit with him. I finally got to the bank to pick up my checks and then went by Maison Nicholas Barre to see if I could stay there in October. They said it wasn’t possible and referred me to another foyer around the corner who referred me to yet another one. The sister there was very nice but told me that they are closed in August, to call back after the 5th of September, which I intend to do as it appeared nice and was in an excellent location in the 5th or 6th arrondissement. I hauled my suitcase to the hotel where April and I will be staying to be stored, and then I hauled myself and luggage to the train station to finally get the last train to Vannes (it was close). I got to the foyer at 11:15 I think; the man had been waiting for me since 10:00 pm; I felt guilty making these pious people wait.

Week of 22 August:
In contrast to the day before, my first day in Vannes went very well. I met with M Herve Rouze, director of cultural affairs for the city in the morning and he introduced me to Frederick Vignon, an architect in charge of planning review and permits with the city. He explained the evolution of Vannes, from its beginnings as a village on the Roman road (3rd or 4th C) to a fortified town in the Middle Ages and its pattern of growth- mainly from 1850 until now, when it is expected that the city of 50,000 will double by the year 2015. (Footnote- its interesting that always in France, the towns have developed toward the west). Now the town has almost exceeded its limits and
there are concepts for future development which will undoubtedly eliminate farmland. There are problems with the desire to maintain open space and low-scale development, an admirable anti-demolition attitude, and the need to accommodate growth. Frederick inferred that it will be an interesting political battle between the left and right wings. I went with Frederick to lunch at his home in the country. He and his wife and 4 kids (I think he is about my age, they say it is very typical in Brittany to have large families) moved 15 days ago into a stone farm-building which they are converting into a really neat home. Their kids were beautiful little tow-headed children, very affectionate to me with the typical french cheek-kiss (once or twice on each side, depending on the region. You will be surprised to know that I ate snails as the first course (along with a tomato and cucumber salad) and I had no problem eating them, once they showed me how, although of course I didn’t dwell on the thought for long. The rest of the meal consisted of au gratin potatoes and a pork chop, with cheeses, and fresh peaches for dessert. After lunch, the children quietly read their comic books then went for a nap while the three adults had coffee. Very civilized - and in such a wonderful setting; their home will be fabulous when they finish with it. In the afternoon, Frederick took me on a driving tour so that I could see new development and the layout of the land. New homes cost around 300K because its such a desirable place to live but there are problems selling in the newer developments because, “unlike in the US, the French don’t like uniformity”. I think the economy also has something to do with it. New housing development in France is more contemporary than in the US and I prefer the ancient houses to the new ones. The rest of the afternoon was spent on a walking tour of the medieval part of the city, then a wrap-up with M Rouze, planning my schedule for next week. He will be on vacation (just my luck!) For the weekend, I rented a bicycle and rode around the periphery of the city, then that night, M Rouze had arranged for me to go with Jean-Phillippe Broton, the city’s festival coordinator, to a Sound and Light show at the local chateau/dungeon in the nearby village of Elven. Two other women went with us, and we had dinner in St Noife beforehand, then the show started at 10:30 and was over around midnight. It was a great experience although I thought the fireworks were a little corny and the woman’s very bratty kid (who met us there for the show) was loud and very disruptive and his mother didn’t seem to mind. The show was about the story of Tristan and Isolde and I could follow most of it. The setting was extremely impressive: the dungeon is supposedly the tallest in France. The evening had only just begun, however: it seems that Jean-Phillipe is the life of the party, and there is a tradition after every fete to accompany the horses to their stable, then party at the stable bar. Interesting, but I was ready to get home to a good night’s sleep which I didn’t get to do until 3 am. Such is life, I suppose.The next day I took the train to Camac because I wanted to go to the beach, and also visit the prehistoric megaliths nearby (Brittany is full of these stonehenge-like boulders) I didn’t realize that Camac was so far from the local station (in another town I discovered) and it took me an hour and a half (on foot!) to make it to the beach. It was a beautiful day and there were tons of people on the beach even at 5:00.I did get to see the stones via a little tourist train and made it back in time to catch the bus to Vannes (no more walking for me). Monday morning I got up early to take the boat to Belle Isle, a very scenic ride to a beautiful island in the Atlantic. I had lunch by the harbor and then visited the citadel, refurbished in the 1600’s by Vaubin, a famous military strategist. This island would be a great place for a vacation. I saw only the citadel and the town of Le Palais but I think there is much to see; good beaches, hiking, etc. It
turned out that I’m happy that the schedule in Angers got screwed up because if not, I never would’ve met Claudie Herbout, the animator de patrimoine for the City. She adopted me for the week, along with Michel Cardin, the ABF (Architect de Batiments en France) and they took very good care of me. Tuesday morning Claudie explained her job, then we climbed to the top of the cathedral, met Frederick for lunch, then Michel for coffee, then I took a children’s tour of the roman walls (just my speed, I could understand the French!) After the tour, Claudie took me to Michel’s office and then he took me on a driving tour of the area, ending up at dinner at the beach at Camac (oysters, lobsterettes, and those snails again). The driving tour was to Auray (to see the Chapelle du Saint Esprit and the mausoleum de Cadoudal), then to the quaint little town of Saint Goustin with its old bridge, then to Saint Cado, a tiny island with a small church and a fountain in the sea. We saw the citadel at Port Louis and the downtown area and then on the way to Camac, there were more monoliths to see. The next day, the 24th, I went again with Michel to the village of Josselin, and visited the exterior of the Chateau there (privately-owned, it must be nice to live in a 15th century renaissance castle) and the village with its quaint 16th century wooden houses. From there we went to Trehorenteuc because Michel had a meeting with a woman who wanted to build a shed on her property, which is near the ruins of an old manoir (and she therefore needs approval from Michel before she can build anything). We also met with the mayor and visited his house, which also has ruins of the same historic property I don’t think France gets more rural than this; we saw families whose way of life and existence hasn’t changed since the middle ages: bad teeth, skin disease, dwarfism, etc. It was very sobering. After lunch back in Vannes, Claudie joined us for the afternoon and we visited Crousty, a coastal tourist town, to see new construction projects near the ancient tumulus and a nearby chapel. The tumulus was extremely interesting: it had served as a bunker during the war. We stopped by Chateau de Suscino (13-16th century) and I really liked the colors and design patterns of the restored terra cotta tile floors which had been excavated from the 13th C chapel. Next we went to visit friends of Claudie’s (Christophe and Isabel) who are building a house from scratch in the traditional method of wood timbers with adobe infill. Christophe’s English was very good and he showed me a book which had inspired his design of the house; it was from the USA and featured houses from California and New Mexico. I ate dinner with Michel at his apartment (great space but very messy) and then the three of us went to a fabulous summer production at __ , a chateau which has been turned into a center for contemporary art. Behind the chateau, there was a circus tent set up and a traveling troupe from Paris put on a remarkably excellent (yes I liked it) avant- garde circus act. The next morning, Claudie and I met with the adjunct mayor for cultural affairs for the city, an elected official and a good friend of Mile Mosser, who had organized my visit to Brittany. Then I took the train to Quimper for a whirlwind visit with Alain Marines, an energetic ABF who has done lots for Quimper. He loaded me down with good material, then I returned to Vannes and had dinner at Claudie’s house (a cute 1930’s house with lots of charm) with her, husband Herve, and Marie-Alice, the guide for the children’s tour. Coquille St. Jacques and good conversation about what the (some) French really think about Americans...not interested in other cultures besides our own; imperialist politics; don’t take care of our poor or elderly; giant cars; barbaric support of capital punishment, etc. The next morning, I cleaned my room, collected my faxes and visited the Museum with Claudie before I left. I missed my train by three minutes and had to wait at the station for 2 hours before another came. The trains were very full because of the end of the holiday/weekend beach crowds, I guess. I got to Paris and had time to kill before my night train to Brugges, so I went to see The Hudsucker Proxy, a pretty good movie, showing on the Champs Elysees where there were huge tent-like things set up in the boulevard for the Liberation Day
Weekend of 29 August

I’ve learned several lessons about couchettes. First, the top bunks seem to be the best. I was on the bottom this trip and all I heard was noise and squeaks all night. And I now know to take the night train all the way to the final destination, and then back-track to wherever I want to go. Changing trains at 4:30 am is not my idea of fun, nor is waiting in empty train stations between trains. Also, I arrived in Brugges at 7:30 and the information desk didn’t open until 8:30. I waited at the station (it was a rainy morning anyway) so that I could figure out my return trip, then took the bus into town. The tourist office was extremely well-organized (probably because tourism is their only economy) and I found accommodations right away, then wheeled my luggage to the hotel (actually it was the cheap pension portion of a 3-star hotel, I got lucky). It was a rainy day but I didn’t care, I loved the city of Brugges. I took a walking tour, visited the lace-making studios, walked around, and visited a brewery. Then by 7:00 I was asleep—I guess my night train sleeplessness had caught up with me because I slept until 7:30 the next morning! I just missed the bike-tour of the city, so I went to the train station and rented a bike for the day and took my own tour around the periphery/canal of the city ($5.00/day is a good deal) It was a beautiful crisp day and Brugges is the perfect city for cycling. In the afternoon, I took a guided walking tour which was interesting but straight out of the Michelin guide I was told. Then I did a little bit of shopping and had a mediocre regional meal of chicken and potato stew (a funny name which I can’t remember) with a Belgium beer. My last visit in Brugges was to the Greenpeace solar energy house, a waste of time because there’s nothing to see except a solar panel. Then the rest of Monday was spent on the train to Paris and then a quick change to Soissons for the conference of the week. Mile Mosser at the Caisse National des Monuments Historiques had arranged for me to attend a “summer school” training session on the subject of urban heritage. Attendees were diverse but mostly they were conference guides or animators de patrimoine in historic cities throughout France. These summer schools are arranged every summer by the National Education system covering a wide range of topics. One woman here (who spent 7 years in the US and South America wandering around with her husband in the late 60’s) went to a course last year on how to discover Roman archaeological sites. Anyhow, these courses are a wonderful idea and this one was very well-organized. It was in two cities northeast of Paris: Soissons (not an interesting or attractive city but it has a lot of interesting archeology and ruins) and Laon, a beautiful city from Gallo-Roman times, situated on the top of a plateau in the forest with a magnificent early gothic (12th C) cathedral. The sessions were loaded with information which, if I knew French better, would have been very interesting for me to know. Mostly, I just tried very hard to concentrate in hopes that this language will finally sink in. It is Very exhausting trying to listen to a foreign language, and somewhat isolating too. Many people have been very nice and I know if the communication weren’t such a barrier for me, I would be making lots of good friends. As it is, several people have invited me to stay with them if I’m ever in their neighborhood, but they live in towns where I’m not scheduled to visit. The highlight of the Soissons portion was the food. We stayed in dorm rooms at the technical university and the food was incredibly good for conference food, aperitif and four courses with wine and coffee. Another highlight was visiting the cave/quarry, Carrier de Confrécourt, where WWI soldiers hid out for four years. To alleviate their boredom, they carved magnificent designs into the rock walls. Its hard to imagine living in a cave for years, and also how many wars this country has suffered through. At Laon, there was an American flag flying in front of the cathedral (celebrating the liberation I suppose, which was a week or two after Paris) and on our driving tour we saw the post-war US Military housing with their “open gardens”, meaning
front yards with no privacy, which are very foreign to the French’. But the biggest highlight was climbing to the top of the cathedral, twice, during the day and again the last night at almost midnight - there were no lights in the stairwell and it was hilarious trying to find our way, but when we got to the top of the tower (the tallest of 5, at the rear right side) it was a very magical experience. I left Saturday morning a few hours before the conference ended so that I would be in Paris in time to meet April at the airport.

Weekend: I had no trouble getting to the airport although I got there with only a few minutes to spare until her flight landed, then waited over an hour for her to get baggage, clear customs, etc. She hadn’t slept much but wasn’t too tired; we checked into the hotel, dragged my luggage up 2 flights of stairs because the elevator didn’t reach that far (I was furious, because I had my normal luggage, the suitcase I had stored there, and the suitcase of fall clothes that April had brought me so that I can switch wardrobes). We walked around for a while, ate a little picnic, I showed April “my neighborhood” and Place des Voges, then we headed to the Latin Quarter for dinner. The next morning, we had coffee and beignets at the local cafe, then went to rent a car near Gare de Nord, then headed to the famous flea market at the Porte de Clignancourt which had wonderful things and also a lot of junk. We loaded the car, picnicked at the Pompidou Center, then set out for Lyon’s (my site for the next three weeks), stopping at the IKEA store outside of Paris, better than Conrans.

Week of 5 September
It took longer to drive to Lyon than I thought and we didn’t arrive until 9:30 pm. We found the Foyer which Francois’s secretary had set up for us. It was situated near the top of a hill on the ancient side of the river, very picturesque but it felt very strange. The place is a convent, with few or no visitors. We felt weird staying there, rather imprisoned, so the next morning, I had to explain to the sister that this was not exactly what we had expected, then I had to explain to Francoise and his secretary why it wasn’t suitable (I don’t think his secretary was too happy). So what was supposed to be my first day of work was spent looking for new digs for me and April for the week, then a place for me for the rest of my stay in Lyon. We actually got extremely lucky because we found a cheap hotel in a great location and another foyer for the rest of my stay and I think it’ll be the nicest and cheapest one yet! With my accommodations problems solved, I spent all day Tuesday on the road with Francois Botton, the ACMH (Architect in Chief for Historic Monuments in the Rhone-Alps and Isere Regions). He was also one of the architects at Saint-Antoine and his wife is English so he speaks perfect English. This promises to be a better-time for me than the last few weeks of trying to communicate with people who don’t speak English. Anyhow, we went to a meeting in Grenoble - the French seem to like large meetings, there were 12 people at this one, all men naturally. There were architects, engineers, a client and some contractors discussing a complicated project that Francoise is consulting on. The building is a new museum in an ancient Bishop’s Palace adjacent to the (historic monument) Cathedral of Notre Dame. We left that meeting and drove to a lunch meeting at Chateau du Touvet, unique for several reasons; it is a privately owned castle which has been in the same family since its beginning, it wasn’t damaged during the French Revolution, it has a magnificent setting with giant mountains in the background, it has a garden which is open for visitors and for which there is the original 17th century documentation of the original garden design. It is very rare to have this sort of documentation. The project is to restore the gardens to the original design. The main focal point for the garden is the still-existing three-terrace water-stair which is fed from a diverted mountain stream. Francoise explained some of the technical and archeological techniques they used to discover original and existing conditions (such as excavating through horizontal layers of the garden to discover the original location and layout of the 17th C plants- it doesn’t seem possible to me, and
using computer cameras within the canal piping to see what needed to be replaced without digging or disturbing the garden. Pretty high-tech investigative techniques combined with ancient documentation... I think the owners were very impressed, and the wife mentioned that HER family’s castle, along the Rhone river, was going to need work soon... I think the only thing I have in common with these people is that we have the same plastic garden chairs! It was really a fun experience, and the couple was very nice; it was a memorable lunch (apertif, cantaloupe and silver-sliced ham for the first course followed by steamed carrots and poppette de veau- bacon-wrapped veal wrapped around some sort of ham and spice stuffing, followed by the plate of cheese, followed by some fabulous local walnut cake, followed by fruit, followed by coffee on the terrace. And of course there was a nice Bordeaux wine. The funniest memory of the lunch was when M Cassenov, the owner, was pouring wine for Francois and two drops of wine spilled on my placemat- he rang the bell which called the servant and told her to wipe it up! After lunch I was given a tour of the house, then we walked around in the garden, then headed back to Grenoble for another meeting. Francoise said he thought I would be bored at the meeting so I ran some errands then met him back in time to walk through the building project. We got back to Lyon around 7:00. April had played tourist all day between major naps (finally the jet-lag had caught up with her). We headed to Briancon to inspect the vaulting of a church project. The ABF had planned a cleaning project but when the work was begun, the contractor noticed that one of the arched sections of the vault was severely distorted. Francoise was brought in and he suggested that scaffolding be put up and the roof opened to inspect the attic space from above because it would be very awkward to climb through the attic space. Well, since it was raining this meeting, we went further into Briancon to inspect another church where the plaster exterior was being worked on (in the rain) Then it was a quick lunch at a cafeteria in a mini-mall and on to check out a roof leak at the —— church in ——. From there we headed way into the Rhone- Alps to check out a tiny stone __C chapel in the mountains with an incredible setting and thatched roofs at the two apses. It was a beautiful (tho rainy) ride back to Lyon and we got there about 9:00, then April and I went to grab something to eat. I had been craving the salad with goat cheese so we returned to La Tosca where we’d eaten a few nights before. Friday was a long day because April and I got a late start leaving Lyon. I checked into the Foyer Montee de la Recontre and then we had a long drive over past Claremont-Ferrand to the Puy de Dome area. We hiked for about an hour to get some badly needed exercise and there were

Week of 5 September

Wednesday was spent in the office, where I looked at the office files to get an understanding of the etude preable organization. April went to Geneva and when she returned around 7 pm we went to one of the pedestrian districts near our hotel and ate at an Italian restaurant. Thursday was my birthday and I woke up to a severe rainstorm which lasted all day. I was at the office by 7:15 and on the road again with Francois. We headed to Briancon to inspect the vaulting of a church project. We packed up a cleaning project but when the work was begun, the contractor noticed that one of the arched sections of the vault was severely distorted. Francoise was brought in and he suggested that scaffolding be put up and the roof opened to inspect the attic space from above because it would be very awkward to climb through the attic space. Well, since it was raining this meeting, we went further into Briancon to inspect another church where the plaster exterior was being worked on (in the rain) Then it was a quick lunch at a cafeteria in a mini-mall and on to check out a roof leak at the —— church in ——. From there we headed way into the Rhone- Alps to check out a tiny stone __C chapel in the mountains with an incredible setting and thatched roofs at the two apses. It was a beautiful (tho rainy) ride back to Lyon and we got there about 9:00, then April and I went to grab something to eat. I had been craving the salad with goat cheese so we returned to La Tosca where we’d eaten a few nights before. Friday was a long day because April and I got a late start leaving Lyon. I checked into the Foyer Montee de la Recontre and then we had a long drive over past Claremont-Ferrand to the Puy de Dome area. We hiked for about an hour to get some badly needed exercise and there were
Week of 12 September

Monday started out on the road again with Francois. We went to Cremieu, a medieval city in the Isere region, to climb on a new stone roof of the 14th C, (1315-1321) market hall which was being restored. Next, we went to Vienne, a Roman city, for the first meeting with contractors to discuss the work which will begin in two weeks. We climbed to the top of the cathedral just in time for the bottom of the sky to fall out. We got absolutely drenched! Then we headed to a meeting at the new city museum currently under construction, its going to be very nice, very contemporary, when it’s finished. In the basement is the mosaic restoration studio and the floor which has been excavated from the Roman Baptistry ruins in Grenoble is there. The meeting discussed the restoration and reinstallation process and the conservator there explained the techniques to me: how the mosaic is removed from the site; flipped over and a new substructure rebuilt; then flipped again for the restoration of the tiles and mortar. I took slides which I hope will turn out okay. There were wonderful designs in these ancient floors. Tuesday morning I spent in the office because Francoise had said I would be bored at the Grenoble meeting. I continued my study of his office files and spent a lot of time going through the project documents, which are set up differently from US project files. Wednesday we went to Argentier (above Chamonix) to meet with a couple (and their construction team) who had purchased and gutted a chalet which they had been renting for 7 years. Francoise had restored the family castle for them years ago and they want him to do the interior rehab. It was an all-day meeting in the cold and the rain and I don’t think anyone but Francoise said four words to me the whole day. This was an interesting couple; they live in Geneva because he is some sort of international commodities broker/middleman. They had flown in the Paris decorator, and the carpenter and the mason would set up their teams in Chamonix until the work was done. Its going to be a six bedroom/seven bath chalet and they want it finished before ski season. Thursday we returned to Cremieu for a press conference to celebrate the completion of the market hall and the kickoff of the Weekend of Patrimoine, the open-house weekend throughout all of France. This was capped off with a substantial lunch and then we returned to Lyon just in time for

beautiful views of the volcanic region at the top. Then we drove over to the top of the Puy de Dome (it was freezing cold by this time) and visited the museum, then made phonecalls to Marie-France to coordinate the next day, then made a reservation at a B&B near Bourges, then jumped into the car to begin the long drive to Bourges so that we could be closer to Paris for the next day’s trek. We made it to Bourges by 9:30 got a quick bite of Chinese food, then drove through the rain to the farmhouse in the middle of the country. It was a beautiful place, which we both wished we could have visited longer. As it was, we got up at 6:30, had a quick breakfast, got instructions on the best way to Chambourcy, then headed out for another long drive to the picnic at Desert de Retz.
my hair appointment. This was a very nice salon recommended by Francoise’s secretary but the stylist didn’t seem particularly interested in what I wanted and chopped at least four or five inches off my hair. I now have a chin-length, all-one-length cut which I find very boring. Between the haircut and the weather, it’s been a depressing week. I stopped in at the office of Didier Repellin, where I’ll be in November, but he was in Rome. Jerome was there (from Jeunesse et PaRimoine) and he showed me around the office. He invited me to dinner with his family. Jerome’s mother was very gracious but I think she was embarrassed because it was not a company meal, although I thought it was delicious. Jerome and his siblings speak very good English and his parents understand very well. After the dinner, the parents sat in the living room and listened to classical music; Dad read while Mom filled out an insurance reimbursement form, and Jerome showed me some of his excellent sketches. I hustled to the train station but the TGV was late. The 4 1/2 hour ride wasn’t too bad and when I arrived in Cannes, My college friend Laura picked me up. It was great to see her, she looked exactly the same as when we were roomates, three kids later. We walked around the seafront (it was cold but not rainy), had a coffee, then drove along the coast to see Cap Ferrat, etc. Gary drove in from Genova and we all met in St Jean de Pins for a drink, then went into the forest to a Tex-Mex restaurant which had live bongo/reggae music. It was a fun crowd and we got home around 1 or 1:30. A year ago, they bought a four bedroom house with huge yard and pool in Opio, twenty minutes outside Cannes, near Mougins and the high-tech forested area of ___ .

Week of 19 September
I got to the office in the mid-morning and I finished looking through Francois’ files and then Madame Annick Renard called and invited me for lunch. By the time lunch was over, she had invited me for dinner too. She is very charming. In the afternoon, I went with Francois to a meeting at the DRAC to discuss the request for contractor qualifications for works projects and the long-term project budgets. I went to M Renard’s apartment just across Place Belcour. Dinner was with her friend Bernard, her daughter (who has gorgeous eyes and loves San Francisco), her cousin Renard whose family lives near Avignon, and Marie-France, a recently widowed friend. Dinner conversation was very lively, with a little bit of US-bashing from Bernard and a lot of mention of the immigration problem. Renard, who lived in Africa for his first 18 years, and Annick, who lived in Uganda and Rwanda as the wife of a French diplomat (during the time of Idi Amin) (and in Cuba with Castro) were quiet about the subject. They also seemed very surprised that I’m staying at these foyers, I guess they think they’re unusual or maybe they assume that I’ve got tons of money to spend on hotels... Ce n’est pas vrai. Tuesday was spent at the weekly trip to the Grenoble project. I spent the morning watching the archaeologists at work in the Baptistry, digging up bones. It looks like a tedious though somewhat relaxing task, playing in the dirt. After lunch we attended another meeting with the City people to discuss the progress of the project. The meeting was very long and I fell asleep probably
because it was around my usual 2:30 lull, compounded by wine at lunch and the foreign language as a lullaby! After this meeting, we walked back in the rain to the car (every day I’ve ever been in Gmöble has been a rainy one) then headed to another meeting to discuss the works for Château de Sassenage, a castle turned conference center. The project is to restore the alley and relandscape the entrance area and provide better parking which won’t kill the trees. The château itself will be a project soon. I was given a tour of the château, built in the 1660’s; some rooms were remodeled in the 18th century but I prefer the 17th century heavy wood ceilings to the more refined and detailed 18th. The most interesting aspect of the house was the kitchen, which was one of the first kitchens of the 17th century when the kitchens were revolutionized and then remained the same until the 19th century; there were copper pots original to the period, a bread oven, and mechanical rotisserie, a seven ‘eye’ oven and a beautiful work table and __ which was used to knead bread. We got back too late for dinner-time at the foyer, so I took the bus to Place Béllecour and had a pizza, then called it a night. Wednesday was spent in a little village called St. Chef, with an abbey church from the 10th to 19th centuries. The project is to monitor the temperature and humidity in the private upstairs chapel- it has very important mural paintings which are not in good condition. The paintings were restored 30 years ago and these areas are in the worst condition, we think they are delaminating from the wall due to either (or both) the conditions of the room, or the effect of the mural surface consolidant. Joining us for the day were Olivier in François’ ‘cabinet’, a man from the restoration lab at Champs sur Marne, and a conservator from the region (Marseilles). We had a nice lunch across from a wonderful old country house. I reminded Françoise that he is looking for a country home and it looks like it would be perfect- he checked it out and it is owned by an 80 year-old woman, willed to the restaurant owner who is intimidated by the repairs, and who now has François’ name if she ever wants to sell! I got in touch with another woman whom Marie-France had suggested I call but we won’t be able to meet until my second trip to Lyon. Then I headed out in search of an American movie and found Oliver Stone’s Natural Born Killers what a bizarre and disturbing movie. Everyone remained until all the credits were over, I hadn’t done that since Apocalypse Now. I really liked the theme song which was equally disturbing. Today was sort of a goof-off day. I did my own work-related stuff and then went to lunch with Olivier. The rest of the afternoon began at 3 pm and I tried to do some shopping. I bought a gift for the office and actually some Christmas presents. I didn’t want to go with Françoise to Chamonix to day because there were things I needed to do and I was afraid I’d be wet and freezing again. It ended up being a very nice afternoon in Lyon, I think perhaps the first rainfree and sunny day since the first day I arrived. I also skipped dinner and went to an early movie, to see Mia Farrow in the movie set in Ireland, I’ve already forgotten the name! Friday, my last day with Françoise, was an easy one. I made copies of relevant info and looked through office files, etc. Annick Renard invited me for lunch with her daughter her mother and her sister who lives in Bourges and who was on her way to a wedding in Aix-en-Provence. It was a lovely lunch, I’ve decided that Annick is an excellent cook. After lunch, her mother, who celebrated her 80th birthday the night before, showed me photos of the grandchildren’s weddings, then I headed back across Place Béllecour to the office. I sat down with Françoise for a “final interview and information” session, then we had a champagne and bon bon farewell party. Françoise opened the champagne the French way, by breaking off the rim of the bottle. The party was over by 5:30 so I did a little window shopping, went home to freshen up, and then returned to Annick’s for another fabulous meal with her, Bernard, and Renard, salmon with some sort of sauce and caviar, salad and cheeses, then flan. I made the last bus back to the foyer. Saturday was an absolutely beautiful day, bright and balmy and
thankfully NOT raining! I got up early to check the train schedule to see if I could make it to visit Gregory and Marie-France’s aunt in time for Sunday dinner; I decided later that it would be too much trouble (for me and them) for me to visit, and perhaps I’ll see them in November. I went shopping in the morning, then made it to Francoise and Julie’s for lunch. It was a very nice afternoon and I didn’t leave until almost four. Their flat is wonderful, very architectural with contemporary furniture in an ancient building. I hope to see them again when I’m back in Lyon. The rest of the afternoon was spent shopping. I went to see 4 Weddings and a Funeral, this time in the original version, much better this time. Sunday, I washed clothes, got a little bit organized, then spent the rest of the day playing tourist in Lyon; I went up to the Croisse Rouge area, then hiked down the hill to the ruins of the Roman theatre/Christian martyr site, then crossed the river and hiked up the Fourviere hill to the Roman amphitheatre. A long walk and a long day. After a salad supper, I headed back to the foyer to clean up the room before my departure. Monday I barely made it to the train, I think I had maybe 10 seconds to spare: I couldn’t check out til 9 am (she was late) then the cab came at 9:15 for my 9:24 departure for Avignon. It was a quick 2 hours to Avignon and Jean-Christophe Simon met me at the station and drove me 2 hours back to Digne, showing me sights along the way such as the Gordes. Digne is a small town in the middle of a remote area (the Alpes de Haute Provence) which is absolutely beautiful, very green with rivers and hills and cliffs. I checked into my hotel then walked over to the office and met everyone. Jean-Marie drove me back, and in the car I asked him if he could recommend a good restaurant; he said if I didn’t mind the confusion, that I was welcome at his home for dinner. He lives in the country by a river in an ancient stone farmhouse which he is renovating inside all by himself. I think he’s been there 7 years. I couldn’t see the exterior because it was dark, but he showed me the brick-oven where they used to make bread. You ‘could see every star in the sky, and with the sound of the river, it was quite fantastic to be there. Dinner was with his two girls and a pretty outrageous friend named Bernard, with whom Jean-Marie used to work. He has a son that is living with his mom right now. His wife (whom I’m told is very beautiful) is living in a religious commune, I don’t know how long they’ve been separated, I think not long. Anyway, I enjoyed myself, it was nice to be in the midst of chaos for an evening, typically provencal, I think. And the house was interesting to see also. Interesting food included champagne wine (wine made from champagne grapes) and brandied cherries for dessert. Tuesday, I went with Jean-Christophe to a meeting at the museum. There is a project to redo the entrance by demolishing a modern addition and creating a new court and entrance area. The meeting included the curator (called conservators in France) the architect (female) for the project, the architect representing the Conseil General, who will fund most of the project along with the state and the region. We all went to lunch and then I went to visit Notre-Dames de Bourg, a ___C church with roman ruins underneath which date from the 1st, 2nd, through 11th centuries. The archeologist took me on a tour, then went to answer a phonecall and never came back to finish the tour. Jean-Chistophe had gone to a meeting which lasted 2 1/2 hours instead of 45 minutes. I was pretty bored by the end of the day, but when JC came back, we climbed up into the attic area to see the concrete roof beams which have been added for structural stability, and also the way the roof tiles have been replaced. We climbed back down and discovered that we were locked in. Thursday, Nicole drove me to Avignon to the Ecole d’Avignon, a center for restoration training, where I attended a hands-on training session on lime paint and plaster. When I arrived, the co-director invited me to a boatride dinner that night with members of a University of London course on mural conservation. The course was with English translation and he thought I might enjoy it. It was pouring rain and the meal was only mediocre but I did have nice conversations with a couple from Washington, DC and
a woman from Switzerland, and one from Finland. Friday the course continued and in the afternoon, I went with Pascal to Pernes les Fontaines to visit the room in the Hotel de Ville, which had been restored by the Ecole students. 13 students in 3 weeks transformed the room, it was very incredible and impressive. I rejoined the trainees when we returned to Avignon, but I was overdressed for laying plaster so I just observed Saturday I skipped the session and took the train to Aries in time to shop for a picnic lunch at the market. It was unbelievable how many cheeses, sausages, olives, and herbs they had. After my picnic in the park, I mostly walked around the Roman theatre and arena, (pretty remarkable) in the middle of town. I visited the Musée de l'Exposition de Van Gogh (he lost his ear in Aries) which was extremely interesting—artists from all over the world had been asked in 1989 to donate a work of art as a tribute to Vincent and it was interesting to see the works. I got back around 6:30, did a little shopping, then came back to the room and caught up on my journal. I had a bite at a cafe (where I saw some interesting local sweets that I want to check out later, called calissons). The Galeries Lafayette was having a sale on one of their few Sundays of the year when they’re open, so I bought stuff, then walked around the town and the overlook at the Palais des Papes. I made a few phone calls and caught Renaud at home, so he drove over from his village and took me to lunch. After lunch, we stopped by his uncle’s house nearby but no one was home, then we drove to Renaud’s village, Fountaine de Vaucluse (which means closed-in valley) which was absolutely beautiful but too touristy. We hiked up to the source of the river Sorgue, then headed to Renaud’s house by the river. His parents (who are diplomats in Africa where Renaud grew up) have a wonderful house with enough property on both sides of the river for lots of privacy. We visited for a while, then stuck my nose in a book for most of the early afternoon (I found a good novel on the table at the hotel and I’ll probably finish it tomorrow). Then I went out in search of provencal gifts, then met with the ABF for the Avignon area, M Lallemand for an hour to discuss the urban problems in Avignon and France. It seems that the ancient city merchants are starting to organize sort of a Main Street Program and we talked about this for a while. He also explained the Sector Sauvegarde process; my comprehension is getting very good, and I think he understood what I said, but I know my French is awful. I’ve decided not to be embarrassed about it though, because I’ll never see months of work because he had an operation to remove some cancerous areas (I think in his stomach area). Then we stopped at the Isle de Sorgues to visit an antiques market and then he returned me to Avignon on his way to Montpellier for work tomorrow. I made some phone calls: to Meg Gibson Voulet, a Clemson colleague whose address Leslie Calison had sent me, and to London to see if I could visit Janie Price, a Jvenes el Patrimoine cohort (she’ll be in France), then called home to find out that Daddy will go in for carotid artery surgery on Thursday/Friday. How upsetting.

Week of 3 October
I woke up and tried to call the ABF with whom I had an appointment for the day, but the office was not yet open, so I had a double-cafe (espresso) and a chocolate croissant and then went directly to the office because I thought maybe I had the phone number wrong. The ABF had not written me in for the day, but his secretary told me to come back at 4:30 and meet with him then, and she’d try to schedule another appointment with another architect during the afternoon also. I returned to the hotel around 11:30 intending to stay briefly and then walk around, because it was the first day with blue skies since I can remember (almost). But I wasn’t feeling very well, I’m worried about my father, so I lay down for a while, then stuck my nose in a book for most of the early afternoon (I found a good novel on the table at the hotel and I’ll probably finish it tomorrow). Then I went out in search of provencal gifts, then met with the ABF for the Avignon area, M Lallemand for an hour to discuss the urban problems in Avignon and France. It seems that the ancient city merchants are starting to organize sort of a Main Street Program and we talked about this for a while. He also explained the Sector Sauvegarde process; my comprehension is getting very good, and I think he understood what I said, but I know my French is awful. I’ve decided not to be embarrassed about it though, because I’ll never see
these people again! When I was at the office, I asked a secretary if she could recommend a restaurant which serves local food, and another ABF with whom I visit tomorrow, invited me to her home for supper. This is the second time in a week that I’ve been taken home for dinner. ___ and her husband live on the first floor of a famous 17th C hotel parliculaire and they are restoring the three ceiling murals, which are incredible. He is a doctor and has been commuting for five years to Lyon; she is pregnant with their third child and is talking about them selling the home and moving to Lyon. There’s not a job for her right now, but with the baby coming, maybe she’ll sit out for a while. It would be very sad to leave this wonderful place... every architect I’ve visited so far has had an incredible home. Her in-laws were visiting from Brittany because they kept the kids (and the new au pair) last week while the couple went to Spain for a medical convention. We had crepes which were great but look very difficult to make. I came back fairly early because Catherine has been sick and I didn’t want to stay too long.

The next day I visited the Palais des Papes which was incredible; it was the center of Christianity during the 13th century because of the trouble in Italy and the number of French popes. The tour was excellent. I ate lunch, then went with Catherine Bourlet (who still felt bad) to Apt in the Luberon area, stopping off along the way to see a Roman bridge still in use. We met briefly with an architect with the Parc Naturale de Luberon which encompasses natural areas and many villages. Then Catherine needed to leave and JC Simone hadn’t yet arrived to pick me up, so I had a coffee, then browsed in some shops until he came. I was a little miffed because it was cold, but got over it by the time we arrived at some friends place in Mirabeau for dinner. Everyone there was extremely interesting: Guy Martini, Director of Geological Reserve for the Alpes de Haute Provence Region, a well-funded reserve with fossils more than 300 million years old: a Romanian geologist named Alex who was visiting on an exchange program; Flo, a shpcrdress (who cooked one of her baby goats for dinner); Agatha Larpcnl, a ceramic artist who has become quite famous, and her husband Palrice, who is a musician who concentrates on Romanian folk songs (Alex says he is excellent and even sings with the exact regional dialects of Romania). It was a very late night, and I was exhausted by the time we left, which I think was around 2 am. Interesting appetizers for the evening included caviar and Alex contributed a traditional appetizer from Romania- grain alcohol and lard! yuk! Jean Christophe had an extra room in his apartment and offered his hospitality for a few days, which saved me some money. (He remembered how expensive his fellowship had been). It was nice to be in someone’s home rather than a hotel for a change, and it was amazing how much time he spent with me showing me the sites. On Wednesday the 5th, we visited the woman in charge of a local preservation association, les Alpes de Lumiere, her name was Daniele Mussel and her office was in a medieval priory. We visited several sites with pierre seche structures in the Lure mountains and the Forcalquier area and a few worksites (Mane, St Michel 1’Observatoire, Lincel- a chapel with a stone roof, and a pierre seche ferme, Jos des Terres du Rous near Redortiers on the Montagne de Lure). We also visited a quarry. Thursday was the day of Daddy’s operation which I’m happy to say went well (although I think they misrepresented it as outpatient surgery. We visited worksites in Aubenas, the tiniest village in the area to see a Romanesque chapel with structural problems and 16th & 18th c additions; another Romanesque chapel where they just discovered layers of paintings when they were doing plaster work (which will halt the project until an archeologist can be brought in to document it) in the Jabom Valley near Chateauneuf Miravail; and to Banon to witness an argument concerning a building permit (the owner wants to leave his stone exposed and Jean Christophe insists that it must be plastered as it this is the historic condition). We got back that night and I cooked dinner for JC and Jean-Marie Fenot the other architect who had hosted
me the week before. We had a good time, with lots of laughter. Friday was a cold and rainy day but John Christophe took me to see the Gorge de Verdon, a protected natural site (and France’s grand canyon). There was a meeting with a landscape architect who has been brought in to ameliorate problems caused by the highway department; documentation of the site where a sewage treatment plant is proposed near Rougon; and a site visit to a proposed stable for a farm in La Palud. Then we continued on to Moustiers, famous for its picturesque setting and its faience.

Weekend of 6 October
Saturday, JC drove me to Aix to catch the train for Cannes where I visited Laura and her family for the weekend. She picked me up at the station and we visited Mougins, touristy but pretty, then I shopped for Christmas gifts in Biot. We got back to the house late, fed the kids, then headed for Monte Carlo for dinner. The place where Laura had planned for us to go was too crowded so we ended up at a Tex-Mex restaurant which wasn’t very good, then returned home around 2 am. The next day we had a late brunch then visited St Paul de Luz, a “divine hilltop village” which is gorgeous but very touristy. Then I fixed dinner. Monday, Laura took me to the post office to ship my packages which cost me $180.00 to ship! We were told that Mougins was closed off because they were filming something with Sharon Stone and Kevin Kline. Then I boarded the train to Aix en Provence which is perhaps my favorite place so far besides Paris.

Week of 10 October
I arrived in Aix and wheeled my bags to the hotel which was in a great location in the historic area. I walked around for the rest of the afternoon, then had a great meal at a very local restaurant. I called Renaud who works in Marseilles and we arranged to have dinner the next day. Tuesday, I met with the vice-mayor whose real job is with the Direction Régional de l’Environnement. She coordinates the Sector Sauvegarde for Aix and other communities. We attended a press conference and the opening of the exhibition explaining the Sector Sauvegarde proposal. In the afternoon, I met with an ecologist for the Region, M Duvivier, who discussed the EIR process, which is modeled after US policy. Later I walked all over town, then met Renaud for dinner. The next day, I took the Cézanne walking tour, then visited his studio and garden, then went to the train station to begin my voyage to Amsterdam only to find out that the train was canceled. I panicked but discovered that I had just enough time to make it to Marseilles by bus, lucky for me. It could have been disastrous but ended up being okay, a long day and night of travel without any hitches. I arrived in Amsterdam to do a favor for my friend Michael Lynch, President of APT, who wrote a good reference letter for my fellowship. There was a Restoration ‘94 trade show and I was asked to man a booth and hand out APT brochures. I shared the booth with Clem Labine, author of Traditional Building magazine. His wife was also in Amsterdam on business—she is a soap opera writer for General Hospital and the creator of Ryan’s Hope, which the Dutch want to adapt for local viewing. There was also an interesting and dynamic woman named Ellen Glew who is coordinating a similar show in Boston in February and she was there soliciting booths. Also there was someone from the American Embassy’s commercial division. He’s British. The next day was gorgeous but I was stuck inside. We went to the Van Gogh museum, which had works I’d never seen before, most of his early paintings before he moved to France were very dark still lifes and landscapes. Then we took a canal tour and visited Hard Rock Cafe, which is very tiny and probably like no other one. There were menus for hashish and pot. We walked around the red-light district, ($30 a trick) then went to another Indonesian restaurant. The next day I was determined to go for a bike ride; there are more cyclists in Amsterdam than anywhere I’ve ever visited. It was recommended to go out in the country and see the windmills, so I headed out but got
lost. 2 hours later I found the trail, but was losing light (and it was cold) so I only got to visit two or three little villages. I wish I hadn't gotten lost, it could have been a wonderful all-day ride into picturesque country, but it was better than nothing... I had lots of time to kill before my night train to Paris so I walked around near the Ryksmuseum area, had a great meal in a local pub (mussels is a local dish) then got to the train station almost 2 hours early. Boring, but better than walking around in the cold.

**Week of 14 October**

I got to Paris with a pretty good night of sleep. I shared the train couchette with the same woman as Wednesday, pretty weird. I freshened up then scoped out the address of the studio I was supposed to rent. Its very near Pierre Antoine's office so I stopped in there, then went to sign the lease. I didn't especially trust the rental company but didn't have any other options so I paid $1200 per month for a dinky studio. But its in a great location and I can save money by cooking. I delivered champagne and chocolates to the hotel where Susan and Sam will be honeymooning, then unpacked. The next day I spent in Pierre Antoine's office looking through files, etc. Then I met Susan and Sam for dinner. We went to a restaurant near St. Sulpice. Wednesday Thursday I went to Pierre Antoine's office and met Blaine Cliver of the National Park Service, who was in Paris for a meeting at UNESCO. He and Pierre Antoine have become friends since Pierre Antoine was in the US for the Hunt Fellowship. Blaine was in charge of the Statue of Liberty restoration project and is now very high up with the NPS. As Pierre Antoine was very busy, I went with Blaine in the afternoon to the Museum of Technology near the Arts and Metiers metro stop. Afterwards, I went to visit the Chateau de Vincennes which was on the way to St Mande, where I visited Meg Gibson Vuilliers, someone who I remembered from Clemson, and whose address Leslie Callison had written to give me. She cooked a wonderful meal and her French hubby Nicholas is very nice, as are her four kids. She met her husband in LA at the World Institute of Gemology, they have an old family business dealing mostly with diamonds. She cooked papillote (which I really like) and an apple pie ( I hope to get the recipe in case I ever become domestic). They invited me to go with them to the family house in Normandy over the weekend, but I’ll “probably try to leave France since my train pass expires soon. Friday I met Susan and Sam for lunch. I had dinner with Bonnie and Blaine, then a nightclub (very expensive and strange music-sort of beebop/swing/60’s rock) with Susan and Sam until almost 3 am. Saturday I went with Blaine to St Denis and St Chapelle, Notre Dame, then a beer before I met John Bales and his friends. John is a member of FVMF who was on his way through Paris toward Nice where he is taking a month-long French course. He has been friends with Max for 30+ years, since college rugby days. They met through mutual friends, one of which included Peter Benchley, the author of Jaws. They would party together when John was a VP with TWA and would fly to Paris to party for the weekend. Max and his wife Erica have a chateau/winery (Anjou) in the Loire valley near Angers. They also have a very beautiful daughter who is studying interior architecture. We went to a really neat restaurant which caters to old-time rugby/sports fans. Sunday I went with Susan and Sam to Versailles (my 4th time), and it was cold and rainy but our timing was okay; we were able to picnic and walk in the park without being too uncomfortable. Monday I went to visit a 17th century castle outside of Paris. Its unique in that it has all of its original 18th century finishes intact, (with hierarchical floor finishes, etc) In the afternoon. I visited Grand Palais’ exhibits on Calibot (fabulous) and Poussin. I got up at 5:15 to meet PA at the train station for worksite visits to the Marne region. We returned late Wednesday night. Thursday I washed clothes and found my first bagel in France, then spent the rest of the day at PA’s office. Friday I went with PA to a planning meeting at St Cloud, then to a cocktail.
party of Franco-British architects organization formed in the trenches of WWI. Got back around 8:30, watched a little TV, went to bed early, and finally got in touch with Carine, my friend from the summer training program, who said it was okay for me to visit over the weekend. Saturday, I got my train ticket, phoned Carine and her husband Christophe to let them know when I would arrive in Munich, and walked around Paris all afternoon, exploring. That night, before I boarded the night train, I went to see Tom Hanks in Forrest Gump, a wonderful movie- I laughed and cried like I haven’t at a movie in a long time. The train trip was a good one, the train was very smooth. Carine met me at the central station and we went 3 metro stops to her apartment, where Christophe had breakfast waiting. It was cold and windy but we went sightseeing at ___ the German equivalent to Versailles, but much less impressive. I liked the gardens though, and one of the Rococo pavilions designed by a famous German architect. We had lunch on the grounds at a greenhouse-like restaurant. In the late afternoon, we went to look at an apartment for sale, they’d like to move because they want to live in an old/historic building. It was really nice but they can’t afford it right now (510,000 DM for a 2 BR). We went back to their own flat and I looked at Carine’s photos from Thailand, Bali, Greece, etc. They love to travel but Carine has also lived in several countries. They live more like Americans than any of the French people I’ve met and both speak French, English and German excellently. For dinner we walked around the corner to a Turkish restaurant, then called it an early night.

Week of 31 October
Monday Carine and I sightsaw, except that several things we wanted to see were closed. We did visit four churches (I’m getting a little tired of all these churches) 2 medieval ones, a Renaissance, and Baroque one. We climbed one of the towers and had a marvelous and clear view of Munich. Then we went to the beergarten-market to shop for dinner, which Christophe fixed. Then Carine took me to the train for another couchette ride. The trip was okay but I felt like I was traveling to New York it seemed like such a long ride. One of my couchette-mates was a woman from Berlin. She talked about some of the troubles of the transition times, and the resentment of the Wessies and the lack of urban planning. She has something to do with public art, I think. Tuesday was a national holiday, All Saints Day, I think, and a gorgeous day in Paris, finally. I spent ALL afternoon and evening walking the streets of Paris, checking out areas I didn’t know very much about. It was almost deserted and stores were closed; Paris seemed like a small town. I got a few groceries at the Bon Marche and settled in for the night, finally catching up on the computer and taking it easy. Wednesday was an office day with Pierre Antoine and as I don’t really have a desk there, I just hung out for a while then met Jean-Michel Galley (from the Caisse Nationale) for lunch. Thursday (I think) I went back to Chateau de Reveillon and helped Paula take measurements of the moat bridge. I saw much progress from the week before, saw the area for the vegetable garden and the sand-bed for filtering the drainage before it runs into the creek. When we returned Paula and I and the other gals in the office had a picnic in the park nearby. It was a gorgeous day (the Chateau had looked much better this week in contrast to the rainy visit the week before) and I had no idea the park was near the office, its sort of hidden in the middle of a block. After lunch I was supposed to go with to a meeting but he’d lost his keys and couldn’t find them so he had to cancel the meeting. Friday I went to the Champagne region with Pierre Antoine and it was a very long day. It began with PAG getting angry at the roofing contractor at the first church site. There was also a dispute over the cost of the work thus far and I thought it very interesting that it was an open discussion with other contractors standing around- they could hear the entire discussion. The next church, __, had scaffolding and we climbed at least 5 stories high to see the timber-framed steeple and bell tower.
Then we proceeded to Reims to inspect the cleaning by microsablage at the Hotel de Ville. The cleaning contractor had just come back from New York and was happy to speak English with me. The guy from the DRAC who had been with us the week before was in a very bad mood so the lunch wasn’t very much fun. Afterwards we went to the Prefecture to check out a new floor and stairwell rail, then to the Cathedral to look at the cleaning and stone replacement; it was almost too dark to see anything. Next was a meeting at the SDA for Pierre Antoine to comment on a dumb entrance design for the Hotel de Ville. I think it was a waste of our time, and it put PAG in a bad mood, which was made worse at the next meeting which was a presentation by an “artiste” concerning the lighting of the cathedral. The scheme was a little too bright but the artist’s ego didn’t want to listen to alternative comments. It was amusing to witness the power of the ACMH because everyone knew that without Pierre Antoine’s approval, the project will never be accepted. The meeting wasn’t over until 9:30 (on a Friday night!) and we didn’t get back to Paris until 11:00, but we had fun talking about lots of things in the car so it wasn’t too bad. The next day I went to the flea market at Porte de Clignancourt and found the stall which Jon had visited in June. I spent a long time there and found some lithographs of the Opera House which I liked a lot but I couldn’t narrow down a decision to one from 8 that I liked, so I told the man I’d come back later, hoping Pierre Antoine would come with me to help me decide. I walked a few more miles, then met Peters Day for a glass of wine near St Sulpice (he’s the artist/illustrator April and I met at the Desert de Retz picnic in September). I got lost walking home so it took 1 1/2 hours for what would’ve been about 20 minutes but since I didn’t have anything better to do on a Saturday night, it wasn’t too bad! The next day I took the train (my last free day) to La Rochelle to check out the home of my Todd ancestors. As it was Sunday, it was sort of dead but it’s a pretty waterfront town with lots of ancient buildings and interesting arcaded facades. I got back to Paris around 10:00. Monday I met Simone at the FVMF office and we went to lunch. I explained to me that there is a hierarchy (snobbism) and that FVMF should be coordinating my schedule. Tuesday I washed clothes again, packed for Rome and headed for the train station with Alessandra and Merciel from Pierre Antoine’s office. Merciel has been in Paris for 14 years, having defected from Romania when he was sent to England as the winner of an international design competition. Because of his defection, his father lost his job, and it was difficult for him to get his wife and child to Paris, but he finally did. His wife never adjusted well to the new life so they got divorced but his child still lives with him, and his mother visits almost all the time (too often, I’m told). The train ride to Rome took almost 17 hours because of the floods in the mediterranean area of Italy and France. I was with about 25 or 30 architects who attend the Ecole de Chaillot, the training center for future Architects en Chef des Monuments Historiques. There are people there from all over (Iran, Romania, Colombia, etc, including Bonnie Mueller, the former Hunt Fellow from two years ago- she met a former French sweetheart during her visit, went back to the US and divorced her husband, then enrolled at the Chaillot and is now living with her French architect-boyfriend and his parents.) The trip was fun, although I feel more isolated and lonely when I’m around people than when I’m alone because of the language difficulty. I can follow conversations but feel so very stupid because I don’t know how to reply and when I do reply I’m sure it sounds juvenile... When we arrived in Rome, we checked into a foyer and had the afternoon free. Sophie (from PAG’s office) invited me to go with her and three friends to check out the city. We went to the Forum, the Spanish steps, Piazza Navona, etc. We walked all over the city and were exhausted by the time we got back for dinner around 7:30. Afterwards we returned to Piazza Navonna for gelatti. I think I slept the best I’d slept in a long time that night, because of exhaustion and because of the great (finally a hard one) mattress. The next day we had tours of particular buildings in Rome with an
architect/historian who discussed the wall colors and finishes of buildings. We saw the perspective trick at the Villa __, by Bernini or Borromini, I forget which, and of course the Villa Farnese nearby. It was raining (as usual) but we managed okay. Visited the flower market, then in the afternoon we climbed on scaffolding at the Villa Medici to see the restoration work by Didier, with whom I’ll work next. I hung out with Bonnie and Hervi that night (we threw coins in the Trevi fountain, and one of mine caught the light as it was being tossed- it looked pretty cool, almost as if it was in slow motion- I hope that was a good omen.

Friday I skipped the tour with the others so that I could visit the ICCROM Center. I spoke with the woman in charge of the Architectural Conservation Program and she went over the selection criteria (which seems sort of arbitrary) She encouraged me to reapply for next year, saying that my French experience and Jeunesse et Patrimoine would bode well in the application. She attended J&P three years ago, she’s from Slovakia, and one of the two US candidates who were selected is currently in Slovakia....she was rather vague about this person’s experience. After the meeting I went to Saint Peter’s where I lit candles and prayed for my loved ones. Then I waded through the rain to the Piazza del Popolo for a presentation about the church there by Bernini, with Raphael sculptures. Rome is full of good stuff!

That night everyone ate together at a restaurant in the Trastavere area- it was fabulous, especially the mega-appetizers that were provided. Then we all went to a karaoke bar and got home I think around 3 am. A good time was had by all. But we paid for it the next day when we had to get up early to go to the Pantheon, where we got to climb on more scaffolding to see the restoration work. Afterwards I went shopping, ate lunch near the Spanish Steps, then hung out around the Roman Forum until time to head to the train station. Again, it was a long trip back. I was separated from the group because of my railpass, but that was okay with me. I visited at picnic-dinner time, then slept moderately well.

Week of 14 November
I got back to Paris and my studio by noon. I walked around some in the late afternoon, went to see Pulp Fiction, then ate sushi. Monday, I checked out of the studio, cabbed it to the station and arrived in Lyon by 1pm and at Didier’s office by 3pm. I waited on him for a while, than we discussed my schedule. I think he planned to have me work at-thc-boards but I explained what I’d been doing with the other guys and he arranged for me to accompany his partner on his work-site trips later in the week. Tuesday, I met Jerome at the Cathedral of St. Jean where we climbed on the roof and took measurements. I broke a roof tile so if the roof leaks in the future I guess it’ll be my fault. We got locked inside the church and I missed an appointment so had to reschedule it for Friday. Wednesday morning, I was at the office by 6:30 and the four of us headed for Nimes, Uzes, St. Gilles du Gard, and Pont St. Esprit. In Nimes we visited the cathedral project (only a 19th century interior), saw the Maison Carriere and the new library by Sir Norman Foster (with wonderful collections on video of art and documentation of all things relative to the region). I helped take measurements of a bishop’s palace in __. I got to see the Pont du Gard by night with the full moon. Fabulous and remarkable to see something that was built before Christ that is so amazing! Jean Francois is the architect in charge of the restoration project, which occurs about once every 100 years. That night we went to dinner with the curator of the Museum of Sacred Arts which is under construction/restoration. Pont St Esprit is the city where Jackie Kennedy’s family is from, and there was talk of putting a photo of her in the museum, because she “was such a good Catholic”! The next day we visited the Museum worksite and I helped take measurements for the stone restoration of the chimney. We went back to Nimes (where blue jeans were discovered, and the
mayor owns the Cacharal clothing empire) for a meeting (I visited the arena instead)(we were served the first of the Beaujolais Nouveau, always on the 18th of November) and then to the public garden where I saw Jean Loup Bouvier again (the sculptor from Juenesse & Patrimoine). After a meeting with the stone company regarding the Pont du Gard, we headed back to Lyon, where I was dropped off near the restaurant area in search of my favorite salad. Alas, the restaurant has closed down, so I walked a little further (with my suitcase) to another place where I had trench onion soup and a salad chevre chaud for $18, expensive but interesting because four young people invited me to join them at their table where they were having a good time. I think these were the partiest people I’ve seen so far in France. One of them told me about spending 5 days in a Miami jail because he wasn’t wearing a motorcycle helmet... sounds like maybe there was more to the story than that but I didn’t ask (especially because there was a $15K bail required) They insisted that I join them as they headed toward a bar in the old town that one of them owned. We met some interesting people along the way but I was very tired and finally left. I cabbed it back to the foyer to find out that my card didn’t work at the entrance door. Luckily (because it was 1 am) there was someone nearby who heard me knock on the door.

Friday was spent in the office then at a meeting with the ABF of Lyon. I got 2 faxes, one from Marie-France telling me that she’s coming back to Paris, and that she had faxed the Grossmans telling them to invite me for Thanksgiving dinner, and the other one from the Grossmans inviting me for Thanksgiving dinner (My second Thanksgiving invitation in France!) I faxed replies then headed for my meeting. It was raining and I forgot my umbrella.

The next morning, I called Roy Grossman to thank him for the invitation, and he called me right back and invited me for dinner that night. I ran errands then walked into a salon and had my hair colored (too light but better than the dark roots) then metro/cabbed to Ecully for a wonderful evening with Roy and Morgan and their four kids and two teenagers from Chico who were passing through on a European vacation. It was a very good evening and it was very nice to be with Americans for a change. The meal was great (scallop enire with blanquette de veau plat), in a beautiful home with a happy family. Sunday I had lunch with Annick and her mother and Charlotte, then walked over to Vieux Lyon, bought a gravure from an 18th century book, then hiked back to the foyer. Charlotte Cahir’s husband picked me up at 6:30 at the foyer. I met Charlotte in August at the summer school program in Soissons and Laon and she had told me to call her when I was in Lyon, so I did, on Saturday. I was a little surprised to discover that her husband is a black man from Ethiopia. He was very nice, spoke English very well and when we arrived at their apartment (HLM housing but very nice) we talked a lot about Ethiopia and the misconceptions people have about it. Cahir is unemployed. Charlotte is a history teacher, they have two children in college and prefer life in Africa over France. They lived in Ethiopia 18 years ago but had to leave when the war became too bad, moved to Morocco for 9 years, and have been in Lyon for 7 years (probably for the kids education but I didn’t ask). We had a delicious meal, onion soup, fois gras, pizza with anchovies, cheese for dessert. It was an interesting evening and certainly was a contrast to most of the other invitations I’ve received since I’ve been in France.

Week of 21 November
Monday and Tuesday were spent in the office, with lunch on Monday with the gals in Francois’ office because Francois was stuck in Grenoble. That night I ate dinner at Annick’s. The next day I had lunch with Olivier in Francois’ office, then met Didier for meetings in Lyon the rest of the afternoon, then left that evening for worksite visits in Provence. We stayed at Didier’s family house in the country in Valence, a mas, I suppose it is called. Really beautiful
and lots of fun, with Didier, Patrice, and Christophe a guy who has just finished school in Milan and who was following Didier around for a few days. He was delightful, very talkative and friendly. We rose early the next morning for site visits in Valreas, Avignon, Isle/Sorgue and Roque d’Anhieron. Along the route, we passed a chateau/winery named Chateau de Ruth. We tried to buy a bottle of wine at the next village but its was for sale only at the domaine... too bad, but I got a photo, hope it turns out! It was a very long day, the highlight was at the Abbaye de Silvacane, because its beautiful and deserted, and because there was an affectionate black cat who loved being held. I saw Francois and Jean Marc with whom I had started out in July; it was good to see them again because I could communicate this time! After a late dinner back in Avignon, we headed back for the country house. Thursday was a visit to a chapel in Mornas with a medieval fortress on the hill above. While the crew was taking measurements and diagnostics, Christophe and I hiked up the hill and trespassed into the fortress, which was closed. It was difficult to climb in but lots of fun! While we were there, 12 other people came and climbed the ladder which we had left. All was Okay and we all left together and replaced things as we had found them. It was a fun adventure. I had “thanksgiving dinner” in the country; blu salad, duck with au gratin potatoes, carrot souffle, stuffed tomato, cheeses and tart tartin. Not the typical U.S. holiday fare but good nonetheless. In the afternoon we visited a huge archeological site with Gallo-Roman ruins and an amphitheatre. The homes were huge some at 2000 sf with mosaic floors, thermals, etc. Didier showed us the area which had been flooded in a 2 hour rainstorm 2 years ago and it was bizarre to imagine how high the water had come! We dropped Christophe in Orange and got to visit the amphitheatre by night, which was an incredible visit to a magnificent site (there are only 3 such-intact theatres still existing, one in Turkey the other in Africa), then dropped Patrice and Florentine off at the train station in Avignon after a fun meal- Patrice did magic tricks and we had a great time. Then it was a short night in Aix-cn-Provence (I was exhausted). We visited a roof site at the Chateau de Payrolles, a former convent turned home (with pool and tennis court, etc, owned by the president of Rothschilds), in the most desirable part of Provence, a quick lunch in Sault before we climbed to the roof, a visit to a wonderful lith century chapel in Bedoin, finishing in Carpentras where Didier gave an excellent presentation in front of around 100 people (on a Friday evening in a little town in France) then we had dinner with the Pilas in the portion of a Hotel Particulair (and grand-daughter with husband, and the local priest, and Christophe who had joined us for the presentation). Typical Provencale meal of bas oeuf (mouselike with zuchini) and some thing with truffles, olives, ham, pate, etc (it was good) followed by cheese and salad, then multi-fruit cobbler. The young couple were faux-marble, faux bois, and trompe l‘eal artists and after seeing an incredible portfolio, we headed back to Lyon, arriving around 1 am. I didn’t sleep that late but managed to get a late start. It was a day of browsing and shopping, a lousy lunch , then a visit to the hospital to visit Renaud, who unfortunately, after 4 operations to avoid it, is undergoing chemotherapy. He’s only 27 years old. I got back to the foyer, skipped dinner, and spent two hours catching up on this (probably very boring) journal! I got up early to take the 9:15 train to Dijon, a city I’ve been meaning to visit but have never had the chance, for various reasons. It was cold and overcast but the sun came out for just a little while - in time for me to have a picnic. I took the city’s walking tour and visited the fine arts museum. Dijon is a pretty town with some 14th century timber buildings (similar to those in Brittany) but I didn’t take any photos because I was out of film but mainly because it was so overcast that the slides would’ve appeared very dreary. I got back to Lyon around 6:30, ate some lousy pasta, had wine and cheese in my room as I recorded the day’s events on computer, and thought about my itinerary for these last (few) weeks.