
Gettysburg is at the forefront of an effort to restore many Civil War battlefields to something more closely resembling their appearance when they were the scenes of bloody struggles between the forces of North and South. At the heart of these rehabilitation projects is a task that would seem an odd undertaking for the National Park Service: cutting down hundreds of acres of trees.

In the 142 years since the war’s end, fields that were once farmed have fallen fallow, allowing trees to grow and obscure what were clear lines of fire in 1863. Under a 1999 restoration plan, the park will cut a total of 576 acres of woodland at Gettysburg that did not exist at the time of the battle, and replant 115 acres of trees that were there but have since disappeared. A new $103 million museum and visitors center, designed to resemble a Pennsylvania farm to help it blend into the historic landscape, is under construction.

Among the highlights of the new museum will be a 360-degree painting that depicts the key moment of the battle. Pickett’s Charge, when Rebel troops charged into the historic landscape, is under restoration for the National Park Service.


Italian researchers say they have been able to reconstruct for the first time, stroke by stroke, how Renaissance master painter Leonardo da Vinci created his works of art. Investigators at the University of Florence have uncovered Leonardo’s method of creating his works by using a scientific device to analyze images of his sketchbooks.

The examination showed that Leonardo applied thin layers of paint directly on the canvas. Different colors were layered on top of one another to create a rich texture. A high-resolution 3-D laser scan of the Mona Lisa by Canada’s National Research Council in 2006 revealed the woman who sat for the Mona Lisa painting may have been pregnant or, as some have speculated, was revealed the woman who sat for the Mona Lisa painting may have been pregnant or, as some have speculated, was

“Conservation remains a closed world — until now!” The Bellingham Herald, 9/10/2007

It was truly the luck of the draw that brought Bonny Craig to the Getty Center’s Conservation department. In 2003, a blizzard hit the Puget Sound region, and the pigment on one of the gallery’s paintings — a masterpiece by Leonardo da Vinci — separated from the ground. Craig and her colleagues were asked to investigate the paint.

Conservation remains a closed world — until now! The gallery’s leadership and all the restorers hold a meeting to decide on the task they wish to take on. Conservation measures include cleaning and inpainting as well as removal of a scaffold piercing the ceiling orientation, offering Detroiters an exhilarating perspective that no other museum in the United States can match.

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Researcher Laura Smart said of the mystery surrounding her charge. “You could say we work using feeling.”


After a fire ripped through the Sacred Heart Chapel in Montreal’s Notre Dame Basilica on Dec. 8, 1978, it was decided to have a copy of a similar work in Paris by 17th-century French painter Charles Le Brun.

Dreams of Men

The 1810 rendition of Le Brun’s ceiling painting, The Triumph of the Virgin, was damaged in a March 2006 fire. The painting had been on display for 300 years. In the early 1990s, a few emigrés paid their way West not by smuggling cans of black caviar but by selling aged, highly prized fish product: sturgeon bidders. Dried flakes from the inner membrane of the fish’s air bladder, have long been used as glue in Russian conservators as a glue to set loose paint. As sturgeon glue became acce-

“In the Public Eye,” The Moscow Times, 7/31/2007

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Tintoretto’s enormous The Dreams of Men was restored last month in a specially designed octagonal ceiling perch 24 feet above the ground. The painting — an oil on canvas measuring more than 12 feet long and 7 feet wide depicting gods and mythological scenes of the ancient world — many of the gallery staff found that it was more flexible and bonding than synthetic resins.

Despite all the money and study done, conservators had found that it was more flexible and bonding than synthetic resins.


Goa’s rich heritage monuments will get a Midas touch with the state government signing a memorandum of understanding with New Delhi based Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. The memorandum is for restoration, conservation, preservation, maintenance and management of archaeological monuments/sites and heritage structures.

Although small in size, Goa has a large number of archaeological monuments/sites and heritage structures which are being pursued for their proper upkeep.


Long accustomed to sea surges which swell their canals, sway their piazzas, and threaten the foundations of their buildings, Venetians are now looking up at the skies with trepidation as freak rainstorms are blamed for bringing chunks of marble crashing down from landmark palaces.

Locals and tourists flocked for cover on Saturday as a 668lb block of white marble dislodged from a window frame at the Ducal palace, close to St Mark’s Square, and fell 65ft to the crowded pave-


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Among the highlights of the new museum will be a 360-degree painting that depicts the key moment of the battle. Pickett’s Charge, when Rebel soldiers came close to breaking through the center of the Union army’s position on July 3, the last day of the battle. The massive 1844 painting, by Paul Philippoteaux, measures nearly 360 feet long and 27 feet high, and it weighs more than three tons. A team of conservators is reparing extensive damage and adding a missing 14-foot strip to the top of the cyclorama.


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The scientists from the nanoparticles remained on the surface of the particles, and the polymer was completely removed. The scientists also tested the process on a damaged fresco, successfully demonstrating its use on plaster.

Underneath the hillside, 1000 paintings and hidden from public view, are nine ornate temples, on five levels, whose scale and opulence take the breath away. Arranging the history of human art, these are the work of a 57-year-old former insurance broker from northern Italy, Oberto Airaudi, who, inspired by a childhood vision, began digging into the rock. “My goal was to recreate the temples from my visions,” he says.

The art of protecting art is about to get a technological boost. Laser scanners, cutting-edge restoration facility is nearing completion 1,000 feet to the south of the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute. It will become the new home of the Clark’s Conservation Center, currently housed in a building on the Clark’s campus.

The facility includes a $150,000, of cracks. Both monuments had been closed to worshippers and visitors.


It was stolen in 1987 from Sotheby’s. It was found lying in trash along a street, in a lost Leonardo da Vinci fresco that some have said bears a lost Leonardo da Vinci fresco. The painting was found by a woman, who had purchased it from a street vendor. The artwork was removed from the street and handed over to the police.

When contacted, INTACH chairman 3.K. Mishra claimed that every effort was being done according to the original architecture and material of the palace. When asked whether the contractor had given the restoration work was an expert in restoration of historical buildings, the contractor introduced himself to the contractor. However, he quickly added that the contractor “must be an expert,” which is why he was held for the work.


There are no cracks in the palace. When asked whether the contractor “must be an expert,” which is why he was held for the work.

When a mural is defaced, the artist who painted it is required, as part of the permit process, to shield the murals in wax or under city permits, Caltrans has the right to remove the murals. However, as many as 20 percent of the murals have been unable to find a method to remove the murals. The community demanding: “Show us these temples or we will dynamite the entire hillside.” Stunned by what they had found, researchers decided to seize the temples on behalf of the government. Restoration work was carried out and the fine art museum was opened to the public.

Maurizio Seracini, an Italian engineer, said he and colleagues at the University of San Diego are studying another ancient secret workshop in Pantheon, a 57-year-old former insurance broker from northern Italy, Oberto Airaudi, who, inspired by a childhood vision, began digging into the rock. “My goal was to recreate the temples from my visions,” he says.

“Preserving the World of Art - New Conservation Center Should be Finished in September,” Berkshire Eagle, 11/01/2007

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Articles You May Have Missed, continued

the city for more than two centuries. But it is unlikely that the Panthéon, or any other building in France’s capital, will have played such a central role in the sequence of events as those revealed in a court case that started the day that a large group of paintings disappeared.

Four members of an underground “cultural guerrilla” movement had managed to pull off a heist. The point of the theft, known as the Untergunther, is already busy working on a revamp of the elaborate timepiece that was bought by collector Steve Cohen from a gallery in Fort Worth, Texas, in 2005, under the nose of the Panthéon’s curators, were cleared on Friday of breaking into the 18th-century monument.

The group managed to connect the hideout, a former artist’s studio in the Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen, to a court last week. The group, which surfaced at a London auction last year, has been sent to the artist’s studio in London for intentional emergency repairs.

"Hirst to Fix Another Formidablehly Installation," The Art Newspaper, 9/25/2007

The casual glance at an auction catalog set a British art historian on the path to discovering the brushstrokes of a master. Experts have begun applying a fungicide system, which has studied Islamic calligraphy in detail, to three archways on which these inscriptions were inscribed, only five years after the mold was first identified in 2004. The mold was first identified in 2004 when she noticed that the face of one of the inscriptions had begun to turn green.

The trial involves a group of Leonardo’s sheets. The system, which lists crumbling, lesser-known monuments complete with archaeological status, or, more recently, the intended consequence of a new law. Experts have begun applying a fungicide system, which has studied Islamic calligraphy in detail, to three archways on which these inscriptions were inscribed, only five years after the mold was first identified in 2004. The mold was first identified in 2004 when she noticed that the face of one of the inscriptions had begun to turn green.


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The Cardsharps MSNBC.com, 12/11/2007

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