



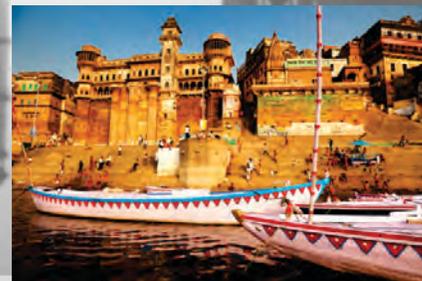
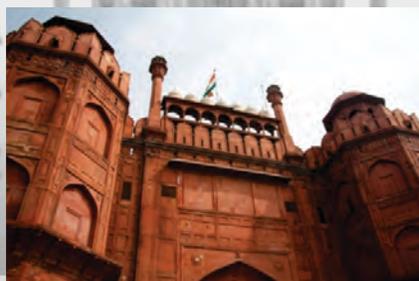
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**CIAV
NEWSLETTER**

International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture



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It is with great pleasure that I would like to mention that three of our colleagues have decided to collaborate with CIAV Newsletter, by sending different articles. Markku Mattila have written about VERNADOC, Miles Lewis make a very deep article about “SODS: THE FORGOTTEN VERNACULAR” and Elo Lutsep describes an interesting text about “ESTONIAN RURAL ARCHITECTURE”.

To all of them I want to express my deep gratitude for the scientific articles and illustrations that we have now the honor to publish.

How we are getting closer to the ICOMOS General Assembly that will take place en Delhi, India, during the next December, please find attached here all the necessary information you might need. You could also read about our CIAV Meeting and special excursion in India.

We have enclosed also some information that several members have sent us that may help you to get a better idea of the particularities of vernacular architecture there.

I hope to receive more articles, letters, photographs and comments in the next weeks and months which we would like to publish in October.

Many thanks for your collaboration.

Valeria Prieto

1. ICOMOS INDIA

ICOMOS General Assembly (GA) is taking place in New Delhi, India, from December 9th to December 16th.

The preliminary schedule, practical information, as well as the call for papers for the Symposium are available on the official website: <http://icomosga2017.org/>

As usual every three years the CIAV Annual Meeting takes place in connection with the ICOMOS GA. Quite a few members take part in the Scientific Symposium.

CIAV will have his annual Meeting on December Saturday 9th at 16.30-19.00, following the general Program for the GA- Meetings. *Please see number 2. CIAV International Meeting 2017, for details.*

2. TRIP TO INDIA

International meeting 2017

We are arranging a separate day for the CIAV members: December Friday 8th, when we shall have a bus tour visiting the Neermana Village and Fort. The villagers there are accustomed to visitors. The fort itself is worth visiting. It is 120 Km from Delhi, roughly a two and half hours' drive each way. Architect Akrant Vichitra from Delhi, has proposed to visit. Bellow you can see a few photos from the village and the fort.

You may read bellow the letter from Gisle jakhelln, President of CIAV

Dear Shalina and Akrant Vichitra

I am very grateful that you are willing to assist CIAV on our visit to Delhi in arranging an excursion on Friday 8th December. And thanks to Ashish in contacting you for this.

For your knowledge ICOMOS CIAV (International Committee on Monuments and Sites – Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture) shall have our Annual Meeting in Delhi in connection with the ICOMOS General Assembly. ICOMOS is an advisory body to UNESCO on matters connected to World Heritage Sites. (I am president of CIAV).

You may find information on ICOMOS at the home page

<http://www.icomos.org/index.php/en/>

And information on the General Assembly is found on

<http://icomosga2017.org/>.

In connection with our Annual Meeting CIAV organises an excursion for our members. As we are working on vernacular architecture we are keen to study the local vernacular buildings when in India. A one day excursion visiting a village near Delhi hopefully should present us for some of this heritage.

We would be thankful if you can organise this excursion with the necessary practical arrangements, i.e. bus, lunch etc.

As the registrations for the meetings are not done yet, we don't know how many will be taking part in the excursion, but normally we should be 15 – 20 participants.

We don't know at which hotel we shall stay yet. And I have not been able to find information where the meetings shall take place. All I know at this time is that The Claridges Hotel is 2.2 km from the venue.

I hope this brief information is sufficient for you to start preparing our excursion. And I should be happy to know what kind of cost we should expect for this excursion.

Ashish' proposal for us to meet "an architect who is a professor and teaching near Delhi" would indeed be very interesting. The art school would of course also be of interest.

Hoping to hear from you soon – I gather you have more questions for me?

Best regards
Gisle Jakhelln

3. STUDY TOUR AND SEMINAR ON SHARED BUILT HERITAGE IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA. *December 1th-8th*

Organised by the National Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage of ICOMOS India and ICOMOS ISC Shared Built Heritage

For more information see attached flyer

Contact: ICOMOS ISC SBH, Prof. Dr. Siegfried Enders, rct.enders@t-online.de

ICOMOS India NSC SBH, Ms. Aishwarya Tipnis, aishwarya@pnisarchitects@gmail.com

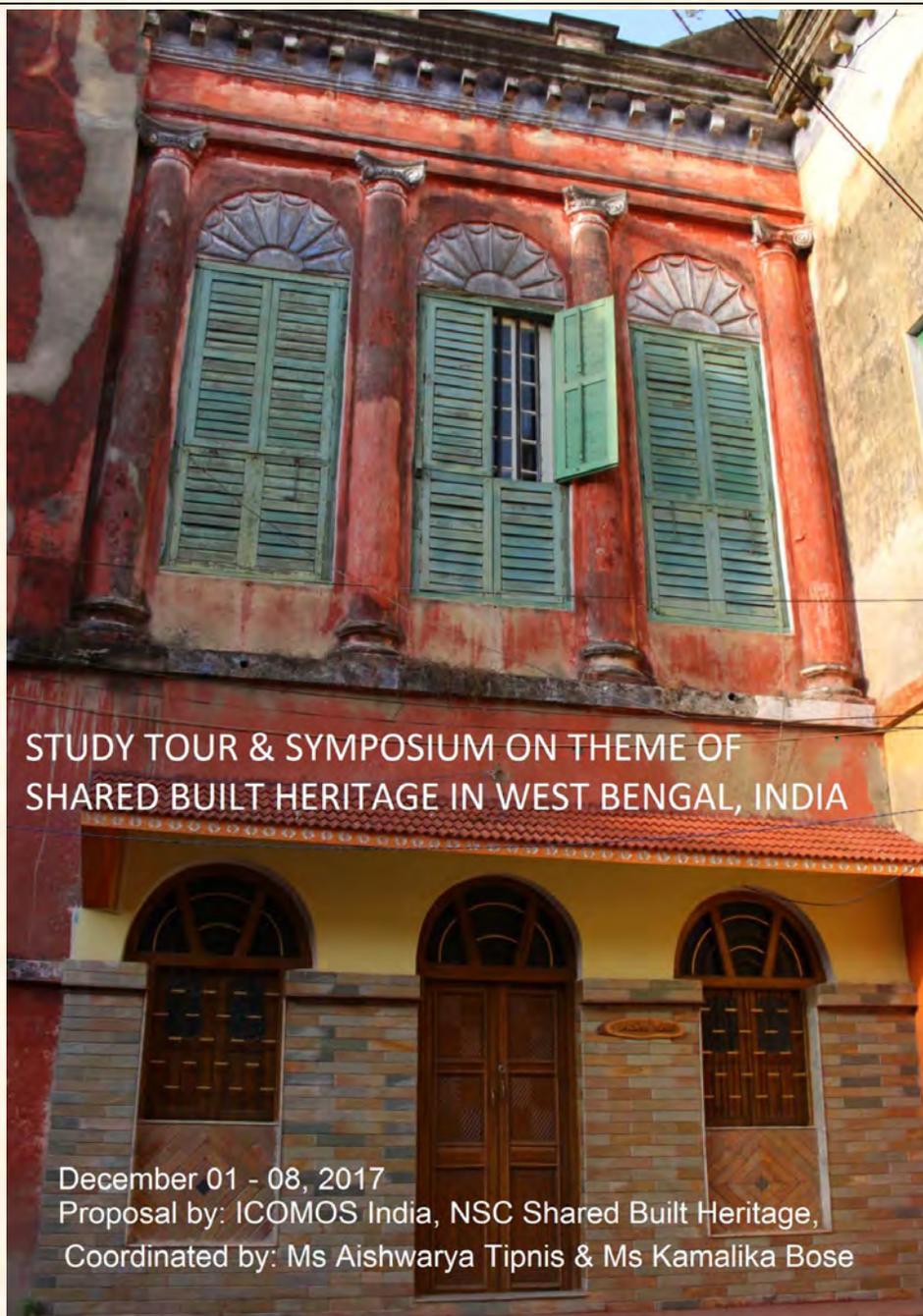


ICOMOS ISC SBH



NSC SBH

Study Tour and Symposium to Shared Built Heritage in West Bengal, India December 01-08, 2017



STUDY TOUR & SYMPOSIUM ON THEME OF
SHARED BUILT HERITAGE IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA

December 01 - 08, 2017

Proposal by: ICOMOS India, NSC Shared Built Heritage,

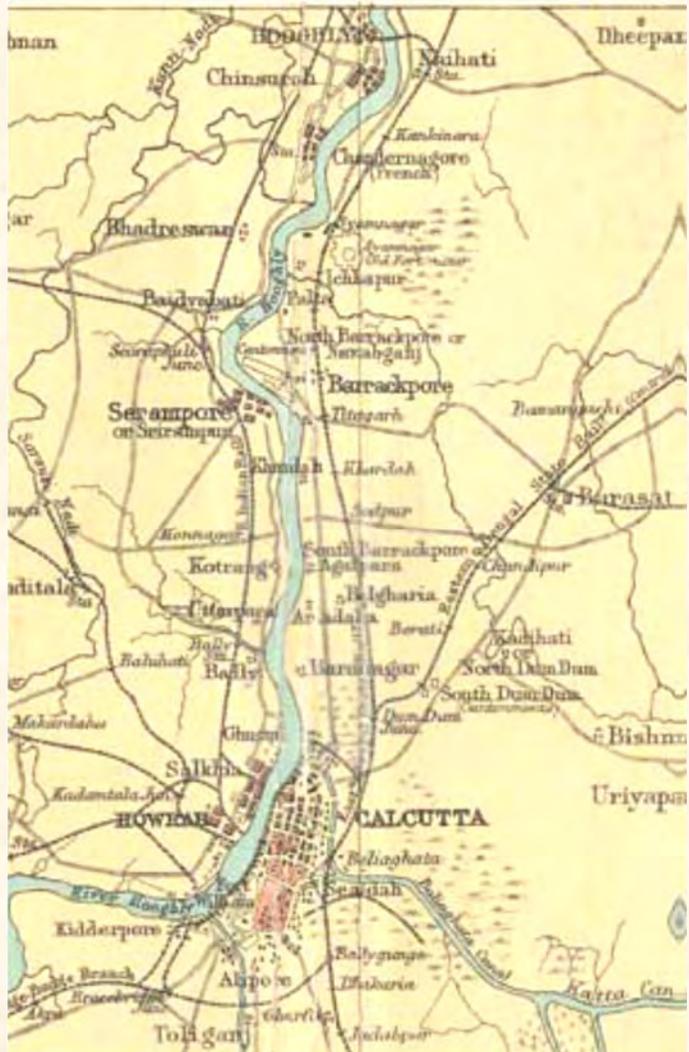
Coordinated by: Ms Aishwarya Tipnis & Ms Kamalika Bose

Brief for Tour & Symposium of ISC Shared Built Heritage in West Bengal, India; December 2017

As a country with a rich civilisational history, embedding complex, multi-layered narratives that are in a state of cultural continuum, Indian cities offer a dynamic canvas to explore many hidden layers and meanings of the past. Within this rich tapestry, the strand of shared built heritage in India takes on many forms and meanings, the most challenging being the layer associated with country's colonial legacy. The questions that remain at the core of this debate is whose heritage is this anyway? When the custodians are not the creators of the heritage, do we look to the glory of the past or move towards the future? What approach is appropriate for the treatment of shared built heritage in India? Over the last three decades there have been many initiatives, some government led, some privately steered and some groundup community programmes that have explored the many facets of this shared built heritage across the country.

The choice of the tour explores the unique cultural landscape along the Hooghly river in West Bengal while the venue of symposium is Calcutta, together forming an excellent example of all the complexities faced by shared built heritage in India. This landscape is a physical testimony to the rise and fall of colonial ambitions in India beginning with the Mughal capital of Bengal at Murshidabad, followed by colonial trading posts of the French at Chandernagore, Danish at Serampore, Dutch at Chinsurah and the Portuguese at Bandel, and finally the British capital at Calcutta (now Kolkata).

The tour is planned to explore the shared built heritage of each of these settlements that is linked by the Hooghly river and the symposium shall provide the opportunity to explore the issues and challenges faced for their conservation and development. The tour will be stationed in Calcutta, also the symposium venue, and short trips would be designed to familiarise the participants with the area as well as the context of this heritage.



About the Sites



Katgola Palace, Murshidabad

Further information about these sites can be found at:

Murshidabad

<http://murshidabad.gov.in/>

<http://mhds.in/>

Chandernagore

<http://www.heritagechandernagore.com/>

Chinsurah

<http://dutchinchinsurah.com/>

Calcutta

<http://calcuttawalks.com/>



Mansions of Bengali Merchants of North Calcutta



Jora Ghat, Chandernagore : A symbol of Indo-French architecture



Remains of the VOC at Chinsurah



Singhi Kothi, Azimgunj : A symbol of Indo-European architecture



Dutch Cemetery at Chinsurah

PROGRAMME

Day	Date		Activity	Accommodation
Day 01	1.12.2017		Arrive at Calcutta (All Day)	
Friday		7:00 PM	Welcome Drinks & Networking Dinner	Calcutta
Day 02	2.12.2017		Walking Tours of Calcutta	Calcutta
Saturday			Dalhousie Square Chinatown North Calcutta	Calcutta
Day 03	3.12.2017	8:00 AM - 8:00 PM	Day Trip to Srerampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah	Calcutta
Sunday			By Bus Free Evening	
Day 04	4.12.2017	10:00 AM- 1:30 PM 2:30 PM- 5:00 PM	Symposium Presentations Break Out Sessions for SBH	Calcutta
Day 05	5.12.2017		Walking Tours of Calcutta Scottish Cemetery	Calcutta
Day 06	6.12.2017		Trip to Murshidabad Tour of Hazarduari Complex Cultural Evening at Katgola Palace	Azimganj
Day 07	7.12.2017		Tour of Azimganj and surrounds Return to Calcutta in Evening Free Evening	Calcutta
Day 08	8.12.2017	10:00 AM-1:30 PM	Wrap up Session Break Out Groups Summary of Discussions	Calcutta
			Delegates leave for GA in Delhi	Delhi

estimated cost: 950,00 U\$, Calcutta – Calcutta, all inclusive (accommodation, food, transportation, symposium facilities)

(Final cost will be calculated after the participation is decided.)

Please apply a.s.a.p, (Name, Title, professional background, gender, DoB, ICOMOS Membership No., Passport No., picture)

Participation is limited to **25 Pers.**, ICOMOS ISC SBH members will have priority, first come first get. **Deadline: 01.08.2017**

Application to: ICOMOS ISC SBH c/o Prof. Dr. Siegfried Enders rct.enders@t-online.de

c/c ICOMOS India NSC SBH Ms.Aishwarya Tipnis aishwaryatipnisarchitects@gmail.com

About the Resource Persons



Aishwarya Tipnis is the principal architect of an eponymous architectural practice based in New Delhi working on making the past relevant to the future through a diversity of projects on architectural and urban heritage conservation in India. An alumnus of the School of Planning & Architecture New Delhi, she has Masters Degree in European Urban Conservation with distinction from the University of Dundee, Scotland in 2007 .She is recipient of the UNESCO Award for Heritage Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region (Award of Merit: Mahidpur Fort & Honourable Mention for Doon School, Dehradun) in 2016. She was selected to represent India at the Global Cultural Leadership Programme , First Edition as part of the European Union's Cultural Diplomacy Platform in 2016. She is also the recipient of Commonwealth Professional Fellowship 2011, Bonjour India Travel Fellowship 2010 as well as Scottish International Scholarship 2006. She is visiting faculty at the Department of Urban Design at School of Planning & Architecture New Delhi and the author of "Vernacular Traditions: Contemporary Architecture" published 2012. She is currently part of the UNESCO expert team on the preparation of the CCMP for Darjeeling Himalayan Railway World Heritage Site as well as the consultant to the Doon School, Dehradun on the restoration of their historic buildings.



Kamalika Bose is an urban conservationist with ten years of experience in heritage- oriented planning and advocacy, design education and research. She is a Fulbright Scholar and a SAH-Getty International Fellow, and was formerly Assistant Professor at CEPT University, Ahmedabad (2008-15). She obtained a Master in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University. Kamalika has gained international work experience in areas of neighborhood preservation and cultural heritage through positions at Historic Districts Council, New York and Cooper Hewitt Smithsonian Design Museum, New York. She has authored three books, collaborated on numerous research projects and presented her work at several national and international conferences. Her work focuses on the revitalization of urban heritage in India, through tools of economic incentivization, community participation and regulatory frameworks - most recently working with Chinese and Jain heritage in Bengal

4. INTER ISC MEETING IN TURKEY 2018

ICOMOS Inter-ISC Meeting & Symposium

Anti-Seismic Vernacular Heritage of **Anatolia** and Beyond

Introduction

At the Florence triennial General Assembly in 2014, several ISCs expressed interest in the concept of an inter-ISC meeting that revolves around interdisciplinary research on a building type that proliferated throughout the seismic regions of the Ottoman Empire. This building typology involves the use of a stone foundation, wood framework and mud-brick or rubble-stone infill to create anti-seismic thermally efficient vernacular structures. The ISCs that have expressed interest include **ISCEAH** (Earthen Architectural Heritage), **IHC** (Wood), **ISCS** (Stone), **CIHV** (Vernacular Heritage), **ICORP** (Risk Preparedness), **ISCARSAH** (Structures), **CIVVIH** (Historic Towns and Villages), and **ISCES** (Energy and Sustainability), as well as possibly **CIPA** (Documentation). The joint meeting would bring an unprecedented number of ISCs together and review an architectural typology from various disciplinary approaches. In addition to ISCs, certain National Committees may also be interested in participating, such as ICOMOS Turkey, ICOMOS Hellas, ICOMOS Cyprus, ICOMOS Bulgaria, ICOMOS Albania, ICOMOS Armenia, etc.

Subject

Wood-framed stone and mud-brick buildings can be found throughout the Balkans, Turkey, Armenia, and the Middle East. The practice is particularly effective in seismic zones. The stone foundation acts as a damp course against rising damp, and the wood framework as the skeleton that supports the floors and roofs if the walls collapse during an earthquake. The wood sills/ring beams installed at regular intervals knit the vertical framework together and dampen the impact of seismic shaking. The floor and roof wood framing acts as a diaphragm.

The following areas of research are contemplated:

- What are the historical origins of this anti-seismic typology?
- Did the Ottoman Empire affect the spread of this form or was it already prevalent?
- What are the typical characteristics and shared-built heritage of the wood-framed masonry vernacular structure?
- What are the energy-efficiencies of this type of architecture?
- How does this form behave structurally in a seismic event?
- What is the performance of this typology in terms of risk preparedness? What is the survival rate of this form of architecture following seismic activity in relationship to other typologies?
- What variations of this form have evolved for denser urban settings?
- What is the current rate survival of this vernacular construction?
- Has this form of vernacular architecture been well documented?
- What steps are being taken to raise awareness about the efficacy of this form in resisting seismic activities and in sustainability?
- Are there case studies for adaptive reuse?

Venue

The inter-disciplinary symposium is scheduled to take place in Kastamonu.

The city, near the black Sea, is believed to have been founded in the 18th century BC. The town was known as *Timonion* during the Roman period. In 10th century the name was changed to *Kastra Komnenon* after the Byzantian emperor I. Komnenos. Later it was shortened to *Kastamone*, and later to Kastamoni and Kastamonu.



Kastamonu, is famous for its historic homes. Some of these traditional wooden houses are more than 400 years old. The houses of Kastamonu and nearby Safranbolu are prime examples of homes that reflect the traditional Turkish architecture and influences from the late Ottoman era. The cobblestone streets and wooden home are reminders of the elegance of the past.



Contact

Nazan Satı (nazans@diyalog360.com)

Gorun Arun (gorun@inter-isc.org)

Important dates

Notification of the attendance by sending the registration form	30 June 2017
Submission of Abstracts	29 September 2017
Preliminary Acceptance of abstracts	17 November 2017
Full paper submission	29 January 2018
Final Acceptance of Full papers	23 March 2018
Final Submission of Revised Papers & Copyright agreement	16 April 2018
Symposium Presentations	18-20 June 2018

Themes

Theme 1: Typology, History and Geographical Spread

Theme 2: Structural Behavior – EQ Resistance

Theme 3: Seismic Retrofit

Theme 4: Risk Preparedness

Theme 5: Documentation and

Theme 6: Energy Efficiency and Sustainability

Program

Date	Time	Activity
17 June 2018 Sunday	09.25-11.00	Arrival to Kastamonu, transfer to hotel
	12.00-13.00	Lunch
	13.00-18.00	Site visit in Kastamonu
	19.00-22.00	Welcome reception
18 June 2018 Monday	09.00-12.00	ISCs annual meetings
	12.00-14.00	Lunch
	14.00-17.00	Introductory Session
19 June 2018 Tuesday	09.00-11.00	Symposium Theme 1
	11.00-13.00	Symposium Theme 2
	13.00-15.00	Lunch
	15.00-17.00	Symposium Theme 3
	17.00-19.00	sessions to debate conclusions and recommendations for themes 1 & 2 & 3
20 June 2018 Wednesday	09.00-18.00	Trip to nearby villages
21 June 2018 Thursday	09.00-11.00	Symposium Theme 4
	11.00-13.00	Symposium Theme 5
	13.00-15.00	Lunch
	15.00-17.00	Symposium Theme 6
	17.00-19.00	sessions to debate conclusions and recommendations for themes 4 & 5 & 6
	19.00-22.00	Gala Dinner
22 June 2018 Friday	11.00	Departure- fly to Istanbul

Registration

Registration is free for the ISC members. Registration is 200 € for accompanying person and non ISC members..

Information:

Everyday, Turkish Airlines have flight from Istanbul to Kastamonu at 09.25 (this might change in 2018)
There are busses from Ankara at every hour between 06.00 to 22.00.

5. VERNADOC Markku Mattila



Measuring in Mrigadayavan Palace.



Silk scarf made of the measuring drawings of Mrigadayavan Palace.



Part of the Tha Wang VERNADOC 2016 exhibition poster.

2016 VERNADOC-year 2016 Markku Mattila

THAILAND

ASA + RSU VERNADOC 2016

was arranged 11.-25. of July in Mrigadayavan Palace of Phetchaburi, in the already familiar summer palace of King Rama VI (ASA = Association of Siamese Architects, RSU = Rangsit University). The international team was coming from two countries of Pacific area: three architects from Australia and altogether seven architects and students of architecture from Indonesia. The 72 Thai participants were from eight different institutes. The organizing was arranged by the excellent routine of *Sudjit Sananwai* (Tuk) and her assisting architect *Parichat Sakunjaroenpornchai* (shortly: P)

VERNADOC Training Center

The Palace has really been very satisfied to the results of the former measuring camps and so they proposed that Mrigadayavan Palace could work as an international training center of VERNADOC, it means: every year, two weeks, accommodation, studio and meals for about 100 participants!

Exhibitions

In addition to the big Building Expo every May, organized by ASA (the one, in which HRH Princess *Maha Chakri Sirindhorn* is checking the VERNADOC results

of the year) there were several local exhibitions in the site areas of the projects.

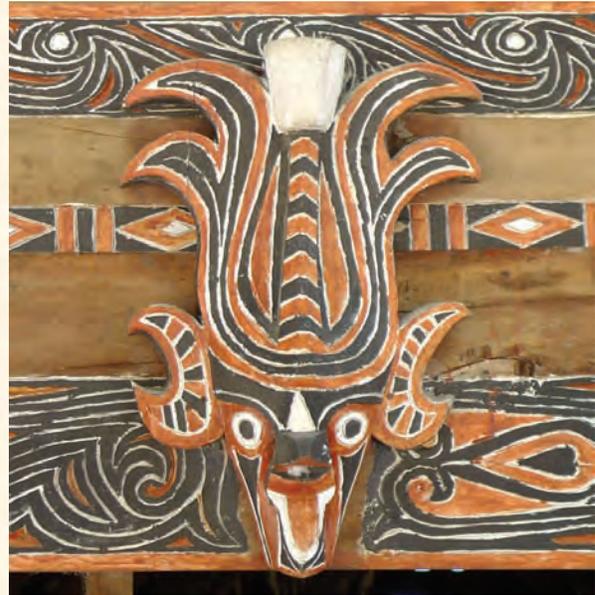
Emergency project

In December there will still be a new camp of Mahakan VERNADOC 2016, which is starting earlier than the schedule for 2017 was. This is because of the BMA (Bangkok Metropolitan Administration) need to quickly pull down this Mahakan community, to make a new park to the site. Tuk was presenting this case already 2004 in the CIAV meeting in Ehime Japan. ASA, ICOMOS Thailand and several schools of architecture are supporting this documenting action.

This is the first concrete case of one final topic of VERNADOC activity: to get international help in local crisis.



Unai is measuring the Rumah Polon Batak-house of Huta Siallagan. / foto: MMA 2016



The guard mask over a Batak-house door. / foto: MMA 2016

INDONESIA

Indonesian Solo VERNADOC 2016

The hint of Batak-houses was given by the Egyptian preVERNADOC veteran *Nashwa Ibrahim*, who nowadays is teaching architecture for children in Malaysia and was visiting those buildings in Sumatra with her colleagues. Following her guidelines, I reserved a bungalow of an Austrian architect *Chris Fiedler* in the Samosir Island of Lake Toba and asked if anyone is interested in testing, if there are suitable Batak-houses for us to measure. This test project was realized 04.-11. of August 2016.

working team

After many steps the team was: I, Tuk (*Sudjit Sananwai*) and by her connections found two young Indonesians: architect *Heru Junaidi*, for him this VD was first one and student of architecture *Unaisati Bujung* (Unai), who participated already one month ago Tuk's VD in Phetchaburi. In a fact there was no room for more participants in our accommodation.

When we came to Lake Toba and had the boat trip to Samosir Island, we were joined by a group of Institut Teknologi Medan (we arrived to Medan Kualanamu airport and from Medan there was four hours driving to Lake Toba). That team was: professor of architecture Mr. *Musani* with his three students, including our old friend from earlier Phetchaburi camps, Miss. *Nazifani* (Fani). We had informed them in good time before that this project is not open but a tight test-project and that our team is full. Now they had to improvise their transportations and accommodation by themselves but we still had the possibility to eat the dinner together and discuss about the future possibilities. They need co-op-

eration help, what we could give, if we can have resources. Next morning, when our team was packed in the Yaris of Chris and with his guidance orienting the Batak-culture and searching the building to measure, the ITM-team returned back to Medan.

Some days later we got a visitor from the Indonesian capital Djakarta, the professor of architecture history in Universitas Indonesia, *Ridwan Kemas*. He came to meet us: Tuk, me, his new assistant Heru and student Unai. As a representative of the first university in Indonesia and because he was already in July working in ASA + RSU VERNADOC 2016 in Phetchaburi, he knew better the practical work and the co-operation possibilities with it. He was seeing wide possibilities for international co-operation in Indonesia. Indonesia is a world by itself: for example in inner Borneo there is a shard of people, who are living up in 15 meters height in the trees. There are only some photos of their dwellings, taken from under.

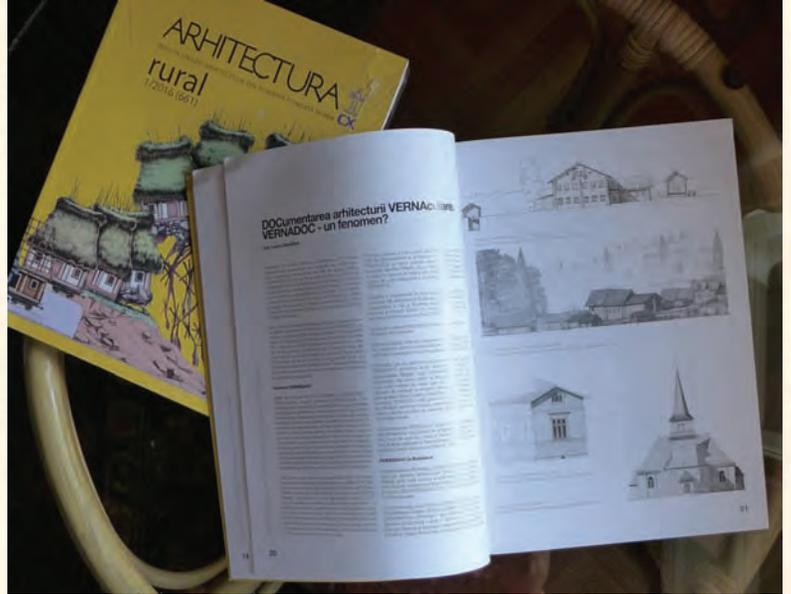
the research object

is in Indonesia, in the northern mountains of Sumatra, in the lake Toba, in altitude of 900 meters, Samosir Island and its Batak-houses. Probably you still remember that the super volcano Toba explodes 74 000 years ago, throwing to the sky more than 30 km³ earth. It spread for example in some areas in India even 3 meters ashes and caused a worldwide eco-catastrophe, which finished also the development of some human lines: and we had to begin again in savannah.

100 km x 50 km size Lake Toba is the crater of this ancient super volcano and Samosir is an island in the middle of it. The island is result of the later volcanic activity but now already died out but in the lake horizon can be seen several cones of very active volcanoes.



Unai, Tuk, "a noble wild", Heru and Make after the work was finalized. /foto: Sudjit Sananwai 2016



The article written by Laura Zaharia in the Romanian architecture magazine "Arhitectura". /foto: Laura Zaharia 2016

This area was colonized by Dutch and as a result of this it has adapted a queer Christianity, in middle of Moslem Indonesia.

The Batak-houses of clan-families are standing in rows of seven buildings in Huta-courtyards, surrounded by a two meters high and broad, carefully worked stone wall, on which is traditionally growing a tight bamboo dense. It has been to protect against angry neighbours and wild animals. We measured the Batak-house Rumah Polon of Huta Siallagan. It can be seen in the photo, in which Unai is taking measurements. Better information about it we can present just after the continuation work will be done.

continuation

Professor Ridwan Kemas was ready to go forward and complete our work in Huta Siallagan with his own team and with help of international VERNADOC-veterans. He already offered several project timings from Christmas 2016 to Easter-time 2017.

ROMANIA

In this year in Romania was not arranged any VERNADOC-camp. On the other hand there were two VERNADOC-exhibitions, presenting results of former years: in Village Museum of Sighetu Marmatiei and in Valea Stejarului at Peter Hurley's event in Maramures.

In the Romanian architecture magazine "ARHITECTURA" was published an article "DOCUMENTAREA arhitecturii VERNACULARE. VERNADOC - un fenomen?", written by Laura Zaharia, describing VERNADOC in Romania and historical backgrounds of this activity.

Laura has organized in Romanian Maramures already two international VERNADOC-camp, 2012 and 2014. She has also participated several international camps in Finland and Thailand.



The object of the measuring work in Mudurnu was the traditional wooden three storey building Armutçular Konağı from 1880-thies.

TURKEY

Turkish VERNADOC 2016

The first Turkish VERNADOC was arranged by ICOMOS Turkey 29.08.-09.09.2016, in Mudurnu town Bolu province, which stays about between Istanbul and Ankara. The main organizer was *Ege Yildirim*, known as an active CIAV-member. The active organizations were Mudurnu Municipality, Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi and Yıldız Entegre Company.

the research object

was a traditional, three storey high, wooden house Armutçular Konağı, which was built in 1880-thies.

working team

Because of the difficult days and the state of emergency conditions in Turkey, finally the participants were coming from seven countries: two from Egypt, one from Finland, France, Iran, Japan and Pakistan and 14 from Turkey itself. By profession the team was: 14 architects, two urban planners, one heritage conservation specialist, one architectural conservator, one carpenter, two students of architecture and one student of interior design.

Because only one member of the Turkish team had any VERNADOC experience, Ege's plan was that the work will be guided by the Thais, whom she knew to be very experienced and skillful. After the Thais withdraw their participation, this responsibility was left for the Finnish architect *Tuomas Klaus* and the Egyptian heritage conservation specialist *Dalia Nabil*. Tuomas has his experience from Finland and Romania and Dalia from CIAV VERNADOC 2010 in Sweden and after that from

Egypt. Other VERNADOC-veterans were architects *Süheyla Koç* from Turkey and *Tania Ali* from Pakistan, both them participated CIAV VERNADOC 2015 in Thailand. By the final commendation of the organizers the veterans succeeded in this work excellent.

5.1 CONGRATULATIONS TO VERNADOC

ASA Award 2017

CIAV board and members congratulate Markku Mattila for his permanent effort to register several important examples of vernacular architecture in many countries of the world.

CIAV it is very proud and send warm congratulations to Sudjit Sananwai by her grate effort and support to all the vernacular rescue work.

Exhibition of ASA Architectural Conservation Committee and Networks 2017 is part of Thai Architect Expo 2017 (1-7 May 2017), which Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn graciously presided the opening ceremony and visited. The exhibition displayed various topics, such as research on how to preserve brick masonry in historical buildings, ICOMOS Thailand Charter (Draft), VERNADOC Thailand – a study survey on vernacular architecture conducted by the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage (ASA) in collaboration with various universities, Old Towns' narrative paintings by KMITL and ASA Architectural Conservation Awards 2017, which is divided into building preservation, vernacular communities, organizations and people categories.

This year, Mr. Markku Mattila, member of CIAV, Finland, is the only person who won ASA Architectural Conservation Awards 2017 in People Categories. The Jury's citation is as follows: "He has created an example of prototype development and continuously promoting VERNADOC process in Thailand from the beginning, which has positive impact on conservation process in civic society and wildly creating awareness on the significance of architectural conservation to the students.



Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn with Sudjit Sananwai

6. SODS: THE FORGOTTEN VERNACULAR

Miles Lewis

Sod construction is one of the oldest and most widespread of the vernacular types, yet it is largely unknown. It is widespread because suitable ground for sod cutting is found in almost every part of the world. It is old because it appeared as soon as suitable blades were available, apparently in the Bronze Age - long before timber could be easily sawn or brick moulds made. It is little known for three reasons. The first is that it is usually concealed by a surface of plaster or other render. The second is that when it is exposed it is easily mistaken for other better known forms of earth construction. The third is that when it decays it returns to the natural soil and becomes archaeologically invisible.

There is no sharp distinction between sod or turf. Both are blocks cut from the ground and bound together with the roots of grass but 'sod' tends to refer to moister, deeper and more regular material, and 'turf' to drier material cut from soother surface grassland.. The blocks are usually thin and flat, and used to build very thick walls, or laid across timbers to create a roof. .

history

There is enough surviving evidence to suggest that the use of sods or turves in building construction was widespread. Inevitably, the archaeological record is heavily biased towards those structures in which sods were combined with timber or stone, and have therefore left interpretable remains, but such buildings certainly came later, and they were probably always in the minority. The prototypical hut would have had walls of sod only, though it would of necessity had some sort of framing for the roof. Only very occasionally has useful evidence of this roofing survived, but one instance is that of supposedly Mesolithic sod huts in Sussex, with curved sod walls a metre high, and willow or alder poles bent to form vaulted or conical roofs, which may have been covered with oiled skins or else with turves.¹ Some of the oldest examples of sod construction are not houses but prehistoric mounds or barrows, such as at Trelen in Cornwall.²

¹ Castleden, *The Stonehenge People*, p 37.

² Owoc, *From the Ground Up*, p 2.



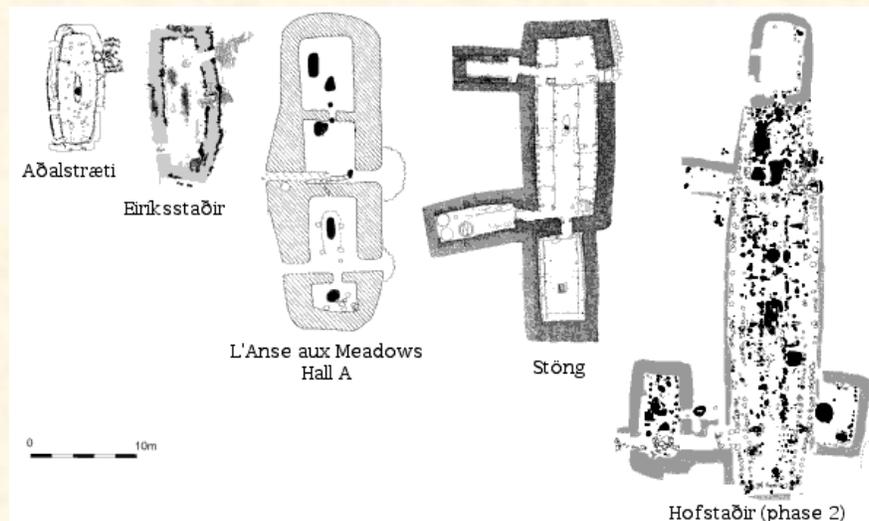
Sod roofing on stone walls, Skara Brae, Scotland. Miles Lewis

Neolithic stone structures in the Orkneys, north-east of Scotland, appear to have been stone walled and roofed but with layers of sod over the top, although published reports are disappointingly vague. The oldest identifiable true (structural) sod construction in Ireland is possibly a rectangular sod-walled house built on Coney Island in Lough Neagthe not long after 2000 BC (Gailey 1984, 16). Sods were used for the walls of houses in Denmark in the 1st century BC.³ and by the Romans in the initial construction of Hadrian's Wall, AD 120-4, though it was subsequently rebuilt in stone, and later on turves were quite widely used for walls in Scotland.⁴ J F Arellano reports that in Spain blocks of earth cut from the ground, but not containing roots, are known as *tepetate* or *canchagua*, and are laid like any other masonry block. Blocks with roots pointing upwards, *cespedones*, were much used in military architecture.⁵

³ At Borre Fen: Glob, *The Bog People*, pp 121, 125.

⁴ See for example a shieling hut at Barvas, in Fenton & Walker, *Rural Architecture of Scotland*, p 50. Brunskill reports that sod construction was widespread in parts of Scotland and Ireland, but little used in England or Wales, but his work is based upon English surveys and I attach little weight to his diagrams of the technique: Brunskill, *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*, pp 48-9.

⁵ Arellano, 'Earth in Construction in the Iberian Peninsula', p 15.



Floor plans of the excavated ruins of Aðalstræti 14-16, a small and early turf house in Reykjavík; Eiríksstaðir in Haukadalur; L'Anse aux Meadows Hall A, Newfoundland; the farmhouse at Stöng; and Hofstaðir, a chieftain's house of the 10th century in northern Iceland: Short, 'Turf Houses in the Viking Age'.

Three Viking structures built partly of turf have been reconstructed, or speculatively constructed, at Eiríksstaðir in Haukadalur, Iceland; L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, Canada; and Þjóðveldisbær in Þjórsárdalur, Iceland. Eiríksstaðir was the modest farm of Eiríkur rauði (Erik the red), where his son, Lief Eriksson, was born, and the reconstruction is a short distance away from the actual remains. The reconstructed longhouse at L'Anse aux Meadows is apparently based upon the excavated remains of a longhouse which may have been built by Leif Eriksson's party. The Þjóðveldisbær longhouse is based upon a prosperous farmhouse at Stöng which was covered by ash in the eruption of Hekla in 1104. The remains of this show a rubble stone base upon which the turf was laid.⁶

⁶ Short, 'Turf Houses in the Viking Age'.

distribution



Eskimo sod house: Dine, *Unconventional Builders*, p 109.

Sods were used as a building material by the Eskimos, mainly in a subsidiary role, as a party of a framed or other structure.⁷ However in subarctic latitudes, where the ground is free of snow for part of the year, they built cabins with walls of sods, earth and stones, which appear to have been loadbearing.⁸ In Iceland, where timber was a scarce resource, this was reportedly reserved for the front gable ends and the roof framing, while the main walls were of turf or sod.⁹

Various African tribes have used sods into modern times. The Sotho, in Transvaal and Basutoland, cut turf blocks with sloping ends, and reverse the slope in each succeeding course, constructing a cylindrical wall which carries a roof of poles and thatch. Turf walls have spread in modern times to Cape Nguni, where the exterior face is made to slope inwards slightly, finished in a coating of clay, and decorated.¹⁰ European settlers in South Africa also made occasional use of turf, as was the case at Bathurst in 1820,¹¹ and in 1834, after the Kaffir invasion, it was recommended that farmhouses generally in the Western Cape be surrounded by six foot [1.8 m] sod walls.¹²

⁷ E B Fitton, *New Zealand: its Present Condition* (London 1856), quoted in Salmond, *Old New Zealand Houses*, p 37.

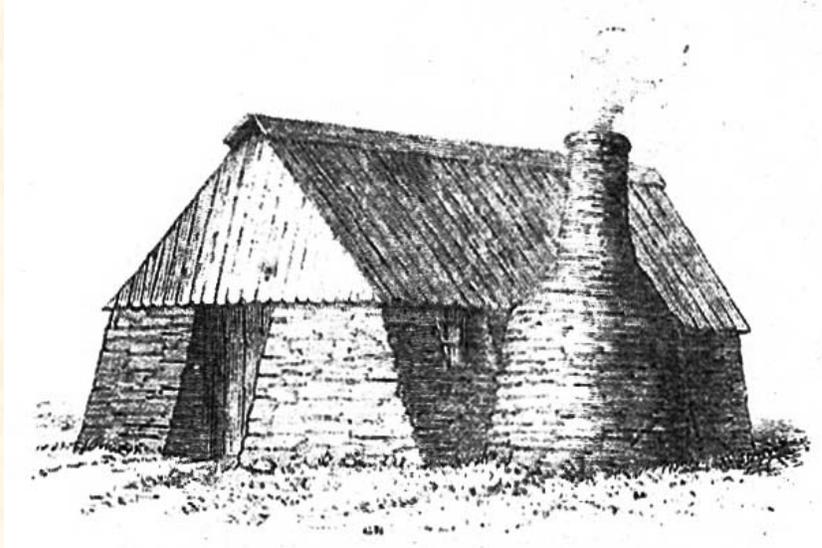
⁸ Illustrated in Dine, *Unconventional Builders*, p 109.

⁹ Barr, 'Polar Monuments and Sites', 8 (2004), p 254.

¹⁰ James Walton, *African Village* (Pretoria 1956), p 142, pls 84 & 90.

¹¹ Jeremiah Goldswain, quoted in Hale, *Settlers*, p 243.

¹² J E Alexander in the *Graham's Town Journal*, 20 August 1834, supplement, reproduced in Ronald Lewcock, *Early Nineteenth Century Architecture in South Africa* (Cape Town 1965), p 169.



Turf hut [incorrectly labelled 'clay hut']: *Australian Settler's Handbook*, following p 6.



Sod house, Waipori, New Zealand (Rev A Don visiting Chinese miners on the goldfields): AlexanderTurnbull Library, reproduced in Salmond, *Old New Zealand Houses*, p 38.

In Australia sod construction is strongly identified with Irish settlers, although there are some hints of an indigenous tradition amongst the Aborigines. Most interesting is an illustration in the *Australian Settler's Handbook* of 1861. In New Zealand sods were used for building purposes from at least 1850, either for whole houses, or for elements such as chimneys.



A sod house on the prairies: King, *Homes for Home-Builders*, . p 102



J C Cram sod house, Loup County, Nebraska, 1886, photograph by Solomon Butcher, Nebraska State Historical Society, copy courtesy David Murphy.

The sod buildings of the American Great Plains prairies date from the later nineteenth century, and seem to be a culturally isolated phenomenon – a building tradition with no obvious origin. The majority are framed structures with the sods used non-structurally, as discussed below. But the earliest seem to have been load-bearing, and a minority continued to be. According to David Murphy the area of shortgrass and mixed-grass Great Plains prairies constitutes the principal region of sod-wall construction, though a few examples were built from true prairie sods in eastern Nebraska, Iowa, and southwestern Minnesota.¹³ According to Turner they occur in the Sandhills region of Nebraska, settled

¹³ David Murphy, 'Sod-Wall Construction', in D P Wishart [ed] *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (U Nebraska, Lincoln [Nebraska] 2011) <http://plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/> Murphy differs from Turner, *infra*, who says that sod houses were most numerous in Nebraska, with some also in Dakota.

between 1870 and 1920, and they continued to be built even after the railways reached the area in the 1890s and made alternative materials more readily available.¹⁴ Ukrainian immigrants in Dakota also sometimes built in sods, or in sods set between the posts of a timber frame, but these buildings were even later in date than those of Nebraska.¹⁵ Sod buildings are well documented in the photographs taken between 1886 and 1892 by Solomon D Butcher, in about 1500 of which sod buildings appear. Sod buildings were also common in Canada towards the end of the nineteenth century, but were quickly superseded, and those of timber were in the majority.¹⁶

The authoritative essay by Murphy leaves the origins of sod construction on the Great Plains as an unresolved mystery. I does not seem to relate to the earlier use of dry sods at Fort Kearny, to be discussed below. If there is a precedent for this it might be the Eskimo sod cabin illustrated above - if this is indeed a traditional form, which is unclear.

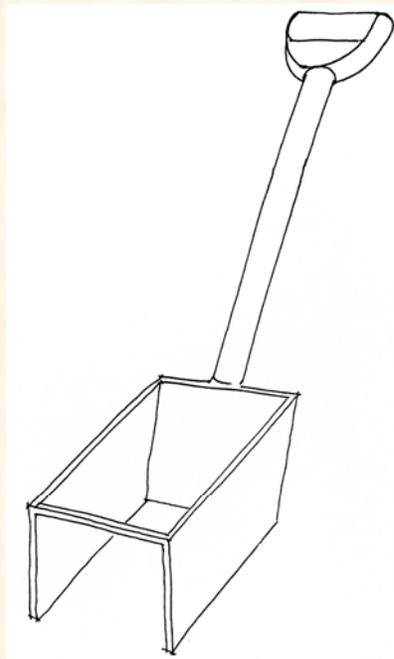
technology

The National Museum of Iceland has produced the most detailed account of turf construction anywhere, describing the sizes and shapes of block, the tools used, and the manner of laying.

¹⁴ Turner, 'Sod houses in Nebraska', pp 21-2.

¹⁵ Martin, 'Skeleton of Settlement', p 92.

¹⁶ *Through the Years: Delisle* (Delisle [Saskatchewan] 1973), p 74, cited in Mills, *Buying Wood & Building Farms*, p 188, note 7; Paul Voisey, 'Forging the Western Tradition: Approaches to Settlement and Agriculture in Southern Alberta Communities' (PhD, University of Toronto 1983), p 228, cited in Mills, p 187, note 1. One settler reversed the process, for having been supplied with a rudimentary timber house, he built a sod one, which was much warmer: Mills, p 55.



Peat-cutting tool used in New Zealand, probably the same as in Scotland: Miles Lewis after Allen, 'Earth as a Building Material in New Zealand', p 35.

Typically sods would be cut out of the ground with a spade. In Scotland, where peat was sometimes used in the same way as sods, a special peat-cutting spade was in use in the nineteenth century. It was reported in 1848 that peat being used as tiles on the estate of a Mr Wason at Corwar, having been 'cut out of the moss by an instrument for the purpose'.¹⁷ The Wason family had connections with New Zealand, where such a tool has been reported, probably the same as the Scottish one.¹⁸ Elsewhere a strip of sod was turned up with a plough and then cut up into the required lengths. Some of the best-known sod constructions are those of the North American prairies where a specially developed 'grasshopper' plough was used to cut the sod.¹⁹

According to a description of the erection of sod buildings on the American prairies, a level area of turf was selected, free from gravel, and if the grass was high it was mown.²⁰ Only in the United States is there any discussion of the precise species of grass from which sods were cut. According to a modern account published in *Nebraska Studies*, settlers looked for fields of buffalo grass, little blue stem, wire grass, prairie cord grass, Indian grass, and

¹⁷ *Builder*, 14 October 1848, 495.

¹⁸ Allen, 'Earth as a Building Material in New Zealand', 35.

¹⁹ Turner, 'Sod houses in Nebraska', p 26.

²⁰ King, *Homes for Home-Builders*, pp 100-107.

wheat grass, because these have densely packed roots which will hold the soil together.²¹ David Murphy says that prairie grasses such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*) were popular for sod-wall construction in mixed prairie environments where these grasses extended westward along valleys.²²

American developments are interesting because sods were at first cut from the ground in varying sizes. But later they were cut by using a plough to turn up a continuous strip of about 100 mm maximum thickness, from which lengths were cut off using a hatchet with a blade about 150 mm wide.²³ In the mid-1880s, the 'breaking' or 'grasshopper' plough was invented with prongs specifically for cutting sods. It turned up strips twelve inches wide by four deep [300 x 100 mm], which were then chopped into typically three foot [0.9 m] lengths using a spade or a corn knife.²⁴ In Australia the turf was 'cut in blocks, the size and thickness of which must depend on the matted state of the roots of the grass, and the tenacity of the soil.'²⁵

dried sods

Although the sods were usually cut from the ground in a moist state they were usually allowed to dry to some degree before being used. In Iceland, for example, drying was reputedly the norm.²⁶ However fully dried sods are the exception. Murphy cites an account of Fort Kearny on the Platte River (in present-day central Nebraska). There, in 1848 Lieutenant D P Woodbury first had his troops preparing adobe bricks, but later had them to the cutting sods instead, in order to speed construction. This suggests that sod construction was simply an opportunistic substitution for adobe, and this is consistent with the facts that early photos show the sods as similar to adobes in size, and that the sod buildings were often referred as 'dobes'.²⁷ In fact sods cut into block shapes and fully dried would in effect be adobe.

²¹ Turner, 'Sod houses in Nebraska', pp 21-2, gives the thickness as 100 mm, but the width from 300 to 450 mm and the length 600 to 900 mm. King, *Homes for Home-Builders*, p 103, gives the length as of from 400 to 600 mm

²² Murphy, 'Sod-Wall Construction'.

²³ Allen, 'Earth as a Building Material in New Zealand', p 35.

²⁴ Nebraska Studies

http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/frameset_reset.html?http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/stories/0501_0108.html, p 9. For the grasshopper plough see also Tim Turner, 'Sod houses in Nebraska', *APT Bulletin*, VII, 4 (1975), p 26.

²⁵ *Australian Settler's Hand Book*, p 7.

²⁶ Benzón, *Bindingsværk i Mellemjylland*, p 9.

²⁷ David Murphy, 'Sod-Wall Construction'.



Ruined house near Dimboola, Victoria, Australia, showing what appear to be dried sod blocks: Miles Lewis.

There are two surviving buildings in Australia which seem to have been built of such material. One is the kitchen of the Ewins house Blayney, New South Wales, of about 1883, but the evidence is somewhat unclear in this case because of the amount of restoration and patching it has undergone. An unresearched house at Dimboola, Victoria, is a ruin, and presents a clearer picture. The blocks look as though they were very dry when laid. They are regular in shape, proportioned like adobes, and laid with a bed of earth or clay mortar between them. The wall is far too thin to have been built in soft sod in the usual way.

sod roofing

In most areas where sods were used for walls they might be used for roofing as well, though there is sometimes less surviving evidence of this. Certainly sods were used for roofing in Scandinavia generally from an early date, and later on Swedish settlers in North America brought with them a tradition of sod roofing laid over birch bark.²⁸ In Iceland the roofing, at least as reconstructed at Ströng, consisted of round pole rafters set very close together, small branches transversely on top of these, then a layer of turf. Ideally there would be a layer of birch bark on top of this, and then a further layer of turf. Finally there would be a layer of living grass sod, the roots of which would grow into a web tying the whole mass together.²⁹ In Newfoundland sods were in use for roofing before 1722 and,

²⁸ K E Roe, *Corncribs* (Ames [Iowa] 1988), p 13.

²⁹ W R Short, 'Turf Houses of the Viking Age' (Hurstwic 1999-2015)
http://www.hurstwic.org/history/articles/daily_living/text/Turf_Houses.htm

according to a nineteenth century description, they were also used there in combination with bark.³⁰

Sod roofs were traditional in Ireland, where in sod-walled buildings it was quite usual for the roof itself to be cut from old grassland or moory soil and laid in strips from ridge to eave, supported by small twigs or furze laid in the same direction across the purlins.³¹ These flat sods or 'scraws' might be 0.6 m wide and long enough to overlap at the ridge, or they might be shorter, with a lap at mid-slope, or occasionally they were used as overlapping tiles, measuring 0.6 x 0.75 or 0.8 m. They were usually, but not invariably, laid with the vegetation side up.³² These tile-like pieces, looking rather like doormats, are also used in Scotland.³³

It was also usual to use a layer of scraws as the substrate for thatching, apparently as a hangover from the older tradition of sod roofing, rather than for any functional reason.³⁴ In the north of England and Scotland it was common to make a roof of a layer of sods (also called 'scraws' in England) and then to thatch over the top of this, securing each bunch of thatch by pushing its top through or between the sods. In Aberdeenshire and Banffshire the thrusting tool was called a 'stob', in Peebleshire a 'sting',³⁵ and the method was known in Scotland as 'stob thatch'. In Northumberland there was a different method by which the straw was again laid across the turves, but was held by rods laid across it, and these in turn held by 'scoubs' or broaches driven into the turves.³⁶

³⁰ Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture*, I, p 89, illustrating a sod-roofed house at Placentia, from Bacqueville de la Potherie, *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale* (Paris 1722), I, after p 16, and quoting a description by Sir Richard Bonnycastle in 1842.

³¹ A T Lucas, *Furze* (no place [Ireland] 1960), pp 133-5.

³² Gailey, *Rural Houses of the North of Ireland*, p 93.

³³ Fenton & Walker, *Rural Architecture of Scotland*, p 50.

³⁴ Fenton & Walker, *Rural Architecture of Scotland*, pp 46, 93-4.

³⁵ Fenton & Walker, *Rural Architecture of Scotland*, p 68. See also p 50 for a sod-roofed shieling hut at Barvas.

³⁶ Innocent, *Development of English Building Construction*, p 201.



A collapsed sod-roofed barn at Parwan, near Melbourne, now demolished: Miles Lewis.



The Parwan barn, interior showing the massive timber construction; close view of the sod: Miles Lewis

In Nebraska the sod roofs were of two basic types. The cruder consisted of a ridge pole, sloping poles or rafters, and a covering of grass to provide the base for the sods. More commonly, however, the roof was fully sheathed in wood, and the sods placed over this. The pitch was low, allegedly because a steeper slope increased the (already considerable) weight of sods, though a more serious issue may have been to prevent their sliding off. This shallow pitched caused drainage problems, and severe leakage was common.³⁷ Australian examples all exhibit low pitches, but the construction is always of the cruder type with a substrate not of grass but of gum tree boughs, placed across the rafters beneath the sods. The supporting timbers are necessarily very heavy, and the rafters are set close to each other.

³⁷ Turner, 'Sod houses in Nebraska', p 22.



Roof of the stob-thatched barn near Dunolly, Victoria, showing the scoubs which pegged the thatch into the sod: Miles Lewis

A quite remarkable group of sod-roofed farm buildings, probably of the second half of the nineteenth century are on a farm near Dunolly Victoria. The sod roofs are all covered in thatch, and one of them has broaches driven in to hold the thatch, suggestive of Scottish stob thatching, though there is no sign of transverse rods.

conclusion

Sod buildings have commonly passed unrecognised, and certainly they have rarely been the subject of serious study. They are difficult to investigate physically, and it is usually impossible to date them. But they have always constituted a very major part of the vernacular building stock, and they deserve to be given far more attention in future.

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7. ESTONIAN RURAL ARCHITECTURE

Elo Lutsep



EESTI VABAÕHUMUUSEUM
**MAARHITEKTUURI
KESKUS**



2007. aasta alguses käivitus Eesti Vabaõhumuuseumi juures ulatuslik Eesti maaarhitektuuri uurimise ja hoidmise programm. 2012. aastast koondati selle läbiviijad omaette üksuseks nimega Eesti Vabaõhumuuseumi Maaarhitektuuri keskus. Nüüdseks on meie meeskond kasvanud kuueliikmeliseks, kuid meie tegemistes löövad tegusalt kaasa ka head muuseumikolleegid.

Aastatel 2007–2015 tegutsesime kultuuriministeeriumi poolt kinnitatud arengukava alusel, mis andis selged tegevussuunad. Meie eesmärgiks oli toona suhteliselt vähe tähelepanu pälvinud maaehitiste ja –maastike uurimine ning nende väärtuste esiletoomine, rehemajade registri loomine jms. Tänapäevase seisuga võib öelda, et märkimisväärses huvi tõususes meie ehitatud kultuuripärandi ja külamaastike vastu, samuti vanade majade korrastamise ja äraproovitud ehitustarkuste vastu on kindlasti ka meie panust. Jätkame rõõmuga oma tööd.



In 2007, a programme for the study and maintenance of Estonian rural architecture was launched at the Estonian Open Air Museum. In 2012, the implementers of this programme formed a separate unit under the name of the Centre of Rural Architecture of the Estonian Open Air Museum. Today our team consists of six members, yet other colleagues at the museum also contribute to our activities.

In the years 2007–2015, our work was based on the development plan authorised by the Ministry of Culture, which provided explicit lines of action. Our initial aim was to study rural architecture and rural landscapes that did not receive much attention at the time, and to highlight their values, as well as to compile a register of barn-dwellings, etc. Today we can say that our contribution has definitely served as one of the triggers for the remarkable rise of interest in our cultural heritage and village landscapes as well as renovation of old buildings and field-proven building skills – and we are willing to continue our work in this field.

Keskuse üheks olulisemaks tööloiguks on Eesti maaarhitektuuri uurimine. Me ei pööra tähelepanu pelgalt üksikutele hoonetele, vaid traditsioonilisele külamaastikule tervikuna, jälgides seal inimese tegevuse või tegevusetuse tagajärjel toimuvaid muutusi. Põhjalikke uuringuid oleme teostanud Vormsil, Vihula valla rannakülades ja Peipsi-äärsetes külades.

Sageli viime uurimistöö läbi koostöös rahvusparkide ja kõrgkoolidega. Oleme kõrgkoolidele toeks nii õppekavade sisu loomisel kui ka praktikabaasina, meie teadurid juhendavad ja oponentivad üliõpilaste teadustöid. Kaheksal korral toimunud üliõpilastele suunatud konverents „Vana küla uus elu“ on tänaseks kasvanud seminarisarjaks „Quo vadis, pärand?“ (koostöös Tallinna Ülikooliga).

Lisaks uuringutele ja teadustööle tegeleme 2008. aastast rehemajade (rehielamute) ning valla- ja koolimajade inventeerimisega. Muinsuskaitseameti kodulehelt leitavasse maaehituspärandi andmekogusse on tänaseks koondatud andmed 982 rehemaja, 270 vallamaja ja ligi 100 koolimaja kohta (kogu täieneb pidevalt).

Rahvusvahelise koostöö raames oleme juhtinud kahte INTERREG IVA Kesk-Läänemere programmist finantseeritavat projekti. „Tervislik ja energiasäästlik elukeskkond ajaloolistes elumajades“ (HEALTH) tegeles vanade taluhoonete sisekliima ja energiasäästlikkuse uurimise ning vastavate renoveerimislahenduste väljatöötamisega. „Puidu seen- ja mar-dikahjustused Läänemere saarte ja rannikuala hoonetes“ (FaBBi) tegeles biokahjustustega ehk maakeeli öelduna kõikvõimalike puitu la-gundavate seente ja putukatega. Koostööpartneriteks neis projektides olid Gotlandi (nüüd: Uppsala) Ülikool Rootsist, Aalto Ülikool Soomest,



Tallinna Tehni-kaülikool, Eesti Maaülikool, Harjumaa Muuseum ja Eesti Müko-loogiauuringute Keskus.



One of the most important spheres of work in our centre is research on Estonian vernacular architecture. We are interested not only in stand-alone buildings but also the traditional village landscape in its entirety, observing the changes that human activity or lack thereof has caused. We have undertaken comprehensive studies on Vormsi Island, in the coastal villages of Vihula rural community, and in villages in Lake Peipus area.

The centre often carries out research in collaboration with national parks and higher educational institutions. We support the latter in developing the content of their curricula and also as a training base; our researchers supervise and act as opponents to students' research papers.

In addition to research and studies, our expertise covers inventorying of barn-dwellings, schoolhouses, and community centres, which we have been doing since 2008.

Within the framework of international cooperation, we have been leading partners for two INTERREG IVA projects financed by the Central Baltic Sea programme. The aim of the project titled "Healthy and energy-efficient living in traditional rural houses" (HEALTH) was to give an overview of the problems concerned with the indoor climate and energy efficiency in traditional rural houses and to elaborate renovation solutions.

The project titled "Fungi and beetles in buildings on the islands of the Baltic Sea" (FaBBi) focused on biological damage, i.e. damage on wood caused by fungi and beetles. Our cooperation

partners in these projects were Gotland (now Uppsala) University in Sweden, Aalto University in Finland, Tallinn University of Technology, the Estonian University of Life Sciences, the Harjumaa Museum, and the Estonian Mycology Research Centre

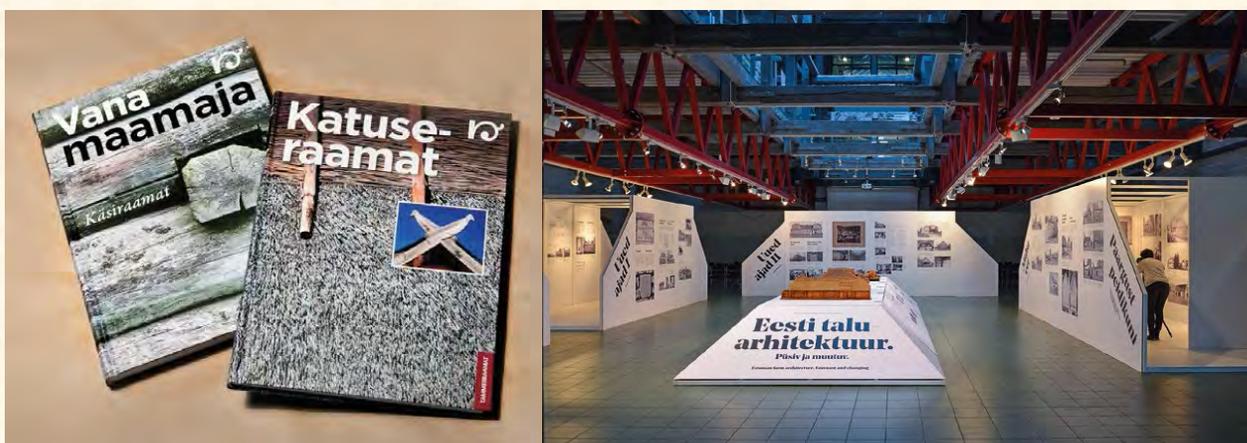


Ehitatud kultuuripärandi populariseerimine

Maaarhitektuuri keskuse teadurid on avaldanud oma tegevusest ja uuri-mistulemustest arvukalt artikleid nii eesti- kui välismaistes ajalehtedes, ajakirjades ja kogumikes. 2008. aastast anname ise välja Eesti Vaba-õhumuuseumi Toimetisi, praeguseks on seda artiklilogumikku ilmunud viis numbrit.

Koostöös Tammerraamatuga on huvilisteni jõudnud kaks praktilist käsiraamatut: Eesti muuseumide aastaauhinna pälvinud „Vana maama-ja“ (koostaja J. Metslang, 2012) ja „Katuseraamat“ (koostaja J. Metslang, 2016). Lastele mõeldes sündis värvimisraamat „Rehemaja saamisluugu“ (autorid M. Laht, M. Tamjärv, A. Mark, 2016).

Kõik meie näitused on tehtud eesmärgiga näidata neid võimalikult paljudes Eestimaa paikades. Vaid meie suurimat väljapanekut – „Ees-ti taluarhitektuur. Püsiv ja muutuv“ (2014) – sai tehnilistel põhjustel eksponeerida ainult Tallinnas, Pärnus ja Narvas. Kümne aasta jooksul koostatud 13 näitusest on enim rännanud „Hääbumise ilu“ (2009), „Maa ümber mere“ (2010), „Loodusjõud maamaja sees ja ümber“ (2011) ja „Moodne rehemaja. Arhailise ruumi uuestisünd“ (2012).



Advocating built heritage

Researchers of the Centre of Rural Architecture have extensively published articles on their work and research results in newspapers, journals, and collections both in Estonia and abroad. Since 2008 we have been publishing the transactions of the Estonian Open Air Museum, of which five issues have come out.

In cooperation with the Tammerraamat Publishing House, two practical handbooks for house owners have reached the reader: Vana maamaja (Old rural house), compiled by J. Metslang, which was published in 2012 and was awarded the annual prize of Estonian museums, and Katuseraamat (All about roofs), compiled by the same researcher, published in 2016. There is also a colouring book for children, Rehemaja saamisluugu (How the barn-dwelling was born), co-authored by M. Laht, M. Tamjärv, and A. Mark, which came out in 2016.

All our exhibitions have been arranged with the aim of showing them in as many places in Estonia as possible. It was only our most extensive exhibition – “Estonian farm architecture: Constant and changing” (2014) – that for technical reasons could be staged only in Tallinn, Pärnu, and Narva (Fig. ↑). Of the thirteen exhibitions staged during the past decade, Hääbumise ilu (The beauty of fading, 2009), Maa ümber mere (Land around the sea, 2010), Loodusjõud maamaja sees ja ümber (Forces of nature inside and outside of Estonian rural houses, 2011), and Moodne rehemaja: Arhailise ruumi uuestisünd (Modern barn-dwelling: Revival of an archaic space, 2012) have travelled most extensively.

Avalikkuse teadlikkuse tõstmine

Kultuuripärandi aastal (2013) korraldasime koostöös Muinsuskaitse- ameti ja teiste muuseumidega Pärändiralli – kultuuripärandit tutvus-tava ürituste sarja, mis jõudis igasse maakonda vähemalt ühel korral. Kokku toimus 19 üritust ning ralliauto läbis Eestimaa teedel ca 5500 km. Pärändiralli pärjati Eesti muuseumide aastaauhinnaga.



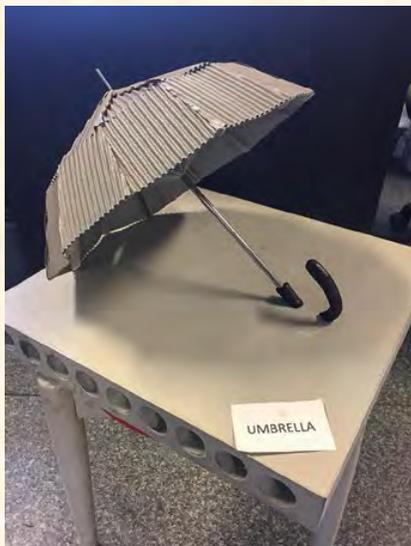
Juba viiel korral oleme olnud säästva eluviisi ja pärandehituse fes-tivali Ökomäss kaaskorraldajaks (peakorraldaja SRIK), viies seal läbi eri-nevaid koolitusi ja seminare. 2013. aastal kuulutasime Ökomässul välja eterniidile monumendi loomise konkursi, et tunnustada paljukirjutud katusekattematerjali, mis on ometigi tõhusalt aidanud sajanditevanust maaehituspärandit säilitada (võidutöö →).

Kümne aasta jooksul on valminud mitmed õppevideod – „Laastu-talgud“ (2009) laastukatuse loomisest, FaBBi projekti raames „Puidu seenkahjustused hoonetes“, „Puidu putukakahjustused hoonetes“ ja „Puidu seen- ja putukakahjustuste töötlusmeetodid hoonetes“ (2013) ning koostöös OÜ Antiigiveebiga „Egon Kochi maja akende restaureerimine“ (2013).

2014. aastal korraldasime Narva-Jõesuus rahvusvahelise kultuuri-pärandi dokumenteerimise laagri VERNADOC Estonia, millest võttis osa 12 huvilist maailma erinevaist paigust. Laagri läbiviija Joosep Metslang pälvis selle eest Eesti muuseumide aastaauhinna.

Raising public awareness

In 2013 – the Year of Cultural Heritage – we organised, in cooperation with the National Heritage Board and other museums, the Heri-tage Rally – a series of events introducing our cultural heritage, which visited each county at least once. In total, there were nineteen events, and the rally car drove ca 5,500 km on Estonian roads. The Heritage Rally recei-ved the annual award of Estonian museums.



Our centre has been a co-organiser of Ökomäss (Ecomess), a festival dedicated to sustainable way of life and built heritage (the main organiser is the Information Centre for Sustainable Ren-ovation) already for five times, providing different trainings and seminars. In 2013, we launched a competition for a monument to asbestos cement, to recognise the excessively cursed roofing material, which, nevertheless, has turned out to be efficient in the preservation of centuries-old rural built heritage (Fig. ↓ winner of the competition).

Throughout the past decade we have completed several training videos about making shingle roofs (2009), about fungi- and beetle-induced damage in buildings, as well as about

fungi- and beetle-induced damage processing methods in buildings within the framework of the FaBBi project (2013), and about the renovation of windows in Egon Koch's dwell-ling house in collaboration with Antiigiveeb (2013).

In 2014 we organised the VERNADOC Estonia International Cultural Heritage Documentation Camp in Narva-Jõesuu, which brought to Estonia twelve participants from different parts of the world. Joosep Metslang, the organiser of the camp, received the an-nual award of Estonian museums for the event (Fig. ↑).



Meistrikursuste, seminaride ja teabepäevade korraldamine

Aastatel 2008–2016 on toimunud ca 250 praktilist koolitust, seminari ja teabepäeva ca 10 300 osalejale.

Praktiliste õppepäevade teemad vahelduvad. Alustasime aedade ehitamise, palkehitud ja akende restaureerimisega. Viimasel ajal pa-kub suuremat huvi reheahjude ja kivimüüride ehitamine ja taastamine, looduslike värvide ja krohvide valmistamine jpm.

Populaarseimaks ürituseks võib pidada Vana maamaja päeva, mis toimub kaks korda aastas ja alati täismajale.

Võime olla uhked, et aastatel 2008–2014 majaomanikele suunatud praktiliste koolituste läbiviimise eest omistati Maarhitektuuri keskusele 2015. aastal Euroopa Liidu Kultuuripärandi / Europa Nostra Auhindade *Grand Prix* koolituste ja teadlikkuse tõstmise kategoorias (auhinnatsere-moonia Eesti Vabaõhumuuseumis 17. septembril 2015 →).



Master courses, seminars, and information days

In the period from 2008 to 2016, we have organised ca 250 practical trainings, seminars, and information days for approximately 10,300 participants.

Topics for practical trainings vary. We started with fence-building, log buildings, and resto-ration of windows. Recently people have become more interested in the building and renovation of barn ovens and stone walls, making of natural paints and plasters, etc.

The most popular event is the Day of Old Rural House, which takes place twice a year and always enjoys a full house.

We can take a pride in the fact that in 2015 the Centre of Rural Architecture was awarded the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Award in the category of training and awareness-raising for the programme of practical trainings for the owners of old rural buil-dings in Estonia (local award ceremony at Estonian Open Air Museum, September 17 2015 ↓).



Majaomanike nõustamine

Vanade majade omanike ehitusalase nõustamisega alustasime juba 2008. aastal, kuid eriti aktiivselt läks töö käima 2015. aastal, mil moo-dustasime koos 11 partneriga nõustamisvõrgustiku maamajade omani-kele. 2016. aasta aprillist on veebiaadressilt www.maamaja.eu võimalik leida oma kodule lähim pärandehituse nõustaja ning saada vajalikku teavet teemakohaste koolituste ja kirjanduse kohta.

Koostöös Harjumaa Muuseumiga andsime 2013. aastal välja tea-betrükise „Väärtused vanas majas“ (veebiväljaanne ka inglise keeles) ning koostöös MTÜ Vanaajamajaga ilmus 2016. aastal teavik „Näiteid palkmajade taastamisest“ (koostaja M. Palolill).



Counselling of house owners

To a certain extent, we started architectural counselling for the owners of old houses already in 2008, but it gained full swing in 2015, when we established a network of counsellors for the owners of old rural houses, in collaboration with eleven partners. In April 2016, we launched a website www.maamaja.eu, which enables the house owners to easily find a counsellor closest to their home and retrieve necessary information about trainings and published sources on relevant topics.

*In 2013, in cooperation with the Harjumaa Museum, we published an information brochure *Väärtused vanas majas* (Values in an old rural house), an online version of which is also available in English, and in cooperation with the NGO Vanaajamaja a publication titled *Näiteid palkmaja-de taastamisest* (Examples of renovated log houses, compiled by M. Palolill) came out in 2016.*

Partnerid

2016. aastast jätkab Maaarhitektuuri keskus senist tegevust, laiendades partnerite koostöövõrgustikku. Soovime pakkuda järjest suuremale huvilisteringile niihästi teoreetilisi teadmisi meie ehitatud kultuuripärandist kui ka praktilisi oskusi.

Partners

Since 2016, the Centre of Rural Architecture has continued its former activities, expanding its partners' cooperation network. We would like to offer both practical skills and theoretical knowledge about our built heritage to the gradually increasing circle of those interested in these issues.

Aalto-yliopisto
Ajakiri Pööning
Algatus Maale elama
Alo Peebo
OÜ Antiigiveeb
OÜ Disainistuudio
Eesti Arhitektuurimuuseum
EKA Restaureerimise ja muinsuskaitse osakond
EMÜ Metsandus- ja maaehitusinstituut
Harjumaa Muuseum
Keskonnaamet
OÜ Küüp
OÜ Maakivist
Mart Keskküla
MTÜ Muhu Pärandikool
Muinsuskaitseamet
OÜ Pead
OÜ Pürest
OÜ Puuring
Rannarahva Muuseum
Rannarootsi muuseum
OÜ Saviukumaja
MTÜ Säästva Renoveerimise Infokeskus
MTÜ Säästva Renoveerimise Infokeskuse Paide Ühendus
OÜ Säästvad Ehituslahendused
TTÜ Ehituse ja arhitektuuri instituut
TLÜ Humanitaarteaduste instituut
OÜ Tammerraamat
TÜ Narva kolledž
TÜ Viljandi Kultuuriakadeemia
Rahvusliku ehituse eriala
MTÜ Vanaajamaja
OÜ Weel
MTÜ Vana ja Väärt
Uppsala universitet - Campus Gotland
Yrkeshögskolan Novia



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www.evm.ee

maarahitektuur.blogspot.com.ee

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maamaja.eu

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8.1 GCI BULLETIN

Hossam Mahdy

GCI BULLETIN FEBRUARY

OTHER NEWS

Conservation Guest Scholars

We welcome three new [Conservation Guest Scholars](#) to the GCI. Sanchita Balachandran of the Johns Hopkins Archaeological Museum, independant scholar Hossam Mahmoud Mahdy, and Christina Wallace from the Presidio Trust.



8.2 RURAL ARCHITECTURE: Analysis and evaluation

Nelson Melero

Introduction to the book **ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS. DATA RECORDING, GRADING, AND PRELIMINARY DOCUMENTATION FOR INTERVENTION OF CONSERVATION.**

February 9th to 19th, 2017, XXVI Havana Book Fair. Cuba

On February 10th; Nelson Melero Lazo, architect and CIAV member, introduced his book to public attention, within the activities scheduled for the 2017 Havana Book Fair. The presentation was held on the wooden pavement street, in front of the Palacio de los Capitanes Generales, in the colonial Plaza de Armas.

The presentation began with a speech by Mario Cremata, director of Editorial Boloña, from the Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad.

After that, Arch. Victor Marin, who wrote the prologue for the book, and has been the author's colleague and a public advocate for the conservation of cultural heritage in Cuba, Latin America and the Caribbean for years, began his speech by praising the legacy of Arch Carlos J. Dunn¹; the author's work; the huge contribution to the study and safeguard of the Cuban cultural heritage of the National Center of Conservation, Restoration, and Museology (CENCREM); the San Gerónimo College of Havana, that promoted, with the Editorial Boloña; and the publication of this book, which will be an important educational contribution, in creating new tools and points of view, for the safeguard and management of our cultural heritage.

After Marin's participation, the author expressed his special gratefulness to the San Gerónimo College, main promoter of the publication; to Arch. Victor Marin; to the Editorial Boloña, its editor and its designer; and to all his friends and colleagues, who witnessed this special moment, after four decades of intense labor in the preservation and conservation of the architectural Cuban heritage; and finally, to the possibility of seeing the

¹ Arch. Carlos J. Dunn, or Charles for those of us who knew him well and worked with him, actively contributed, with his body of work, to the establishment of the principles by which this book stands.
(Author's Note)

book published in Cuba, after been issued in other Latin American countries.

There was great public affluence to the activity. Among other people, professors and students of the Architecture Faculty of the University of Havana, San Geronimo College staff members and administrators, and old colleagues from the CENCREM, whom the author had not seen in years. Many of Arch. Melero's students also attended.

This book brings specific procedures based on scientific techniques that are discussed through a systematic method, in order to approach interventions for the restoration and safeguard of architectural heritage.

CASA DE LAS
TEJAS
VERDES



Arquitectura *OnLine*

Nelson Melero Lazo

**SAGUA LA GRANDE. CONSIDERACIONES PARA
LA GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DE SU PATRIMONIO
ARQUITECTÓNICO Y URBANÍSTICO**



12



NOTA EDITORIAL*

En este No. 12 del Boletín Arquitectura On Line, ponemos a su consideración un texto del arquitecto Nelson Melero Lazo con una aproximación a los valores históricos culturales de una de las ciudades-patrimonio de la región central de Cuba: Sagua la Grande.

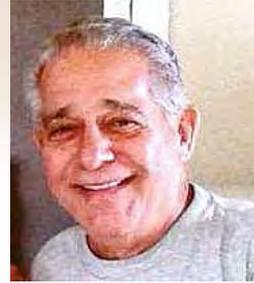
Nos acercaremos esta vez a descubrir la historia y los valores urbanos y ambientales de una ciudad relativamente pequeña, que entre los siglos XIX y XX gracias a su producción azucarera, erigió algunos edificios públicos y privados de valores arquitectónicos singulares. Se le suman al sitio los paisajes naturales que aportan la presencia de su río.

Sagua, con un patrimonio arraigado en el imaginario de su población local, padece lo que muchos asentamientos cubanos: el pecado de su localización desconectada de los circuitos turísticos nacionales.

El colega Melero Lazo, uno de nuestros arquitectos en activo más premiados por sus trabajos académicos y de investigación, así como por su apreciable ejecutoria en proyectos y obras, honra nuestra publicación al entregarnos esta breve mirada a un sitio patrimonial el cual merece mucho mayor atención y planes reales para su desarrollo.



RESUMEN BIOGRÁFICO



Nelson Melero Lazo. La Habana (1945).

Arquitecto. Graduado en el Instituto Superior Politécnico José Antonio Echeverría (CUJAE), 1976. Especialista en Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural del Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología (CENCREM) desde 1977 hasta 2007. Especialista en Conservación Arquitectónica (ICCROM, Roma, 1984). Maestría en Conservación y Rehabilitación del Patrimonio, ISPJAE (1996).

Trabajó en 43 proyectos, destacándose la Restauración del Castillo de San Severino, Matanzas, 2003; Plan de Revitalización del Centro Histórico de Cartagena de Indias, Colombia (2010); Diagnóstico arquitectónico del Salón Son del Perú, Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas, Venezuela (2012); Proyecto de Restauración del Palacio de la Proclamación de Cartagena de Indias, (2014).

Mantiene una fructífera actividad docente: Profesor Auxiliar en la Facultad Arquitectura (ISPJAE), Maestría de Conservación y Rehabilitación del Patrimonio Construido (Instituto Superior de Arte), en el Colegio San Jerónimo de La Habana. Ha impartido cursos, talleres, maestrías en Cuba, México, Venezuela, Colombia, Trinidad Tobago, Suiza, Ecuador y República Dominicana. Experto Consultor de la Oficina Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe desde 2008.

Entre los premios y reconocimientos recibidos se destacan: Distinción por la Cultura Nacional (2006), Premio Nacional Vida y Obra de Arquitectura (UNAICC, 2008), Premio Anual del Comité Internacional de Arquitectura Vernácula (ICOMOS, 2012) y Premio Obra Científica, Universidad de La Habana (2017).

Autor de libros y artículos en publicaciones de Cuba, Argentina, Italia, Venezuela, España, Ecuador, México, Colombia y Estados Unidos. Miembro de la UNAICC, la UNEAC, el ICOMOS, el DOCOMOMO, la Comisión Nacional de Monumentos, de la Cátedra Gonzalo de Cárdenas de Arquitectura Vernácula y el Comité Científico Internacional de Arquitectura Vernácula de ICOMOS (CIAV).



ARTÍCULO

SAGUA LA GRANDE. CONSIDERACIONES PARA LA GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DE SU PATRIMONIO ARQUITECTÓNICO Y URBANÍSTICO.

ANTECEDENTES DEL SITIO

Se dice que el nombre Sagua es una voz indígena que significa “lugar de aguas” y que constituye una variante del vocablo del dialecto aruaco “caguas”, lo que parece tener cierta lógica por la relación tan importante que para este asentamiento tiene su cercanía y vinculación con el caudaloso río Sagua, el segundo más importante de Cuba y el tercero en longitud, en cuya margen se va a fundar la ciudad en el siglo XIX.

Los orígenes del surgimiento de esta ciudad se remontan al siglo XVIII, teniendo referencias de que ya en 1780 se inicia la explotación maderera en las inmediaciones de la hacienda Jumagua. Esta importante actividad económica empleaba precisamente la corriente del río para el trasiego de los bolos de madera y el traslado de mercancías desde el puerto de la Isabela de Sagua.

FUNDACIÓN DE LA VILLA DEL UNDOSO

El siglo XIX constituye el período colonial de mayor auge socioeconómico de Cuba, favorecido por un conjunto de cambios decisivos que permitieron el desarrollo de la industria azucarera cubana, principal renglón económico de la Isla que hacia mediados del siglo XIX alcanzó el 25% de la producción mundial, convirtiéndolo al país en su primer exportador. En la región occidental y central de Cuba (Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Sagua La Grande), se produce el 90 % del azúcar a nivel nacional.

La ciudad de la Inmaculada Concepción de Sagua La Grande fue fundada el 8 de diciembre de 1812 por Don Juan Caballero y la primera plaza (de Armas), se encuentra muy cercana al río y al sitio por donde se produjo el arribo de los colonizadores. Sagua es la cabecera del municipio de igual nombre y se encuentra localizada en la actual provincia central de Villa Clara, muy cercana a la costa norte, en una llanura entre la sierra de Jumagua y el mar.

El destacado poeta cubano Manuel de la Concepción Valdés (Plácido), la bautiza con el nombre de Villa del Undoso como tradicionalmente es también conocida, al parecer por las ondas que producían el viento sobre las aguas del ancho río.



Río Sagua

DESARROLLO Y ESPLENDOR DE LA CIUDAD EN EL SIGLO XIX

Hacia la década del cuarenta del siglo XIX, la industria azucarera se convierte en la principal actividad económica de la región, contribuyendo al auge y desarrollo de la ciudad. En la zona se van a asentar 26 ingenios a lo largo de las orillas del río Sagua, muchos de ellos movidos por máquinas de vapor.

Como una necesidad inducida por la pujante actividad agroindustrial azucarera de la zona, la construcción del ferrocarril Sagua-Santa Clara en 1856 constituirá otro factor importante del progreso económico de la región. La estación de ferrocarril de la ciudad fue construida en 1884 y se conserva funcionando en la actualidad,

ALGUNOS EXPONENTES DESTACADOS DEL PATRIMONIO ARQUITECTÓNICO DE SAGUA LA GRANDE

Muy relacionado con la construcción del ferrocarril estuvo José Eugenio Moré, Conde de Casa Moré, cuya residencia constituye un notable ejemplo de la arquitectura colonial doméstica sagüera de influencia neoclásica, vivienda de un solo nivel edificada en 1873, con planta alta parcial. A lo largo de su fachada principal se ubica un amplio portal enfrentado a la plaza que se apoya en nueve arcos de mediodiámetro y posee un jardín lateral.



Casa de José Eugenio Moré (1873)



ARTÍCULO

En el entorno se localizan otros importantes edificios como la iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción (1860), el antiguo Casino Español (1908), un destacado exponente del eclecticismo y el antiguo hotel Telégrafo.



Iglesia Inmaculada Concepción (1860)

En la parte posterior del parque de La Libertad se levanta en estado ruinoso el otrora elegante hotel Sagua, (principios de siglo XX), cuyo nivel se comparaba con los de la capital del país.

La arquitectura colonial se caracteriza por el predominio de los motivos decorativos neoclásicos, ejecutados con delicadeza y refinamiento, cuya transición al siglo XX se produce a través de un particular eclecticismo que le brinda gran coherencia ambiental y arquitectónica a todo el centro histórico.



Vista general de Sagua (desde la Iglesia)

Se conservan lucetas de vidrios de colores y rejas en las fachadas y en muchos de los espacios interiores de las viviendas, sobre todo en los cierres de las galerías de los patios como ocurre en el interesante edificio colonial que hoy ocupa el Museo de la Música.

El puente de hierro El Triunfo construido en 1905 facilitó a la villa extenderse hacia el otro lado de ese límite natural que constituía el río; permitiendo la continuación de la calle Martí, principal arteria de Sagua, hacia esta ampliación de la ciudad. Esta estructura centenaria es una obra ingenieril que forma parte del patrimonio industrial de nuestro país aún hoy en pleno uso y constituye un símbolo de Sagua reconocido por todos sus habitantes.



Puente El Triunfo (1905)

El estilo Art Nouveau tiene en Sagua uno de los más completos exponentes del país, el palacio Arenas (1918), de sobria fachada y valiosos espacios interiores.



Palacio Arenas (1919). Arcos lobulados y decoraciones murales interiores

Teniendo en cuenta los destacados valores de la herencia cultural tangible e intangible con que cuenta la ciudad de Sagua La Grande, su centro histórico recibió la condición de Monumento Nacional en el año 2011.



ARTÍCULO

LA ARQUITECTURA DE MADERA

Sagua La Grande posee uno de los repertorios más amplios y variados de arquitectura en madera de los siglos XIX y XX de nuestro país. Construcciones de altos puntales, con elegantes decoraciones en los vanos de puertas y ventanas que repiten motivos similares a los que decoran los edificios de mampostería. En muchos casos aparecen portales, un elemento poco frecuente en la ciudad actual, reminiscencia de la arquitectura fundacional. Muy interesante resultan las cornisas sobre las que descansa el vuelo del tejado, a veces apoyadas sobre cartelas de variadas soluciones que incluyen motivos zoomorfos. La tradicional herrería sagüera está presente con muy disímiles dibujos cerrando los vanos de las fachadas en madera.



Viviendas vernáculas, S. XIX

LEGADO CULTURAL

Sagua La Grande posee un importante catálogo de arquitectura colonial del siglo XIX y republicana del siglo XX en el que se incluyen exponentes vernáculos, neoclásicos, eclécticos, art nouveau y neogóticos asociados a una destacada tradición sociocultural y política de figuras relevantes que forman parte del patrimonio intangible sagüero. Entre ellos se encuentran: Emilio Núñez, Francisco Peraza y José Luis Robau, generales de nuestras guerras de independencia; Jorge Mañach, escritor, periodista y ensayista; los destacados músicos Rodrigo Prats, Ramón Solís, Enrique González Mantici y Antonio Machín; el notable médico Joaquín Albarrán y el gran pintor Wifredo Lam.



Casa natal del pintor Wifredo Lam

SAGUA Y EL UNDOSO

Sagua, lugar de aguas; Sagua, villa del Undoso; Sagua, ciudad y río. Sagua debe volver su rostro al río y potenciar las enormes posibilidades que tiene en sus orillas este lugar al que históricamente ha estado tan ligada natural, económica y culturalmente.

El crecimiento urbano de la ciudad a comienzos del siglo XX se había extendido al otro lado del río y la villa fue capaz de trasponer y superar este límite impuesto por la naturaleza, que tuvo siempre una importancia y un protagonismo en su surgimiento y desarrollo socioeconómico, incorporándolo plenamente a la vida de la urbe y de sus habitantes, acondicionando en sus orillas algunas instalaciones recreativas, gastronómicas y culturales, muchas de las cuales en la actualidad han desaparecido o presentan malas condiciones en sus estructuras y equipamiento. El río es un elemento potenciador y dinamizador a tener en cuenta en los planes de manejo y gestión de Sagua La Grande, pero a la vez es también una amenaza permanente por los riesgos de inundación que puede provocar y que de hecho a lo largo de la vida citadina le ha causado grandes afectaciones. Este aspecto debe ser tenido muy en cuenta en los proyectos futuros que se propongan.

En la actualidad en el mundo se han trabajado proyectos para la recuperación de frentes de agua,



ARTÍCULO

tanto fluviales como en bordes marinos. Existen experiencias en ciudades latinoamericanas que han recuperado su relación con los ríos a las cuales están vinculadas. La Ronda del río Sinú en Montería y los Parques del Río en Medellín, ambos en Colombia y el Paseo del Río Las Guayas en Guayaquil, Ecuador, son proyectos a diferentes escalas, en los que se han rescatado para uso de los habitantes de estas ciudades espacios públicos para el descanso, la protección de la flora y la fauna, el ejercicio físico, la recreación, los juegos, los servicios gastronómicos, culturales, de transporte, entre otros, que pueden servir como referencia para una propuesta de recuperación del río Sagua.



Ronda del río Sinú en Montería, Colombia

PRINCIPALES CAUSAS DEL DETERIORO DEL PATRIMONIO DE SAGUA

- No es un área favorecida por los planes de desarrollo turístico, sector económico priorizado que constituye una de las principales fuentes de ingresos del país,
- la falta de mantenimiento que por más de 50 años ha existido en las edificaciones, muchas de ellas ejecutadas entre la segunda mitad del siglo XIX y el primer cuarto del siglo XX, algunas de las cuales aún conservan un alto grado de integridad,
- el incumplimiento de las regulaciones urbanísticas y la falta de los instrumentos prácticos de control,
- la aún escasa conciencia ciudadana que ocasiona cierta desidia social,
- la falta de recursos económicos y materiales requeridos para intervenirlo y recuperarlo, en particular la madera.

No es posible lograr una recuperación social si antes no se logra la transformación física y ambiental del entorno ciudadano.

ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES PARA LA GESTIÓN DEL CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE SAGUA LA GRANDE

El municipio cuenta con un pequeño equipo técnico de conservación del patrimonio que conoce y maneja su territorio y el patrimonio bajo su responsabilidad, con estudios y propuestas a desarrollar pero sin recursos para llevarlas a vías de hecho. Resulta fundamental el reforzamiento y la ampliación de su estructura institucional para que pueda desempeñar de forma efectiva las tareas y responsabilidades asignadas, otorgándole el reconocimiento de entidad líder para la gestión del centro histórico, la condición jurídica legal especial y la capacidad material para planificar integralmente su desarrollo.

Es necesario implementar mecanismos económicos de gestión a partir de las experiencias existentes en algunos centros históricos cubanos y de otras prácticas internacionales; estudiar la creación de mecanismos locales impositivos a entidades presentes en el territorio que permitan la obtención de recursos económicos a emplearse en la conservación del patrimonio edificado, elementos de atracción y que dan un valor añadido a la gestión urbana.

La cercanía y relación de Sagua La Grande con el puerto de Isabela de Sagua y la cayería de la costa norte de la provincia de Villa Clara (un importante polo turístico nacional en desarrollo), posibilita incorporarla dentro de un itinerario turístico cultural que incluya zonas urbanas de valor patrimonial, muchas de las cuales ostentan la condición de Monumentos Nacionales como Santa Clara, Remedios y Caibarien, lo que le facilitaría beneficiarse de las oportunidades que se le brindan a este sector priorizado en los planes económicos nacionales.

La restauración y rehabilitación de la red hotelera de la ciudad – totalmente deficitaria- favorecerá no solo la recuperación de este servicio, con un carácter particular y personalizado, sino también la del fondo edilicio de alto valor patrimonial, lo que coadyuvaría a mejorar la imagen urbana y arquitectónica del centro histórico.

Es necesario instrumentar un plan de divulgación para todas las esferas de la sociedad, que den a conocer los elementos del legado cultural de la ciudad, pertenecientes a todos los que en ella viven, la usan y la disfrutan. Ello debe incluir a todo el



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sistema de enseñanza, las instituciones culturales y sociales, utilizando todos los medios de comunicación disponibles. Si no sensibilizamos y hacemos participe a la comunidad en el cuidado y conservación del patrimonio y lo hacemos sentir suyo, todos los proyectos que se realicen terminarán siendo acciones fallidas.

La población sagüera sigue muy vinculada a su río con un alto sentimiento de pertenencia, a pesar de su situación actual de alta contaminación y la carencia de equipamiento que permita su uso adecuado. Su recuperación y transformación es necesaria e imprescindible como un espacio público y ambiental que no puede ser visto como una barrera, sino como un ente estructurador e integrador entre los ciudadanos y el medioambiente. Su rescate debe ser una acción concertada y asesorada con las entidades nacionales que tienen a su cargo la protección de la naturaleza. Deberá realizarse su limpieza y dragado, eliminando los agentes contaminantes. La reforestación de sus márgenes con especies autóctonas contribuirá a mejorar la calidad del aire y a la recuperación de la fauna, convirtiéndolo en un corredor biótico. Sus orillas deberán dotarse de instalaciones de recreación, lúdicas, gastronómicas, paseos peatonales, ciclo vías, actividades náuticas, canopy y parques temáticos sobre temas de la naturaleza, la flora y la fauna.

Corresponde a las instituciones locales buscar opciones que con el apoyo provincial, nacional y la colaboración internacional, permitan enfrentar el reto del rescate y la preservación de esta memoria histórica de un alto valor cultural que pertenece a toda la nación.

Nelson Melero Lazo
La Habana, mayo de 2017

Nota. El presente artículo es un resumen de la ponencia presentada en el XI Seminario Internacional de Conservación del Patrimonio de la RED Historia de la Arquitectura y Conservación del Patrimonio (HA4COP) "GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL. CIUDAD, ARQUITECTURA, NATURALEZA Y SOCIEDAD", realizado en la ciudad de Santo Domingo, República Dominicana del 9 al 14 de noviembre de 2015.

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El guardapolvo, de gran diversidad dentro del neoclasicismo de la ciudad



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Gran Hotel Sagua

8.3 "LIVING AND VIRTUAL VISITING EUROPEAN WORLD HERITAGE"

Mariana Correia

Dear CIAV colleagues and friends,

I wish you all the best for 2017!

Last year, Escola Superior Gallaecia (ESG), as project leader, with the partnership of the University of Florence (UNIFI) and of the Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV) won the funding for the European project 3dPast project: "Living and virtual visiting European World Heritage".

The project will be developed from 2016 to 2020, under the framework of the Creative Programme from the European Union, with the collaboration of WHEAP-UNESCO, and the support of ICOMOS-ISCEAH, ICOMOS-CIAV, and UNESCO-Chair of Earthen Architecture.

The main key-idea is to identify and value tangible and intangible knowledge from local populations living in vernacular architecture from World Heritage sites. The aim is to enhance this outstanding heritage, in a digital and multimedia way, crossing it with a creative component, to be able to reach new audiences. All the outputs resulting from the project will be available for free download. More information is available at: www.esg.pt/3dpast

Any organization, institution or researcher will be most welcome, if interested to collaborate on the project in an active way (even though, there is no extra funding available). World Heritage sites in Europe will be the base for the development of the main content, but other WH sites or villages across the World, can be associated too.

Best wishes,
Mariana Correia

Prof. Mariana Correia
PhD, Msc, DPEA-Terre, Arch. Dip.
ESG President of the Board of Directors
marianacorreia@esg.pt

9.1 VERNACULAR EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE

Conference

International Conference on Vernacular Earthen Architecture, Conservation and Sustainability SOSTierra 2017 | 3rd VerSus | 3rd ResTAPIA - 14-16 of September 2017 Valencia - SPAIN

Dear all,

Universitat Politècnica de València and **Instituto de Restauración del Patrimonio** have the pleasure to invite you to participate on the Vernacular Earthen Architecture, Conservation and Sustainability International Conference **SOSTierra2017 | 3rd VerSus | 3rd ResTAPIA**, which will take place in Valencia, Spain, from the 14th to the 16th of September 2017.

Abstracts can be submitted until the **1st of October 2016**, at sostierra2017@gmail.com

Abstract structure and example of abstract format are available at:

<http://sostierra2017.blogs.upv.es/templates/>

The Organizing Committee of **SOSTierra2017 | 3rd VerSus | 3rd ResTAPIA** is pleased to inform that **CRC/Balkema, Taylor & Francis** group will publish the proceedings of the International Conference.

Aegis:

ICOMOS-ISCEAH. International Council on Monuments and Sites - International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage

ICOMOS-CIAV. International Council on Monuments and Sites - International Committee of Vernacular Architecture

ICOMOS-ISCARSAH. International Council on Monuments and Sites - International Scientific Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage

Chair UNESCO. Earthen Architecture, Building Cultures & Sustainable Development
PROTERRA. Iberian-American Network on Earthen Architecture and Construction

Topics:

Topic 1: Vernacular earthen architecture.

Topic 2: Rehabilitation of vernacular earthen architecture.

Topic 3: Contemporary earthen architecture.

Topic 4: Restoration of monumental earthen architecture. 3rd ResTapia (International Conference on Rammed Earth Conservation).

Topic 5: Lessons from vernacular heritage for a sustainable contemporary architecture. 3rd VerSus (International Conference on Vernacular Heritage, Sustainability and Earthen Architecture).

Topic 6: Structural analysis of vernacular architecture.

Contribution:

- To enhance the disciplinary scope and the state of the art of **vernacular and earthen architecture** research;
- To have a relevant contribution to knowledge regarding materials & constructive techniques, cultural heritage & building cultures, territory & environmental adaptation, energy efficiency & sustainable design, natural hazards & risk mitigation, education & research focus;
- To encourage academic and scientific research collaboration on vernacular and earthen architecture, while contributing to the improvement of the built environment.
- To contribute to sustainable development at national and international levels.
- To strength the exchange and discussion concerning the achievements learnt on the disciplinary area;
To contribute to the reflection regarding the future for vernacular and earthen architecture in today's world of rapid global change.
- To discuss internationally, the research focus needed to strengthen the scientific area;
- To establish methods and strategies to meet to respond to nowadays challenges.

Language for abstracts and papers: English

Languages for oral presentation: English and Spanish

Information available at: <http://sostierra2017.blogs.upv.es/>

Thank you in advance for the dissemination of the International Conference on Vernacular Earthen Architecture, Conservation and Sustainability International Conference **SOSTierra2017 | 3rd VerSus | 3rd ResTAPIA**

Best regards,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee

Camilla Mileto and Fernando Vegas, Universitat Politècnica de Valencia (Coord.)

SOSTierra2017 Organizing Committee

Silk Roads Heritage

Serial Transnational Nomination For World Heritage List of Silk Roads

Транснациональная Номинация Шелкового пути В список всемирного наследия

丝绸之路跨国系列申遗遗产地

Site of Bashbaliq City

Территория города Башбалик

北庭故城遗址



Bashbaliq city (Beiting in Chinese) used to be the largest city on the Tian-shan Northern Route of the Silk Roads and a major military, political, and transport center in the area north of Tian-shan Mountains. It was the seat of government of Ting Prefecture, Beiting Protectorate, and the Beiting Military Governor ("Jie Du Shi") in Tang Dynasty. In the 9th century, the Uyghur tribe used to take Beiting as their base for their westward expansion. After establishing their capital in Qocho, they made Beiting the alternate capital. It was also an important political center in Yuan Dynasty, with military and administrative posts set here by the Yuan Central Government. The Site of Bashbaliq City (Beiting City) witnessed how the Tang emperors administered the border areas to support the interchange along the Silk Roads, how the Uyghur and other tribes developed, as well as how the urban cultures, architecture, Buddhism, and the cultures of various ethnicities spread along the Silk Roads.

Древний город Бэй Тин является самым большим городом в северном предгорном районе Восточного Тянь-Шань на ВШП, а также важным военно-политическим и транспортным центром к северу Тянь-Шань в 7-14 веках. Во времена династии Тан, здесь находятся правительство области Тин, правительство и учреждение генерал-губернаторов (цзедуши) Бэй Тин. В 9 веке уйгурские принимали Бэй Тин как их база для западного расширения. Они установили столицу в городе Гаочан, в то же время сделали Бэй Тин запасной столицей. Этот город тоже очень важный во времена династии Юань, здесь установили учреждение военных губернаторов и орган цзяньсы (орган по военным делам). Древний город Бэй Тин свидетельствовал как приграничные способы (например, установил учреждение генерал-губернаторов) династии Тан обеспечивали культурный обмен на ВШП, а также уйгурскую цивилизацию древних западных районов. Кроме того, этот город ещё показал культуру городов, строительную технику, культуру буддизма, обмен и распространение многонациональной культуры на ВШП.

北庭故城是公元7-14世纪丝绸之路东天山北麓的第一大中心城镇,是天山以北地区的重要军政中心和交通枢纽。曾是唐代庭州、北庭都护府、北庭节度使的治所。公元9世纪回鹘族曾以北庭为根据地向西域发展,并在定都高昌后以此为陪都。元代亦称别失八里,设北庭都元帅府和别失八里宣慰司。北庭故城见证了唐帝国“都护府”等边疆管理模式及其对丝绸之路文化交流的保障,见证了古代西域地区高昌回鹘等文明,展现了丝绸之路沿线有关城市文化、建筑技术、佛教和多民族文化的交流与传播。

ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CENTER XI'AN

Autumn

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22th Issue

Newsletter

Бюллетень

简报

Serial Transnational Nomination For
World Heritage of Silk Roads

Транснациональная серийная номинация Шелкового пути
в Список всемирного наследия

丝绸之路跨国系列申遗

Cover Photograph: Morgan Grottoes, Luoyi

ICOMOS International Conservation Center - Xi'an
ICOMOS Международный Центр охраны-Сиань
国际古迹遗址理事会西安国际保护中心



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9.3 BLUE SHIELD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

13-15 September 2017 in Vienna, Austria

Dear ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committee Presidents,

This is to inform you that the General Assembly of the Blue Shield, together with a Scientific Conference on the concerns of the Blue Shield, will be held from 13-15 September in Vienna, Austria, hosted by the Austrian Blue Shield. If you have a National Blue Shield Committee in your country – we encourage you to please make sure they know the dates and organise representation if possible. The theme of the conference and practical information will be posted in March/April – we will circulate what we receive on this listserve. ICOMOS international will be represented by Mr Bijan Rouhani (ICORP) who is our current representative on the Blue Shield Board.

9.4 ICAHM ANNUAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE

"Sub-Saharan Africa and International Trade Routes",
Tanzania, 2017.

Call for Papers. Deadline for abstracts 1 June

The theme for the 2017 Conference is: Sub-Saharan Africa and International Trade Routes. The emphasis of this meeting will be on: Trade routes to and from Sub-Saharan Africa to the rest of the world, the Africa Initiative, the Conservation and Sustainable use of Paleoanthropological Sites, Digital Technologies in AHM and World Heritage Sites as Sources for Sustainable Development.

For more information and to register for the conference please visit our conference.

website:http://icahm.icomos.org/tanzania_home.html.

9.5 THE GARDEN HERITAGE



International Council on
Monuments and Sites

Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites

The National Heritage Institute and ICOMOS / IFLA International Conference

The Garden Heritage (Restoration – Care – Presentation)

Prague and Kromeriz, Czech Republic, September 21–24, 2017

Call for papers

Twenty years after the last event, the International conference of the National Heritage Institute and ICOMOS/IFLA returns to the Czech Republic. Numerous historic gardens have been successfully restored since the last conference. However, there are still serious issues and difficulties concerning many heritage sites. For these reasons, we should like to invite professional gardeners and landscape architects, and also all people interested in the history and current situation of historical gardens and parks, to discuss these issues. Therefore, we invite our colleagues from all over the world to share good practice in the garden care and presentation once the demanding restoration work is done, and also to share latest information on garden archaeology, historic documents and other sources of knowledge.

The discussion will focus on the three main topics, related to historic gardens and parks, their future and possibilities of the inadequate preservation, as well as modern forms of their use and presentation.

Discussed topics

1. Restoration – (Towards the sustainability after the restoration, Garden management plan)
2. Care – (Research and application, Ornamental gardens)
3. Presentation – (Garden presentation, Garden interpretation)

Abstract submission

Abstracts (max. 400 words) are to be submitted in way of application form separately enclosed to the call for papers on **May 15, 2017** at the latest via the conference email gardenheritage.conferenceicomos@npu.cz



International Council on
Monuments and Sites
Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites

After we receive your presentation proposal, it moves to the evaluation step. All proposals will be reviewed between one to two weeks. Contributors whose proposals are selected will be asked to give an oral presentation (15–20 minutes) in Czech or English at the conference, computer and projector will be at disposal. Contributors are reminded of a requirement to attend and address the conference in person.

Conference language

Czech, English

Important dates

May 15, 2017 Deadline for submission of abstracts

May 30, 2017 Approval of abstracts

June 5, 2017 Final programme release

August 31, 2017 Final version of articles

March 3, 2017 Opening of registration

September 4, 2017 Closing of registration

General information

Entrance fee: 200 Euro (students: 100 Euro, speakers: free of charge)

Entrance fee includes – welcome drink, field visit: Prague historic gardens, lunch and transfer to Kromeriz via Brno (vila Stiassni guide tour), concert and glass of wine in the Flower Garden in Kromeriz, farewell reception

Accommodation is not a part of the entrance fee

If you have any question and require any additional information, please contact us at conference email: gardenheritage.conferenceicomos@npu.cz

9.6 CUBA JORNADAS 2017



PRIMERA COMUNICACIÓN.

XIV JORNADAS TÉCNICAS DE ARQUITECTURA VERNÁCULA 2017.

Auspiciada desde su creación en el 2002 por la Fundación Diego de Sagredo, ahora la Fundación Cárdenas de España y la Oficina del Historiador de la ciudad de La Habana, la Cátedra "Gonzalo de Cárdenas" de Arquitectura Vernácula anuncia la celebración de sus **XIV Jornadas Técnicas de Arquitectura Vernácula los días 20, 21, 22 y 23 de marzo de 2017**. Otros organismos como Empresa RESTAURA y Agencia de Viajes San Cristóbal coauspician el encuentro, que en esta oportunidad estará dedicado a la celebración de los **200 años de la fundación de Gibara** en la provincia de Holguín. No pasa inadvertida la lamentable situación que sufre la región más norte oriental del país, tras el paso del ciclón Matthew que asoló la primera villa fundada por los españoles en 1511, Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de Baracoa en la provincia de Guantánamo, que junto a la de Holguín fueron las más castigadas y ahora en pleno proceso de recuperación.

Se admitirán comunicaciones (15 minutos) y conferencias (45 minutos) relacionadas con lo vernáculo en sus distintas manifestaciones. Se recibirán solicitudes de participación hasta el **31 de enero de 2017** y los autores de los trabajos seleccionados para su exposición serán oportunamente informados. Los trabajos deben enviarse por vía electrónica a la Cátedra Gonzalo de Cárdenas de la Empresa RESTAURA.

En la inauguración se darán a conocer los resultados de los concursos de Fotografía 2016 y de Literatura y Comunicación 2016. Los extranjeros interesados en participar deben contactar además, con Agencia de Viajes San Cristóbal SA. Se puede participar como ponente u oyente pagando la cuota de inscripción correspondiente, que cubrirá las actividades colaterales del programa científico.

La Habana, 1 noviembre de 2016.

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