

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

ICOMOS

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES

NEWSLETTER CIAV

International Scientific
Committee of
Vernacular Architecture



EDITORIAL

Due to the terrible disaster in Haiti, the first item of this newsletter has been replaced with a call to all ICOMOS member from Gustavo Araoz, expressing our sentiment of solidarity for the people of Haiti and concern for their country and natural heritage.

I am very proud to announce that we have received two very interesting collaborations from CIAV members: Maria Ines Subercaseaux and Arie Sivan. All of us will enjoy reading and watching the images from Rumania and from Israel.

The next CIAV annual meeting and seminar will take place in Kongsvinger, Norway from 31st May to 4th June 2010. The organizers are ICOMOS Finland, ICOMOS Norway and ICOMOS Sweden. The organizing committee is made up of Gisle Jakhelln as Chairman from Norway and the following members: Lena Palmqvist from Sweden, David Brand from Norway, and Markku Mattila and Kirsti Kovanen from Finland. We are including some pictures of the colleagues which are working on the field and preparing the conference. The program and other information is also enclosed.

Markku Mattila, our CIAV colleague from Finland, presents his International Documentation Camp as VERNADOC 2010, which will take place in coordination with CIAV Annual Meeting and Seminar, with beautiful pictures and very stimulating results of his work.

We have a new section: The Picture of the Month, with two pictures sent by Gisle Jakhelln from Norway.

There is some news from other events related to vernacular architecture, like the very appealing and colorful vernacular architecture seminar which will take place in Sri Lanka in July.

It is also important to mention the "*Jornadas de Arquitectura Vernácula*" that takes place every year one week before the Holy Week in *La Habana*, Cuba. This event has been organized by our colleague Daniel Taboada.

Dear colleagues: Do not forget to send your pictures and also any news about books and magazines related to cultural heritage in general and vernacular architecture in particular, as well as your own articles.

Best regards,

Valeria Prieto
January 2010



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By Gustavo Araoz

The horrifying news about the earthquake in from Haiti give all indications of major devastation and loss. Once the immediate human relief effort is over, I call on all ICOMOS to come together in solidarity to help in whatever way we can with the heritage recovery process. It is the right time now to identify individual ICOMOS members and groups of members who would be willing to form part of volunteer teams to be deployed to Haiti as needed when the time comes and the heritage needs are manifested by our Haitian colleagues. For that reason, I ask all National and International Committees to circulate this letter to their full membership. Anyone interested in considering to be a volunteer should drop me a line and let me know who you are so that we may keep you informed about the opportunities that arise as we learn more about the situation.

For those national Committees from countries with disaster recovery experience, we also ask that you urge your government and other national institutions to be generous with their assistance.

For me personally, Haiti is a special place where I began my professional conservation life. It was at the Citadelle and later at the Palais de Sans-Souci in Cap Haitien that I had my very first projects as head of the OAS heritage assistance mission after graduation. I know the Haitians to be a good people, possessing great dignity and generosity while living amid extreme poverty. For this reason, I put my own name down as the first volunteer to assist in whatever way I can.

Thanks to all,
Gustavo Araoz

Les terribles nouvelles sur le tremblement de terre en Haïti nous donnent tous les indications d'une grande dévastation et perte. Une fois que l'assistance humanitaire soit conclue, j'appel tous les membres d'ICOMOS de nous joindre en solidarité pour aider en toute manière possible dans le processus de sauvetage du patrimoine. Maintenant est le temps d'identifier les membres et les groupes de membres dans l'ICOMOS que seraient disponible a aider et même a voyager en Haïti comme bénévoles une fois que les besoins soient identifiés. Pour cette raison, je prie tous les comités nationales et internationales de distribuer cette message a tous vos membres. Je prie aussi a quelconque qui voudrait considérer être bénévole de m'écrire et de s'identifier. Nous vous maintiendrons informés de toutes les possibilités selon on apprend plus clairement la situation.

A ceux entre vous des pays avec expérience en récupération après les grands désastres, je vous demanderai de presser vos gouvernements et vos institutions nationales d'être généreux dans leur assistance.

D'une manière très personnelle, Haïti est un lieu speciale où j'ai commencé ma vie professionnelle dans la conservation. Il était à la Citadelle et puis au Palais de Sans-souci au Cap Haïtien que j'ai su mes premiers projets comme chef de la mission d'assistance du patrimoine de l'OEA. Je connais bien les haïtiens. Ils sont des bons gens, avec une grande dignité et générosité toujours en vivant entre la pauvreté extrême. Donc je voudrais être le premier de m'inscrire dans la liste de bénévoles pour assister dans la mesure possible.

Merci a tous
Gustavo Araoz

Las noticias terribles sobre el terremoto en Haití nos dan toda indicación de una gran devastación y pérdida. Una vez que la asistencia humanitaria haya concluido, lanzo un llamado a todos los miembros del ICOMOS que se unan en solidaridad para ayudar en la manera posible con la recuperación y rescate del patrimonio. Ahora es el momento adecuado para identificar los miembros y grupos de miembros del ICOMOS que estén dispuestos a formar parte en equipos de voluntarios a trabajar en Haití cuando las necesidades del patrimonio sean identificadas por nuestros colegas haitianos. Por eso les ruego a todos los comités nacionales e internacionales que le circulen este mensaje a todos sus miembros. Cualquier persona que esté interesada en este voluntariado debería escribirme para identificarse de manera que los podamos mantener informados de las oportunidades que vayan surgiendo según aprendamos más sobre la situación.

A aquellos comités nacionales de países con experiencia en la recuperación post-desastres, les pido que le urjan a sus gobiernos e instituciones nacionales de ser generosos con su ayuda.

De manera personal para mí, Haití es un lugar especial donde comencé mi vida profesional en la conservación. Fueron la Citadelle y más tarde el palacio de Sans Souci mis primeros proyectos como cabeza de la misión de asistencia para el patrimonio de la OEA justo después de graduarme. Conozco de cerca a los haitianos y sé que son un pueblo digno y generoso a pesar de vivir rodeados de una extrema pobreza. Es por esa razón que inscribo mi nombre como el primer voluntario dispuesto a asistir en la medida que pueda.

Gracias a todos,
Gustavo Araoz

Message to Members of ICOMOS and to the international heritage community. January 25th

ICOMOS would like to thank the hundreds of individual members, and its national and International Scientific Committees for the overwhelming response to our call to participate in a global action of solidarity to assess, rescue and recover the cultural heritage of Haiti in the aftermath of the terrible earthquake that devastated the country. Your response is proof of the vast professional resources of the ICOMOS network and of our unique strength as the leading heritage organization in the world. ICOMOS is also very grateful to the response by non-members and by the many institutions that have agreed and are still agreeing to be included in the development of a coordinated joint plan of assistance to be implemented as soon as the humanitarian relief operations are concluded, and our Haitian colleagues indicate that they are ready to receive us.

Many intense and passionate exchanges over the Internet have called for the immediate deployment of ICOMOS assistance teams to Haiti. They clearly manifest the generous determination of ICOMOS to help the Haitian people at this time of dire need. This solidarity has always been at the very soul of our organization. Nonetheless, ICOMOS has assessed the situation and considers it impractical, perhaps even insensitive, to send a team that will further tax the scarce local ability to provide food, shelter, medical attention and other basic services, especially while our Haitian colleagues and all the Haitian nation are still struggling for sheer survival while dealing with personal tragedies, loss of family and the wholesale destruction of their homes. It is natural and necessary that these basic humanitarian needs be met first by the institutions and governments that are trying to handle this awesome responsibility under extremely difficult circumstances. **At this time, our efforts are focused on planning and preparing the mobilization process and all its logistics, on the field work methodology, and on the composition and training of the international and multidisciplinary volunteer teams in order that they be ready to be deployed as soon as the go-ahead to do so is given. It is important that this work be centralized in ICOMOS to ensure uniformity in the field evaluations and avoid redundancy.**

During the first week of this crisis, ICOMOS has been crafting a coordinated global response so that the right assistance will be provided in the right places, in the right way and at the right time, avoiding redundancy and waste. The avalanche of volunteer data has been classified, quantified and registered; the advice received has been carefully studied; a preliminary set of tasks for ICOMOS to undertake has been drawn up. Directly by the President and indirectly through third parties, ICOMOS

has contacted the Haitian authorities and local members of the heritage community to inform them of our work and availability to help, with the understanding that we must rely on them to identify and establish priorities. We have initiated exchanges to ensure coordination with UNESCO, Blue Shield and the many affinity organizations that want to help. We have also begun to identify potential funding for the proposed work.

The ICOMOS National Committees of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the UK, USA and Venezuela have indicated their readiness to organize their volunteers who will be available to help in situ or remotely. Some have gone further, such as the National Committee of Kazakhstan which has a team of about twelve volunteers ready to travel immediately.

Organizing activities of the same intensity have been taken place in many of the 28 ICOMOS International Scientific Committee. ISCARSAH, the Committee on Architectural Structural has identified from among its members 20 Structural Engineers with seismic damage assessment experience who are ready to travel to Haiti. The Committee on Documentation (ICOMOS-CIPA) has studied the data available on Haitian heritage inventories and sites, and identified the immediate documentation needs in case of catastrophes. They are also ready to mobilize when called. In this context, CyArk and the Kacyra Foundation in Palo Alto, California, have offered their laser scanning capabilities. The Committee on Vernacular Architecture has warned about the particular vulnerability of vernacular heritage structures being demolished unnecessarily during the clearing operations, and have offered their expertise by helping make in situ determinations of the rescue potential of individual structures. The Stone Committee has discussed its role in recovery at their meeting in Germany last week. The Committee on Intangible Heritage has offered assistance in identifying and rescuing the intangible traditions associated with specific sites. Since important historic urban districts in both Jacmel and Port-au-Prince have been devastated, the Historic Towns Committee will also play an important role in the reconstruction process. Likewise, a number of other Scientific Committees have expressed an ardent wish to help even in the uncertainty of what it is they could provide, such as those on Archaeological Heritage Management, Fortifications and Military Heritage, Cultural Landscapes, Rock Art and Legal/Administrative/Financial Affairs.

A number of universities in the United States, such as the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Texas in San Antonio have offered to organize and deploy volunteer teams of heritage conservation students and faculty to help in the assessment and recovery operations. The Savannah College of Art and Design has indicated its ability to deploy teams to Haiti immediately and at their own cost.

To coordinate this massive volunteer effort and manage the complex next stages in the most professional and effective manner, the President of ICOMOS has appointed an ICOMOS Haiti Heritage Recovery Steering Committee composed of eminent international experts in the field of heritage rescue and recovery and on Haitian heritage. The former Secretary-General and current President of ICOMOS Canada Dinu Bumbaru has kindly agreed to chair this Committee, which is composed of Rohit Jigyasu of India, Stephen J Kelley of the United States, Daniel Lefèvere of France, Kanefusa Masuda of Japan (conditional acceptance), Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy of Australia, Axel Mykelby of Norway, Esteban Prieto of the Dominican Republic, Samuel N Stokes of the United States, Tong Mingkang of China, and Rasool Vatandoust of Iran. The acceptance of a few additional appointees is still pending. Gustavo Araoz, President of ICOMOS, will also be part of the Steering Committee so that he may keep the ICOMOS Executive Committee and our full membership informed of our progress. The Steering Committee is identifying a number of key task forces where the active leadership contribution of the international and national committees and our affinity organizations will be imperative. For now, however, **ICOMOS considers it crucial that the guidance and decisions during the initial stages of our work be entirely entrusted to the Steering Committee, and not independently by our national and international committees. Once the medium and long term needs are identified, each Committee will be able to identify the assistance projects that they would like to sponsor individually or in groups.**

Given that the clearing process is already beginning with the use of heavy equipment, the first message of the Steering Committee is directed at the National Committees of countries whose governments are actively involved in the clearing operations, Each Committee is asked to communicate at once with their pertinent relief agencies and their embassies in Port au Prince urging that ALL KNOWN AND APPARENT HISTORIC AREAS AND BUILDINGS,

COMMEMORATIVE MARKERS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES BE CORDONED OFF AND PLACED OFF LIMITS FROM THE CLEARING OPERATIONS UNTIL THE ICOMOS FIELD ASSESSMENT FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL BUILDING'S RECONSTRUCTION HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. This will help avoid the unnecessary loss of many cultural and historic resources. We also ask that you report your actions to the International Secretariat so that we may coordinate our activities with those of UNESCO. The compassion, generosity and solidarity shown by ICOMOS members is something that makes us all proud. ICOMOS has the knowledge, the human resources and the will to help our Haitian colleagues in securing their heritage for many generations to come. Our intangible riches, however, are not matched by our financial ability to launch the ambitious rescue, assessment and recovery plan that will be required. For this reason, the Executive Committee of ICOMOS will continue to work in securing the necessary funding. This, however, must also be a global effort, with all National and International Committees helping in searching and securing donations, grants and subsidies within their own countries and donor communities.

Gustavo Araoz

Message aux Membres de l'ICOMOS et la Communauté internationale de la conservation du patrimoine. Janvier 25

L'ICOMOS voudrait remercier ses centaines de membres individuels et ses Comités nationaux et scientifiques internationaux qui, nombreux, ont répondu à l'appel que nous avons lancé suite à l'épouvantable séisme qui a frappé Haïti et manifesté leur volonté de participer à une action globale de solidarité pour évaluer, sauvegarder et remettre en état le patrimoine culturel de ce pays. Votre réponse est la preuve des immenses ressources professionnelles du réseau de l'ICOMOS et de notre force unique en tant qu'organisation de premier plan au service du patrimoine partout dans le monde. L'ICOMOS est aussi très reconnaissant des réponses des non-membres et des nombreuses institutions qui ont accepté de contribuer à un plan d'action coordonné pour apporter les mesures d'assistance et les mettre en œuvre dès que les opérations de secours humanitaires seront finies et nos collègues haïtiens indiquent qu'ils sont prêts à nous recevoir.

Sur l'internet, bien des échanges intenses et passionnés ont appelé au déploiement immédiat d'équipes d'assistance d'ICOMOS en Haïti. Ils manifestent clairement la détermination généreuse de l'ICOMOS pour aider le peuple haïtien en ce moment de grande nécessité. Cette solidarité a toujours été au cœur même de notre organisation; elle est l'âme de l'ICOMOS. Néanmoins, l'ICOMOS a évalué la situation et juge difficile, peut-être même insensible, d'imposer cette charge supplémentaire sur les organisations locales dont les capacités limitées sont déjà fort sollicitées pour fournir de la nourriture, des abris, des soins médicaux et autres services de base, en particulier alors que nos collègues et tout Haïtcontinuent à lutter pour leur survie tout en faisant face à des drames personnels, perte de la famille et destruction massive de leurs maisons. Il est naturel et nécessaire que ces besoins humanitaires de base soient traités d'abord par les institutions et par les gouvernements qui tentent de gérer cette énorme responsabilité dans des circonstances extrêmement difficiles. Dans ce moment, nos travaux sont concentrés en planifier et préparer le processus de mobilisation et toute sa logistique, la méthodologie de travail au chantier, la composition et la formation d'équipes internationales multidisciplinaires de bénévoles de sorte que l'on puisse démarrer une fois que les autorités haïtiennes nous auront donné le feu vert. La concertation de tout ce travail en ICOMOS est cruciale pour assurer la cohérence et l'efficacité de nos actions, évaluations et recommandations.

Pendant la première semaine de cette crise, l'ICOMOS a développé une réponse globale et coordonnée pour que l'assistance adéquate soit fournie aux bons endroits, de la bonne manière et au bon moment, en évitant la redondance et les pertes. L'avalanche de données provenant des volontaires a été classée et enregistrée; les avis reçus ont été soigneusement étudiés; une première série de tâches à entreprendre par l'ICOMOS a été établie. L'ICOMOS, directement par son Président et par d'autres lignes de communication, a pris contact avec les autorités haïtiennes et les membres locaux de la communauté du patrimoine pour s'informer de leur santé, les informer de notre travail et de la disponibilité à aider, avec la

compréhension que nous devons compter sur eux pour identifier et établir des priorités. Nous avons entrepris des échanges pour assurer la coordination avec l'UNESCO, le Bouclier bleu et les nombreuses organisations affiliées qui veulent aider.

Les Comités nationaux de l'ICOMOS en Argentine, Arménie, Australie, Autriche, Brésil, Bulgarie, Canada, Chine, Corée, Costa Rica, Cuba, République Dominicaine, Équateur, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, Finlande, Grèce, Guatemala, Hongrie, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Japon, Macédoine, Malte, Mexique, Mongolie, Norvège, Panama, Pérou, Philippines, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suisse, Thaïlande, Turquie et Venezuela ont indiqué leur disponibilité à organiser leurs bénévoles pour aider sur place ou autrement. Certains sont allés plus loin, comme le Comité national du Kazakhstan qui a monté une équipe d'une douzaine d'experts bénévoles prêts à voyager immédiatement. Les comités japonais et chinois ont offert ses équipes des experts en mesures d'urgence pour le patrimoine.

Organiser des activités de la même intensité a eu lieu dans bon nombre des 28 Comités scientifiques internationaux. ISCARSAH, le Comité sur les structures du patrimoine architectural a identifié parmi ses membres 20 ingénieurs ayant une expérience d'évaluation des dommages sismiques, prêts à partir en Haïti. Le Comité sur la documentation (ICOMOS-CIPA) a étudié les données disponibles sur les inventaires du patrimoine et des sites en Haïti, et identifié les besoins immédiats de documentation en cas de catastrophes. Ils sont aussi prêts à se mobiliser en cas d'appel. Dans ce contexte, CyArk et la Fondation Kacyra à Palo Alto, en Californie, ont offert leur capacité de balayage laser. Le Comité sur l'architecture vernaculaire a alerté sur la vulnérabilité particulière des constructions vernaculaires du patrimoine qui pourraient être démolies inutilement pendant les opérations de dégagement, et ont offert leur expertise en aidant aux déterminations sur place du potentiel de sauvetage des structures individuelles. Le Comité sur la pierre a discuté de son rôle dans la reconstruction lors de leur réunion en Allemagne la semaine dernière. Le Comité sur le patrimoine immatériel a offert son aide pour identifier et secourir les traditions immatérielles associées aux sites spécifiques. Puisque d'importants quartiers urbains historiques à la fois dans Jacmel et Port-au-Prince ont été dévastés, le Comité des villes historiques souhaite également jouer un rôle important dans le processus de reconstruction. De même, un certain nombre d'autres Comités scientifiques ont exprimé un désir ardent d'aider, même dans l'incertitude de ce qu'ils pourraient fournir, comme ceux sur la gestion du patrimoine archéologique, les fortifications et le patrimoine militaire, les paysages culturels, l'art rupestre et les questions juridiques, administratives et financières et la gestion des risques.

Aux États-Unis, des universités dont celle de Pennsylvanie et du Texas à San Antonio ont offert d'organiser et de déployer des équipes de volontaires composées d'étudiants en conservation du patrimoine et de professeurs pour aider à l'évaluation et aux opérations de valorisation. Le Savannah College of Art and Design a aussi fait connaître sa capacité à déployer des équipes en Haïti immédiatement et à ses propres frais.

Pour coordonner cet effort massif de bénévoles et gérer les prochaines étapes complexes de la manière la plus professionnelle et efficace, le Président de l'ICOMOS a nommé un Comité de pilotage pour le rétablissement du patrimoine en Haïti composé d'éminents experts internationaux dans le domaine du sauvetage du patrimoine et de la reconstruction du patrimoine haïtien. L'ancien Secrétaire Général et actuel président d'ICOMOS Canada, Dinu Bumbaru a aimablement accepté de présider ce Comité qui réuni pour l'instant Rohit Jigyasu d'Inde, Stephen J. Kelley et Samuel N. Stokes des États-Unis, Daniel Lefèvre de France, Kanefusa Masuda du Japon (acceptation conditionnelle), Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy d'Australie, Axel Mykelby de Norvège, Esteban Prieto de la République Dominicaine, Tong Mingkang de Chine, et Rasool Vatandoust d'Iran. Le président de l'ICOMOS, Gustavo Araoz, aura part de ce group afin de pouvoir informer le comité exécutif et tous les membres d'ICOMOS sur le progrès. Le comité de pilotage est en train de se former et oeuvrera à se donner un plan de travail avec des groupes de travail auxquels les comités nationaux et internationaux ainsi que les institutions partenaires de l'ICOMOS seront invités à contribuer. Néanmoins, pour le moment, **il est impératif qu'à ces étapes initiales, les actions de l'ICOMOS et les décisions qui y ont trait restent entièrement dans le comité de**

pilotage et non de manière indépendante sur les comités nationaux et internationaux. Une fois que les besoins à moyen et longs terme seront identifiés, le partage des actions pourra se faire et chaque comité pourra déterminer les projets d'assistance auxquels il voudra contribuer comme seul responsable ou dans le cadre d'un regroupement.

Nous sommes informés que les grands travaux de déblaiement des débris sont sur le point de commencer. Dans ce contexte, le Comité de pilotage souhaite adresser un message urgent aux comités nationaux des pays dont les gouvernements sont activement engagés dans ces opérations préalables à la reconstruction. Nous invitons chaque comité à contacter ses autorités nationales et son ambassade à Port-au-Prince pour leur communiquer l'urgence de prendre en compte les éléments du patrimoine haïtien - sites, bâtiments ou ensembles historiques, monuments commémoratifs, ressources archéologiques, musées, archives, bibliothèques - dans les actions de démolition et de déblaiement des débris pour éviter que ces opérations nécessaires ne causent davantage de pertes à ce pays déjà très éprouvé. Il faut leur demander de créer des zones préservées des travaux de démolition et déblaiement en attendant que l'évaluation patrimoniale soit faite par les représentants de l'ICOMOS. Nous vous prions aussi d'informer le Secrétariat international d'ICOMOS de vos actions afin que nous puissions faire un suivi coordonné auprès des autorités et de l'UNESCO.

La compassion, la générosité et la solidarité manifestée par les membres de l'ICOMOS est une source de fierté pour toute notre organisation. L'ICOMOS a les connaissances, les ressources humaines et la volonté d'aider nos collègues haïtiens à sécuriser leur patrimoine pour eux-mêmes et pour les générations à venir et ainsi, de participer pleinement au patrimoine de l'humanité. Cependant, nos nobles intentions ne trouvent pas l'écho suffisant dans notre capacité financière pour lancer une opération ambitieuse de sauvetage, d'évaluation et de restauration qu'il faudra entreprendre. Pour cette raison, le Comité exécutif de l'ICOMOS continuera à travailler afin d'obtenir le financement nécessaire. Cela devra être un effort planétaire dans lequel tous les Comités nationaux et internationaux de l'ICOMOS seront invités à contribuer par la recherche de dons, d'aides et de subventions dans leur propre pays et parmi sa communauté philanthropique.

Merci à tous et bon courage à nos collègues haïtiens.

Gustavo Araoz

Mensaje a los Miembros del ICOMOS y a la comunidad internacional de la conservación del patrimonio. Enero 25

ICOMOS le expresa su agradecimiento y aprecio a los cientos de miembros individuales y a nuestros comités nacionales e internacionales por la respuesta masiva al llamado a participar en una acción global de solidaridad para asistir en evaluar, rescatar y recobrar el patrimonio cultural de Haití tras el terrible terremoto que sacudió al país. Vuestra respuesta es una reiteración más de los vastos recursos profesionales del ICOMOS y de nuestra fuerza como la máxima organización del patrimonio en el mundo. ICOMOS también le agradece a aquellos que desde afuera de la organización se han ofrecido a ayudar aun sin ser miembros, así como a las muchas instituciones que han expresado su voluntad de desarrollar un plan coordinado e integral de asistencia que se podrá implementar una vez que los trabajos humanitarios hayan concluido y nuestros colegas haitianos nos indique estar listos a recibirnos.

Los intensos y apasionados intercambios que han tenido lugar entre muchos miembros en el Internet le urgen al ICOMOS que enviemos de inmediato equipos de asistencia a Haití. Ello manifiesta de manera muy clara la generosa determinación del ICOMOS en ayudar a nuestros colegas haitianos en esta hora de extrema necesidad. Este tipo de solidaridad es y siempre ha sido el alma del ICOMOS. Sin embargo, el ICOMOS ha evaluado la situación y consideramos que no es práctico, y sería quizás hasta insensible, enviar equipos que drenarían aun más la escasa capacidad local de brindar alimentos, albergue, atención medica y otros servicios básicos, y todo ello mientras que nuestros colegas y la nación

haitiana están al borde de la zozobra y lidiando con sus tragedias personales de pérdidas en sus familias y la destrucción de sus hogares. Lo normal y lógico ahora es que las necesidades humanitarias más básicas sean llenadas por las organizaciones y gobiernos que están manejando estas tareas bajo circunstancias extremadamente difíciles. **En este momento nuestros esfuerzos se concentran en planear y preparar el proceso de movilización con toda su logística, la metodología del trabajo de campo, mas la composición y entrenamiento de los equipos voluntarios multinacionales y multidisciplinarios de manera que estén listos a movilizarse en cuanto recibamos la señal de proceder. Es importante que esto se haga de manera centralizada desde el ICOMOS para asegurar la uniformidad del asesoramiento y evitar las redundancias.**

Durante esta primera semana de la crisis el ICOMOS se dedicó a formular una respuesta coordinada y global que asegure que se les dé a los haitianos una asistencia correcta en los sitios correctos, de manera correcta y a la hora correcta, evitando siempre la redundancia y los gastos innecesarios. La avalancha de datos procedentes de los muchos voluntarios ha sido clasificada y organizada; los consejos recibidos han sido cuidadosamente estudiados; una serie preliminar de tareas por hacer ha sido redactada. De manera directa, e indirectamente a través de terceros, el presidente del ICOMOS le ha informado a las autoridades culturales de Haití de la labor que estamos llevando a cabo y nuestra disponibilidad de ayudar, entendiendo siempre que tenemos que depender en nuestros colegas haitianos los que identifique y establezcan prioridades. Simultáneamente y en búsqueda de una acción coordinada, el ICOMOS ha establecido comunicaciones con la UNESCO, el Escudo Azul y las muchas organizaciones e instituciones afines dispuestas a cooperar.

Los comités nacionales del ICOMOS de Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brasil, Bulgaria, Canadá, China, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, España, Estados Unidos, Filipinas, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Guatemala, Hungría, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japón, Macedonia, Malta, México, Mongolia, Noruega, Panamá, Perú, Portugal, el Reino Unido, República Dominicana, Suiza, Tailandia, Turquía, y Venezuela nos han informado estar listos o ya en el proceso de organizar sus voluntarios que estarán disponibles para ayudar in situ o desde lugares remotos. Algunos han ido mucho mas allá, como el Comité de Kazakstán que ya tiene un equipo de doce voluntarios dispuestos a viajar de inmediato a Haití.

Han habido labores de organización con una intensidad similar en el seno de muchos de los 28 Comités Científicos Internacionales del ICOMOS. ISCARSAH, el comité sobre estructuras arquitectónicas ha identificado entre sus miembros 20 ingenieros estructurales con experiencia en la evaluación de daños sísmicos que están listos a viajar a Haití. Nuestro comité sobre documentación ha estudiado la información disponible en cuanto a inventarios y sitios en Haití y ha identificado el nivel de información necesario que se ha de recaudar en catástrofes como esta. Ellos también están listos a movilizarse. En el contexto de documentación, CyArk y la Fundación Kacyra de Palo Alto, California, han ofrecido sus capacidades y equipos de laser scanning El comité sobre patrimonio vernáculo ha indicado estar listos a desplazarse, advirtiéndonos en detalle el agudo peligro que corren las estructuras vernáculos de ser destruidas en el proceso de desescombrar. También nos han alertado sobre la necesidad de reconstruir los barrios y asentamientos destruidos siguiendo los patrones históricos y tradicionales que reflejan y nutren la vida comunitaria. El comité de la piedra incluyo el tema de ayuda a Haití en su reunión en Alemania la semana pasada. El comité sobre patrimonio intangible ha ofrecido su apoyo en trabajar con las comunidades en la identificación y rescate de tradiciones intangible asociadas a sitios específicos. La devastación de distritos urbanos de importancia cultural en Puerto Príncipe y Jacmel exigirán el aporte de nuestro comité sobre ciudades históricas. De la misma manera, otros comités científicos han expresado un fervoroso deseo de ayudar, aun sin saber exactamente cual podría ser su contribución, tal como los comités sobre manejo del patrimonio arqueológico; fortificaciones y patrimonio militar; paisajes culturales; arte rupestre; y asunto legales/administrativos/fiscales.

Un número de universidades estadounidenses, miembros institucionales del ICOMOS, tales como la Universidad de Pennsylvania y la de Texas en San Antonio se han ofrecido a

enviar equipos de estudiantes y docentes a que ayuden en la tareas de evaluación y rescate. El Savannah College of Art and Design nos han informado que están dispuestos a enviar equipos a Haití de inmediato y cubriendo sus propios costos.

Para coordinar este masivo esfuerzo de voluntariado y manejar las complejas etapas de la tarea por realizar de la manera mas efectiva y profesional, el presidente del ICOMOS ha nombrado un comité de manejo para la recuperación del patrimonio cultural haitiano compuesto de eminentes expertos internacionales en los campos de recuperación post-desastres y el patrimonio cultural de Haití. Nuestro ex-secretario general y actual presidente del ICOMOS Canadá, Dinu Bumbaru, generosamente ha aceptado presidir sobre este comité que está compuesto de Rohit Jigyasu de la India, Stephen J Kelley de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, Daniel Lefèvre de Francia, Kanefusa Masuda del Japón (aceptación aun condicional, Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy de Australia, Axel Mykelby de Noruega, Esteban Prieto de la Republica Dominicana, Samuel N Stokes de los EEUU, Tong Mingkang de la China, y Rasool Vatandoust de Irán. La aceptación de algunos otros aun está pendiente. Gustavo Araoz, presidente del ICOMOS tambien formara parte de este comite afin mantener informado al comite ejecutivo y a toda la membersia sobre el progreso realizado. Por el momento, ICOMOS considera que la guía y las decisiones **durante el inicio de nuestra labor beria ser la responsabilidad del comité de manejo, y que no proceda de manera independiente por parte de cada comité. Una vez que se identifiquen las necesidades a medio y largo plazo, cada comité podrá elegir los proyectos que podrían patrocinar de manera individual o en grupos.**

Dado que ya está comenzando el proceso de masivo de saneamiento y desescombro con equipos pesados, el primer **mensaje urgente del comité de manejo va dirigido a los comités nacionales de países cuyos gobiernos estén contribuyendo activamente al rescate sobre el terreno. Cada uno de ellos debe comunicarse de inmediato con sus autoridades pertinentes y sus embajadas en Puerto Príncipe urgiéndoles que se acordonen las zonas y edificios de valor cultural . los monumentos conmemorativos, las zonas arqueológicas, museos, bibliotecas y archivos, y que sean excluidas de todas las tareas de desescombro y saneamiento con equipos pesados hasta que el ICOMOS haya completado el asesoramiento sobre el terreno en cuanto al posible rescate de cada edificio individual.** Esto podría evitar la pérdida innecesaria de muchos edificios de valor histórico y cultural. También se le pide a cda comité que informe al Secretariado sobre todas sus acciones con el fin de coordinar nuestros trabajos con los de la UNESCO.

La compasión, generosidad y solidaridad que el ICOMOS ha demostrado debe ser motive de orgullos para todos nosotros. El ICOMOS posee los conocimientos, los recursos humanos y la voluntad de ayudar a nuestro colegas haitianos a que aseguren el provenir de su patrimonio para si mismos y para muchas generaciones futuras. Nuestros recursos financieros, sin embargo, no igualan nuestras riquezas intangibles y para poder lanzar esta operación de rescate será necesario que el comité ejecutivo y todos los comités del ICOMOS, tanto los nacionales como los internacionales, ayuden a asegurar dentro de cada comunidad y país los fondos que serán necesarios mediante subsidios, mecenazgos, donaciones y otros tipos de apoyo monetario.

Gracias a todos.

Gustavo Araoz

**LAST MINUTE NEWS:
CIAV MEMBER OFFER A PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTION TO HAITI**

Dear Gustavo,

My name is Markku Mattila and I am a Finnish architect.

- During the 15 years we have arranged documenting camps for vernacular architecture, some times in rather harsh circumstances, but not in any catastrophe area yet.

- The idea of these camps is to work with simple and cheap tools and methods and without being dependant on high technology or electricity.

We try to document by a method, which is working without any risks in the Amazons, Himalayas, Sahara or in Greenland.

- The levels of the documents can vary from simple technical drawings to the very high quality propaganda drawings. Depending on the aim, doing just what is needed.

- We have arranged this kind of training camps in Finland, in several areas in Russia, in Sweden, in Italy, in Egypt, in Thailand and in Japan. Additionally, I have tested the method in Mexico, in Panama and in the Philippines, alone.

- Last summer we had a camp in Finland. The participants came from Japan, China, Thailand, Egypt, Italia, Holland and Finland. It meant nine languages, seven nationalities, six religions, five writing systems and so on. We have never had any cultural problems.

- The next camp will be arranged in Thailand in April and organized by Professor Sudjit Sananwai (ICOMOS Thailand). The next camp, organized by me, will be in May in the Swedish forest area, before and in connection with the ICOMOS CIAV meeting and congress in Norway.

- The long-standing topic of this camp training has been to create an international, multi cultural network, which can help each other when needed and work with familiar colleagues and with a common method.

- We cannot compare the over mentioned activity to the catastrophe circumstances in Haiti. But, I believe that in our network we have several professionals who are capable and willing to work for Haiti.

Probably we should take this kind of work on the table as the next step in the development of our co-operation.

- Unfortunately I will be occupied elsewhere until July. But if you think that by our way of working we can be useful in Haiti, I will check if we can collect a small international working team and test, how it works in those catastrophically harsh circumstances, like in Haiti. The persons in our network are for ex. students of architecture or professors and their common connection substance is ICOMOS CIAV.

Our only resources are just human professional skills, but it is not little.

Sincerely yours:

Markku Mattila

Architect SAFA

ICOMOS CIAV Finland

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Finnskogen 2010

CIAV International invites all CIAV members to the next annual meeting and seminar to be held in Kongsvinger, Norway 31st May – 4th June 2010

The theme for the seminar will be **"Vernacular Crossing Borders"** The venue is Finnskogen, an area straddling the border between Norway and Sweden, where generations of Finnish immigrants have lived on the fringe of the existing native society and developed their own vernacular heritage based on traditions from their homeland.

This Finnish immigrant community offers unique opportunities for the study of the assimilation of a foreign minority culture into an established society - the survival of national identity in the face of an adopted environment. Their history, way of life and the question of future conservation will be issues for in-depth discussion throughout the conference.

Registration: Those wishing to attend the conference are kindly requested to complete the registration form as soon as possible (and no later than **1st February 2010**). Members of CIAV will be given priority. Please study the attached program for more information on the seminar.

Call for papers: Participants wishing to present papers at the conference should submit an abstract **no later than 15th January 2009**. The abstract shall be in English including one or two illustrations, if relevant. Final submitting of paper is 1st April 2010.

Post conference tours within Norway/Sweden or Finland will offer an opportunity to visit other interesting heritage sites in this corner of Europe.

Hosts:

ICOMOS Finland
Kirsti Kovanen
sign

ICOMOS Sweden
Lena Palmqvist
sign

ICOMOS Norway
Gisle Jakhelln
Sign

For more information please write to: info@icomos.no

In preparation for the meeting the team from Norway, Sweden and Finland are working together on the field, as we can see in these pictures:





By María Inés Subercaseaux

When somebody arrives to a new city, you get always your first impression by the first trip from the airport to the hotel, and then the curiosity is awake.

When you go out the first day, you start wondering here and there, you let yourself impress by what you see (01), on your left on your right (02), but then what? you see something, you look for the light(03), then a detail (04), a corner to turn around, a surprise. The new city is submerging you in its net, a quiet corner of the city surprises you (05) and even if you are there in the center, there is always a hided place that looks like country side (06), that is there for you to discover. Up and down more roofs, that are sleeping "la siesta" (07), more tunnels and then an open space, the tower (08) so, you go up and you see the city far away. However, what I like the most is going through those corridors and let myself be impressed by the space (09), the smells and the fragrance of the spring and the people (10). One door is closed (11) but one window is opened (12), then the city slowly start to move again. Enjoy my journey.







HANDPRINTS IN EAST AND WEST JERUSALEM

By Professor Arie Sivian

Note: The document added in the next pages, it is from original PDF File.



Handprints in East and West Jerusalem, 1986 & 2009

Prof. Arie Sivan, Architect

I would like to share with my CIAV colleagues the experiences that led me to an exhibition that took place this month at the Architects Association Gallery in Tel Aviv.



Fig. 1 General view of the exhibition

The Background

The Old city of Jerusalem, enclosed by a wall that defines less than one square kilometer, has an history that goes back to the 4th millennium and already 3000 years ago David the King established it as the capital of the Jewish Nation. Getting in Hebrew also the name "Shalom", peace, facts seem to show that it is not such an adequate name. In the course of its history, Jerusalem has been destroyed twice, besieged 23 times, attacked 52 times, and captured and recaptured 44 times and since the six days war it became one of the core issues of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Being the centre of the Jewish religious life with remains of the 2nd temple the city witnessed some crucial historical moments and it becomes also a holy city for Christianity and the 3rd holiest city for the Islam. Within its walls coexist different cultures in four very well defined quarters, the Muslim, the Christian, the Armenian and the Jewish. It is a cultural assemblage where you can listen, at the same moment the sound of the bells from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the "Muezzin", calling to pray at the El Omarya Mosque, that faces the church, and the sound of a Shofar (the horn used by Jewish for religious purposes) blown at the not far away Western Wall.

In other words, it is a melting pot in which historic events, human beings and their material remains form and unique laboratory for an architect. At the beginning of the 70's, being a young teacher at the Department of Environmental & Industrial Design in the Bezalel Academy of Arts & Design in Jerusalem, I was convinced that, only human behavior could give architects a real "raison d'etre" for their design. I then decided to begin post graduates studies in psychology, namely environmental and architectural psychology, however in Hebrew you say that "man makes plans but God decides" and the 1973, Iom Kippur war, that was not a God decision, brought to an end my plans.

Years after, living very close to the Old City of Jerusalem, I renewed my interest and decided to look after marks left by tenants on their houses both in the Old and the New city.

The year was 1986, a feeling of euphoria was in the air, people felt that Jerusalem was an unified city and personally living only 200 meters from the Damascus Gate, the Old City was my shopping and services mall, the place where I used to buy fruit and vegetables, to make my haircut to press my shirts.

Taking with me my Nikon and 40 films, I went through the Old City with a detailed map, and also walked in the neighborhood where I lived, Musrara, and in a neighborhood in the centre of the city that somehow I felt it was very picturesque. In four or five walking tours, during a period of 2 weeks I finished the almost 1500 slides I had. I took pictures without any preconception. The result was a collection of 450 good shots that I choose to keep in a folder organized in superficial categories like, "doors old city", "doors new city" etc. I used some of the pictures during my lectures on Israeli Architecture, mostly abroad.

By chance when an Architectural Magazine, published in Israel, printed an issue on "Temporary Cities" I showed the material to the Editor that immediately said that the material was not for a magazine but worth an exhibition, from there to the present show it was simply a matter of work.

The Exhibition

The Curator of the Gallery at the Architects Association, Shelly Cohen, decided to personally Curate the exhibition and we took together the decision that it will be interesting, not only to compare the expressions of different cultures, but also to record the development that took place in almost 25 years. The result was another 1500 digital pictures. That brought easily to the design concept of the exhibition as each panel is organized so that the right side shows East Jerusalem, the left one West Jerusalem, the upper part the 1986 series, and the lower part the contemporary ones, which allowed me to put side by side similar elements on both sides of the city and also to show the changes in time. I also pushed to think, to understand the material that intuitively stood in front of me and this resulted in 20 different categories of events that we finally reduced to 13. They include behavior imprints that differ in scale from the use of designed public space, through the invasion by the tenants and its vernacular redesign and down to the "invisible details" discovered by the user and not by the designer and also the expression of social affiliation which are here described.

1.- The Atmosphere and the use of designed spaces

The atmosphere of both parts is totally different as can be seen in the film, which records both, the daily life in both sides of the city as well as the appreciation of space and its details.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppKwDQ1tYaA>

The Old city, once mostly dedicated to tourism, became since 1986 a kind of hub through which all the Arabs living close to Jerusalem seem to shop, go through and enjoy. It is a lively place with a feeling of daily life. As seen below the same place becomes full with people. The other element that has to be understood is that the architectural renewal done in 1986 disappeared. The spirit of place returned instead of

the synthetic architecture, there is an addition of a new layer that clearly defines the street architecture today, it is obtained made with simple materials, but that shadowing, and the tactile feeling of the merchandise, basic component in the shuk (the oriental market) returned to the site.

On the West the neighborhood streets became parking plots and pedestrians are not seen any more as gentrification occurred.



Fig. 2 Use of space

Another example of this approach, in which architects, instead of regarding what is traditional daily life, which requires a clear definition of space, as seen on the 1986 picture. This cultural need is so strong that the builder did not take care about the physical elements used to do it, in fact it is very strange that the colors of the Israeli flag are used for that purpose in Arab East Jerusalem.

It is clearly seen in the lower part of Fig. 3 that when architects design spaces using iconic elements, like huge stone paved surfaces, columns, terraces that define amphitheatres etc. these space are unused, both in East and West Jerusalem simple saying to the architect "this is not for us".



Fig. 3 Above: Vernacular definition of space
Below: Unused Architectural designed spaces

Probably the most impressive manifestation of the misinterpretation of social customary needs is in the Damascus Gate development. The Architects idea was to create an amphitheatre in which the decor is actually the Old City. Fig. 4 left.



Fig. 4 Damascus Gate

The space has been redesigned by daily use. It is now used displaying merchandise for those leaving the Old City, and not for tourists coming to see the 3000 years old curiosity.

2.- Appropriation of public Space

Open public space may be an untouchable taboo in which you are not even allowed to smoke, as in some places. When a person feels that he belongs to the public space the space also belongs to him and as such he makes interventions to be able to adapt it, to upgrade it, to make it better.



Fig. 5 Public Space appropriation

As seen in Fig. 5 this kind of situation is cross-cultural and timeless. In 1986 I was able to record people in the Old city using a very well defined space as an exterior coffee shop, the situation remains also today and the feeling of belonging of the public space is such that the stools remain unchained during the night. Renewal of the buildings took place, but the use of the space remains the same.

The West side of Jerusalem shows a similar effect, the street is literally invaded with flowers planted on the public space by dwellers, and even today in a similar situation to the one in the Old city, a triangular corner in the street, the owner of the shop leaves his plastic armchair, a trunk and a sign that says "if you want to deliver something for repair leave it here".

A narrow alley in west Jerusalem is a non logical place for a shoe repair shop as it is almost not used. It is so narrow that nobody would be aware of the shop. However the owner of the shop already 25 years ago, took an initiative and made his "follow the arrow" with foot prints. (Left Fig. 6) It seems that it was so effective that 25 years after the shop still exists.



Fig. 6 Public Space appropriation

The will to use public space privately and the tools used are incredible, from the designed amphitheatre that we saw, to a simple shelf, hanged with two chains, in a street in West Jerusalem

It is not only commercial use the space appropriation, as seen already in fig. 5 it also is done in a house in west Jerusalem upgrading the space and the same is done in East Jerusalem where an alley gets décor close to a house.

It is probably the Icon I used for this category that shows almost all the possible conditions.



Fig. 7 A courtyard between buildings. Old City 2009

The courtyard at Fig. 7 a space between a street and a house, reinforced due to engineering failures, has been white washed and decorated with Haag Paintings, and is used as a public "drying machine", however undoubtedly it is a pleasure to stroll in such an open and living museum.

3.- Transition between public and private.

The hallway is the architectural element that enables us to form an intermediary space between the private and the public one. The question that architects usually ask themselves is if the dweller understands that space, its value and importance.



Fig. 8 Intermediary Spaces

The form of the space varies. It may be a very shallow one, as seen in the upper part of Fig. 7, or an open space, as the small garden decorated with recycled elements, seen in left lower picture Fig. 8, or closed, as in the right lower picture. It is interesting to note that even the very narrow space in the Old City on the right, is distinguished, as an independent element, by color.



Fig. 9 Architectural elements of the Hallways

The phenomenon of the hallway takes different solutions but exists in any situation in which the dwelling is adjacent to the street, and its distinction is typologically obtained by 4 different elements, a court: defining a double entrance; light: a dark space between the street and the actual house; a careful treatment doubtly interior or exterior and a raised space distinguishing it from the street level.

The icon used for this section shows most of the proprieties, it is raised from the street, giving a sense of privacy, it is shadowed contrary to the sunny street, it is carefully decorated but also it has its own character due to the white washing of the stones distinguishing this space from the exterior walls of the building. It is clear that the traditional vernacular architecture provides the architectural element, the hallway, however the dweller understands its importance, its value its independence and for that reason it puts all the codes that help the "guest" to understand that it is an intermediary space.



Fig. 10 Hallway decorated with Haag Painting

4.- Individual property

It seems that ownership marking of propriety is not only done by dogs. It seems that also humans do it. Tenants tend to mark their physical ownership without taking consideration of the qualities of the building, without taking in consideration the architectural values of the building and this condition seems to be also cross cultural.

In West Jerusalem we can see that two tenants take a pergola and paint it "carefully" dividing one of it columns, and the same attitude exists in the Old City, on the right side the aesthetic unity is not taken in consideration but the important element is to show the ownership.



Fig. 11 Ownership

This phenomenon is also timeless. In the lower part of Fig. 11 we can see the same place today, the pergola has been unified however the signs remain contrasting, opposing to the unification give by the pergola. The Old city shows in the same place the ownership symbol also in 1986 and today.



Fig. 12 Ownership vertical and on street level

The phenomena is not only related to the person that passes by the building, as in Fig. 12 we can feel the beginning of the property and its end by the difference in color. It also gives us some vertical hints that allows us to distinguish the property from far away, as the 1986 West Jerusalem windows.



Fig. 13 Lack of agreement

Probably the icon of this series – Fig.13 – shows the intensity of this quality. Two neighbors that share the same court, use the windows to get to the court, they paint with the same shape their dwellings, both of them do not mind painting the stone, the shape around the windows is the same, however they cannot agree in the color giving to this simple building a very strange form.

5.- Upgrading / Forgery

Since the British Mandate in Palestine, the only building material permitted in Jerusalem is stone. During a period of about 25 years since the independence of Israel in 1948 there was no regulation regarding the stone to be used and a series of nontraditional stone cladding were used. From plain cut stone to non rectangular stones can be seen in buildings of that period. However it is clear that stone building have both a character and a value. The most exquisite stone building happened during the mamluk period as seen in Fig 14, stone was cut in very complicated shape, responding to static elements, but also the use of bright and dark stone together was a common practice.



Fig. 14 Mamluk building in Jerusalem - Detail

From this period there are a series of building, all of them public and important recognized as so by the inhabitants of the Old City.

It seems that these two elements, the need to use stone, and recognition of its value as well as the knowledge about the richness of the mamluk architecture lead to the following examples.

The will of upgrading the property, is obtained by the use of a tin of paint. In both examples on the upper part, Fig. 15, the Jerusalem traditional pink stone is painted in white and black imitating the mamluk layout and the same result is obtained in the relief arch of the 2009 picture. Looking carefully we can see that some of the horizontal elements in the stones are not painted and the natural color is seen. However the same wish seems to exist in West Jerusalem as seen in the left upper image.

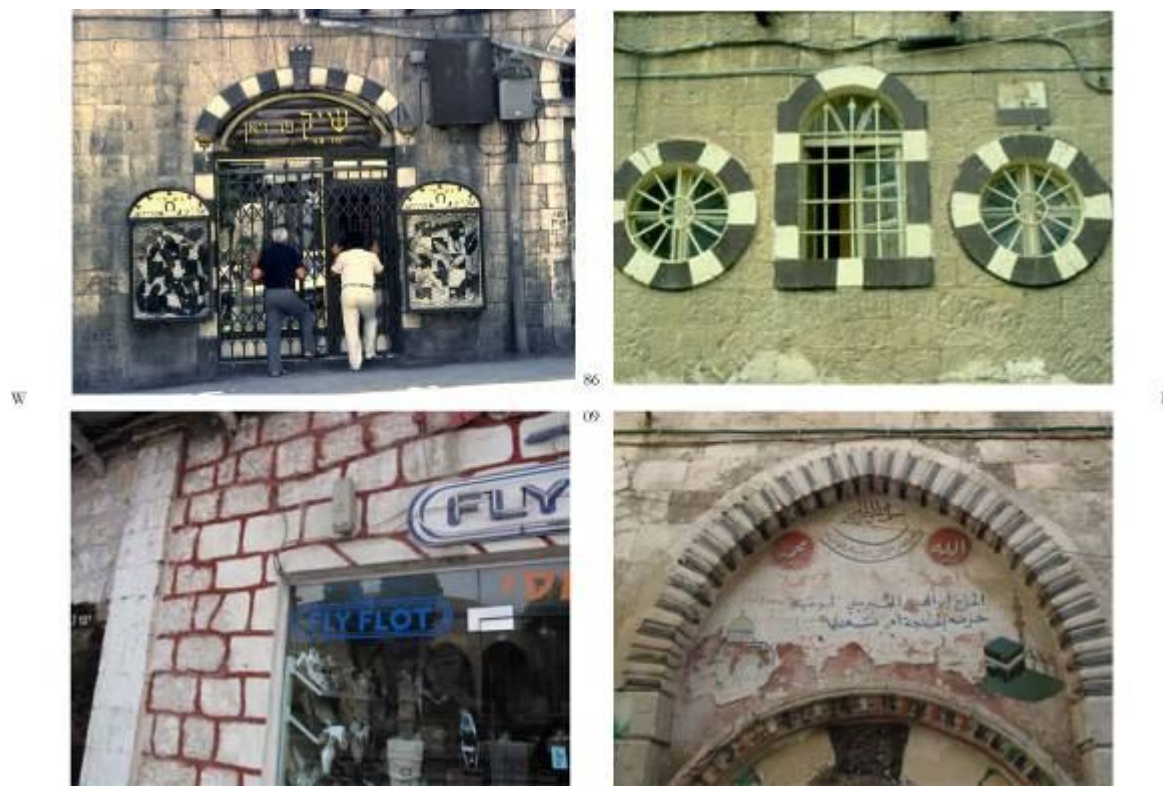


Fig. 15 Upgrading and imitation

The left picture shows the drawing of stone on plaster, look the difference in color and the lack of joints in the flat arch, on top of the door.



Fig. 16 Upgrading

The same characteristic is seen in this series of pictures where stone has been white washed and joints been marked on top of it, today they disappeared. The black motive is also used to define the steps. The other element found is a contemporary façade on top of the traditional on that together with a plastic roof appears today in the Old City shouting "I am up to date".

6.- Improvisations and additions.

The modern purity of a form does not seem to be an aesthetic concern, neither in East or West Jerusalem. It seems that needs, environmental concerns and places developed through a long period of time leaving their signs.



Fig. 17 Layers and overlapping

As seen in the 1986 pictures layers of additions by the tenants seem to cover the basic elements of the original buildings. It is clear that this element raises a question for architects that design new environments and it is the value of the empty architecture. While being a student of architecture we used to present the elevations with grown up trees, and we were always asked "how does the building really look like". These layers raise the opposite question, why we never take in consideration the development of a place to create a kind of aesthetic language?.



Fig. 17 Sign of time

This question is clearly seen in Fig. 17 where the sign of time is clearly seen in the steel cladding of a building, a very common element in Jerusalem where a building had to be attached to the first one but never built, or the blankets daily ventilated over the wall, or 25 years later, signs of life and also of care as the yellow door or signs of modernity when over a vernacular environment water, electricity, telephone, cable TV, internet and so on is added.

7.- Stone as a grid

The requirement of stone building, or cladding, was already described. Building with only one material may be very boring if a personal touch is not added and this is also done by the addition of color.



Fig. 18 Color on the joints

The treatment with color distinguishes the module of the stone its individuality and changes completely the structure of the wall. The shape of the stone itself enables the dweller to create an almost "Cristo" sculpture while waterproofing a party wall with stone.



Fig. 19 Respecting the stone module

In Fig. 19 we can see another variation to the approach of understanding the value of the individual stone. Either each stone is painted with a different color, as in the West pictures, or respecting the structure of the beam over the openings, as in a school in East Jerusalem or by putting a single dot in the middle of each stone as in a Hag Painting also in East Jerusalem.

8.- The opening

My grandmother used to call a window "a hole in the wall", probably she was very modern as we know that one of the critics to modern architecture was that openings were considered as an accident in the elevation without a right of themselves, without celebrating them.



Fig. 20 The opening

The tool remains a brush and color, but as seen in West Jerusalem, 1986, the opening is clearly defined by a stroke of color surrounding it and even the basis of the building, not structured as traditionally in the wall, is also marked. The width of the wall is treated, both in East and West Jerusalem marking it either with color or a different stone. The entry to a house is enhanced and turned by the décor into a gate both in Fig. 20 and Fig. 21.



Fig. 21 Structure and upgrading.

The solution for a wide opening in stone gave as a result the constructive arch but also reinforced by wood is well known, in this case the lintel is seen as a design element and the yellow paint or the ready-made one structures a new and extremely powerful one.

9.- Invisible details.

Mies Van der Rohe expression "God is in the details" does not give us an answer regarding the meaning of "detail". A sculptor looking the light falling over the folding surface of his work may mold it again and again until he gets to the right details. Also obtaining the same white on different materials, as Richard Meier does is also detail but completely different understanding of detail.

People use to see more details, to observe, to live and to respect them, somehow showing to us how each person can take exactly the same almost repetitive gate and through his view, through his imagination to turn it into his one piece of creation.

The gate to a synagogue, taken in 1986, used as the icon for this part of the exhibition reflects this quality.



Fig.22 The details in one door



Fig. 23 The structural components are distinguished

Steel reinforcing bars, hinges and locks are taken as elements that with color redesign the opening and the regular strips of a Jerusalem steel shutter get a new pattern.



Fig. 24 Details

Even relatively poor environments have interesting elements, discovering and treating them so that they become a significant element in the environment is obtained in both sides of the city. The way in which dwellers look at their environment should not lead to imitation, to neo-vernacular, to faked vernacular, but to a significant understanding of human behavior and needs. Probably the will to put some color around the lock shows it, how can you find the lock-hole when you come back with some alcohol on you? This understanding may lead to a new approach to its design and that is in fact "learning from vernacular".

10.- Color



Fig. 25 Color palette

Color is a personal handprint of the tenants on the facade of their houses. Colors on both sides of the city, and during all the period of time are, : white, blue and turquoise, green, yellow and some red. Green, red ' black and white are the pan-Arabic national colors. Their roots are in the Arab Revolt during the First World War being on most of the Arab countries flags.



Fig. 25 Color

In the West part of the City the four pan Arabic colors are used for doors, both by Arabs and Jewish coming from Arab and Islamic countries. Giving to turquoise a feature against evil eye and it is the most frequently color used. Once more through color it is impossible to distinguish between East and West.

11.- Folk art – Low Art ?

In the Old City of Jerusalem the Moslem Quarter is an open museum in which the entrances to the houses are covered with Haag Paintings.



Fig. 26 Folk Art

Haag Paintings, are done in honor of a "Haag", the pilgrim that returns from Mecca. The painting has its own rules and symbols. It tells where the peregrine comes from, how was his journey to Mecca, done with elements that remind his trip through the desert and also using flowers, a symbol of purity.

West Jerusalem appears to be a mixture between expression of western artistic impressions, as the 1986 "trompe l'oeil" on the upper left and artistic expressions that can confuse the visitor, as the 2009 decoration of an entrance, where the motive of the palm tree, a typical element in the Haag paintings that symbolizes the dessert, appear as well as the dots, also a motive existing in East Jerusalem, that according to some people, it is used an alternative to electric light colored bulbs on top of white pure background. See Fig. 27. A careful look at the dots motive can be seen as an abstract painting.



Fig. 27 Haag Paintings and Western paintings

The other element that become popular recently in West Jerusalem is the "use" of street furniture, as electric connection boxes etc. as real blackboards on which neighbors express their artistic willing, some of them hardly according to strict religious rules, as the street with an orthodox Jew that may be seen as contrary to the second commandment.

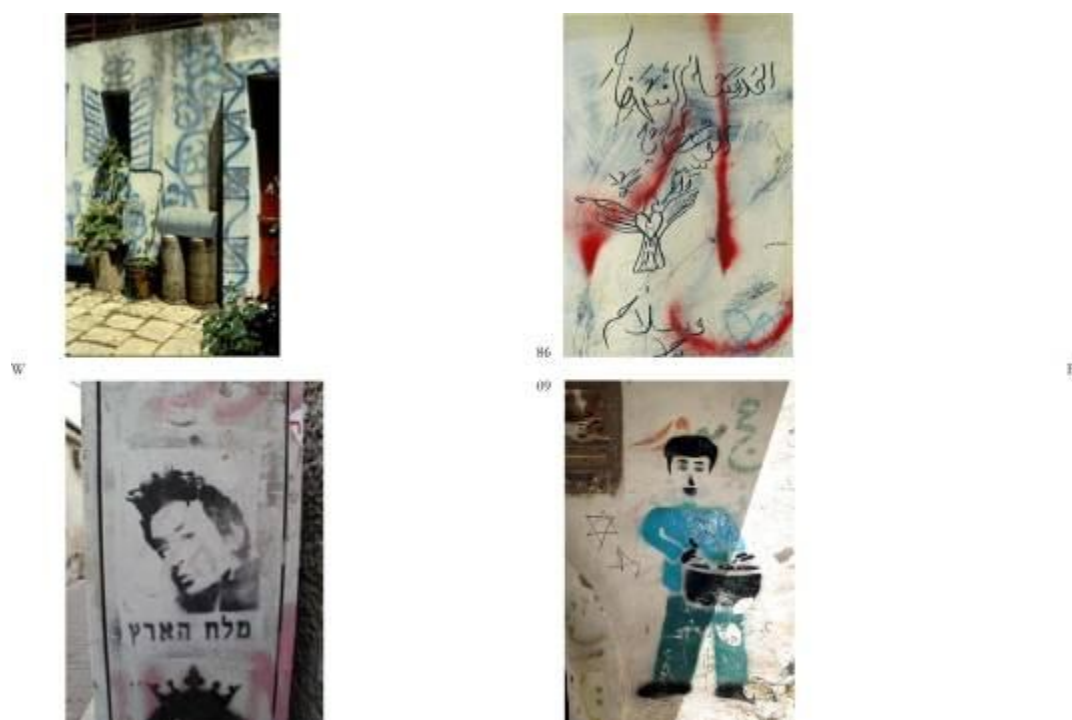


Fig. 28 Realistic paintings

Realistic paintings are a part of the folk expression in both sides of the city. With a bit of humor somebody added shutters to his window. Flowers grow from the gas balloons and also a pigeon with the word peace appears on the East side of the city. Another similar element that was appears in the 2009 pictures in both sides of the city is the use of paper cut stencils and unfortunately the use of this somehow synthetic media is also going to the traditional Haag Paintings and lately printed signs are put on top the doors instead of the hand made ones.

12.- Magic signs

This elements seem to be appear only in West Jerusalem. The traditional element that serves to keep the entrances is the Mezuza which includes a pray considered as having protective qualities, being this element bought it is not included in the exhibition. The other one frequently in use is the Hamsa. A hand shaped amulet, five fingers spread which is supposed to protect against the evil eye.

The origin of this amulet is, according to the Muslim tradition the hand of Fatima, daughter of Mohammad prophet of Islam. According to Jewish tradition it is the hand of Moses and Aaron's sister Miriam.

Whatever it is its origin it is a sign that decorates today many houses, as can be seen in the 1986 picture and detail of the façade.

The same building today has another of the symbols that help against evil eye which is the eye that appears together with the Star of David or translating from Hebrew the "David Shield" as part of the Israeli National Flag.



Fig.29 The Hamsa

The upper image, 1986, includes three traditional symbols, the blue color, the eye and the David Shield See detail on the right side. However as it seems it is not enough to use the traditional elements as a forth one is added in the form of a dog.



The lower image illustrates the situation existing in 2009. The neighborhood goes through a process of gentrification, many houses being bought as summer vacation dwellings, and the new owners changed the vernacular fence for a more "modern" up to date plastic one, introducing another symbol this time the symbol of ignorance.



Fig. 30 Super-protected

13.- Social affiliation

The feeling of being part of a group is an inherent quality in human condition. We are part of a family; we are part of a group of friends, of a sport club and whatever may be. People use emblems on their clothes to show their affiliation to a fraternal organization or to a country.

In a city in which you have the three main religions, people belonging to different origins and cultures somehow it seems it is logic that signs regarding your affiliation should exist.



Fig. 31 Religious symbols

Both East and West, show an extraordinary variation of symbols, from the Star of David, through the crescent and the cross in all its variations, catholic, Greek etc. However in modern times it is not only religious symbols that appear decorating entrances



Fig. 32 National and other symbols.

On the entrances to houses both in West and East Jerusalem we see expressions of affiliation to a country, in the 1986 pictures in the upper right side, we see the colors of the pan Arabic flag, also adopted by the Palestinian flag and we are talking in 1986 before the first Intifada, but also we can see today the entrance to a house with the colors of the Barcelona Futbol Club. In the west together with the Star of David we see the Israeli flag with the symbol of the commemoration of the 60 years of the Independence of the State of Israel.

However in a country full of contradictions, as we saw there are physical elements that are common to all the cultures hopefully it may crystallize also Erich Mendelsohn 1940 wish : "*Palestine of today symbolizes the union between the most modern civilization and the most antique culture. It is a place where intellect and vision – matter and spirit meet.....In this union, Arabs and Jews, both members of the Semitic family, should be equally interested. Genesis repeats itself.*"

I still have hope that his wish may come to reality as only two months ago while walking in the Moslem Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem I found my last image, a graffiti done by one single hand, that we do not know to whom it belongs but it is somehow a symbol of hope of togetherness of all the people that live in this country.



Pictures video and exhibition design: Arie Sivan
Curator: Shelly Cohen
Graphic Design: Gila Kaplan, Nirit Beniamini





By Markku Mattila

The international documentation camp of vernacular architecture



The object of the work: wooden cross church of Östmark (1765) covered by wooden shingles

Time: 15.05.-31.05.2010, before and in connection to the CIAV Annual Seminar
Place: Östmark, Torsby Sweden, 110 km north from Karlstad Sweden and 40 km east from Kongsvinger Norway

Aims:

- To learn the method by working it throughout the process
- To become acquainted with the expertise of the participants and to create international contacts for further work in the field
- To develop a method and models for international cooperation
- To produce high quality measured drawings and to exhibit them in the exhibition and to publish at the end of the camp

Object: - Measuring and drawing the church of Östmark

Participants:- 2 persons / country from different parts of the world, the max size of the group is 16, including the organizers and specialists

- They are used to making building drawings and know the basics of measuring

work

- All the participants have to be ready to work and live in rather harsh conditions.
- Everyone in the camp works in practice, no idling is accepted
- Min one member in the "country group" is competent to teach the method in the home country and competent to arrange an international documenting camp in the home country

Timetable:

01.12.2009 Invitation prospectus

31.01.2010 Entering

15.02.2010 Choice of participants

15.05.2010 the CIAV VERNADOC 2010 camp period in Torsby Sweden

- One week for the measuring and basic drawing
- One week for the finishing of the drawings in ink
 - 6 working days a week
 - Some days for local excursions

31.05.2010 the exhibition and presentation of the results for locals on site

31.05.-04.06.2010 the CIAV Annual Meeting and Seminar in Kongsvinger
Norway

02.06.2010 the opening of the exhibition for the CIAV seminar on site

How to get there: By plane to Stockholm - Karlstad. Karlstad - Torsby by train.

Daily program:

- Working days are max. 8 hours long
- Everyone produces her/his own measure drawing,

Accommodation and meals:

- Living and eating in local lodgings

Language: - The official language of the camp is vernacular English

Insurances: - The participants will take care of their own insurances

Certificate: - The participants will be certified by Helsinki University of
Technology

The principles of the costs:

- The participants are in charge of the travel costs. The organizer will pay the costs of the accommodation and the meals at the site during the camp period (there is not any registration fee).

More information:

- For further questions and information; please feel free to ask, even on the practical arrangements.

Entering before 31.01.2010 for:

Markku Mattila

ICOMOS CIAV Finland

markku.mattila@tkk.fi

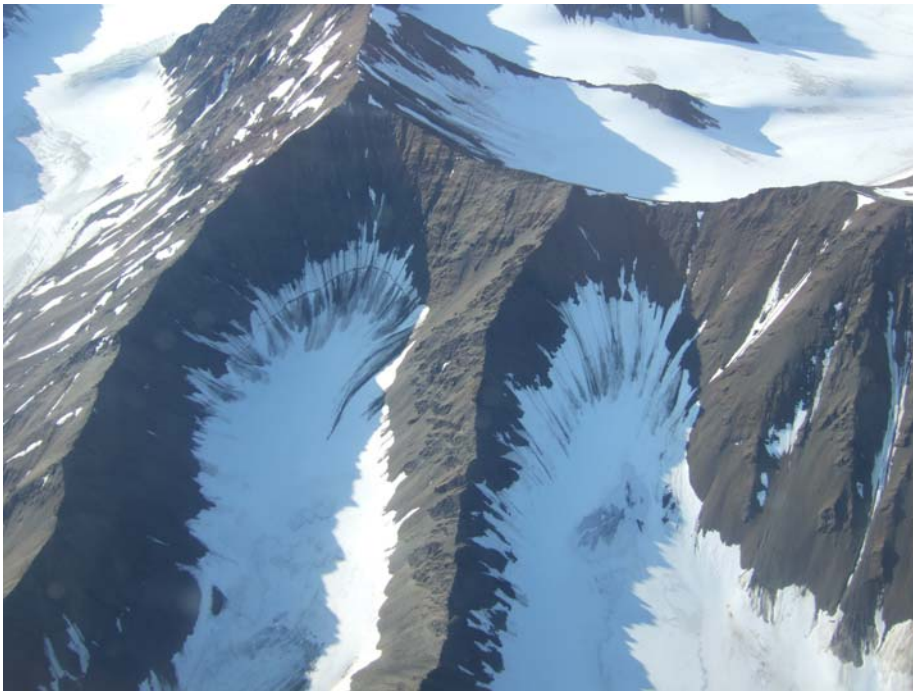
Östmark information: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96stmark>

VERNADOC information you can find in the home pages of Assistant Professor Sudjit Sananwai of ICOMOS-CIAV Thailand: <http://vernadoc.multiply.com/>

CIAV Annual Meeting and Seminar Finnskogen 2010 information:

<http://ciav.icomos.org/>



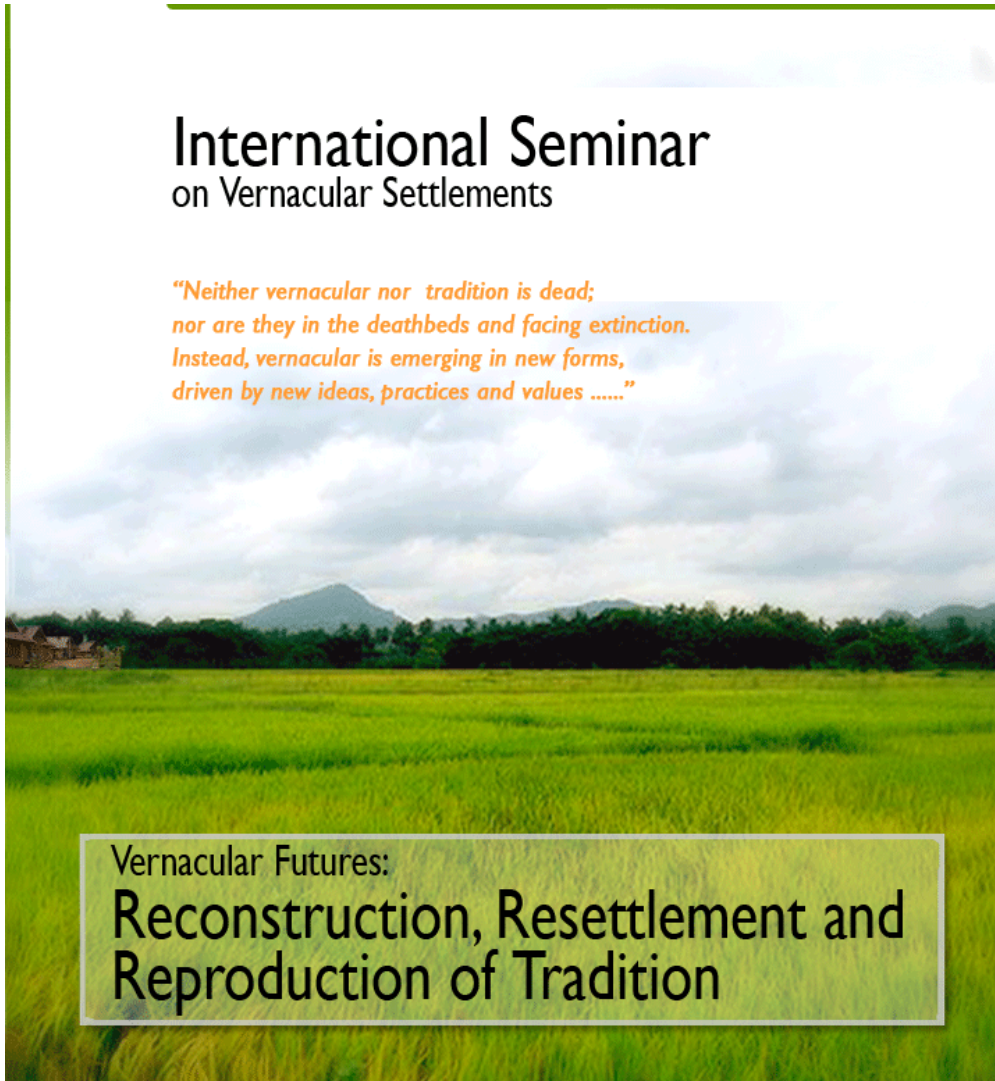


The 'Amundsenvillaen' was built in 1918 as living quarter for the Manager of the Kings Bay Company. Roald Amundsen stayed here in Ny-Aalesund for some weeks in 1925 and 1926 together with his crew as their base for reaching the North Pole. I attach two photos from the decorations on the ground floor picturing polar expeditions in connection with Ny-Aalesund, probably done in 1937.

Gisle Jakhelln from Norway



ISVS-5 : Vernacular Futures
30 to 31 July 2010, Colombo, Sri Lank



**International Seminar
on Vernacular Settlements**

*“Neither vernacular nor tradition is dead;
nor are they in the deathbeds and facing extinction.
Instead, vernacular is emerging in new forms,
driven by new ideas, practices and values”*

Vernacular Futures:
**Reconstruction, Resettlement and
Reproduction of Tradition**

More information:

Website: <http://www.mrt.ac.lk/archi/isvs/index.html>
Contact name: Prof. Harsha Munasinghe





Dear Sir or Madam,

From **May 31 until June 2, 2010**, the **8th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin** will take place in **Patras, Greece**, following previous symposia in Bari (1989), Geneva (1991), Venice (1994), Rhodes (1997), Seville (2000), Lisbon (2004), and Orléans (2007).

The 8th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin is organized by the **National Technical University of Athens** (NTUA, School of Chemical Engineering, Materials Science and Engineering Section), the **University of Patras** and the **Technical Chamber of Western Greece**.

The theme chosen for this session, "**Monument Damage Hazards and Rehabilitation Technologies**", refers to the natural and anthropogenic hazards on monuments, as well as to the technologies used for damage rehabilitation. Please download the **1st Circular** pdf file by [clicking here](#).

Important information:

In order to make a preliminary selection of papers the authors have to submit an extended abstract (two pages maximum) **by 16 November 2009**, through the **online submission system** (preferable way <http://monubasin8.ntua.gr>) or via e-mail to the symposium secretariat (monubasin8@gmail.com), using the proposed template in one of the following topics:

- Historical and structural aspects of monuments
- Natural and anthropogenic hazards
- Analytical methods
- Methodologies of damage assessment
- Digital techniques for cultural heritage
- Technologies for damage rehabilitation
- Planning and cultural heritage management

Official Language of the Symposium: **English**

In order to download the proposed extended abstract template in Microsoft Word please [click here](#). Also, visit the website of the conference (<http://monubasin8.ntua.gr>) for more information or contact the symposium secretariat via email (monubasin8@gmail.com).

With thanks and kindest regards,

Professor Maria Kouli, NTU-Athens

Coordinator of the Organizing Committee

Symposium Secretariat

Mrs Kanella Pouli

Phone: +30 210 772 4296

Fax: +30 210 772 3261

Email: monubasin8@gmail.com

Web: <http://monubasin8.ntua.gr>





REHABILITATION AND REVITALIZATION OF MEDITERRANEAN HISTORIC CENTRES

We remind you that the deadline to submit your paper for the **Panel Rehabilitation and revitalization of Mediterranean Historic Centres** is the 15th of December. This panel is organized by RehabiMed Association inside the WOCMES International Congress that will be held in Barcelona on July 2010.





L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui 1930-1940

L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui
La Revue générale d'architecture
La Construction moderne
L'Architecture
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The 102 issues published during the ten first years of L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui (1930-1940) are now available on the Cité de L'Architecture et du Patrimoine's website.

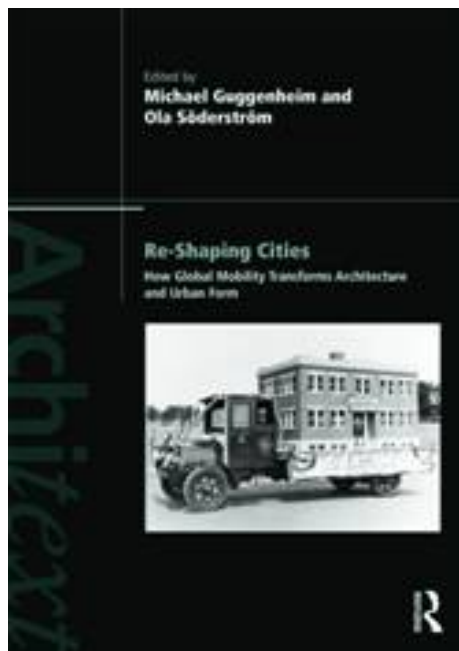
Four other collections can also be accessed:

La Revue générale d'architecture: issues published from 1840 to 1888,
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L'Architecture: issues published from 1889 to 1936,
L'Architecte: issues published from 1906 to 1935.

http://portaildocumentaire.citechailot.fr/clientBookline/toolkit/p_requests/formulaire.asp?GRILLE=CARHDOCNUMFEDEREMULTI&PORTAL_ID=carh_access_docnumfedere.xml&INSTANCE=incipio

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Guggenheim and Ola Söderström

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(en Français seulement)

Please find attached the last issue of the CAHIERS DE L'AUE. It is devoted to the subject of "Village squares, places of life and identity..."

Many other publications are downloadable on our web site <http://www.caue28.org>

(in French only)

Samir ABDULAC

Directeur





DOCOMOMO

Dear members and friends of Docomomo,

After a seven-year mandate in France at the Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, Docomomo International is relocating to Spain at the Mies van der Rohe Foundation (Barcelona).

Docomomo International new headquarters will be operating on **January 1st, 2010**. Please make sure to note our new address and contacts:

Docomomo International
Ana Tostões, chair
Ivan Blasi, secretary general
Fundació Mies van der Rohe
calle Provença 318 pral 2
ESP-08037 Barcelona
t 34 932151011
f 34 934883685
e docomomo@miesbcn.com

www.docomomo.com

SHATIS'11 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STRUCTURAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF TIMBER STRUCTURES

Dear colleagues,

For those interested in SHATIS'11 Conference we would like to inform you that the conference's website is now active: <http://shatis11.inec.pt/>.

The website provides detailed information about aims, topics and the abstract submission process, as well as general information about the venue, fees, opportunities for sponsorship and exhibition areas.

We would like to strongly encourage you to submit your abstracts (deadline 1st of June 2010).





Nuestro colega miembro de CIAV Daniel Taboada, nos dice que se celebraron en Bodeguillas, España, las II Jornadas Técnicas de Arquitectura Vernácula y que las próximas VII Jornadas Técnicas de Arquitectura Vernácula serán del 22 al 25 de febrero del 2010 en La Habana, Cuba.

Por favor confirmen asistencia vía e-mail a las VII Jornadas Técnicas de Arquitectura Vernácula. Comunicarlo a Agencia de Viajes San Cristobal, correo orlando@viajessancristobal.cu

