

- Missing Links in the Law Protecting Built Heritage
The article may be found on pages 33-40.

- Verigi lipsă în legislația de protecție a patrimoniului construit
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Will follow – Vor urma – Beharangozó



■ Within the issues of the *Transsylvania Nostra*, urban planning and specialised heritage have been rare presences, thus it seemed adequate to take steps in this direction as well, since we are convinced that stating certain urban planning regulations (may these be Local Plans for Protected Areas or Structure Plans) is beneficial for the protection of a historic building or ensemble. Certainly, with the condition that these documents – having a juridical character as well – should not be eluded by the administration or by designers through deceptive means (see the derogatory Local Plans). Evidently, we might also ask whether the 3rd generation of Structure Plans (was there a collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism and the Romanian Registry of Urban Designers?) and the related methodology have eliminated certain mistakes of the 2nd generation, but space limitations do not permit this. (Vasile MITREA)

■ În situa de apariții periodice ale revistei *Transsylvania Nostra*, contextul urbanistic și patrimoniul de profil au fost prezențe rare, astfel ni s-a părut indicat să facem niște pași în această direcție, cu convingerea că stabilirea unor reglementări urbanistice (fie că este vorba de plan urbanistic de zonă protejată/PU-ZP sau de plan urbanistic general/PUG) sunt benefice pentru protejarea unui monument sau ansamblu. Desigur, cu condiția ca aceste documente – ce au și caracter juridic – să nu fie eludate de administrație sau de proiectanți prin folosirea unor subterfugii (vezi cazul PUZ-urilor derogatorii). Evident că aici ne-am putea întreba dacă cea de-a III-a generație de PUG-uri (a fost o colaborare între MCPN, MDRT și Registrul Urbanștilor din România?) și metodologia aferentă au eliminat unele scăpări din generația a II-a, dar spațiul nu ne permite. (Vasile MITREA)

■ A *Transsylvania Nostra* folyóirat eddigi lapszámaiban ritkán találkoztunk városrendezési és szakörökségi témákkal, így indokoltnak tűnt ez irányban is lépni, mivel meggyőződésünk, hogy bizonyos településrendezési szabályozások rögzítése (legyen szó védett terület szabályozási- vagy településrendezési tervről) jótékony hatással lenne egyes műemlékek vagy műemlékegyüttesek védelmére. Természetesen azzal a feltétellel, hogy a közgazgatás vagy a tervezők ne játsszák ki ezeket a jogi dokumentumokat (ld. a módosítási fedvényeket). Azt is kérdezhetnénk, hogy mennyire sikerült kiküszöbölni a településrendezési tervek III. generációjának (a Művelődési és Örökségvédelmi Minisztérium, a Regionális Fejlesztési és Turisztikai Minisztérium és a Romániai Városrendező Építészek Jegyzéke közötti közreműködés?), valamint a hozzá tartozó módszertannak a II. generáció hibáit, de ez helyszűke miatt nem tárgyalható. (MITREA Vasile)

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■ Front cover photo: The Lutheran fortified church in Brateiu, Sibiu Co. © Ștefan-Ionuț PERȘE. ■ Back cover photo: Renaissance window frame on the native house of King Matthias I, Cluj-Napoca © Utilitas Ltd.

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■ As global concern, built heritage protection in Romania faces today a series of challenges and offensives that cause complex problems for the different types of historic buildings. The aggressions are more pronounced especially in the cities' historic centres and in all protected areas. These are subject, on the one hand, to a tendency towards intervention through rehabilitation programmes and projects, for which the administration often proves itself incapable of ensuring a proper management. On the other hand, pressure from investors continues to manifest with little sensitivity for the values of built heritage.

In order to protect historical areas, we need to maintain a balance between various opposing tendencies. This involves an understanding of the value and specific problems of an area and the negotiation between old and contemporary in order to ensure this balance without irreversible losses of historical substance. Within this process, conservation principles must act as references without which the subjective factor may lean towards random solutions.

International practice attempts various intervention methods for conserving and for maintaining the viability of these areas, proposing different models to balance the insertion of the new element into the historical context.

In numerous interventions on protected areas of Romanian cities, conservation principles are often replaced by the mimetic application of such models, without a justification sustained by the specific historical context. This situation is manifested through attempts to preserve only the elevations' configuration, while unjustifiably demolishing the interior structure, through insertions with a disproportioned height from that of the area, building extra storeys or mansard roofs with a change of materials, by functional transformations with a change in the rhythm of openings or of finishings and even through reconstitution-based conservation works, resulting in the loss of authentic substance.

The topics covered in the journal support precisely the role of conservation principles as efficient tools in avoiding irreversible losses and distortions resulting from such interventions.

Liliana ROȘIU
Member of the Editorial Board

■ Ca preocupare globală, protejarea patrimoniului construit din România se află astăzi în fața unor provocări și ofensive care produc probleme complexe diferitelor tipuri de monumente. Agresiunile sunt mai accentuate în special în centrele istorice ale orașelor și în toate zonele protejate. Acestea sunt supuse pe de-o parte unei tendințe de intervenție prin programe și proiecte de rehabilitare, pentru care administrația se dovedește adesea incapabilă să asigure o gestiune corectă în beneficiul lor. Pe de altă parte, presiunea investitorilor continuă să se manifeste cu prea puțină sensibilitate față de valorile patrimoniului construit.

Pentru protejarea zonelor istorice este necesară asigurarea echilibrului între diversele tendințe opuse. Aceasta presupune înțelegerea valorii și problemelor specifice unei zone, și negocierea între vechi și contemporan pentru asigurarea acestui echilibru, fără pierderi ireversibile de substanță istorică. În acest proces, principiile de conservare le revine rolul de reper, fără de care factorul subiectiv poate inclina spre soluții aleatorii.

Practica internațională încearcă variate metode de intervenție pentru conservarea și menținerea în condiții de viabilitate a acestor zone, propunând diferite modele pentru echilibrarea inserției elementului nou în contextul istoric.

În numeroase intervenții din zone protejate ale orașelor românești, principiile de conservare sunt adesea înlocuite printr-o aplicare mimetică a unor asemenea modele, fără justificarea susținută de contextul istoric specific. Aceasta se manifestă prin încercări de a menține doar configurația fațadelor, demolându-se nejustificat structura interioară, prin inserții cu regim de înălțime disproporționat față de specificul zonei, prin supraetajări și mansardări cu modificarea materialelor, prin transformări funcționale cu schimbarea ritmului dintre plin și gol sau a finisajelor și chiar prin restaurări bazate pe reconstituire, soldate cu pierderea substanței autentice.

Subiectele abordate în paginile revistei susțin tocmai rolul principiilor de conservare ca instrument eficiente în evitarea pierderilor și denaturărilor ireversibile rezultate din asemenea intervenții.

Liliana ROȘIU
Membru al Comitetului de Redacție

■ Egészében véve az építettörökség-védelem Romániában jelenleg olyan kihívásokkal és támadásokkal szembesül, amelyek bonyolult kérdéseket vetnek fel a különböző műemléktípusok vonatkozásában. Az agresszív közbelépések különösképpen a történeti belvárosokban, valamint a védett területeken erőteljesek. Ezeket egyrészt olyan helyreállítási programok vagy tervek alapján véghezvitt beavatkozásoknak vetik alá, amelyekkel szemben a közigazgatás sokszor tehetetlennek bizonyul, képtelen érvényesíteni a helyes műemlékvédelmi szempontokat. Másrészt a beruházók – akik többnyire kevés érzékenységgel viszonyulnak az épített örökség értékeihez – nagy nyomást gyakorolnak az illetékes szervekre. A történeti övezetek védelmében elengedhetetlen a különböző ellentétes irányzatok és érdekek közötti egyensúly megteremtése. Ez az illető terület értékének és sajátos problémáinak megértését feltételezi, valamint a hagyományos és a korszerű módszerek közötti egyeztetést annak érdekében, hogy biztosítani lehessen az egyensúlyt a történeti anyag visszafordíthatatlan elvesztésének veszélye nélkül. Ebben a folyamatban támpontként szolgálnak a műemlékvédelmi elvek, amelyek nélkül a szubjektív tényező esetleges megoldásokhoz vezethet.

A nemzetközi gyakorlat különféle beavatkozási módszerekkel próbálkozik ezen területek konzerválásának és életképes megőrzésének érdekében, különböző modelleket javasolva az új elemnek történeti környezetbe való beillesztésére.

A romániai városok védett övezeteiben végzett számos beavatkozás esetében a műemlékvédelmi elvek helyes alkalmazását sajnos ilyen modellek utánzása helyettesíti, a sajátos történeti környezetet indokolta összefüggések szem előtt tartása nélkül. Ez olyan megoldásokban nyilvánul meg, mint amilyen például kizárólag a homlokzatok kiképzésének megtartása a belső szerkezet indokoltan lebontásával, a terület sajátosságához képest aránytalan magasságú beillesztések, építőanyag-módosítással járó új emeletek és manzárdtetők létrehozása, a nyílások ritmikájának megbontása, esetleg a burkolatok cseréjével járó funkcionális változtatások, vagy éppen a rekonstrukción alapuló restaurálások, amelyek a hiteles anyag eltűnésével járnak.

A folyóiratban tárgyalt témák éppen ezen műemlékvédelmi elvek tiszteltében tartásának szerepét támasztják alá, amelyek hatékony eszközt nyújtanak a hasonló beavatkozásokból következő visszafordíthatatlan veszteségek és torzulások elkerüléséhez.

Liliana ROȘIU
Szerkesztőbizottsági tag

■ Christoph MACHAT¹

Die Dokumentation der Befestigungsanlagen und die Verteidigungsstrategie der Siebenbürger Sachsen im späten Mittelalter

The Documentation of the Fortifications and the Defence Strategy of the Transylvanian Saxons in the Late Middle Ages

■ **Zusammenfassung:** Nach der massiven Auswanderung der Siebenbürger Sachsen ab 1990 wurde auf Initiative des Siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kulturrats 1991-1998 das von der deutschen Bundesregierung finanzierte Projekt zur Dokumentation des siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kulturgutes durchgeführt. Die flächendeckende Erfassung sämtlicher Ortschaften, von rumänischen Fachleuten ausgeführt, umfasste naturgemäß auch die Befestigungs- bzw. Verteidigungsanlagen, Kirchenburgen wie Stadtbefestigungen. Die Ergebnisse werden in Form der Denkmaltopographie Siebenbürgen veröffentlicht und dienen gleichzeitig als Grundlage für die Auswahl und Erarbeitung der Nominierungsdossiers für die Positionen Rumäniens auf der Welterbeliste der UNESCO: die Altstadt von Schässburg und die Dörfer mit Kirchenbefestigungen: Kelling, Wurmloch, Birthälm, Keisd, Deutschweiskirch, Tartlau sowie das Szeklerdorf Dersch.

■ **Summary:** After the massive emigration of the Saxons from 1990 onwards, a project aiming to document the Transylvanian Saxon heritage was implemented at the initiative of the Transylvanian Saxon Cultural Council from 1991 to 1998, funded by the German Federal Government. The exhaustive recording of all settlements, was carried out by Romanian experts, and included of course fortifications, defence systems, fortified churches and town walls. The results are under publication in the topography of historic buildings in Transylvania and have served at the same time as the basic database for the selection and preparation of nomination dossiers for the inclusion of Romanian sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List: the old town of Sighişoara and the villages with fortified churches: Călnic, Valea Viilor, Biertan, Saschiz, Viscri, Prejmer and the Szekler village Dârjiu.

■ **Schlagworte:** Bauaufmaße, Denkmalamt, Denkmaltopographie, Dokumentationsprojekt, Flieh-bzw. Fluchtburg, Kirchenburg, Marktflecken, Ortskartei, Verteidigungsstrategie, Siedlungstyp, Siebenbürger Sachsen, Szekler, UNESCO-Welterbeliste

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■ **Foto 1.** Birthälm, Kirchenburg von SW, Luftbild G. GERSTER, Foto © Archiv Gundelsheim

■ **Photo 1.** Biertan, the fortified church from South-West, aerial photograph by G. GERSTER, Photo © Gundelsheim Archive



■ **Foto 2.** Birthälm, Gesamtansicht von SW, Luftbild G. GERSTER, Foto © Archiv Gundelsheim

■ **Photo 2.** Biertan, general view from South-West, aerial photograph by G. GERSTER, Photo © Gundelsheim Archive



■ **Foto 3.** Kelling, Gesamtansicht von NO, Luftbild G. GERSTER, Foto © Archiv Gundelsheim

■ **Photo 3.** Călnic, general view from North-East, aerial photograph by G. GERSTER, Photo © Gundelsheim Archive



■ **Foto 4.** Kelling, Burganlage von SW, Luftbild G. GERSTER, Foto © Archiv Gundelsheim

■ **Photo 4.** Călnic, the fortified ensemble from South-West, aerial photograph by G. GERSTER, Photo © Gundelsheim Archive

■ **Keywords:** measured drawings, monuments' conservation office, the topography of historic buildings, documentation project, refuge castle, fortified church, small market towns, settlement index, defence strategy, settlement type, Transylvanian Saxon, Szekler, UNESCO World Heritage List

■ Due to the legitimate concern about the future existence of the Transylvanian Saxon culture, which has developed over the centuries, in the late 1980s the Germany-based Transylvanian Saxon Cultural Council took into consideration options for a "Documentation of the Transylvanian Saxon heritage" against the background of the Romanian systematisation (in other words village destruction) policy. The massive emigration of the German population of Romania and especially of Transylvania, which started after the fall of CEAUȘESCU's dictatorship in December 1989, forced the authorities to take urgent action and to commence the immediate development and implementation of the documentation project: approved in 1991 and financed by the German Federal Government, the recording could be initiated in the same year, which in a first phase (until the end of 1995) included the rural settlements and in a second phase (until the end of 1998) the market towns and cities. In order to get an idea about the extent of the project, it should be noted that this area, inhabited mostly coherently, comprised 247 (former) German settlements, the majority consisting of smaller and larger villages, a few market towns and 7 larger cities, all having been formerly protected by fortified churches. In the urban context, a fortified church has been preserved only in Medias, however the towns have preserved their medieval centres, which were altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as parts of the medieval town fortifications with walls, towers, bastions and gates. King Géza II of Hungary (1141-1161) invited German colonists to Transylvania, who settled on the king's land as free farmers and kept their royal privileges even under the Austro-Hungarian rule until the late 1700s. Besides the king, clerical and secular lords

■ In der berechtigten Sorge um den Fortbestand der über Jahrhunderte gewachsenen siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kultur hatte der in Deutschland ansässige Siebenbürgisch-sächsische Kulturrat e.V. bereits Ende der 1980er Jahre vor dem Hintergrund der rumänischen Systematisierungs-(sprich Dorfzerstörungs-)politik Möglichkeiten einer „Dokumentation des siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kulturgutes“ überlegt. Die massive, nach dem Sturz des Diktators Ceaușescu im Dezember 1989 einsetzende Auswanderungswelle der deutschen Bevölkerung Rumäniens und insbesondere Siebenbürgens zwang zu raschem Handeln und sofortiger Ausarbeitung und Umsetzung des Dokumentationsprojektes: 1991 genehmigt und von der deutschen Bundesregierung finanziert, konnte bereits im selben Jahr mit der Erfassung begonnen werden, die in einer ersten Etappe (bis Ende 1995) die ländlichen Ortschaften umfasste, in einer zweiten (bis Ende 1998) die Marktflecken und Städte. Um sich eine Vorstellung von den Ausmaßen des Projektes machen zu können, sei daran erinnert, dass das in sich größtenteils geschlossene Siedlungsgebiet 247 (ehemals) deutsche Ortschaften zählt, in der großen Mehrzahl kleinere und größere Dörfer, wenige Marktflecken und 7 größere Städte, allesamt ehemals mit kirchlichen Verteidigungsanlagen ausgestattet. Im städtischen Kontext ist allein in Mediasch die Kirchenburg erhalten, doch bewahren die Städte ihren mittelalterlichen, im 18. und 19. Jh. überformten Stadtkern, teils auch die mittelalterliche Stadtbefestigung mit Wehrmauern, Türmen, Bastionen und Toren. Siebenbürgen war bereits unter dem ungarischen König Geza II (1141-61) mit deutschen Kolonisten besiedelt worden, die sich als freie Bauern auf Königsboden niedergelassen und ihre Privilegien bis ins späte 18. Jh. auch unter österreichisch-ungarischer Herrschaft bewahrt haben. Neben dem König hatten auch geistliche und weltliche Grundherren um deutsche Siedler geworben, so dass bis zur Bauernbefreiung 1848 etwa ein Drittel der sächsischen Gemeinden und jeder vierte Siebenbürger Sachse auf grundherrlichem Boden angesiedelt war. Kirchlich waren diese Gemeinden jedoch auch in die sächsische Genossenschaftskirche einbezogen, die sich bis gegen 1400 als geistliche Universität herausgebildet hatte, während die rechtliche Einheit der freien Siedler seit dem 15. Jahrhundert als *Universitas Saxonum* Verwaltungsautonomie innehatte (bis 1868, aufgelöst 1876). Seit Ende des ersten Weltkriegs zu Rumänien gehörend, hat die deutsche Bevölkerung Siebenbürgens, als „Siebenbürger Sachsen“ in die Geschichtsbücher eingegangen (in der ungarischen Kanzleisprache wurden die deutschen Kolonisten als *saxones* bezeichnet), ihre Eigenart nicht zuletzt dank der (seit 1572) evangelisch-lutherischen Kirche A.B. und der von ihr bis 1948 geführten deutschen Schulen bis heute bewahrt.

■ Antony GIBB ■ Nicholas DANBY¹

“Heritage Lets”

THE RE-USE OF HISTORIC FORTIFICATIONS AS TOURIST RENTAL ACCOMMODATION IN JERSEY

■ **Abstract:** Jersey is rich in fortifications dating from the 13th-20th century, the majority of which are owned by the States (government) of Jersey. From 2006 a number of fortifications have been converted for holiday rental use and the income from letting activity is dedicated to the repair and improvement of the structures.

Nine forts are now available to rent and two additional forts are to be added over the coming year (2012-2013). Visitor numbers and income have exceeded expectations and by 2013-2014 rental income will not only provide a fund to maintain the structures but will enable additional buildings to be repaired and brought into beneficial use.

The study describes the involvement of a number of different government agencies in the scheme and examines the funding arrangements for the project. It demonstrates that historic buildings can have a financially sustainable future and that their appropriate repair can be achieved by commercial means. It also shows that public access and enjoyment of historic structures can be stimulated by offering them as holiday accommodation.

■ **Keywords:** historic forts, sustainable use, forts in Jersey, re-use of historic fortifications, renting historic forts, funding and management of historic buildings, “Heritage Lets” project

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■ **Photo 1.** Mont Orgueil Castle (1215-1599)

■ **Foto 1.** Cetatea Mont Orgueil (1215-1599)

„Patrimoniu de închiriat”

REUTILIZAREA FORTIFICAȚIILOR ISTORICE CA LOCAȚII DE CAZARE TURISTICĂ ÎN JERSEY

■ **Rezumat:** Insula Jersey este bogată în fortificații datând din secolele XIII-XX, majoritatea acestora fiind deținute de guvernul din Jersey. Începând cu anul 2006, mai multe fortificații au fost transformate pentru a fi utilizate ca locații de închiriat pentru vacanță, iar veniturile provenite din activitatea de închiriere sunt alocate reparării și îmbunătățirii structurilor.

În prezent, nouă forturi sunt disponibile pentru închiriere și alte două urmează să fie adăugate în anul care vine (2012-2013). Numărul vizitatorilor și veniturile au depășit așteptările și se estimează că până în perioada 2013-2014 veniturile provenite din închirieri nu numai că vor oferi un fond pentru întreținerea structurilor, dar vor permite ca noi clădiri să fie reparate și puse în funcțiune.

Studiul descrie implicarea diferitelor agenții guvernamentale în proiect și analizează modalitățile de finanțare ale acestuia. Tot aici se demonstrează că clădirile pot avea un viitor durabil din punct de vedere financiar și că reparațiile necesare pot fi realizate prin mijloace comerciale. Se arată, de asemenea, că accesul publicului și plăcerea acestuia de a vizita structurile istorice pot fi stimulate, oferindu-le drept spații de cazare pentru vacanță.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** forturi istorice, folosință durabilă, forturi din Jersey, reutilizarea fortificațiilor istorice, închirierea forturilor istorice, finanțarea și managementul clădirilor istorice, programul „Patrimoniu de închiriat”

Fortificațiile din Jersey

■ Jersey este cea mai mare dintre Insulele Canalului Mânecii și, din anul 1215, este dependentă a Coroanei Britanice. Cu toate că agricultura, pescuitul și turismul joacă încă un rol important în viața insulei, principala industrie de astăzi este cea financiară internațională, rezultatul poziției insulei Jersey ca insulă britanică autonomă.

1 Antony GIBB este proiectant atestat și consultant de monumente istorice, membru în Chartered Society of Designers, membru în Institute of Historic Building Conservation. Nicholas DANBY este contabil atestat, Architectural Heritage Consulting, Jersey, Channel Islands

■ EKE Zsuzsanna¹

A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szülőház restaurálástörténete

■ **Kivonat:** Jelen esettanulmány egy jelentős kolozsvári műemléképület, Mátyás király szülőházának a restaurálástörténetét követi nyomon. A ma legtöbbször csak Mátyás-házként emlegetett épület a XIX. század második felében vált hivatalosan Mátyás király szülőházává. A dolgozat a figyelem központjába került ház „nemzeti érdekek” diktálta két fontosabb restaurálását követi nyomon, a téma kimerítésének igénye nélkül. A restaurálások értékelésében fontos szempontok az akkori hatályos törvények és nemzetközi irányelvek, valamint a vezető személyek addigi tapasztalata. A tanulmányíró célja egyrészt egy restaurálástörténeti áttekintés készítése, másrészt a beavatkozások okainak és körülményeinek megértése.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** Kolozsvár, I. Mátyás király, műemlék, műemlékvédelem, restaurálás, restaurálástörténet, GYALUS László, KÓS Károly, LUX Kálmán

■ A III. évezred küszöbét átlépve egyre fontosabbá válik mind nemzeti, mind nemzetközi örökségünk védelme, amelyet mára nemcsak a múlt

1 Művészettörténész, UTILITAS Épített örökségvédelmi kutató-tervező központ, Kolozsvár, Románia



■ **1. kép:** Mátyás király szülőházának jelenlegi állapota © Utilitas

■ **Photo 1.** The present aspect of the birthplace of King Matthias I © Utilitas

The Conservation History of the Birthplace of King Matthias I in Cluj-Napoca

■ **Abstract:** The present case study follows the conservation history of a significant historic building in Cluj-Napoca, the house where King Matthias I was born. It was in the 19th century that the building officially became the birthplace of King Matthias. The paper focuses on the two important conservations, dictated by “national interests”, of the house that became the centre of attention, without the need for the topic’s exhaustion. Important aspects of the conservations’ evaluation were the laws and international guidelines operated at that time, respectively the previous experiences of leading architects. The goals of the author are to outline a conservation history on the one hand and to understand the causes and circumstances of the interventions on the other hand.

■ **Keywords:** Cluj-Napoca, King Matthias I of Hungary, historic building, historic building conservation, conservation, conservation history, László GYALUS, Károly KÓS, Kálmán LUX

■ Passing into the 3rd millennium, the protection of both national and international heritage becomes increasingly important, which is not only demanded by the respect shown to the past or by the necessity of maintaining our identity, but is also required by the need to beautify our everyday environment and by the demands of growing cultural tourism. For a comprehensive and careful conservation practice not only the knowledge of modern conservation principles and technical solutions are basic requirements, but also that of the theory and practice of the past, primarily in order to understand the present state of historic buildings (because all past interventions determine the history of a house), as well as to grasp the basic causes of our ancestors’ actions.

The birthplace of King Matthias I is one of the most visited historic buildings in Cluj-Napoca, at the same time it is an interesting and instructive example from the point of view of the profession and history

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■ Sergiu NISTOR¹Missing Links in the Law
Protecting Built HeritagePROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND
DECENTRALIZATION

■ **Abstract:** In the field of built heritage protection, Romania has been in a prolonged management crisis from three different points of view: this can be proven by a shortage of funding that tends to become chronic, by a lack of specialised personnel and by the lack of medium-term strategies (and long-term if it were possible). A specific phenomenon – the legislative instability, unfortunately completed by the institutional one and by the fragility of the body of civil servants assigned by the authorities to built heritage protection – is added to these weaknesses or incoherences. This paper analyses the weak and missing links in the chain that must efficiently surround historic buildings, in order to protect them.

■ **Keywords:** heritage protection, legislation, historic buildings, international conventions

■ In 2001 the Law on the Protection of Historic Buildings no. 442/2001 and Law no. 378/2001 on archaeology were approved as fundamental pillars of built cultural heritage protection. Under Law no. 422/2001, there followed shortly the approval of certain enforcement guidelines, such as:

- Evidence and listing rules, by the Order of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs² (MCC) no. 2682/2003³, modified through the

Verigi lipsă
în legislația de protecție
a patrimoniului construit

PROTECȚIE, ADMINISTRARE ȘI DESCENTRALIZARE

■ **Rezumat:** În domeniul protecției patrimoniului cultural imobiliar, România se află din trei puncte de vedere într-o prelungită criză de administrare: acest lucru se poate demonstra printr-o insuficiență de fonduri ce tinde să se cronicizeze, prin lipsa de personal de specialitate și prin lipsa de strategii pe termen mediu (și lung, dacă s-ar putea). Acestor slăbiciuni sau incoerențe li se adaugă și un fenomen specific: instabilitatea legislativă, completată nefericit cu cea instituțională și fragilitatea corpului de funcționari publici alocați de autorități domeniului protecției patrimoniului. Lucrarea analizează verigile slabe și cele lipsă din lanțul care trebuie să înconjoare eficient, spre protejare, monumentele istorice.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** protecția patrimoniului, legislație, monumente istorice, convenții internaționale

■ În 2001 erau aprobate Legea protejării monumentelor istorice nr. 422/2001 și Legea 378/2001 a arheologiei, ca piloni fundamentali ai protejării patrimoniului cultural imobil. În baza legii 422/2001 a urmat la scurt timp aprobarea unor norme de aplicare precum:

- Normele de evidență și clasare, prin Ordinul Ministerului Culturii și Cultelor² (MCC) nr. 2682/2003³, modificat prin Ordinul MCC nr. 2807/2003⁴, modificat din nou prin OMCC 2260/2008,
- Normele de folosință a monumentelor istorice, prin Ordinul MCC nr. 2684 din 18 iunie 2003 privind aprobarea Metodologiei de întocmire a Obligației privind folosința monumentului istoric și a conținutului acesteia,
- Normele de monitorizare a monumentelor înscrise în lista Patrimoniului Mondial, prin Hotărârea Guvernului (HG) nr. 493 din 1 aprilie 2004 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei privind monitorizarea

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2 Ministerul Culturii și Cultelor (MCC), today Ministerul Culturii și Patrimoniului Național (MCPN), meaning Ministry of Culture and National Heritage [ed. note].

3 The Order of MCC no. 2682 of June 13, 2003 on the approval of the Methodological norms for the listing and record of historic buildings, of the Historic Buildings List, of the Analytical historic building record sheet and of the Minimal historic building record sheet.

1 Arhitect, conferențiar la Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism „Ion Mincu” din București, România

2 azi Ministerul Culturii și Patrimoniului Național (MCPN) [notă ed.]

3 Ordinul MCC nr. 2682 din 13 iunie 2003 privind aprobarea Normelor metodologice de clasare și evidență a monumentelor istorice, a Listei monumentelor istorice, a Fișei analitice de evidență a monumentelor istorice și a Fișei minimale de evidență a monumentelor istorice.

4 Ordinul MCC nr. 2807 din 3 octombrie 2003 pentru modificarea Ordinului ministerului culturii și cultelor nr. 2682/2003 privind aprobarea Normelor metodologice de clasare și evidență a monumentelor istorice, a Listei monumentelor istorice, a Fișei analitice de evidență a monumentelor istorice și a Fișei minimale de evidență a monumentelor istorice.

■ MEZŐS Tamás¹

The Theory and Practice of Fortifications' Research

■ **Abstract:** The article discusses the tasks of conservation and research prior to the presentation of fortifications and castles. It presents those special conditions, the taking into account of which is necessary to carry out efficient fortification researches. It defines those criteria, which pose to the researcher unusual tasks during the compiling of scientific documentation. The contents of the research documentation, first published by the author in no. 6, 2008 of the *Műemlékvédelem* journal, are hereby applied on fortifications' researches as well. Although the system of research tasks is generally known in the field of historic building conservation, its systematic framework has not been determined yet. Neither has the national legislation formulated any standards, based on which the building archaeology and the research documentation may be carried out within a unified approach.

Basically, the tasks of on-site research can be divided into two distinct groups. The first group contains the non-destructive research methods, while the other the destructive ones. The profession considers that the inventory of values belongs to the former, which should be attached to the listing documentation. In this article, the author demonstrates the importance of taking an inventory of values in the phase of research prior to conservation as well. The second part contains the geodetic and architectural surveys. The article attributes particular significance to micro-geodetic surveys, which may offer an opportunity for an effective designation of sites for archaeological excavations. In the case of ruins, the detailed survey of the walls can be carried out based on the geodesically fixed points. This documentation, completed by the representation of larger stones and of the wall texture, respectively by the photo documentation, is a decisive element in the recording process of the state prior to the intervention. The comprehensive interior survey should contain all the elevations of a historic building's interior spaces at least on a 1:20 scale. The chrono-typologic analyses attempt to establish the age of certain structural parts based on the development of the building's historical structures.

Erődítések műemléki kutatásának elvei és gyakorlata

■ **Kivonat:** A dolgozat az erődítések és várak helyreállítását és bemutatását megelőző műemléki kutatások feladatait tárgyalja. Bemutatja azokat a speciális feltételeket, amelyek figyelembevétele szükséges az eredményes várkutatások elvégzéséhez. Meghatározza azokat a tényezőket, amelyek a tudományos dokumentáció összeállításakor a szokásostól eltérő feladat megoldása elé állítják a kutatót. A szerzőnek a *Műemlékvédelem* c. folyóirat 2008/6. lapszámában megjelent cikkében először használt kutatási dokumentáció tartalmát ezúttal a várkutatások terén alkalmazza. A kutatási feladatok rendszere, bár általában ismert a műemlékvédelemben, de szisztematikus rendszerét eddig nem határozták meg. A nemzeti jogalkotás sem fogalmazta meg azokat a szabványokat, amelyek alapján az épületkutatást, a kutatási adattárat egységes szemlélettel lehetne elvégezni.

A helyszíni kutatás feladatai alapvetően két jól elkülöníthető csoportba sorolhatók. Az egyik csoport a roncsolásmentes vizsgálatokat, míg a másik csoport a roncsolásos vizsgálatokat tartalmazza. Az előbbibe tartozónak tekintik az értékleltár elkészítését, melyet általában a védetté nyilvánítás dokumentációjához kapcsolódónak vél a szakirodalom. A dolgozatban a szerző igazolja az értékleltár felvételének fontosságát a helyreállítást megelőző kutatások alkalmával is. A második fejezet a geodéziai és az építészeti felméréseket tartalmazza. Kiemelt jelentőséget tulajdonít az írás a mikrogeodéziai felméréseknek, melyek alkalmazásával lehetőség kínálkozik a régészeti ásatások helyének eredményes kijelölésére is. Romok esetén a geodéziailag rögzített pontokhoz kapcsolódóan végezhető el a falsíkok részletes felmérése.

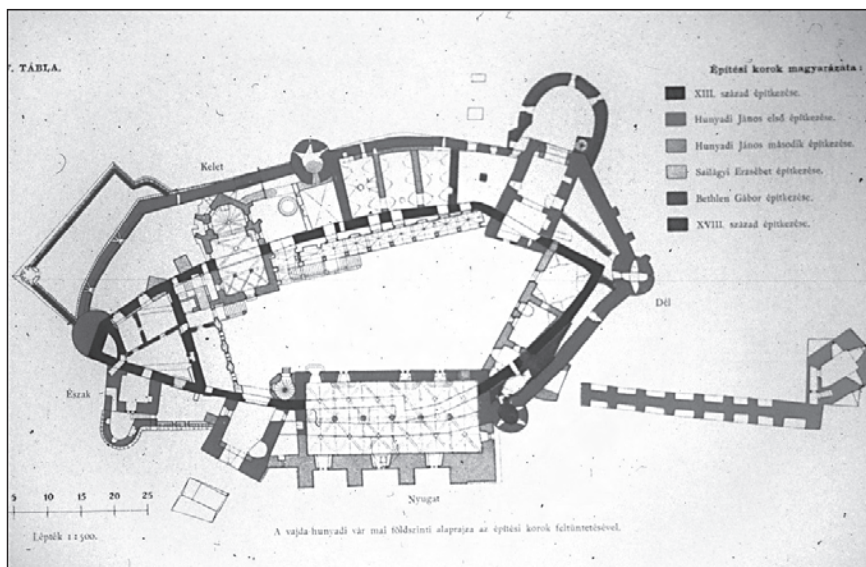
1 Építőmérnök, dr., egyetemi tanár, Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Építészettörténeti és Műemléki Tanszék, Magyarország



■ **1. kép:** Festetich kastély, topográfiai azonosítás ortofotón

■ **Photo 1.** Festetich Manor House, topographical identification on an orthophotograph

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■ 2. kép: Vajdahunyad vára (Románia), periodizációs alaprajz

■ Photo 2. Hunedoara Castle (Romania), periodisation ground plan

Ez a dokumentáció a nagyobb kövek és a falszövet ábrázolásával és természetesen fotódokumentációval kiegészítve meghatározó eleme a beavatkozást megelőző állapot rögzítésének. A helyiségek könyv az emlék belső tereinek valamennyi falnézetét tartalmazza legalább 1:20 méretarányban. A kronotipológiai vizsgálatok az emlék történeti szerkezeteinek kialakítása alapján tesznek kísérletet az egyes szerkezeti részek korának meghatározására.

A romemlékek esetében, a roncsolásos vizsgálatok sorába tartozó, stratigráfiai kutatások általában nem értelmezhetők. A stratigráfiában az emléken fellelhető festékrétegek és vakolatrétegek feltárása és elválasztása a célja annak, hogy az építési periódusok minél inkább elkülöníthetők legyenek. Ugyanezt a célt szolgálja a falszerkezet elemzése a falkutatás során. Törekedni kell arra, hogy a roncsolásos vizsgálatokat a lehető legkisebb felületekre korlátozzuk, a történeti anyagok minél teljesebb megőrzése érdekében. A roncsolásos vizsgálatok során kiemelt anyagnminták természettudományos vizsgálata nagyban segítheti az elkülöníthető építési periódusok meghatározását.

A dolgozat legfontosabb mondanivalója, hogy fölhívja a figyelmet a kutatási kör elkerülhetetlen szabályozásának megalkotására.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** épületkutatás, erődítések tipológiája, romemlékek helyreállításának szempontjai

■ Épületek, építmények történeti dokumentum voltát – jóval a szervezett műemlékvédelem kezdetei előtt – már a XVI. század elején is felismerték. Valószínűleg Baldassare CASTIGLIONÉ-tól származik az a X. Leó pápához írott levél, amelyben felhívja a Medici-pápa figyelmét a Város antik emlékei pusztulásának veszélyeire. „Tehát szentséges Atya, ne tartozzék Szentséged utolsó gondolatai közé az, hogy gondját viselje annak a kevésnek, ami a dicsőségnek ebből az antik szülőanyjából és az itáliai nagyságból megmaradt, ama isteni lelkek értékének és erényének tanúbizonyságaként, és ami ma is erényre buzdítja emlékezetük által a mánapság köztünk élő szellemeket; nehogy elpusztítsák és megrongálják a rosszakaratúak és tudatlanok.” Nem tudjuk, hogy volt-e közvetlen hatásuk a fenti soroknak, de tény, hogy Leó pápa kinevezte a fiatal festőt, Raffaello SANTI-t a római antik emlékek felügyelőjévé. Raffaello számára a védelem feltételét az épületen található latin szöveg szolgáltatta. Csaknem 300 esztendőnek kellett eltelnie ahhoz, hogy Európában kialakuljanak a szervezett műemlékvédelem létrejöttének feltételei. A francia forradalom értelmetlen pusztításai irányították rá a konvent figyelmét a kulturális javak megőrzésének szükségességére, mígnem 1790-ben létrehozták a Commis-

In the case of ruins, the stratigraphic researches belonging to the destructive research methods are usually uninterpretable. In stratigraphy, the aim is to reveal and differentiate the layers of paint and plaster found on a historic building, in order to distinguish more clearly the different discernible construction periods. The analysis of the wall texture during building archaeology serves the same purpose. In order to preserve the historical materials, we should aim at minimising as fully as possible the surfaces that undergo the destructive analysis. The scientific analysis of the material samples obtained through destructive research methods could greatly assist in determining the distinct construction periods.

The article's most important message is calling the attention on the inevitability of drafting a regulation for the field of research.

■ **Keywords:** building archaeology, fortification typology, aspects of ruin conservation

■ The document value of buildings and constructions was already recognised at the beginning of the 16th century, long before the commencement of organised historic building conservation. The letter written to Pope Leo X originates probably from Baldassare CASTIGLIONE, in which the latter called the attention of the MEDICI pope to the dangers lying in the destruction of the Eternal City's antique relics. “Therefore, O Holy Father, let it not be last in the thought of Your Holiness to have a care that the little which remains of the ancient mother of glory and of the Italian name, witness of the divine spirits whose memory even today creates and moves us to virtue—spirits still alive among us—should not be altogether wiped out by the depredations of the evil and the ignorant.”² We do not know whether the above lines had a direct influence, but it is a fact that Pope Leo named the young painter Raffaele SANTI, i.e. Raffaello, as the inspector of antique Roman buildings. For Raffaello, the condition of protection was provided by visible Latin inscriptions on the buildings. Almost 300 years had to pass until the conditions for organised historic building conservation were formed in Europe. The senseless devastations of the French Revolution directed the Convention's attention to the necessity of preserving cultural goods, until in 1790 they established the organisation named Commission des Monuments Historiques. The Commission, which showed scant results during the revolution, ceased to exist before long. In France, the first serious change was achieved by establishing the station of historic buildings' inspector (inspecteur des monuments historiques) within the Ministry of Religious Affairs, for which Ludovic VITET was chosen first in 1830. Although prior to the rehabilitation of old buildings it was the conservationist architect's obligation to reveal the building's state in all periods, the cognition of mediaeval architecture to its structural depth started only in the first quarter of the 19th century. One of the most prominent re-

² The translation was taken from Elizabeth GILMORE HOLT, ed., *A Documentary History of Art, v.1, The Middle Ages and the Renaissance* (New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1957).

■ SZABÓ Bálint¹

Celebrating 20 Years of TUSNAD Conferences

Aniversarea a 20 de ani de Conferințe TUSNAD

A TUSNAD-konferencia 20. születésnapja

■ On February 15, 1992, 72 Transylvanian constructors assembled in the Ciucaș Hotel of Băile Tușnad in order to master the “alphabet” of built heritage conservation. Starting with the following year, East-Central European specialists gathered here in early spring to train themselves in the field of heritage conservation, by listening to each other’s lectures (and occasionally of those who had arrived from other regions). The Transylvanian (Romania) specialists slowly started to measure up to the task, presenting more and more qualitative lectures. Meanwhile, through field trips, the participants were acquainted with a significant part of Transylvania’s historic buildings. All this lasted for 6-8 days each year, mainly in March. In 1993 and 1994, the TUSNAD Conference Series did not have pre-established topics. After this, we launched general topics (1995 – *The Change of Attitude towards Monument Protection from the Venice Charter to Present*), followed by historic buildings (1996 – *Castles and Mansions from Eastern Europe*, 1997 – *Ecclesiastical Built Heritage Conservation*) and settlements (1998 – *Historic Towns*, 1999 – *Vernacular Architecture*). Finally, in 2000 and 2001, we synthesised: we strove “to identify” the society (*Built Heritage and Society*), respectively the changed attitude and expectations of specialists (*Integrated Built Heritage Conservation*).

■ În data de 15 februarie 1992, 72 de constructori ardeleni s-au întrunit în Hotelul Ciucaș din Băile Tușnad pentru a-și însuși abecedarul protecției patrimoniului construit. Din anul următor s-au întâlnit aici, la început de primăvară, specialiști din Europa Centrală și de Est, pentru a asculta diverse prelegeri (de la caz la caz inclusiv ale celor veniți de pe alte meleaguri), specializându-se în domeniul protecției patrimoniului. Specialiștii din Transilvania – România – și-au făcut încetul cu încetul loc în echipă, prezentând prelegeri din ce în ce mai valoroase. Între timp, au prezentat prin excursii de studii o bună parte a monumentelor istorice din Transilvania. Toate acestea s-au petrecut anual în decursul a 6-8 zile, de regulă în martie. Seria Conferințelor de la TUSNAD din 1993-1994 nu a avut o tematică anunțată. Mai apoi am demarat cu o tematică generală (1995 – *Schimări de viziune de la Charta de la Veneția până la sfârșitul mileniului*), continuând cu monumente istorice (1996 – *Destinul reședințelor nobiliare din Europa Centrală și de Est*, 1997 – *Patrimoniul arhitectural de cult*), respectiv cu așezări (1998 – *Protecția orașelor istorice*, 1999 – *Patrimoniul arhitectural vernacular*). În sfârșit, în 2000 și în 2001 am realizat o sinteză: s-a „identificat” societatea (*Patrimoniul construit și societatea*) și atitudinea schimbată a specialiștilor (*Protecția integrată a patrimoniului construit*).

■ 1992. február 15-én a tusnád-fürdői Csukás szállóban 72 erdélyi építő gyülekezett egy szakképző tanfolyamra, hogy elsajátítsa az építettörökség-védelem ábécéjét. A következő évtől kora tavasszal találkoztak itt Kelet-Közép-Európa szakemberei, hogy egymás (esetenként a világ más tájairól érkezettek) előadásait hallgatva képezzék magukat az örökségvédelmi tevékenységben. Az erdélyi – romániai – szakemberek lassan felnőttek a feladathoz, egyre nívósabb előadásokkal örvendeztetve meg a hallgatóságot. Közben szakmai tanulmányutakon mutatták be a résztvevőknek Erdély műemlékállományának jelentős részét. Mindez évente 6–8 napot vett igénybe, jórészt márciusban. A TUSNADI konferenciasorozat 1993–1994-ben még nem volt tematikus. Ezt követően általánosabb témával kezdtünk (1995 – *A műemlékvédelmi szemlélet alakulása a Velencei Kartától napjainkig*), műemlékekkel folytattuk (1996 – *Kastélysors Kelet-Közép-Európában*, 1997 – *Egyházi építészeti örökség*), majd településekkel (1998 – *Történeti városok védelme*, 1999 – *Népi építészeti örökség*). Végül 2000-ben és 2001-ben szintetizáltunk: a társadalmat igyekeztünk „vallatóna fogni” (*Épített örökség és társadalom*), majd a szakemberek megváltozott örökségvédelmi hozzáállását és elvárásait próbáltuk beazonosítani (*Az épített örökség integrált védelme*).

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After the 10th meeting – organised yearly in Băile Tuşnad – the organisers (taking into consideration the wishes of the regular participants as well) decided to change the event's course: to meet only every second year, to alternate the venue and to shorten the event. Thus, since 2001, we have been meeting biannually (in 2003 still at Băile Tuşnad, but in 2005 already at Baia Mare, in 2007 at Sibiu, in 2009 at Rimetea, while in 2011 at Alba Iulia). The topics were in all cases established according to issues that preoccupied Transylvanian specialists the most, thus in 2003 it was *Built Heritage Conservation, Compatibility Issues*, in 2005 *Realistic Approach to Built Heritage Conservation*, in 2009 *Global Protection of Historical Towns* and in 2011 *The Vernacular and the Multicultural Dialogue*. The venues were chosen so as to acquaint the participants with the most relevant achievements of built heritage conservation on site: in the historic centre of Baia Mare significant interventions were carried out between 2002 and 2004, Sibiu, as European Capital of Culture, went through conservation in 2007, the rehabilitation of Rimetea Village received the Europa Nostra award, while the fortress conservation in Alba Iulia is the result of an exemplary public-private partnership.

The meetings at Băile Tuşnad have continually become more and more renowned, even though certain events reduced the number of participants (e.g. the outbreak of the Iraq War around the 2003 conference, the global financial crisis in 2008). The event's magnitude is illustrated also by the changes in the number of participants and represented countries, that is [sequentially: year/ total number of participants (including the organisers)/ number of foreign participants/ number of participant countries]: 1995/196/94/6, 1996/210/105/8, 1997/244/111/22, 1998/302/180/15, 1999/241/122/16, 2000/203/97/10, 2001/189/86/14, 2003/146/71/7, 2005/141/55/8, 2007/240/60/16, 2009/119/38/14, 2011/97/31/13.

Since 1994, the conference's lectures have been published in proceed-

După cea de a zecea întâlnire – organizată anual la Băile Tuşnad – organizatorii au decis schimbarea modalităţii de desfăşurare (ţinând cont şi de doleanţele participanţilor fideli): ne vedem doar din doi în doi ani, pe o durată mai redusă şi întotdeauna în alt loc. Astfel, după 2001 conferinţa a fost organizată bienal (în 2003 încă la Băile Tuşnad, dar în 2005 la Baia Mare, în 2007 la Sibiu, în 2009 la Rimetea, iar în 2011 la Alba Iulia/Şimleu Silvaniei). În continuare tematicile au fost următoarele: 2003 – *Compatibilitatea intervenţiilor la mediul construit*, 2005 – *Incursiune în realităţile reabilitării patrimoniului construit*, 2007 – *Protecţia globală a oraşelor istorice*, 2009 – *Arhitectura vernaculară în regiuni multiculturale*, 2011 – *Fortificaţiile din nou în folosinţă*, legate întotdeauna de problematicile cele mai interesante pentru specialiştii transilvăneni. Locaţiile s-au ales astfel încât participanţii să aibă posibilitatea de a studia la faţa locului rezultatele cele mai relevante ale activităţii de protecţia patrimoniului construit din Transilvania: în centrul istoric al municipiului Baia Mare s-au realizat importante intervenţii între anii 2002-2004, Sibiu a fost reabilitat pentru a găzdui capitala culturală europeană din anul 2007, reabilitarea comunei Rimetea a fost distinsă cu medalia Europa Nostra, iar în Alba Iulia se pot observa rezultate semnificative în restaurarea fortificaţiei în urma parteneriatului public-privat.

Întâlnirile de la Băile Tuşnad devin din ce în ce mai cunoscute, chiar dacă anumite evenimente au redus simţitor numărul participanţilor (lansarea războiului din Irak în preajma conferinţei din 2003, criza economică mondială din 2008). Anvergura seriei de conferinţe este ilustrată şi de numărul participanţilor [în continuare: anul/ numărul participanţilor (cu organizatorii)/ participanţi de peste hotare/ numărul ţărilor participante]: 1995/196/94/6, 1996/210/105/8, 1997/244/111/22, 1998/302/180/15, 1999/241/122/16, 2000/203/97/10, 2001/189/86/14, 2003/146/71/7, 2005/141/55/8, 2007/240/60/16, 2009/119/38/14, 2011/97/31/13.

A 10. – évenete Tusnádfürdőn megtartott – találkozó után a szervezők (figyelembe véve a törzsvendegek óhaját is) úgy döntöttek, változtatnak a menetrenden: csak két-évenként találkoznak, helyszínt váltanak és rövidebbre is fogják a rendezvényt. Így 2001 után két-évenként került sor a találkozóra (2003-ban még Tusnádfürdőn, de 2005-ben már Nagybányán, 2007-ben Nagyszebenben, 2009-ben Torockón, 2011-ben pedig Gyulafehérváron). 2003-ban *Az épített környezethez kapcsolódó beavatkozások kompatibilitása*, 2005-ben *Az épített örökség felújításának sokszínű valóságos arca*, 2007-ben *A történeti városok átfogó védelme*, 2009-ben *Többszemélyiségű régiók népi építészet*, 2011-ben *Várak, erődítések – újra használatban* volt a téma, mindig az, ami az adott pillanatban az erdélyi szakembereket a legjobban foglalkoztatta. A helyszíneket úgy választottuk ki, hogy a résztvevők az erdélyi építettörökség-védelmi tevékenység egy-egy jelentősebb eredményéről a helyszínen is tájékozódjanak: Nagybánya történeti központjában 2002–2004 között jelentős felújításokat eszközöltek, Nagyszeben Európa kulturális fővárosaként kapott új köntöst 2007-re, Torockó falurehabilitációja világhíres lett, Gyulafehérváron a vár felújítása köz- és magánszféra együttműködésének példaértékű eredménye.

A tusnádfürdői találkozók egyre elismertebbekké válnak, bár bizonyos nemzetközi események a részvételt esetenként nagymértékben befolyásolják (pl. az iraki háború kitörése néhány nappal a 2003-as konferencia előtt, 2008-tól a világválság bekövetkezése). A rendezvény méretét a résztvevők és a képviselt országok számának alakulása is jelzi, vagyis [sorrendben: év/ összes résztvevők száma (a szervezők is)/ külföldi résztvevők száma/ résztvevő országok száma]: 1995/196/94/6, 1996/210/105/8, 1997/244/111/22, 1998/302/180/15, 1999/241/122/16, 2000/203/97/10, 2001/189/86/14, 2003/146/71/7, 2005/141/55/8, 2007/240/60/16, 2009/119/38/14, 2011/97/31/13.

ings volumes, being issued prior to the event since 1999. The volumes containing theoretical and practical information of high scientific level rightly deserve the specialists' appreciation. The contributions given during the plenary sessions and round table discussions have been published in complementary volumes since 2000, being finalised by the following conference.

The conference's main organisers are the Transylvanian Historic Building Conservationists' Society, the Keöpeczi Sebestyén József for Monument Protection in Sfântu Gheorghe and the Transylvania Trust Foundation (replaced in 2007 by the Transylvania Nostra Foundation). The Romanian, Hungarian and German ICOMOS National Committees, respectively the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca are also among the organisers, completed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees of Historic Towns and Villages and of Vernacular Architecture, the Open Air Ethnographic Museum in Szentendre and others – for some of the conference's editions.

The conference series, due to our efforts, became a truly appreciated professional forum of East-Central Europe. Our Transylvanian colleagues had the chance to get acquainted with renowned specialists or leaders of historic building conservation activity from Bucharest and Budapest. Often we were also visited by Slovakian or Slovenian built heritage conservation coordinators and by leaders or renowned specialists of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees. Among others, our exceedingly fruitful relationship with the British Council and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (important for the Bonțida programme) were launched at TUSNAD as well. The conference series also contributed to the relaxing of Romanian-Hungarian relationships, as presidents and directors of historic building conservation authorities and speciality under-secretaries have been present at each edition from the second half of the 1990s.

Parallel with the conference, but with the same venue, the meetings

Din anul 1994 prelegerile prezentate apar și în formă tipărită, iar din 1999 volumul prelegerilor apare anticipat. Volumele, care conțin informații teoretice și practice de înalt nivel, obțin pe drept aprecierea specialiștilor. Completările rostite cu ocazia discuțiilor, respectiv a meselor rotunde, apar din anul 2000 în volume de sine stătătoare, care sunt finalizate până la conferința următoare.

Organizatorii sunt: Asociația Restauratorilor de Monumente Istorice din Transilvania, Asociația de Protecția Monumentelor Istorice Keöpeczi Sebestyén József din Sf. Gheorghe, Fundația Transilvania Trust (din 2007, înlocuită de Fundația Transsylvania Nostra). Printre co-organizatori se numără Comitele Naționale ICOMOS din România, Ungaria și Germania, respectiv Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, precum și pentru câte o conferință Comitetul internațional științific ICOMOS al Așezărilor Istorice (CIVVIH) și al Arhitecturii Vernaculare (CIAV), Muzeul în Aer Liber din Szentendre și alții.

În urma efortului depus de organizatori, seria de conferințe a devenit un for de specialitate apreciat al Europei Centrale și de Est. Colegii din Transilvania au avut ocazia să cunoască specialiști renumiți sau conducători ai activității de protecție a monumentelor istorice din București sau Budapesta. Adeseori am fost vizitați de coordonatorii activităților de specialitate din Slovacia sau Slovenia, de conducătorii, respectiv specialiștii renumiți ai unor comitete internaționale științifice ICOMOS. La TUSNAD s-au lansat – printre altele – relațiile cu British Council, respectiv cu Institute of Historic Building Conservation (importante pentru programele de la Bonțida). Seria de conferințe a contribuit și la detensionarea relațiilor româno-maghiare; președinții, directorii organelor de protecție a monumentelor istorice, secretarii de stat de specialitate au fost prezenți, în partea a doua a anilor '90, la fiecare întrunire.

În paralel cu seria de conferințe, în locațiile conferințelor s-au desfășurat

Az 1994-es esztendőől az elhangzott előadások nyomtatott formában is megjelennek, 1999-től a tanulmánykötet már az ülésszakok előtt napvilágot lát. A magas tudományos színvonalú – elméleti és gyakorlati – információkat tartalmazó kötetek méltán érdemlik ki a szakemberek elismerését. A plenáris, illetve kerekasztal-beszélgetéseken elhangzott hozzászólások 2000-től kiegészítő kötetekben találhatóak, melyek végleges formát a következő konferenciáig kaptak.

A főszervezők az Erdélyi Műemlék-restaurátorok Egyesülete, a sepsiszentgyörgyi Keöpeczi Sebestyén József Műemlékvédő Társaság, illetve a Transilvania Trust Alapítvány (helyette, 2007-től, a Transsylvania Nostra Alapítvány). Társzervezők között említjük az ICOMOS Román, Magyar, Német Nemzeti Bizottságait, a Kolozsvári Műszaki Egyetemet, illetve egy-egy esemény erejéig a Történeti települések (CIVVIH) és a Népi építészet (CIAV) Nemzetközi ICOMOS Tudományos Szakbizottságait, a Szentendrei Szabadtéri Néprajzi Múzeumot és másokat.

A konferenciasorozat a szervezők erőfeszítéseinek köszönhetően igazi kelet-közép-európai szak- és szakmapolitikai fórummá vált. Bukaresti és budapesti jeles szakemberekkel, műemlékvédelemben dolgozó vezetőkkal találkozhatott és építhetett ki kapcsolatokat az erdélyi érdekelt fél. De gyakran kerestek fel a szlovák vagy a szlovén építettörökség-védelem irányítói, az ICOMOS nemzetközi szakbizottságainak vezetői, nagyhírű szaktekintélyei. TUSNAD-on kezdődött – többek között – rendkívül gyümölcsöző (bonchidai kastélymentő) kapcsolatunk a British Councilal, illetve az Institute of Historic Building Conservationnel. A konferenciasorozat hozzájárult a román-magyar – épített örökségi vonatkozású – bizalmi viszony kialakulásához: az országos hivatalok elnökei, igazgatói, a szakértők államtitkárai a 90-es évek második felében a konferenciasorozat mind egyik ülésszakán jelen voltak.

A konferenciasorozattal párhuzamosan, ugyanazon helyszínen ke-

of different ICOMOS International Scientific Committees also took place: the annual general meeting of the ICOMOS Committee of Historic Towns and Villages (1998), the annual meeting of the ICOMOS European National Committee presidents (2007), the annual general meeting of the ICOMOS Committee of Vernacular Architecture (2009), respectively that of the ICOMOS Committee of Fortifications and Military Heritage (2011). The Open Air Ethnographic Museum in Szentendre held one of its periodic meetings (1999) within the conference's framework as well.

We considered it important to ensure simultaneous translation in three languages (Romanian, Hungarian, and English) during the entire conference, thus enabling the flow and exchange of information between participants of different nationalities.

We are convinced that the rules of team work have to continue prevailing in the work of conservationists (in England) and restorers (in Hungary or Romania): architects, art historians, archaeologists, interior designers, specialists in historic load-bearing structures, building services engineering, building physics and biology, mural, painted wood, glass and metal restorers, landscape architects, geo-technicians and topographers have to collaborate by understanding each other. There is an unambiguous need for a forum, in which specialists communicate not only within the narrow limitations of their own field, but discuss the issues that are shared by the other specialities, being concerned by the others' problems. The TUSNAD Conference Series – according to our knowledge – is the only international forum of this kind (if we consider the quantity of presented lectures, it most certainly is), thus its existence is unequivocal.

In February 2012 we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the TUSNAD Conference Series. Looking back, we may rightly state that our efforts were fruitful, and that in February 1992 we had set the foundations of a singular international professional forum discussing the

șurat ședințele de lucru ale diferitor comitete internaționale științifice ICOMOS: Adunarea Generală anuală a Comitetului Internațional al Așezărilor Istorice – CIVVIH (1998), Adunarea anuală a președinților comitetelor Naționale ICOMOS din Europa (2007), Adunarea Generală anuală a Comitetului Internațional de Arhitectură Vernaculară – CIAV (2009), respectiv a Comitetului internațional științific al fortificațiilor și patrimoniului militar – ICOFORT (2011). Muzeul în Aer Liber de la Szentendre a organizat, de asemenea, una dintre consfăturile periodice (1999) din cadrul conferinței TUSNAD.

Am considerat important să asigurăm pe toată durata conferințelor traducerea simultană în trei limbi (română, maghiară, engleză), înlesnind astfel diseminările, respectiv schimburile de informații între participanții de naționalitate diferită.

Suntem convinși că în activitatea conservatorilor (în Anglia) și restauratorilor (în Ungaria sau România) de monumente istorice, regulile lucrului în echipă trebuie asigurate în permanență: arhitecții, istoricii de artă, arheologii, designerii, specialiștii în structuri portante istorice, în instalații, în fizica și biologia construcției, restauratorii de pictură murală, de lemn pictat, de vitralii, de fier forjat, de grădini istorice, geotehnicienii sau topografii trebuie să colaboreze, înțelegându-se reciproc. Este nevoie de un for în care specialiștii pot comunica între ei nu numai în domeniul foarte îngust al specialității proprii, ci pot discuta despre probleme comune cu celelalte specialități – fiind receptivi la problemele altora. Seria de conferințe TUSNAD este, din câte cunoaștem noi, unicul for internațional de acest fel (dacă privim cantitatea prelegerilor prezentate, cu siguranță așa este), existența sa fiind deci de la sine înțeleasă.

În februarie 2012 sărbătorim aniversarea a 20 de ani de existență a seriei de conferințe de la TUSNAD. Privind în urmă, se poate declara că eforturile depuse au fost fructuoase și că s-a reușit în februarie 1992 lansarea unui for internațional de specialitate de teoria și practica

rült sor a különböző ICOMOS- szaktületek tanácskozásaira: ICOMOS Történeti Települések Nemzetközi Szakbizottságának éves közgyűlése (1998), ICOMOS Európai Nemzeti Bizottságai elnökeinek tanácskozása (2007), ICOMOS Népi Építészet Nemzetközi Szakbizottságának (2009), illetve Erődítmények és Hadtörténeti Örökség Nemzetközi Szakbizottságának éves közgyűlése (2011). A Szentendrei Szabadtéri Múzeum periodikus tanácskozásainak egyikét (1999) szintén a konferenciasorozat keretében tartotta meg.

Fontosnak tartottuk, hogy a konferenciák idején állandó háromnyelvű (román, magyar, angol) szinkronfordítást biztosítsunk, ezáltal megkönnyítve az információáramlást és az információcserét a különböző nemzetiségű résztvevők között.

Azt gondoljuk: a műemlék-felújítók (Angliában konzerválók, Magyarországon helyreállítók, Romániában restaurátorok) tevékenységében a csoportmunka szabályainak továbbra is érvényesülniük kell: építészek, művészettörténészek, régészek, történeti tartószerkezet szakértők és belépítészek, épületgépészek, épületfizikusok, épületbiológusok, falkép-, festett fa-, üveg- és fémrestaurátorok, kertépítők, talajmechanikusok, geodéták együttműködése nélkülözhetetlen. Szükség van egyértelműen egy olyan fórumra, amelynek keretében a szakemberek nemcsak nagyon mélyre ásnak a maguk behatárolt szakterületén, hanem – egymásra figyelve – arról értekeznek, ami összeköti, illetve elválasztja őket a „rokon szakmáktól”. A TUSNAD konferenciasorozat – tudomásunk szerint – az egyetlen ilyen nemzetközi fórum világviszonylatban (ha az elhangzó előadások mennyiségét tekintjük, egészen biztosan az), létjogosultsága tehát egyértelmű!

2012 februárjában a TUSNAD-i konferenciasorozat 20 éves évfordulójához érkezünk. Innen visszatekintve méltán jelenthetjük ki, hogy erőfeszítéseink gyümölcsözőek voltak, és egy nemzetközi szinten is egyedülálló, a műemlékvédelem elméleti és gyakorlati kérdéseit tárgyaló szakmai fórum-

theoretical and practical issues of historic building conservation.

In the future, we wish to continue organising this indispensable international speciality forum, biannually, because each time we become aware of the necessity of such events for specialists. It gives us great pleasure to observe that along our regular conference participants, new generations of specialists in the field of historic building conservation are always coming.

Theoretical and Practical Issues of Historic Building Conservation Programme Draft for the Specialisation Course – Băile Tuşnad, February-March 1992

1. Historic buildings, ensembles and sites: conservation theory and practice; the history of conservation; international organisations, decisions and recommendations (10 hours)
2. Architecture in Transylvania. Its history and place in the European Architecture (10 hours)
3. Vernacular architecture. Rural sites in Transylvania (10 hours)
4. Historic buildings' structures: the history of building structures; stone structures and rehabilitation methods (20 hours)
5. Historical construction materials and their preservation: protection against humidity; rehabilitation of historical elevations; timber conservation; metal conservation (50 hours)
6. Rehabilitation of historical towns (10 hours)
7. Protection of historical parks and gardens (10 hours)
8. Problems related to the design of conservation works on historic buildings: buildings' design systems in different historical periods; scientific grounding, research prior to the design process; surveys; problems (from the architect's engineer's viewpoint) in approaching the conservation design (20 hours)
9. Historic building conservation in Romania: its history, the present; laws, instructions; practical advice (10 hours)

In total: 150 hours

Cluj-Napoca, December 1991

protecției monumentelor istorice, unic în felul său.

În viitor dorim să continuăm organizarea acestui indispensabil for internațional de specialitate din doi în doi ani, deoarece de fiecare dată ne dăm seama de necesitatea unor evenimente de acest gen pentru specialiști. Ne face deosebită plăcere să constatăm că pe lângă participanții fideli la seria de conferințe, mereu vin generații noi de specialiști în domeniul restaurării monumentelor istorice.

Teoria și practica ocrotirii monumentelor istorice Tema program-proiect pentru cursul de perfecționare – Băile Tuşnad, februarie-martie 1992

1. Monumente, ansambluri și situri istorice: teoria și practica conservării; istoria ocrotirii; organizații internaționale, hotărâri și recomandări (10 ore)
2. Arhitectura în Transilvania. Istoric și locul ocupat în arhitectura europeană (10 ore)
3. Arhitectura populară. Situri rurale în Transilvania (10 ore)
4. Structurile clădirilor istorice: istoria structurilor de clădiri; structuri din piatră și metode de reabilitare (20 ore)
5. Materiale istorice de construcții și conservarea lor: combaterea umezelii; reabilitarea fațadelor istorice; conservarea materialului lemnos; conservarea materialelor metalice (50 ore)
6. Reabilitarea orașelor istorice (10 ore)
7. Ocrotirea parcurilor și grădinilor istorice (10 ore)
8. Probleme ale proiectării lucrărilor de conservare a monumentelor istorice: sisteme de proiectare a clădirilor în diferite perioade istorice; pregătirea științifică, cercetări premergătoare proiectării; relevee; problemele (arhitectului, inginerului) în abordarea proiectului de conservare (20 ore)
9. Ocrotirea monumentelor în România: istoria, prezentul; legi, instrucțiuni; sfaturi practice (10 ore)

Total: 150 ore

Cluj, decembrie 1991

nak sikerült letennünk az alapkövét 1992 februárjában.

A jövőben folytatni szeretnénk ennek a nélkülözhetetlen nemzetközi szakmai fórumnak kétévenkénti megszervezését, hiszen minden alkalommal rá kell ébrednünk arra, hogy szükség van szakmai körökben ilyen jellegű eseményekre. Elégedettséggel tölt el, hogy nagyon sok visszajáró résztvevőnk mellett újabb és újabb generációk érdeklődési körét kelti fel a műemlékvédelem szakiránya.

A műemlékvédelem elmélete és gyakorlati kérdései tanfolyam programtervezete – Tusnádfürdő, 1992 február–március

1. Műemlékek és történelmi együttesek: konzerválásának elmélete és gyakorlata; védelmének története; nemzetközi védeltsége. Szervezetek és határozataik (10 óra)
2. Építészettörténet Erdélyben – Európában: római emlékek, román kor, gótika, reneszánsz, barokk, XIX. század (10 óra)
3. Népi építészet Erdélyben. Falusi környezetek védelmének elmélete és gyakorlata (10 óra)
4. Történeti épületszerkezetek: szerkezettörténet; kőszerkezetek és reabilitációjuk (20 óra)
5. Történeti építőanyagok és konzerválásuk: a talajnedvesség elleni védelem; műemléki felületvédelem; faanyagok konzerválása; műemlékek fémanyagának konzerválása (50 óra)
6. Történelmi városok rehabilitációja (10 óra)
7. Történelmi kertek védelme (10 óra)
8. Műemlék-helyreállítások tervezési kérdései: történeti kertek tervezési módszerei; tudományos előkészítés, kutatás; műemléki felmérések; a ma építészete és kapcsolata a történelmi környezettel (20 óra)
9. Műemlékvédelem Romániában: történeti áttekintés; törvények, szabályok; gyakorlati kérdések (10 óra)

Összesen: 150 óra

Kolozsvár, 1991 decemberében