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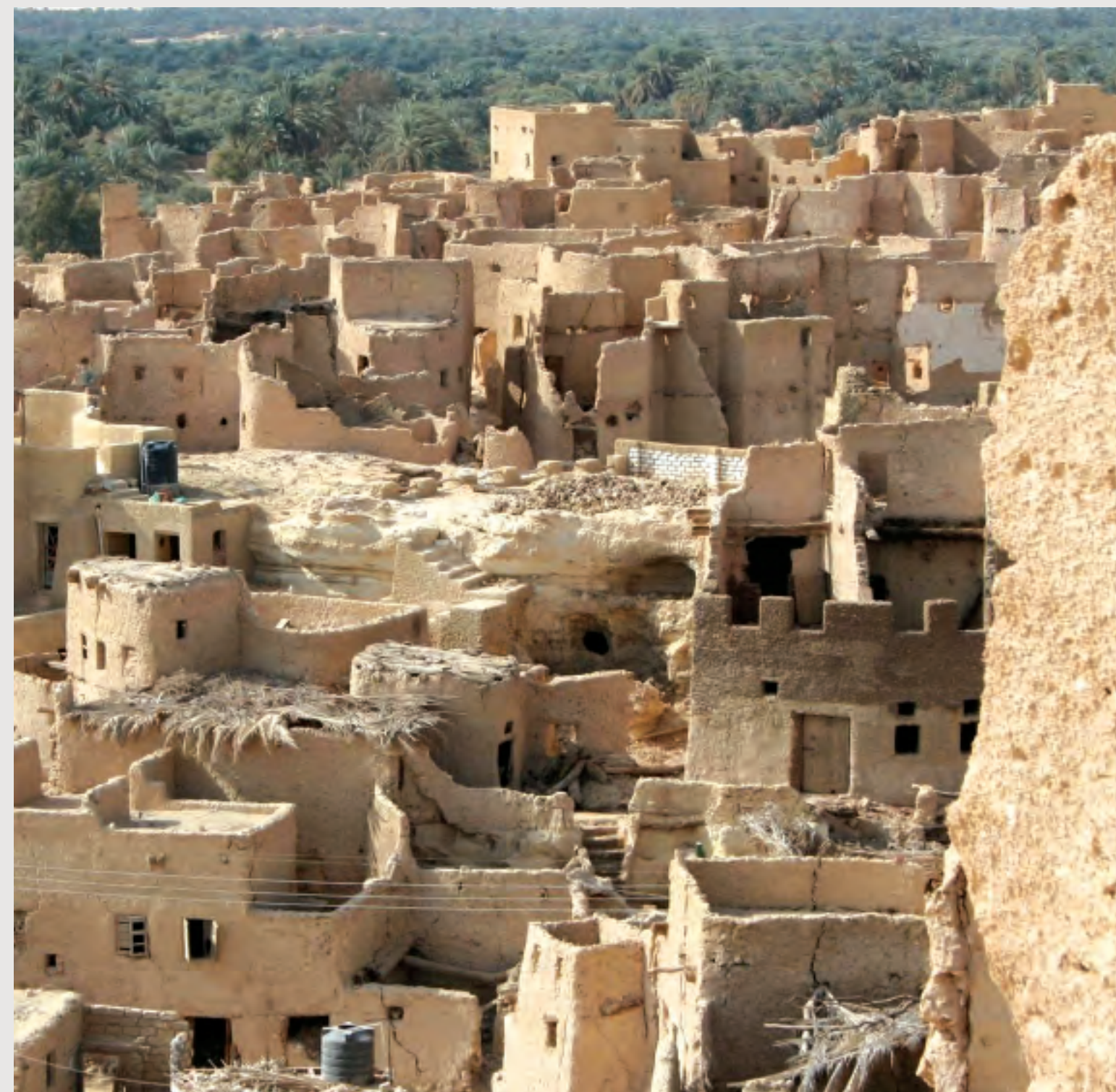
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Christoph MACHAT

Die vernakuläre Architektur und der multikulturelle Dialog. XIV. Tusnad – Konferenz und Jahrestagung 2009 des Internationalen Komitees für ländliche Architektur CIAV von ICOMOS, 19–24. Mai 2009

Auszug: Zwischen 19. und 24. Mai 2009 hat in Siebenbürgen eine internationale Tagung zum Thema „Die vernakuläre Architektur und der multikulturelle Dialog“ stattgefunden. Es war zugleich die Jahrestagung 2009 des Internationalen wissenschaftlichen Komitees für ländliche Architektur CIAV von ICOMOS, welches wiederum 1992 das Projekt „Dokumentation des siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kulturerbes“, vom siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Kulturrat durchgeführt und von der Bundesregierung finanziert, in sein offizielles Arbeitsprogramm aufgenommen hatte.

Schlagwörter: vernakuläre Architektur, Konferenz, Tagung, ICOMOS, CIAV.

The Vernacular and the Multicultural Dialogue. The 14th International Scientific Conference – Tusnad and the Annual Meeting of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture CIAV, May 19-24, 2009

Abstract: The international conference on “The Vernacular and the Multicultural Dialogue” was held in Transylvania between May 19-24, 2009. At the same time it was the 2009 annual meeting of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture CIAV, which again in 1992 included the project, “The Saxon Heritage Documentation Program in Transylvania”, which was carried out by the Transylvanian Saxon Cultural Council and financed by the government.

Keywords: vernacular architecture, conferences, meeting, ICOMOS, CIAV.



Bild: Die ICOMOS–CIAV-Teilnehmer an Ort und Stelle der Konferenz. ©Utilitas
Illustration: ICOMOS–CIAV members at the conference's venue. ©Utilitas

SZABÓ Bálint, TAKÁCS Enikő

The Vernacular and the Multicultural Dialogue

Abstract: The itinerant and shortened *International Conference Series on Theoretical and Practical Issues on Built Heritage Conservation – TUSNAD*, stepping over its local character, partially due to the raised issues, has become one of the best known and prestigious events of its kind, with the participation of both European and non-European specialists and future specialists. The 14th issue of the conference took place in Rimetea and Colțești (Alba County) on May 19-24, 2009, having as topic *The Vernacular and the Multicultural Dialogue*.

Keywords: vernacular architecture, cultural diversity, conferences, overview.

Arhitectura vernaculară multiculturală

Rezumat: Seria simpozioanelor internaționale științifice de *Teoria și Practica Reabilitării Patrimoniului Construit – TUSNAD*, devenind itinerantă și mai concisă, prin tematica propusă a depășit caracterul regional, fiind unul dintre cele mai apreciate și prestigioase evenimente de acest gen, fapt confirmat de numărul mare de specialiști consacrați sau viitori specialiști din Europa și de pe alte continente care au participat. Cea de-a 14-a ediție a conferinței s-a desfășurat în perioada 19-24 mai 2009 la Rimetea și Colțești (jud. Alba), având ca tematică *Arhitectura vernaculară în regiuni multiculturale*.

Cuvinte cheie: arhitectura vernaculară, diversitate culturală, conferințe, raport.

în regiuni Többszemzetiségű régiók népi építészete

Kivonat: A mozgékony, rövidebbre fogott Az épített örökség felújításának elméleti és gyakorlati kérdései – TUSNAD nemzetközi konferencia-sorozat átlépve a problémafelvetéshez részben kötődő regionális jellegét, Európa és a többi kontinensbeli szakemberek, illetve leendő szakemberek részvételével a mai napig legelismertebb és legszínvonalasabb rendezvénné nőtte ki magát. A konferencia 14. ülészakára 2009. május 19–24. között került sor Torockón és Torockószentgyörgyön (Fehér megye), amelynek tematikája a Többszemzetiségű régiók népi építészete.

Kulcsszavak: népi építészet, kulturális sokszínűség, konferencia, jelentés.



Illustration: Visiting the Church Museum in Rășinari. ©Utilitas

Ilustrație: Vizita la Muzeul Bisericii din Rășinari. ©Utilitas

Illusztráció: A resinári templom múzeumának megtekintése. ©Utilitas

Ana BÂRCĂ

Protecția arhitecturii în Muzeul Național al Satului

Rezumat: Muzeul Satului din București este unul din cele 10 muzee mari, în aer liber, din România, care și-a construit o expoziție permanentă cu exemplare de arhitectură vernaculară. Extragerea din sit a construcțiilor considerate reprezentative pentru criteriile care au dominat hotărârea de demontare și refacere în locul numit muzeu, a însemnat prima formă de protejare. Anamneza fiecărui exemplar de arhitectură vernaculară transferat în muzeu, amprentează schema multor intervenții de reparare, restaurare, refacere. Conservarea preventivă și restaurarea obiectelor de arhitectură din muzeu sunt susținute de investigații specializate.

Cuvinte cheie: conservare preventivă, anamneză, investigație, studii de caz.

The Protection of Architecture in the National Village Museum

Abstract: The Village Museum from Bucharest is one of the 10 large open-air museums from Romania, which established a permanent exhibition, with samples of vernacular architecture. Extraction from their site of the buildings considered as representative for the criteria that dominated the decision for their dismantlement and reconstruction in the place called museum, signified the first form of protection. The anamnesis of each sample of vernacular architecture transferred in the museum imprints the scheme of numerous interventions for repairs, restoration and reconstruction. The preventative conservation and restoration of the architectural items from the museum are supported by specialised investigations.

Keywords: preventive conservation, anamnesis, investigation, case studies.



Ilustrație: Degajarea și liftarea suprastructurii de lemn (Casa Piatra Șoimului)

Illustration: Lifting the timber structure of the house (Piatra Șoimului House)

KINDA István

Háromszéki cigányok ház- és lakáskultúrája



Illusztráció: Cigány ház a faluban. Cófalva (Țufalău)

Illustration: Roma house in the village. Țufalău

Kivonat: A háromszéki magyar anyanyelvű cigány lakosságot nem nyelve és viselete, hanem elsősorban sajátos közösségi kultúrája és specifikus életszervezése különbözteti meg a helybéli magyar közösségtől. Cikkemben a háromszéki cigányok ház- és lakáskultúrájára reflektálok. Négy típust különböztetek meg: a kolóniabeli cigány családok régi faházait, viskóit, a falvak belső utcáin álló, mára már roskatag, egykor átlagos parasztházakat, a felvásárolt székely házakból vagy az 1960–1970-es évek kockaházaiból átépített házakat, illetve a tehetősebb cigányréteg saját építésű, palota vagy alpesi villa típusú új házait.

Kulcsszavak: településszerkezet, közösség, kolónia, faház, parasztház, Háromszék, ház- és lakáskultúra.

Dwellings and Interior Furnishing of the Roma Population in the Three Seats Region

Abstract: The main difference between the Hungarian speaking Roma population from the Three Seats (Háromszék/Trei Scaune, Covasna County – Romania) region and Hungarians is neither the language they speak nor their traditional wear, but mostly by their communities' specific culture and lifestyle. In my article I shortly present the dwellings and interior furnishing of the Roma population in the Three Seats Region. I distinct four types: old timber houses of the Roma families from colonies, old farmhouses in bad shape, in the centre of the villages, rebuilt houses which were bought from the Szeklers between the years 1960-1970 and the so called palaces and bungalows that the richer Romas have built.

Keywords: settlement structure, colonies, community, timber house, farmhouse, Three Seats region, dwellings and interior furnishing.

Hossam MAHDY

Preliminary Notes on the Vernacular Heritage in the Arab Region

Abstract: A spectacular site like Shali in Siwa oasis in Egypt was only legally protected when it was listed as an “Islamic historic building” by the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) as late as 2007. This protection doesn’t cover the integrity of the site as a living vernacular heritage. The administrative mechanism of SCA and its legal mandate do not protect the living and intangible aspects of the heritage of the settlement. Furthermore, SCA doesn’t oversee the integration of the site within its natural setting in the oasis. Tens of thousands of sites of vernacular heritage throughout the Arab region do not even enjoy this limited protection by the relevant governmental institutions. Meanwhile the pace of modern life and development endeavours are sweeping away so much of the heritage across the region.

Keywords: protection, rural, urban, dwelling, traditions.

Note preliminară asupra patrimoniului vernacular din regiunea arabă

Rezumat: Un sit atât de spectaculos cum este Shali din oaza Siwa, Egipt, a început să fie protejat din punct de vedere legislativ numai în anul 2007, după ce a fost listat ca „monument islamic” de către Consiliul Suprem al Antichităților (CSA). Totuși, această protecție nu acoperă integritatea sitului ca patrimoniu vernacular. Sistemul legislativ al CSA și mandatul său legal nu protejează toate aspectele intangibile ale patrimoniului acestei așezări și nici nu prevede integrarea acestui sit în cadrul său natural – oaza. Altor zeci de mii de situri de patrimoniu vernacular de pe teritoriul Arabiei le lipsește chiar și această protecție limitată din partea instituțiilor guvernamentale responsabile, în timp ce rapiditatea vieții moderne și dezvoltarea sa distruge atât de mult patrimoniul acestei regiuni.

Cuvinte cheie: protecție, rural, urban, locuință, tradiții.



Illustration: The mosque of the village of New Gurna in Luxor by Hassan Fathy. An example of intellectual vernacular.

Ilustrație: Moschee din satul New Gurna din Luxor realizată de Hassan Fathy. Un exemplu de vernacular intelectual.

SISA Béla

Válogatás népi építészeti helyreállítási munkáimból

Kivonat: A népi építészeti emlékek műemléki védelmét az 1949. évi törvényerejű rendelet biztosította, amely szerint a legfontosabb mindig az építészeti emlékek helyszínen való megtartása volt. Első jelentős munkám a Tihanyban levő Kossuth utca 20. szám alatti épület helyreállítása volt. Dolgozatomban ilyen jellegű fontosabb magyarországi munkáimat mutatom be.

Kulcsszavak: népi építészeti emlékek, műemlékvédelem, helyreállítási munkálatok, Magyarország, malom, tájház, emlékház.

Selection of My Works on Vernacular Architectural Conservation

Abstract: The protection of listed vernacular buildings was stipulated by the statutory rule from 1949, which says that the most important aspect is keeping them in their original place. My first important work was the rehabilitation of the building at 20 Kossuth Street, Tihany. In this article I shortly present my most important works realised in Hungary.

Keywords: vernacular architectural heritage, historic building conservation, conservation works, Hungary, mill, Rural House Museum, memorial house.



Illusztráció: Kékkút, Fő utca 55. szám, tájház
Illustration: Kékkút, 55 Main Street, Rural House Museum

Marc DE CARAFFE

Gimme (Ethnic) Shelter

Abstract: The article discusses the evolution of two settlements built in the Canadian Prairie, Doukhobor Dugout House and Addison Sod House, both recently designated national historic sites in Canada. Their importance lies in the valuable information they provide on the way of living and the constructive solutions adopted by settlers of various ethnic origins arrived and established in the Prairie, a land without wood or stone as building materials.

Keywords: dwelling house, traditions, rural, case studies, multiethnic.

Dați-mi un adăpost (etnic)

Rezumat: Articolul tratează evoluția a două așezări construite în Preria Canadiană, Casa Doukhobor Dugout și Casa Addison Sod, ambele desemnate recent situri istorice naționale în Canada. Importanța acestora rezidă în informațiile valoroase pe care le oferă referitor la modul de viață și soluțiile constructive adoptate de coloniști de diferite proveniențe etnice sosiți și stabiliți în Prerie, ținut fără lemn sau piatră ca materiale de construcție.

Cuvinte cheie: locuință, tradiții, rural, studii de caz, multietnic.



Illustration: Section of exposed sod in back lean-to area (Addison Sod House)
Ilustrație: Zona de brazde expusă a pavilionului cu versant (Casa Addison Sod)

Aurelian STROE

Forța exemplului. Satul Șmig

Rezumat: Șmigul (jud. Sibiu) este o localitate multietnică și pluriconfesională așezată la aproximativ 10 km est de Mediaș, într-o regiune de dealuri înalte, pe valea unui mic afluent al Târnavei Mari. Este menționat documentar la 1317 ca sat iobănesc, păstrându-și acest statut până la 1848. Spre deosebire de localitățile multietnice din zona de colonizare săsească, în Șmig, datorită modului de formare a localității actuale, nu au existat cartiere organizate pe criterii etnice. Deși sașii din localitate au fost puțini ca număr în raport cu celelalte etnii, prestigiul social și economic al acestora și al așezărilor săsești învecinate au influențat atât structura și decorația locuințelor, cât și organizarea gospodăriilor din întreaga localitate.

Cuvinte cheie: Transilvania, arhitectură vernaculară, localitate multietnică, sat iobănesc.

The Power of Example. Șmig Village

Abstract: Șmig (Sibiu County – Romania) is a multi-ethnic and pluriconfessional village situated about 10 km east from Mediaș, in a region of high hills, along the valley of a small affluent of the Târnava Mare River. In 1317, it was attested in documents as a serfs' village and preserved this status until 1848. Unlike multi-ethnic localities in the Saxon colonization area, in Șmig, neighbourhoods were not organised according to ethnic criteria, due to the way the locality was formed. Although the Saxons in the village were not numerous, by comparison with the other ethnic groups, their social and economic prestige and the reputation of the neighbouring Saxon settlements influenced not only the structure and decoration of the dwellings, but also the organization of households in the entire village.

Keywords: Transylvania, vernacular architecture, multi-ethnic locality, serfs' village



Ilustrație: Fosta casă a fierarului domeniului HORWATH Márton (nr. 214)
Illustration: House of the former blacksmith on the HORWATH Márton domain (no. 214)

Gerardo TORRES ZÁRATE, Milton MONTEJANO CASTILLO

The Rural House in Tabasco, Mexico

Abstract: The influence of globalization in rural areas has brought as a result drastic modifications and the destruction of values, examples of vernacular architecture around the world. An example of this is the vernacular house in Tabasco, Mexico. Until the last century, traditional houses with Mayan and Olmeca cultures' influences existed in this region. These houses were inhabited by indigenous groups like Choles and Chontales. However, modifications and the destruction of this heritage have increased dramatically and local cultural expressions are prone to disappear. In this work, typical features of such vernacular houses are shown and some measures to protect this heritage are proposed.

Keywords: multicultural architecture, vernacular house, Maya Region, Mexico.

A mexikói tabasco állambeli falusi ház

Kivonat: A globalizáció hatása a falvakban drasztikus változásokhoz, világszerte pedig a népi építészeti örökséértékek pusztulásához vezetett. Egyik ilyen példa a mexikói Tabasco állambeli falusi ház. Egészen a múlt évszázadig a régió falusi házainak építési stílusa a maja és olmék kultúrák jegyeit viselte. Ezekben a házakban csol és csontál bennszülött csoportok éltek. Azonban a változások és ezen örökségeknek a pusztulása drámai módon felgyorsult, és a helyi kulturális kifejezések eltűnőfélben vannak. Jelen dolgozatban ezeknek a falusi háznak a jellegzetes vonásait mutatjuk be, és különböző eljárásokat javasolunk az örökség védelmének érdekében.

Kulcsszavak: multikulturális építészet, falusi ház, maja vidék, Mexikó.



Illustration: Mayan influence house
Illusztráció: Maja jegyeket viselő ház