

2010–2011 SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE LECTURE SERIES

August 23–September 17:
Exhibition Work in Fresco

September 8:
The John Burgee Lecture
Lucy Archer
Art Historian, London

September 15:
Peter Pennoyer
Architect, New York

September 29:
Besim Hakim
Architect, Urban Designer, and
Educator, Nova Scotia, Halifax

October 3 and 4:
*Symposium Documenting History,
Documenting Progress: 19th-Century
Photographs of Architecture*

October 6:
Julio César Pérez Hernández
Architect, Urban Planner, and
President INTBAN Cuba

October 14:
*Colloquium Traditional Architecture
and Urbanism: A Conversation
with Léon and Rob Krier*

October 26–28:
Colloquium Durability in Construction

November 3:
Joseph Rykwert
Architectural Historian,
Cambridge, England

November 17:
The Driehaus Prize Lecture
Rafael Manzano Martos

January 26:
Melissa Del Vecchio
Partner, Robert A.M. Stern
Architects, New York

February 18 and 19:
Expo Roma

February 26:
*Workshop Architecture Illustration
with David Csont, Principal,
Urban Design Associates*

March 23 and 24:
Career Fair

March 25 and 26:
2011 Driehaus Prize Award
Ceremony and Colloquium



University of Notre Dame School of Architecture Newsletter

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A NEW HOME IN ROME

The Rome Program has been the centerpiece of the School of Architecture's curriculum for more than four decades, creating an aspirational legacy for generations of students who spend their third-year immersed in the Eternal City's awe-inspiring grandeur. A new University building on Via Ostia, behind the Colosseum, presents an opportunity to expand and deepen the Rome Program's international focus on traditional and classical architecture and urban design. The new space, estimated to open in the 2014-15 academic year, offers six times more space than the School's current home, allowing the program to host more international conferences, more visiting scholars, and foster stronger connections with the University at large. The College of Arts and Letters also will have a presence in Rome, and the School envisions future partnerships with other University departments. Renovations of the former office building will



The University recently purchased a new building in Rome to house the Rome Studies Program that offers nearly six times more space.

allow the School to build lecture halls, library space, classrooms, and apartments for visiting faculty. After the move, the School will house students in apartments near the new facility in the popular 19th-century neighborhood, allowing them to experience the city closer to how Romans do.

HOMECOMING WEEKEND

The School of Architecture will host its first Architecture Homecoming event the weekend of the Notre Dame-Western Michigan football game Oct. 15 and 16. Seventy tickets are available at face value, plus shipping and handling. Tickets are also available for a Friday night reception beginning at 4:30 pm including a beer and wine bar (for those 21 years of age and older) and heavy hors d'oeuvres. Tickets are \$30 for adults and \$10 for those 20 years old and under. Children under age 6 are free. Starting at 9:30 am on Saturday the School will host a reception with coffee, juice, and donuts, and host special "architectural" activities for the entire family.

The School has held hotel rooms at the Inn at Saint Mary's and Suburban Extended Stay Hotel. For hotel information and to purchase tickets, please visit shop.nd.edu.



Bond Hall's staircase serves as the stage for the Marching Band's game-day concert.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



BUILDING BLOCKS FOR LEARNING



Recent architecture graduates James Michael, Deirdre Connell, and Mallory Mecham (standing) work on a shelter building in Uganda.

University of Notre Dame School of Architecture students have teamed up with Building Tomorrow, Inc. (BT) to design, fund, and build a much-needed school in the Kiboga district of Uganda, Africa.

BT is an international social-profit organization that encourages youth

philanthropy to build educational infrastructure projects for under-served children in sub-Saharan Africa. BT currently works in Uganda, identifying areas with the greatest number of children who have the least access to a primary school.

Notre Dame's involvement began last year when student Elijah Pearce '09, attended a talk by BT president, George Srour, and decided to recruit fellow students to join their efforts. Over the next year Pearce, with the generous funding of Matthew and Joyce Walsh, brought together a group of six Notre Dame Architecture students to build the new school.

"With this project we were acting on two fronts," Pearce said. "We were trying to fundraise for a school in an underserved area of Uganda, and we were also looking, as architects, to see how we could improve the school's design."

The students' design takes advantage of cross breezes to cool the building naturally. It is also oriented for optimal solar angles, minimizing the need for heating. The school's roof collects water, and vent details have been added to the walls to enhance the design visually while improving the overall ventilation system. Perhaps most significantly, the students will be building with newly-adopted interlocking soil-stabilizing block (ISSB), bricks they will produce on site entirely from local materials that reduce the need for mortar.

The school, to be named the Academy of Kyeitabya, will be BT's ninth in Uganda. Once open, the BT Academy of Kyeitabya will join the nearly-completed BT Academy of Sentigi as the second location supported by Notre Dame.

When talking about the project, the students emphasize the opportunity to give back through architecture. "We've been given a tremendous educational gift, and can now make a practical application of what we've learned here at Notre Dame," says Mallory Mecham '10.

Classmate Tim Reidy '10 adds, "Nobody felt obligated to take part in this project. Nobody needed course credits. But we all felt obligated through our conscience."

PROFESSOR AMICO, LONGTIME ARCHITECTURE PROFESSOR AND FORMER CHAIR, RETIRES

Former University of Notre Dame School of Architecture chair and longtime professor Robert Amico retired at the end of the academic year. Professor Amico, the 2010 recipient Orlando T. Maione Award for distinguished contributions to the School of Architecture, spent 32 years at Notre Dame, including 12 as the department chair.

"The one aspect of Notre Dame that had constantly stood out in my mind and my work, and one that I consistently brag about, is the quality of its students. They have been an important part of my life, and it has been an honor to have been associated with them," Professor Amico says. "The quality of the students is critical to the quality of the School and its programs. Their contributions significantly influence the value of these programs, and subsequently the value of the degrees conferred by the University."

Professor Amico asks that if anyone would like to contact him in the future, to please write him at P.O. Box 770, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

DURABLE CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

The School will host a two-day colloquium, "Durability in Construction," October 26-28 in Bond Hall. The colloquium is free and open to the public, and continuing education credits will be provided. Architect John Simpson will open the event with a keynote address on October 26. Additional speakers include architects John Cluver, José Cornelio da Silva, Maria Fernanda Sanchez, Pedro Godoy, Jorge Hernandez, Steve Mouzon, Thomas Rajkovich, Alireza Sagharchi, Richard Sammons, as well as School of Architecture faculty members.

construction in the traditional local style. The rest of semester they worked individually on particular buildings.

"We analyzed the town as it was before, taking note of the porticoes, arcades, window styles, and piazzas," says Alejandra Gutzeit '10. "But we also noticed that San Gregorio did not have a lot of public spaces. So we created a sequence of places to make it even more beautiful and lively than it was before."

Students redesigned piazzas to make them more inviting and added a campanile tower to designs for the new church, paying attention to time-proven techniques for making it earthquake-proof. In recent years, San Gregorio had become little more than a bedroom community for nearby L'Aquila, so the class included a primary school and a broletto, an arcade combining a market and city hall, to restore the community spirit.

"We experienced a real sense of service in this project," says Nicole Bernal-Cisneros '10. "I felt I could give back to the world as a student of traditional architecture helping to rebuild an Italian hill town with integrity, even in a crisis like this. You need to build things that will endure."

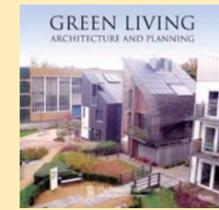
Younés plans to return to San Gregorio to present the students' designs to people throughout the L'Aquila region. The drawings envisioning a new San Gregorio will be displayed publicly, and Younés hopes to find funding to publish a book. "I think we can help influence the discussion about how to rebuild," he says, noting that student designs from an earlier Notre Dame class are now under construction in Brandevoort, Netherlands.

In Italy, reconstruction after earthquakes is usually done as quickly and cheaply as possible in a generic modern style that disappoints survivors who are proud of their historic communities. Younés believes the students can spark a breakthrough in thinking about reconstruction because they are less bound by professional conventions.

"People tend to associate Americans with the future," he says, "so when we come into a community ready to study and learn from their traditions, that gets people's attention and helps them value what they already have."

This article by Jay Walljasper (jaywalljasper.com), editor of OnTheCommons.org and Senior Fellow at Project for Public Spaces, originally appeared in the summer 2010 issue of Notre Dame Magazine.

SUSTAINABLE TRADITIONS



In *Green Living: Architecture and Planning*, recently published by Rizzoli, 12 experts in green architecture and urbanism—including Professor David Mayernik and Professor emeritus Norman Crowe—argue that tradition and the vernacular have much to teach us

about sustainability, and can serve as the base from which to evolve cities, towns, and buildings that meet our global environmental challenges. The book argues that many answers to those challenges have been known for centuries. The book was co-edited by former Architecture professor Barbara Kenda, and includes an introduction by The Prince of Wales who wrote, "Sustainability is not laboratory science; it is a principle manifest in the legacy of historic buildings all around us. ... We have both a debt and a duty to conserving natural resources that go beyond the carbon challenge to address overpopulation, food, and farming and the allocation of resources between competing interests, both locally and internationally."

NEW PALLADIANS



Architects, artists, and historians from around the world gathered in 2008 to celebrate the 500th birthday of Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio. The new book, *New Palladians*, published by ArtMedia and co-edited by Visiting Professor Lucien Steil and London architect Alireza Sagharchi, honors the tradition set forth by Palladio,

and through the work of noted 21st-century classicists, celebrates classical architecture and shows commitment to ecological building and sustainable urbanism. The lush illustrations feature projects from around the world, designed by 48 of today's most outstanding classical architects including Driehaus Prize laureates Léon Krier, Quinlan Terry, Jaquelin Robertson, Allan Greenberg, and Andrés Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk and School of Architecture faculty members Richard Economakis, Christine G.H. Franck, Michael Lykoudis, David Mayernik, Ettore Mazzola, Thomas Gordon Smith, Duncan Stroik, and Samir Younés. "Andrea Palladio's work exemplifies the contextual adaptability of the principles of classical architecture and urbanism for town and countryside," Professor Steil writes. Mr. Sagharchi writes, "New Palladians recognize environmental stewardship as their greatest architectural challenge in the 21st century and are dedicated to the paradigm of a modernity that infuses sustainability with tradition, design, and craftsmanship." A reception and book signing will be held on Tuesday, October 26, following the opening of the "Durability in Construction" colloquium.

IN ITALY'S RUINED ABRUZZO, ARCHITECTS ENVISION A TRADITIONAL FUTURE



Fifth-year students under the direction of Professor Samir Younés visit earthquake ravaged San Gregorio, Italy to draft plans for rebuilding.

The earthquakes that recently rumbled Haiti, Chile, and China also dominated the media with Richter-scale force. For a few days, it's nonstop coverage as survivors are dragged from the rubble and families share their grief with the world. But as action shifts from the disaster itself to the arduous work of making life normal again—providing food, medicine, shelter and hope for those who have lost so much—the TV crews leave.

Only a year ago, we were praying for people in the Abruzzo region of Italy, where an earthquake had killed almost 300 and left more than 50,000 homeless. Thousands of buildings in and around the city of L'Aquila fell, including Renaissance churches and medieval landmarks. But as the weeks passed, public attention drifted to floods, terrorism, war, hurricanes, and earthquakes elsewhere.

A group of students at the School of Architecture will never forget the Abruzzo earthquake because they spent the past autumn semester drafting plans for rebuilding San Gregorio,

a town of roughly 700 where 95 percent of the buildings were damaged, most of them beyond repair. At least a dozen townspeople died.

The class visited San Gregorio with Professor Samir Younés in August 2009, four-and-a-half months after the quake, and found residents living in tents pitched on the local soccer field. "It was a real shock," says Brian Droste '10. "You'd sit down to lunch with someone in the makeshift dining hall and realize that their house was over there in a pile."

As the class toured the ruins of San Gregorio shooting pictures, making sketches and taking notes, fire marshals urged them to keep moving in case another building collapsed. "There were some places we could not go at all," Droste says. "You could see laundry hanging on clothes lines. It had been there since the quake."

Younés—who developed close ties with local officials across Italy as director of Notre Dame's Rome program from 1999 to 2008—traveled to L'Aquila in June 2009 to make arrangements for his students to study the damage and draft plans for reconstruction.

"Some towns were completely leveled and others nearby were not damaged at all. I wanted to show my students why that was," he says, noting that the Notre Dame Architecture School emphasizes traditional architectural styles and building methods to ensure that structures last a long time. "That's the heart of ecological, sustainable architecture—to build sound buildings and cities that endure."

During seven days in Italy the class visited several communities. Younés zeroed in on San Gregorio for the semester-long design project. "The town was a disaster waiting to happen," he says, noting that after a severe quake in 1703 workers from Rome were hired to reconstruct it. "In Rome they always used mud from the Tiber River for mortar between the stones, which works well because it's rich in clay. But the mud in Abruzzo is different. As it dried, it turned to sand. Which worked fine to hold the buildings up, but not in an earthquake."

Returning to Bond Hall last August, the students—all in their fifth year—began work on plans for rebuilding San Gregorio. They spent the first half of the semester collectively drafting a master plan to rebuild the town, incorporating buildings they deemed salvageable along with new

Durability was central to the practice of architecture for millennia; it went without saying that a building should be made to last as long as possible, with materials and construction techniques chosen toward that end. Ephemeral, short term construction has become the norm today, but the increasing importance of sustainability has made permanence essential again. The colloquium will call on architects and academics to discuss the importance of enduring architecture, and the principles at stake, to review traditional methods from which practitioners may yet learn, and to present new techniques and materials that may yield durability.

2010 DRIEHAUS AWARDS CEREMONY



Spanish architect Rafael Manzano Martos receives the 2010 Driehaus Prize.

The 2010 Richard H. Driehaus Prize and Henry Hope Reed Award were presented to Spanish architect Rafael Manzano Martos and Yale professor and preservationist Vincent Scully, respectively, at a ceremony Saturday, March 27 at the historic John B. Murphy Auditorium, Chicago.

Mr. Manzano is a Spanish architect known for his distinctive use of the Mudéjar style, a style blending Muslim and Christian influences. With this expertise and a command of the Western and Islamic vernaculars, Mr. Manzano designed hotels and other commercial buildings, along with homes and residential complexes throughout Spain and the Middle East. His best-known work includes state homes for *Chueca Goitia* in Seville and *Curro Romero* in Marbella (now a Julio Iglesias property).

Accepting the award, Mr. Manzano said through an interpreter: "This prize honors an architecture that is eternally faithful to Classicism, a universal language that has

remained valid for the last 25 centuries and handed down its colossal architecture and urbanistic heritage to the Western world. . . . you surprise me at this advanced stage of my life praising my work and its Classical roots and rewarding it so generously."

Robert A.M. Stern, dean of the Yale School of Architecture, accepted the Henry Hope Reed Award on behalf of Vincent Scully, who could not attend. Dean Stern read remarks from Professor Scully: "I am deeply grateful for this award, and I sincerely regret not being able to be there to receive it in person. I am especially moved by the fact that it is given in the name of Henry Hope Reed, with whom, as an unbearable young modernist, I used to disagree about everything some 50 years ago. But it is I who has changed more than he . . . the horrors of the urban renewal of the 1960s made me realize how destructive of the city modernist planning and practice was and so set me on a course at least analogous to his own."

CHINA STUDY



Architecture students, along with colleagues from the University of Nanjing, visit the Summer Palace, an imperial garden in Beijing

Continuing the School's relationship with the University of Nanjing, a dozen students spent 14 days studying architecture in The People's Republic of China. The group was guided by Nanjing School of Architecture professor Zhao Chen who gave lectures on Chinese Wooden Tectonic Culture, Chinese Habitat Culture, and

Chinese Architecture in Modern Period. With stays in Nanjing, Pingyao, and Beijing, the students had a chance to visit different regions and diverse sites from the largest and oldest Temple of Confucius, established in 478 B.C. in Shandong Province, to the "Bird's Nest," the Beijing National Stadium designed by the firm Herzog and de Meuron for the 2008 Summer Olympics. Plans are in the to continue the bi-annual summer program in 2012.

COMMON BOND

The School has developed a quarterly electronic newsletter with contributions from selected students, faculty, and alumni, in addition to the communications staff. More than just the news of the School of Architecture, it is hoped that “Common Bond” evolves as a vehicle to take the vibrant atmosphere of the School onto the Web. The newsletter is emailed from both the Notre Dame Alumni Association and

FROM THE 2009–2010 LECTURE SERIES

WHY ARCHITECTURE MATTERS



Paul Goldberger speaks to students and faculty.

Paul Goldberger, Pulitzer Prize-winning architecture critic, lectured on “Why Architecture Matters,” elaborating on the ideas in his new book of the same title. In addition to his many book projects, Mr.

Goldberger lectures widely around the country. He appears frequently on film and television to discuss these issues, and is now at work on a program about the architect Benjamin Latrobe for PBS.

In his lecture, Mr. Goldberger argued that, like art, architecture functions to make life qualitatively better while speaking volumes about our culture’s values. While it is no easy task for historians, critics, and citizens to articulate why, exactly, “architecture matters,” the effort is crucial to understanding “why we live the way we do and what aspirations we reveal through what we build.” He warned against trying to enforce clear lines between “serious” architecture and “ordinary” buildings—they both speak volumes. “Both masterpieces and vernacular architecture shape our environment,” he asserted, “and if we ignore one or the other, we ignore them at our peril.”

TOWN-FOUNDING

Robert Davis, noted developer of Seaside, Florida, gave a lecture titled, “Smart Growth Development: The Pursuit of Traditional Towns.” Seaside, Florida, the first New Urbanist community in the United States, has been described by *Time Magazine* as “...the most astonishing design achievement of its era and one might hope, the most influential.” Both successful and controversial, Seaside is one of the first examples of neo-traditional town planning in existence today. The New Urbanist principles that guided the development of Seaside

the School of Architecture—to ensure as many alumni as possible receive the news—the second Friday of the months of March, June, September, and December. If you have not received this mailing, and would like to do so, please update your email address with both the Notre Dame Alumni Association (irishonline.nd.edu) and with the School of Architecture by contacting Director of Communications Kara Kelly (Kelly.166@nd.edu).

have been embraced and adopted by an increasing number of scholars, developers, planners, and critics.

In his lecture, Mr. Davis mapped the collaborative process necessary to create walkable towns in a contemporary context. He noted how the most beautiful, walkable cities built in the past would basically be illegal today, given contemporary zoning laws. “Town-founding,” Mr. Davis said, “means that you really have to be willing to devote much of your career to making a place. It also requires a high tolerance for complexity. You can not be a specialist and be a town-founder. You can’t just be a shopping-center developer. You have to get involved in civics, in politics, in the arts—in a whole series of things that will help make your place function better and be more filled with life.”

INTERPRETATION AND PRESERVATION

Lena Lambrinou, Architect of the Acropolis Restoration Service in Athens, detailed the history and current direction of Parthenon preservation efforts in her lecture, “Preserving the Parthenon: Principles and Implementation.” The lecture opened an exhibition highlighting the Acropolis Restoration Project. “Athenian Acropolis: The Restoration Project” included a collection of photographs by chief Restoration Project photographer Socrates Mavrommatis. The photos document the interventions and transformations of the Acropolis monuments since 1975. The exhibit was inaugurated in Athens at the renowned Benaki Museum in October 2002, and has since traveled to Thessaloniki, Brussels, Paris, Rome, and London.

Ms. Lambrinou, both an architect and archeologist, spoke about the ongoing excavation and restoration efforts at the Parthenon, emphasizing techniques for strengthening damaged parts of the building and reincorporating retrieved fragments. She also spoke of her most recent work on the Parthenon’s north colonnade, and plans for interventions on the west wall of the *cella* (from Latin for small chamber). “The Parthenon,” she explained “was a building of complex use and symbolism, much of which is still the subject of scholarly debate: Was it a political statement, a temple, a treasury or perhaps all three?” As the debate goes on, reconstruction choices must be informed by this complexity.

ALUMNI TRAVEL TO ROME

The School of Architecture, in conjunction with The Victorian Society in America Summer Schools, will host a two-week course in the study of late 19th- and 20th-century Roman architecture, June 3 – 17, 2011. The first week, directed by Prof. Steven Semes, academic director of the Rome Studies Program, focuses on Roman architecture from 1870-1920. The second week, led by Antonio Saggio, a Rome-based architect and an expert on early 20th-century Italian architecture, focuses on Roman architecture from 1920–1950. The program is open to alumni and friends of the School, and participants may choose to attend week-one only, week-two only, or both weeks. Through lectures, site visits, and tours of important buildings, participants will acquire a deeper understanding of the aesthetic, social, economic, and political forces that shaped our modern age. The School is pleased to partner with the Victorian Society whose summer schools were established nearly 40 years ago under legendary architectural historian Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and enlists the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. Please watch the September 10 issue of “Common Bond” for more information.

3D DOCUMENTATION OF THE ROMAN FORUM



Graduate student Luke Golesh, Professor Krusche, center, and Visiting Professor Selena Anders use the Leica 3-D laser scanner to gather data on the Forum.

The team used innovative methods, including a Leica 3-D laser scanner, for measuring and understanding this World Heritage Site.



ABOVE AND BELOW: The 3-D laser scanner uses point-cloud data to generate surface geometry of the site.

With permissions and interest generated by the *Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Roma*, Ministry of Heritage and Culture and the Archaeological Service, the objective of this project was to accurately measure and draw the monuments and ruins at the Roman Forum. The students produced 27 scans, 30 panoramic views, scaled detailed images, in addition to hand-measured data. The information collected will be utilized by the Digital Historical Architectural Research and Material Analysis or D.H.A.R.M.A, a research team founded in 2007 at the School, in the course taught by Professor Krupali Uplekar Krusche titled “Documentation of World Heritage.”

The goal of the project is to merge all the data collected from the site to create watercolor renderings of the exact position and measurements of the ruins at the Forum—the centralized area around which ancient Roman civilization developed. In fall 2010, the World Heritage course will produce a large-scale color map of the site with sectional renderings that will illustrate the change in levels and placement of buildings of different time periods. The class will also pay attention to detail with hand-drawn frieze designs as part of the finish work.

The student researchers, under the direction of Professor Krusche, also collaborated with James E. Packer, professor of Classics at



Northwestern University and author of *The Forum of Trajan in Rome: A Study of the Monuments in Brief*, and Visiting Professor Gil Gorski, an expert using FormZ software, which combines 3-D modeling and Photoshop, to beautifully and extensively illustrate the site. By determining the precise ancient appearance of the excavated buildings, these reconstructions will establish, as much as possible, the essential architectural blueprints for further study of the site.