

architecture beyond

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE BEYOND EUROPE

Sharing research and knowledge on dissemination processes,
historical data and material legacy (19th-20th centuries)



"Balloon House" in the quartier Tshamilemba, Lubumbashi, DR Congo. Based on an invention of the American architect Wallace Neff, this concrete housing type arrived in Lubumbashi in the early 1950s after having been seen applied on a massive scale in Dakar, Senegal (source: © Johan Lagae, 2006).



Housing in the Arab quarter, Ismaïlia, Egypt, c. 1885 (source: © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2008). The verandah-solution of the façade, characteristic of 19th century "tropical" European architecture, was enforced by building regulations applied in the cities along the Suez canal until the 1920s.

Introduction

This research network aims to produce a **broader understanding** of the worldwide spread of European architecture across empires during the 19th and 20th centuries by focusing on its vectors, connections, semantics and materiality in a large range of geographic and linguistic contexts engaging both Western and non-Western environments. It posits that the bilateral colonial channel (e.g. French architecture in Algeria or British architecture in India) represented but one aspect of a larger, multifaceted history. By combining **architectural history** with **area studies knowledge**, the Action intends to map and analyze more complex dissemination patterns and border-crossing relationships.

Beyond architecture, the challenge is to contribute to the **writing of a global history of modern European culture**, including overseas expansions and transnational dynamics in its scope. To that end, this Action will join efforts at European level in collaboration with non-European researchers. By disseminating new information technologies, the Action will stimulate the sharing and cross-searching of documents known to specialists but which are widely dispersed and poorly indexed. Exploring the development of accurate **digital resources** as a first step towards the building of a research infrastructure, the Action seeks to contribute

new working research methods in the humanities and historical sciences.

Its main goal is to create a **global network of researchers** active in the field. During a four year-period, running until May 2014, the Action will create opportunities for both senior and junior researchers to exchange ideas, disseminate knowledge and stimulate new research venues.

The Action is organized around four thematic lines, each one explored by a distinct **Working Group (WG)** within the network.

WG1: Actors and networks of expertise; **WG2:** The printed media and the construction of a canon; **WG3:** Documenting transnational architecture; **WG4:** Conceptualizing an infrastructure for collaborative research.

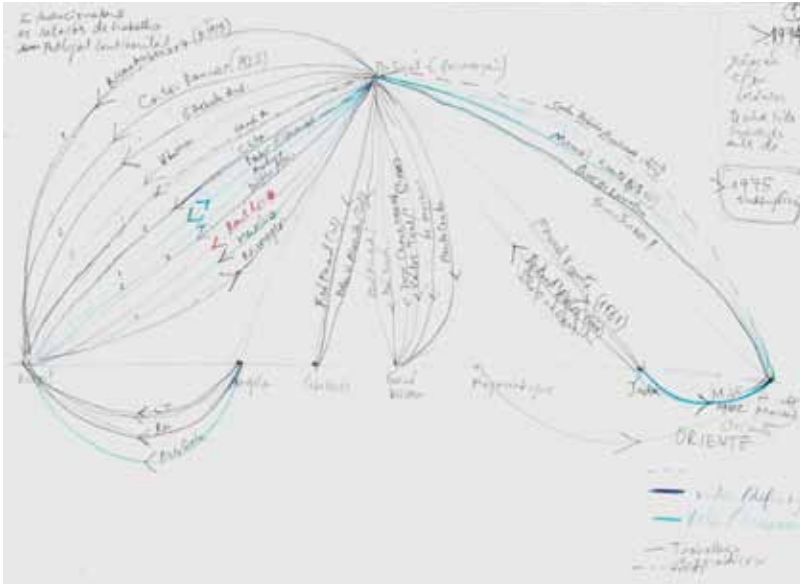
Cover: College Boboto, formerly College Albert I, Kinshasa, DR Congo, 1937-1947. Architect E. Popijn (source: © Johan Lagae, 2009).

Working Group 1

Actors and networks of expertise

Coordinator : Johan Lagae (BE)

Co-coordinator: Madalena Cunha Matos (PT)



Preliminary sketch of the research project 'Recapturing the Network. Developing a social network analysis on Portuguese architects in the colonies,' by Madalena Cunha Matos and Tânia Beisl Ramos, Faculdade de Arquitectura – Universidade Técnica de Lisboa (source: coll. M.C. Matos).



Eugenio Palumbo presenting drawings of his project for the *Ecole Nationale de droit et administration*, Kinshasa, Congo, ca. 1962 (source: Eugenio Palumbo Collection, © Archives d'Architecture Moderne, Brussels).

For a long time architectural historians have studied the “diaspora of 19th and 20th century architecture” as the exclusive result of an export of ideals, models and practices from the “center”, being Europe and North America, to the “periphery”. If they turned their gaze to Africa, Latin America, Asia or Australia and the Pacific, they did so only by following such prominent Western architects as Le Corbusier, whose “wanderings were equaled only by those of Tintin”, as Jean-Louis Cohen once aptly put it.

This Working Group is interested in gaining a more nuanced understanding of how architectural ideas, models and practices were disseminated worldwide in the last two centuries. It posits that this occurred not only through a process of exportation (from Europe), but also through complex trajectories and flows across nations, colonies and linguistic borders. These exchanges can be multidirectional, with the “periphery” also capable of influencing the “center”. Furthermore, this research track looks at the multiplicity of actors that shaped the transfer of European architecture overseas, thus going beyond the histories of individual architects.

The global/nomadic expert

The architect who operates across several geographies is, of course, a phe-

nomenon with a long pedigree. The industrial expansion of the second half of the 19th century, for instance, offered many opportunities for European architects to work abroad. The forced exile of designers from Germany and Austria in the 1930s, not only to the US, but as far afield as Africa and Australasia, also served as an important catalyzing force for the dissemination of European architecture. The postwar era, roughly from 1945 to the mid-1970s, furthermore induced a changed geopolitical landscape in which a new sort of architect/planner emerged: the international development expert, operating in a variety of geographical and cultural contexts. Apart from focusing on figures like Michel Ecochard, Constantin Doxiadis and Otto Koenigsberger, we also intend to demonstrate the considerable impact of such overlooked figures as Eugenio Palumbo, Olivier-



Le Corbusier and Vladimir Bodiansky discussing a preliminary drawing of the project for the UN Headquarters in New York, 1947 (source: UN Dept of Public Information, print in Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris, L4-4-29).



United Nations Low Cost Housing Mission to South East Asia, 1950. Group outside a new housing scheme in India, including Robert Gardner-Medwin (Professor, Liverpool School of Architecture), Jacob L. Crane (advisor to the US Housing and Home Finance Agency), Antonio C. Kayanan (Chief Planner of the National Urban Planning Commission, Manila, Philippines), Jacobus P. Thijsse (Government Planning Officer, Indonesia) (source: Special Collections and Archives, University of Liverpool).



Commonwealth Conference, 1960. Delegates outside the RIBA headquarters, London. In the middle stands the Nigerian architect Oluwole Olumuyiwa (source: Special Collections and Archives, University of Liverpool).

Clément Cacoub, Max Lock, Robert Gardner-Medwin, Robert Matthew or Leo De Syllas. While some of these globalized experts continued to work within the geographies once delineated by one empire or another, architects from countries “unburdened” by a colonial past (Israel, Poland, Scandinavia) also entered the scene, often in the context of development aid programs. Finally, we intend to bring to the fore European-trained designers of non-Western origin whose work has been underrepresented in architectural historiography to date.

Mapping networks

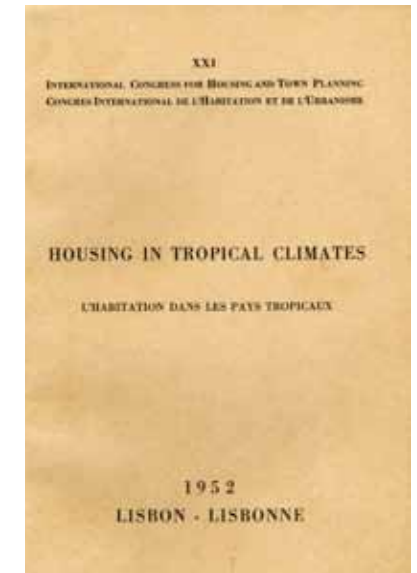
While architectural historiography has often focused on the architect as an individual actor, we intend to map the networks navigated by architects and planners in order to trace how models, ideas and practices travelled. This includes looking at a variety of vectors of transnational flows of expertise. Institutions like the AA School of Architecture in London, the Liverpool School of Architecture or the Technion in Haifa, Israel, for instance, were important centers of dissemination, although their full impact has yet to be charted in detail. The same holds true for professional networks such as the *Union Internationale des Architectes* (UIA), which has been subject to much less attention than CIAM despite its considerable impact.

International conferences form a particular point of interest for this research track, as they constitute specific moments in which the transfer of expertise crystallizes. Cases in point are the 1931 *Paris Congrès sur l'Urbanisme aux Colonies* or the *Conference on Tropical Architecture*, held in London in 1953, but attention will also be paid to lesser known events in which experts of various countries were involved. As such, we aim at

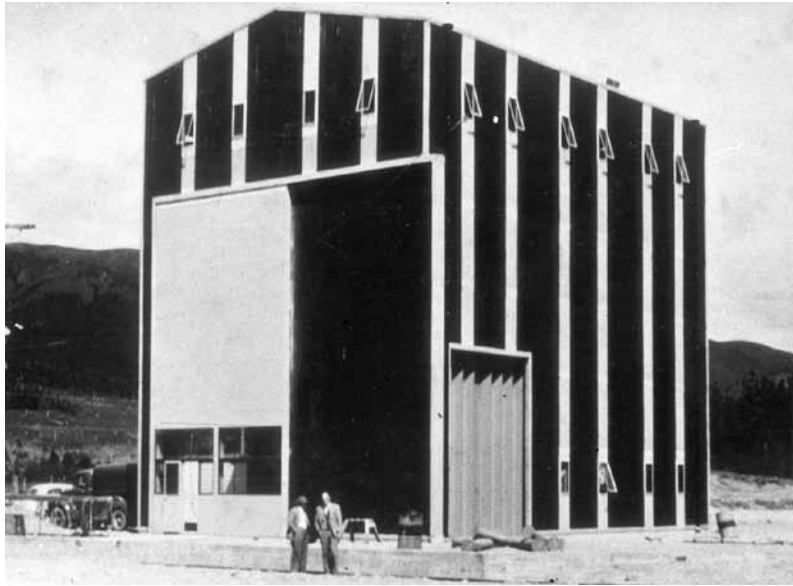
going beyond an analysis limited to national or linguistic boundaries. By tracking networks underlying the development of knowledge on tropical hygiene from the late 19th century in countries like Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, for instance, the emergence of “tropical architecture” will be reassessed beyond the Anglophone sphere.

Beyond an architect's history

While architects naturally occupy a central role in the designing and building process, we will also look at other agents involved in the dissemination of European architecture outside Europe,



Housing in Tropical Climates. XXI International Congress for Housing and Town Planning, Lisbon, 1952. Preceding the famous 1953 Conference on Tropical Architecture at the AA School of Architecture in London, the Lisbon conference had delegates from French Africa, Australia, British Central Africa, British Guiana, British West Indies, Belgian Congo and Jamaica (coll. Library Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Ghent University).



F.H. Newman, Kikiwa Transfer Station, Buller, New Zealand, 1956 (source: Andrew Leach, *Frederick H Newman: Lectures on Architecture*, A&S Books, Ghent University, 2003). Newman was a Viennese trained architect who, after having briefly worked in Russia, emigrated first to Great Britain and then to New Zealand where he became section head first of hydro design and then housing design in the Ministry of Works.



St. Philip's mission church (Anglican), Grahamstown, South Africa, 1865-67. Designed by the noted British Architect William White, it counts among the best specimens of High Victorian architecture on the African continent (source: Albany Museum (History) collections, Grahamstown).

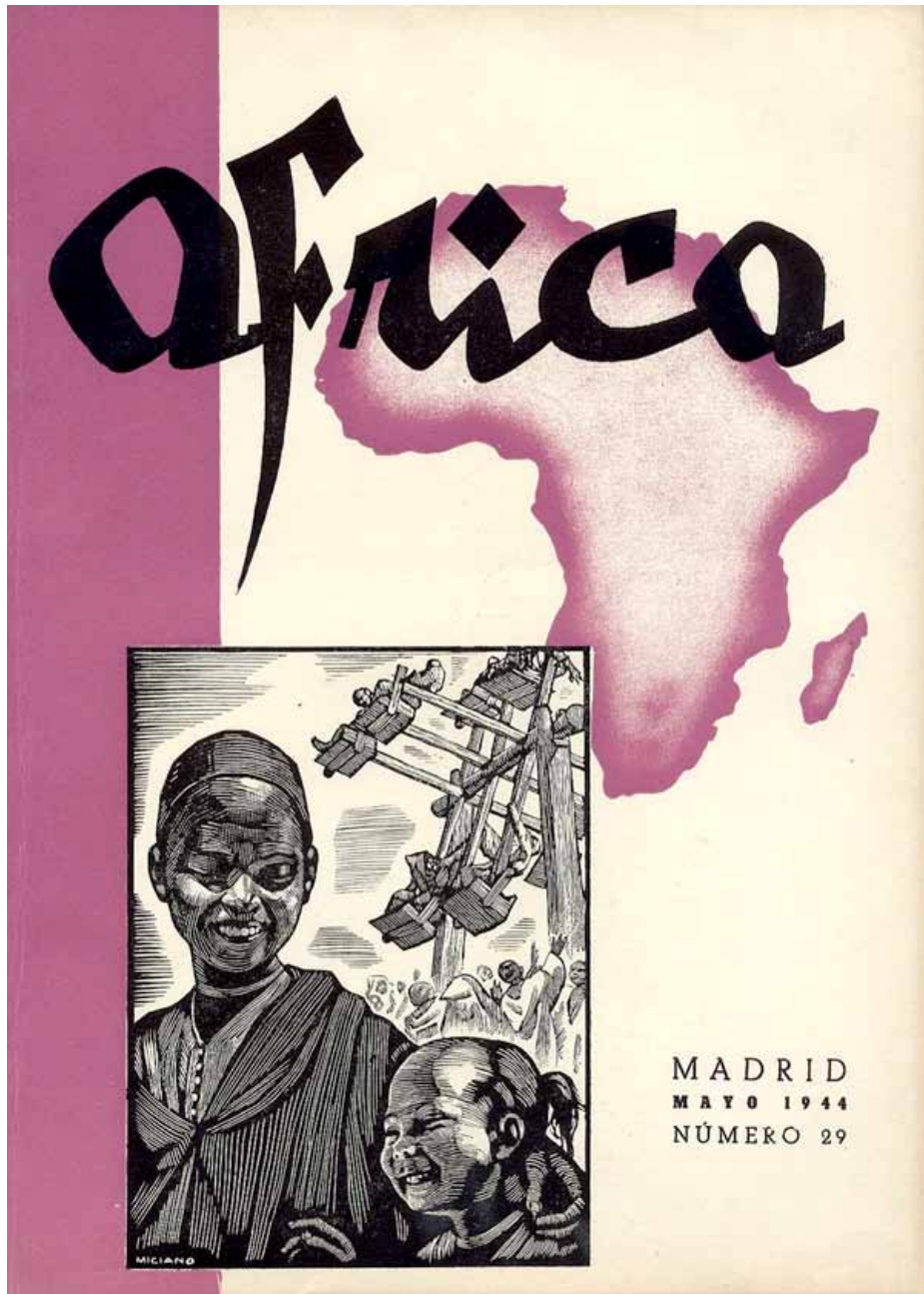


Richard Neutra being interviewed as president of the jury for the architectural competition for a cultural center in Kinshasa, Belgian Congo, 1959 (source: private archives, Brussels).

such as engineers, contractors and patrons. Moreover, we will also foreground the role of colonialism, migration or missionary activity as mechanisms underpinning the transnational flow of actors and expertise. Indeed, technological transfer did not necessarily follow the same trajectories as that of architectural or planning expertise. Similarly, the built production within the missionary realm also came into being by means of other modes of production and transfers of expertise; it followed channels and logics not necessarily intersecting with those at work in colonial architecture as such. Indeed, missionary networks do not remain limited to the boundaries of colonial territories but are, by definition, more global. Charting the role of institutional players at work on an international scale during the era of

development aid, such as UNESCO, the European Development Fund or the World Bank, forms another way of mapping transnational flows of actors and expertise that will help us gain a better insight into the multiplicity of agents involved in the constitution of European architecture beyond Europe.

From a methodological perspective, this working group is interested in testing and applying such research approaches as prosopography and Actor Network Theory and to test methods of representing these networks visually. This working group will report its efforts in a number of theme issues of the *ABE Journal* that is linked to this action (see below). Currently three issues are planned: one on global experts, one on tropical architecture and one on architecture and exile.



Africa, no. 29, May 1944. *Africa*, a Madrid based journal published between 1942 and 1975, reflects the ideology of the Franco regime on colonial affairs in African regions, in particular in Morocco, the Sahara, Sidi Ifni and Equatorial Guinea. A significant number of articles on architecture and urban planning testify to the regime's building and planning policy.

Working Group 2

The printed media and the construction of a canon

Coordinator: Ezio Godoli (IT)

Co-coordinator: Tom Avermaete (NL)

Publications and public events (gazettes, magazines, journals, exhibitions, conferences) have played a major role in mediating and advancing European architecture and the work of European architects beyond Europe. Systematic analysis of a range of these media should, for example, help to identify designs of canonical importance. Research across a number of European titles can likewise contribute to revealing and questioning national specificities or, conversely, similarities across national contexts.

It is productive to compare the attention paid to the architectural production in Africa or Latin America by the French journal *L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui* with what appeared in the British *Architectural Review* or the American *Architectural Record*. This Working Group also seeks to investigate the often overlooked local publications on architecture, published either in European or non-European languages. Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon, for example, fostered an active architectural press from the 1930s onward, partaking in the outreach of European architecture in the Middle East, while the architectural debate in Latin America to a large extent was fueled by local magazines in which ideas of the European avant-garde were subjected to review and criticism.

Content analysis of such publications offers indications on the reception of European architecture outside of Eu-

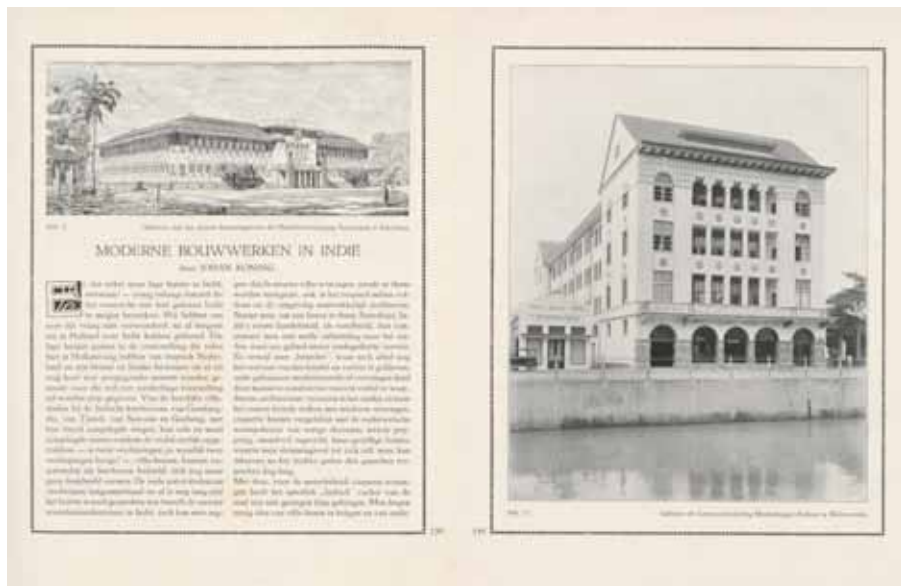
rope. Local periodicals, such as the French press in Maghreb or Italian journals in the Eastern Mediterranean, also represent important sources for architectural historians. Exploratory surveys of local newspapers, as well as of missionary magazines and colonial propaganda sources for territories like Central Africa, show that only a very limited part of what was actually built overseas registered in the metropolitan architectural press. Identifying these gaps, in relation to much mediated designs, will allow the Working Group to retrieve a clearer picture of the circulation of architectural images and the making of the "colonial" and modernist canon(s). The research actions of this Working Group follow three lines:

Inventory of alternative vectors

A first line of research of this Working Group probes into the role that the printed media have played in the formation of our knowledge on European architecture beyond Europe. It investigates how they have placed certain approaches, projects and realizations at the center of critical and historiographic attention, while leaving others bluntly out of sight. The construction of this canon did not only proceed through the well-known vectors of major European and international architectural journals but also through publications of a more local character (regional or national publications) or with a focus



The networks of *L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui* in Latin America and Africa. Map showing the journal's links with both continents through foreign correspondents, in blue, and editorial members active abroad, in red. (source: Annelies Cornelis, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Ghent University).



"Modern buildings in the Dutch Indies", in *Nederlandsch-Indië Oud & Nieuw*, no. 5, 1922.

other than architecture (cultural and popular magazines, periodicals on building construction and materials, professional or expert reports). In a first phase, this Working Group will make an inventory of these alternative publications that played an important role in the articulation of a canon (covering from the 1930s to the 1960s). A list of alternative publications is currently being compiled and will in a second phase be made digitally available to participants in the COST Action and other international scholars. An important first step consists of gathering data (the inventory and collection of dispersed information) held by the different participants in the Action and their respective research centers. This process has commenced and in cooperation with WG4 an online tool is being developed to make this database digitally accessible. A second step will consist of "filling in the gaps" (complementing the available information) so that a complete series of periodicals can be compiled. For this second step the members of WG2 will rely on the expertise and networks of the Action participants. The expected result is a *catalogue raisonné* of alternative publications on modern European architecture.

A theoretical framework on the role of the printed media

Our understanding of the role of professional and non-professional, canonical and non-canonical printed media in architectural culture remains limited. One of the ambitions of this Working Group is to develop a theoretical framework to address the role of the printed media in architectural thinking and practice. A first step involves assembling existing scholarship and making that available through the Action's website. As a second step, the Working Group will devise a critical theoretical



L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui, no. 20, October 1948.



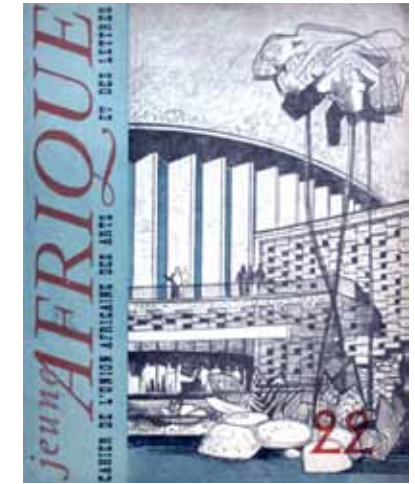
Le Maroc du Nord au Sud, Casablanca, November 1935.



Marg, vol. 1, no. 4, July 1947, summary. *Marg* is a quarterly Indian art magazine, based in Mumbai. It was first published in 1946.



The West African builder and architect, no. 2, 1967. Cover showing the Ola-Oluwakitan House on Awolowo Road, Lagos, Nigeria, designed by architect Alan Vaughan-Richards in 1964.



Jeune Afrique, no. 22, 1956. Cover showing a drawing of the theatre building in Lubumbashi, DR Congo, designed by the architectural office Yenga in 1953.

framework for understanding the logics of the printed media in architectural culture, taking into consideration the often charged geo-political contexts from which they emerged. This framework will deal with such issues as the relationship between international and local canons of modern architecture, the characteristics of the vectors of canonization and the perspectives that are brought to bear upon architectural and urban projects.

An alternative canon? Anthology of new themes and perspectives

Texts that appear in alternative publications are of interest not only because they open up a wider horizon of projects and realized architectural and planning works, but also because they offer alternate viewpoints on European architecture by focusing on different issues and themes – leading eventually

to a modified canon. One of the ambitions of the Working Group is to compose an anthology of texts that illustrate the different viewpoints on modern architecture and urbanism that emerge from the investigations of alternative sources for the diffusion of modern architecture. The Working Group is preparing an annotated anthology of articles and essays that complements the received anthologies and histories on European modern architecture in the period of the 1930s-1960s.

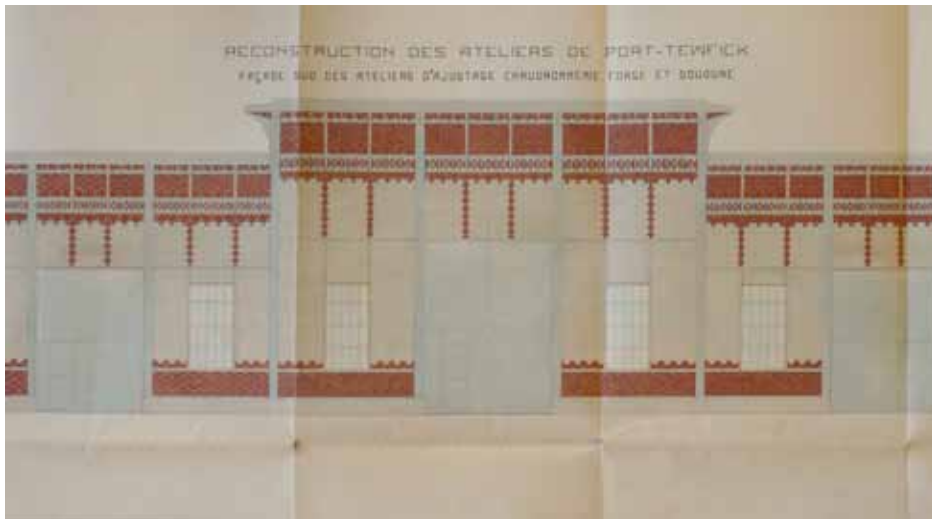
Documenting transnational architecture

Coordinator : Ralph Bodenstein (DE)

Co-coordinator: Claudine Piaton (FR)



Workshops of the Canal authorities, Port-Tawfiq, Suez, Egypt (source : © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2010).



Workshops of the Cie de Suez, Port-Tawfiq, Suez, Egypt, 1930. Paul Albert Arch. Baume & Marpent Cont. (source: © ANMT Roubaix, Fonds Cie de Suez).

This third research track focuses on the mapping of the built environment itself as a key to document and study the development of European architecture outside of Europe and the transnational issues at stake. In comparison with the second research track, which starts from printed media, the focus here is on assembling data that does not privilege the highly mediated individual design or building, but rather seeks to highlight more large scale significant entities or ensembles. Architectural histories are generally built either on periodical literature or on field surveys; this research track posits that both sources represent complementary data that need to be studied in conjunction rather than in isolation, as evidence to be cross-checked and further confronted with local archive materials.

Geographical scope and focus

Experimental attempts at carrying out such crossings and analyzing their empirical and theoretical results are implemented for selected and significant cases. Given the expertise of the researchers in this Working Group, there is a large focus on the Mediterranean region, with work being done on industrial architecture in Egypt, the townscapes along the Suez Canal and modern architecture in the former French North-Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia). Some members of the Working Group are researching such other

geographies as Indonesia, India, Turkey and Central Africa.

The focus is on more than simply documenting an often-overlooked production. The work being done on lesser studied regions in India and that consists of mapping the more mundane architecture that was produced under British colonial rule, for example, enables this Working Group to develop a theoretically embedded research approach to the study of buildings that have hitherto been neglected by architectural historians, but which can provide novel insights into the spatial aspects of colonial governance. The research being done on Lubumbashi, a mining city in the former Belgian Congo (today's Democratic Republic of the Congo), forces us to widen the scope of sources considerably. In order to define the various actors that shaped the urban landscape of what was, during the colonial era, a particularly cosmopolitan city with important communities of Greeks, Italians and Jews, it is necessary to combine archival research in both Belgium, Europe and Congo with fieldwork and even oral history.

(Re)discovering architects, craftsmen and contractors

Fieldwork and the study of local archives allows scholars to (re)discover architects whose work is not included in the conventional sources of architecture history research. Hence, the re-



Map of Ismailia, Egypt, 1903. Designed in 1862, the plan is arranged via a juxtaposition of square modules, each designated to a particular community (source: © ANMT Roubaix, Fonds Cie de Suez).

search of this Working Group brings an important contribution to the database of European designers active outside of Europe. It also brings to the fore other actors, like craftsmen, firms specialized in applied arts or contractors. As such, the research of this Working Group articulates with that of WG1. The Working Group pays particular attention to the built production of contracting firms, as these often have been an important vector in the production of European architecture outside Europe.

One particular project of the Group that will lead to a theme issue of the *ABE Journal* (see below), builds upon an earlier study by seven members of the COST Action, from both sides of the Mediterranean, whose main goal was to gather data and study the archives of European contractors active in the South-east Mediterranean between 1860 and 1970. This project investigated new sources for the history of European architecture beyond Europe which were until now underestimated by historians. Their findings were promising. Contractors' archives are

not only rich in iconography (construction sites photos, technical plans, architects' plans, sketches) but also replete with notes documenting technical innovations or correspondence between the various protagonists of any given building project. Three case studies have been identified: first, the works of the French and Belgian firms *Five-Lilles* and *Baume & Merpent* in Egypt (principally metal construction), whose archives are housed in France and Belgium; second, the works of the *Hennebique* agency (reinforced concrete) in Algeria, based on company archives kept in France; and third, the works of the Italian firm *Savigliano* in Greece and Turkey, whose archives reside in Turin.

The Working Group expects to attract British scholars in order to enlarge its case studies to some Scottish enterprises (cast iron production) in South America and Egypt. The cases studied were chosen according to a large typology of commissioning circumstances (by public authorities, corporate agencies, private developers, etc.) and political contexts



Casa del Fascio, Kossier, Egypt, c. 1930. (source: © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2010).

(direct and indirect colonial rule). They will highlight the complexity of the exchange between both sides of the Mediterranean as well as the pragmatism of the companies involved.

Involving non-European researchers

Having a strong participation of researchers from non-European countries is one of the specific points of attention of this Working Group. It benefits from the sharing of resources that have been unearthed in and outside Europe. In order to renew our vision of the urban fabric, it is indispensable to cross-reference unedited or untapped source material originating or residing in local municipal and state institutions (such as buildings permits, land registry archives, etc.) against the information collected on extant buildings on site and source material available in Europe. Collaboration with local researchers is crucial in this respect, and with this in mind the Working Group envisages conducting experiments in data exchange with the Algerian researchers participating in one of its projects.



Synagogue, Lubumbashi, DR Congo, 1929. Architect Raymond Cloquet (source: © Johan Lagae, 2005).



Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereniging, Bandung, Indonesia, 1956. Engineering Bureau Ingeneneren Vrijburg (source: coll. P.K.M. van Roosmalen, Amsterdam).



Disegni Building, Tunis, 1908. Architect Auguste Peters (source: © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2010).

Working Group 4

Conceptualizing an infrastructure for collaborative research

Coordinator : Thierry Lochard (FR)

Co-coordinator: Pauline van Roosmalen (NL)

Established to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, expertise and documents among participants of the other working groups, the main objective of Working Group 4 is to identify and implement a digital tool (infrastructure) that supports the research-related requests and ambitions of those research teams.

Sharing data

After participating in several meetings of the Action's working groups and identifying their needs – and given that the Action aims to build and strengthen a professional scholarly network rather than to construct an entirely new tailor-made infrastructure – Working Group 4 proposed the adoption of Mendeley, an existing open source network tool to share data among the members of the Action. Although Mendeley initially requires a substantial level amount of input from its users in terms of scanning and uploading material, once the database is populated it will offer users an excellent tool to openly or confidentially share information and data online.

Training in digital humanities

Given the increased importance of researching and publishing online, Working Group 4 will organize a Training School at Ghent in April 2013. The event, entitled 'Architectural history research in the digital era', is an intensive five-day gathering that will allow Action members and other participants

to encounter and become familiar with the many considerations of online research and publishing, such as copyrights, digital identity, softwares and formats, data sustainability, etc. By doing so, the Training School will foster among scholars of the network a common basic culture in the digital humanities.

The Training School will focus on the tools now available for visualizing data, given their crucial role in representing the Action's research and given their importance in offering insight into the various regional and global networks and trajectories in play (people, projects, journals, meetings) in its various fields of research. In this respect, Working Group 4 assists the other working groups in identifying and applying useful mapping tools to visualize these networks and trajectories and aids in the online sharing of research results through open source applications.

Website

Since the beginning of the Action two members of Working Group 4 have led the development, implementation and updates of the Action's website: www.architecturebeyond.eu. The website contains information about the Action: its objectives, topics of research, members involved, as well as texts, bibliographical references, and images related to European architecture beyond Europe.



Gastone Building, Tunis, 1936. Architect Remo Radicioni (source: © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2010).

Constructing a digital research environment

The activities of Working Group 4 are closely linked to a project initiated by the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands: the development and construction of a digital research environment for European colonial built heritage between 1850 and 1970. The digital research environment – a multilingual, open access and globally accessible tool – seeks to combine digital library expertise with the expertise of international scholars and other professionals specialising or interested in European colonial architecture and planning after 1850. By providing scholars, policy makers and a culturally interested international public with access to formerly geographically isolated sources (printed material, images, maps, archives), the digital research environment will generate comparative and trans-national research and facilitate a greater exchange of

knowledge. As such it will be a useful and essential tool in defining and conducting comparative and trans-national research and will assist in determining policies regarding European colonial architecture and planning.

ABE Journal & publications

As a major instrument of outreach, this COST Action will in 2013 launch an electronic, open access journal entitled *ABE Journal (Architecture beyond Europe)*, which will publish the research of its members, as well as of scholars working on related topics. It will follow the guidelines and format for online publication established by the French platform *revues.org*. Each contribution to this journal will be double-blind peer reviewed. While the main language of publication will be English, contributions in other major European languages will be accepted. The journal will work with theme issues to be initiated and edited by members of the different working groups. Currently a number of theme issues are under preparation on the following themes: global experts “off radar” (WG1), re-assessing tropical architecture (WG1), architecture and exile (WG1), architecture and applied arts beyond Europe (WG1/WG3), Europeans contractors in the South-east-Mediterranean (WG3). In addition to the *ABE Journal*, Working Group 2 will produce a number of books related to its theme. Working Group 4 will produce a manual on the theme of architectural history research and digital humanities. At the conclusion of the Action funding period, a synthesis presenting results achieved and defining relevant research questions for future research in this domain will also be published.



Prefabricated metal church, Boma, DR Congo, 1889. Design: Forges d'Aiseau (source: © Johan Lagae, 2009).

Short term scientific missions

By means of **Short Term Scientific Missions** (STSMs), the Action provides its members the opportunity to travel within the network to (1) enhance collaborative research and stimulate the writing of joint articles and papers; (2) strengthen knowledge in a field of expertise by spending between 5 days and 3 months in a host institution; (3) provide opportunities to study archival collections held by one of the partners in the network or other relevant holdings; (4) and allow for fieldwork in one of the countries linked to the Action. While the STSMs are primarily meant for members of the Action, depending on the budget available and the quality and relevance of proposals, grants may also be made to non-members who conduct research relevant to the theme of the Action. When submitting an ap-

plication, it is necessary to specify to which of the thematic working groups the proposed mission belongs and how the planned activities and the selection of the hosting institution contribute to this aim.

Applicants must use the online-registration tool to apply: <https://e-services.cost.eu/w3/index.php?id=g1>.

Completed application forms together with a detailed work plan (max. 5 pages) and curriculum vitae should be sent to Dr. Tom Avermaete, STSM coordinator of the Action 'European Architecture beyond Europe' (t.l.p.avermaete@tudelft.nl). The application will be assessed by the STSM Assessment Panel, consisting of the STSM coordinator, the chair and the vice-chair of the Action. Applications may be submitted at any time of the year.

Events & activities

Members of the different Working Groups meet twice each year to discuss and coordinate ongoing research. The Action also organizes an annual themed workshop. During this annual workshop, members of the Action present ongoing research in relation to the theme of the event and discuss work with invited experts and keynote speakers.

In April 2013, the Action will also stage a training school in Ghent: *Architectural history research in the digital era*. This training school will help its members to get acquainted with those best practices in the digital humanities of greatest relevance to their research.



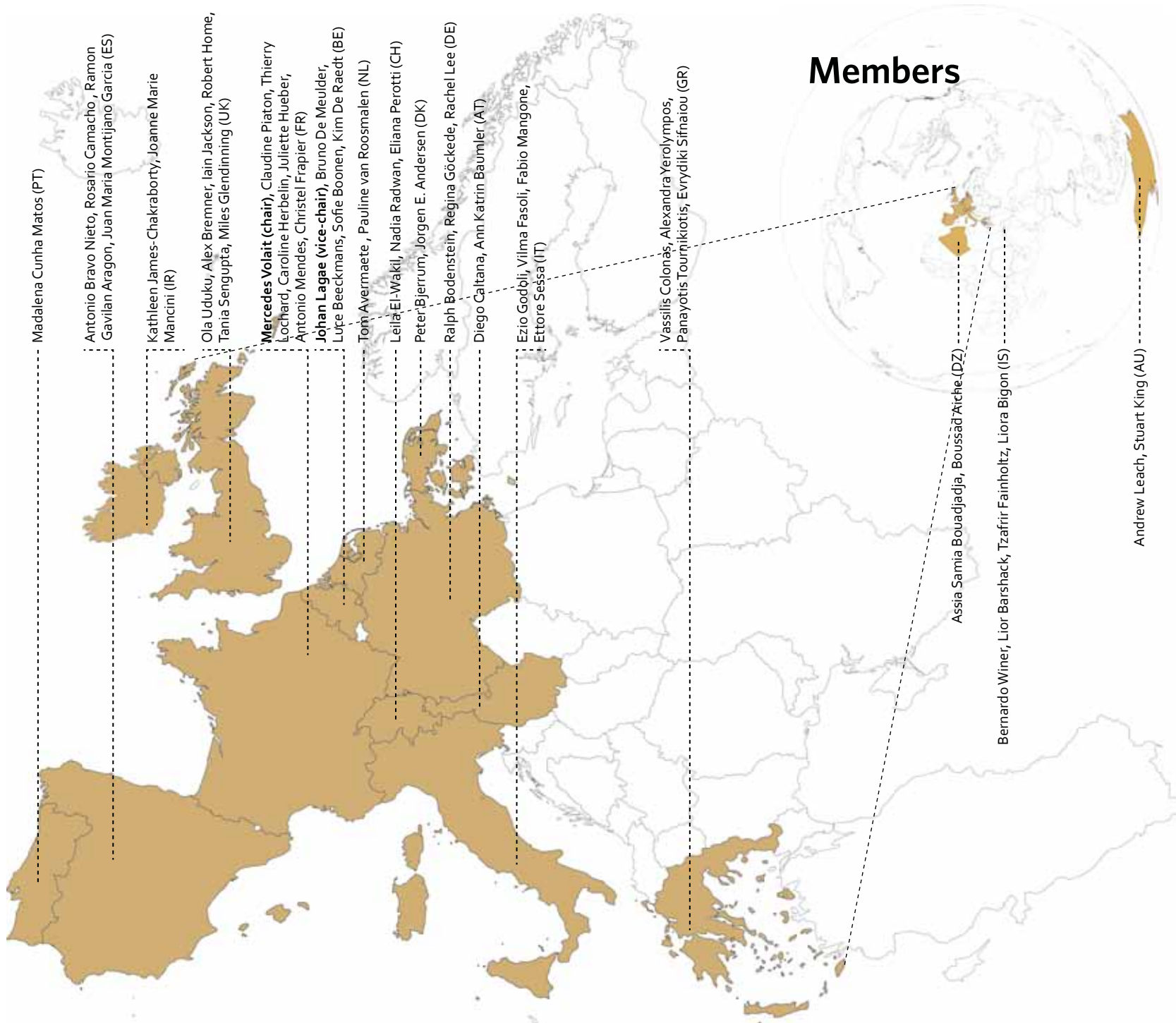
Azerm Building, Tunis, 1905-1906 (source © Arnaud du Boistesselin, 2010).

First Annual Workshop, Turin, 19-20 April 2011 *Cosmopolitanism, diasporas and the transnational dissemination of European architecture* (on the impact of extra-colonial agency in the making of "colonial" architecture).

Second Annual Workshop, Edinburgh, 9-11 February 2012 *Colonial, imperial or corporate architecture?* (architectural diversity or uniformity across time, agency or geography).

Third Annual Workshop, Lisbon, 18-20 February 2013 *Dissonant architectural heritage in the postcolonial age* (on the changing perceptions of "colonial" architecture in recent decades).

Concluding conference, 2014 *European architecture beyond Europe?* (Future challenges for the writing of a global history of 19th and 20th century architecture).



Madalena Cunha Matos (PT)

Antonio Bravo Nieto, Rosario Camacho, Ramon Gavilan Aragon, Juan Maria Montijano Garcia (ES)

Kathleen James-Chakraborty, Joanne Marie Mancini (IR)

Ola Uduku, Alex Bremner, Iain Jackson, Robert Home, Tania Sengupta, Miles Glendinning (UK)

Mercedes Volait (chair), Claudine Piaton, Thierry Lochar, Caroline Herbelin, Juliette Hueber, Antonio Mendes, Christel Frapier (FR)

Johan Lagae (vice-chair), Bruno De Meulder, Luçe Beeckmans, Sofie Boonen, Kim De Raedt (BE)

Tom Avermaete, Pauline van Roosmalen (NL)

Leila El-Wakil, Nadia Radwan, Eliana Perotti (CH)

Peter Bjerrum, Jorgen E. Andersen (DK)

Ralph Bodenstein, Regina Göckede, Rachel Lee (DE)

Diego Caltana, Ann Katrin Baumler (AT)

Ezio Godoli, Vilma Fasoli, Fabio Mangone, Ettore Sessa (IT)

Vassilis Colonas, Alexandra Yerolympos, Panayotis Tournikiotis, Evrydiki Sifnaiou (GR)

Members

Assia Samia Bouadjaja, Boussad Ariche (DZ)

Bernardo Winer, Lior Barshack, Tzafir Fainholtz, Liora Bigon (IS)

Andrew Leach, Stuart King (AU)

To date **fourteen countries** have joined the Action: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Researchers from Algeria and Australia are also actively participating. Scholars from Argentina and South Africa may join soon.

Members belonging to the Management Committee (MC) represent their country within the Action. The network of the Action further includes Working Group members (WG). Invited experts, drawn from the extensive international networks of the members, also participate during activities and events organized by the Action.

Researchers willing to join the Action must send an application including a letter of motivation, résumé and bibliography to the chair of the Action, Mercedes Volait (mercedes.volait@inha.fr).

Applications for **new membership** must be approved by the Management Committee.

Further Information
 For further information please contact the chair of the Action, Mercedes Volait at mercedes.volait@inha.fr or consult:
www.architecturebeyond.eu
 or
http://www.cost.eu/domains_actions/isch/Actions/ISogo4

Concept & supervision: Johan Lagae, Mercedes Volait / *Texts:* Johan Lagae, Tom Avermaete, Claudine Piaton, Pauline van Roosmalen, Mercedes Volait, Antonio Bravo Nieto / *Final editing:* Andrew Leach / *Graphic design:* Sam Lanckriet in coll. with Johan Lagae & Luce Beeckmans / *Thanks to:* Iain Jackson, Rachel Lee, Christel Frapier, Madalena Cunha Matos, Alex Bremner / June 2012

Résumé

L'Action COST "L'architecture européenne hors d'Europe" s'est donné pour objectif de produire une connaissance élargie de la diffusion de l'architecture européenne à travers les empires durant les XIXe et XXe siècles, en portant attention à ses vecteurs, ses mécanismes, ses rhétoriques et sa matérialité dans un large éventail de contextes géographique et linguistique, qui impliquent à la fois des environnements occidentaux et non-occidentaux. Le projet part du postulat que le modèle colonial de diffusion bilatérale (métropole-colonie) ne représente que l'une des multiples facettes d'une histoire plus vaste. En combinant les méthodes de l'histoire de l'architecture avec les connaissances apportées par les savoirs propres aux « aires culturelles », l'Action vise à cartographier et analyser des modèles de diffusion plus complexes ainsi que des réseaux de relations qui transgressent les frontières conventionnelles. En utilisant et en testant les nouvelles technologies de l'information pour collecter, partager et visualiser les données, l'Action souhaite aussi contribuer à renouveler les méthodes de recherche dans le domaine des sciences historiques. L'Action rassemble des chercheurs européens ainsi que des chercheurs non-européens, et s'organise en quatre grands axes thématiques, dont chacun est animé au sein du réseau par un groupe de travail spécifique.

Resumen

El proyecto COST "Arquitectura europea fuera de Europa", se ha fijado como objetivo generar un conocimiento más amplio de la difusión de la arquitectura europea en todo el mundo durante los siglos XIX y XX. En él se presta especial atención a sus vectores de acción, sus mecanismos, su discurso y materialización, en una amplia gama de contextos geográficos y lingüísticos, que implican tanto entornos occidentales como no occidentales. El proyecto parte de una premisa: que el modelo colonial de la difusión bilateral (metrópoli-colonia) representa sólo una de las muchas facetas de una historia más amplia. Combinando la metodología de la historia de la arquitectura con las aportaciones obtenidas de los conocimientos específicos a las disciplinas culturales, se pretende como objetivo identificar y analizar modelos de difusión más complejos y redes de relaciones que sobrepasan los límites convencionales. Por otra parte, la acción también podría renovar los métodos de investigación en el campo de las ciencias históricas utilizando nuevas tecnologías de información para recopilar, compartir y visualizar los datos. El proyecto reúne a investigadores tanto europeos como no europeos, y está organizado en cuatro ejes temáticos principales, cada uno de los cuales está dinamizado por un grupo de trabajo específico.