



1 May 2008

Dear Earthwatcher,

It is hard to believe it has been almost a year since we were together in Armenia. I hope you are well and have had a healthy and productive year. Some of you have stayed in touch with members of our research staff, but for those that have not, I will bring you up to speed on some of their activities.

As most of you know, Armen has spent the last year in Utah studying at Utah State University. Allen and I flew him to North Carolina to spend a portion of his Christmas break with my family where he enjoyed a traditional southern Christmas holiday. MSU played in the Liberty Bowl this year, so we were also able to take him to Memphis to experience one of America's favorite pastimes: college football. While there, he also learned about the blues on Beale Street. He leaves for Armenia in early May and will begin preparing for our second season of expeditions.

In addition to helping tie up loose ends from last year's expeditions, Bella has begun planning for the upcoming season of EW activities. She has also been helping me develop a hands-on masonry workshop that we plan to offer in June 2009. We are proposing to repair the masonry on the Teryan Street house and have been working with Heritage Conservation Network and USAID to recruit volunteers and apprentice masons. David Woodham, a structural engineer and masonry specialist from Boulder, CO will be leading this endeavor. He plans to travel to Gyumri this summer to view the house and consult with a local architect regarding logistics.

Rick has been busy completing his travel guide. USAID hired him to incorporate this work into a web site so he has also been working on that. He is currently developing the Armenian Monuments Awareness Project (AMAP) and hopes to have interpretive signs installed at some of the houses in Gyumri in June. We are very excited he will be able to lead tours for us again this summer because his plate is very full at the moment with these and other projects near and dear to his Armenian heart.

As for me, this report sums up my activities over the past year regarding this research. In addition to this and my other administrative duties with the College, I have also been teaching a fourth-year design studio this semester. I am really looking forward to the upcoming expeditions and being able to focus more of my attention on this work without distractions associated with my job here at MSU. To that end, I will be stepping down from my current position as Associate Dean at the end of May and will return to the teaching faculty in the School of Architecture in January 2009. When I travel to Armenia in early June, I will be there until December as I will be taking a sabbatical from the university in order to work on my Armenian language skills, begin the process of translating a book on Gyumri architecture, and working in the local archives to uncover more information about the rich architectural history of the houses in the Kumayri Historic District and the culture that built them.

I know this letter was supposed to be brief, but the information that you helped me gather last summer has led to some exciting and fruitful scholarly investigations. You will always hold a special place in my heart as you were the first EW volunteers to help me launch this work. I will be forever indebted to your serious commitment to this work and hope that the volunteers following in your footsteps will be able to meet the high standards that you set.

Thank you again for your interest and hard work. I truly hope to see you again in Armenia.

Janu



EARTHWATCH INSTITUTE FIELD REPORT

Project Title: Armenia's Architectural Heritage

Principal Investigator (s): Jane Britt Greenwood AIA

Position/Affiliations: Associate Professor
Mississippi State University

E-mail address: Work: jgreenwood@caad.msstate.edu
Home: brittgreenwood@mac.com

Research Site(s): Kumayri Historic District
Gyumri, Armenia
Lat-Long: 40.79 (40°47') | 43.85 (43°50')

Local Management Status of the Research Site(s):

In 2007, the Kumayri Historic District (KHD) was named to the 2008 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites. For more information refer to http://www.wmf.org/watch_2008.html.

Date this report was completed: 1 May 2008

1. Key Research Objectives

In order to sensitively integrate new construction into an existing architectural fabric, design guidelines and master plans need to be developed that respect vernacular and historical aspects of architectural and cultural heritage. Therefore, the long-term research objective for this project is to develop an "Armenian Pattern Language" that can be used as an educational model and planning tool by local architects, elected officials, and citizens of Gyumri to conserve and preserve a unique identity during a time of global architectural and cultural uniformity. To initiate this process, the first expedition season employed the following strategies for documenting the vernacular residential architecture of the Kumayri Historic District:

- Produce measured drawings of floor plans, sections, and elevations of six houses exhibiting distinctive vernacular traits and qualities.
- Use digital and print photography to record architectural details, construction techniques, and vernacular materials.
- Conduct interviews and oral histories to reveal memories associated with changes in design or use over time.

2. Data Collection and Results

2.1 Data collection

Volunteers contributed to the research objectives by measuring and photographing six houses. A minimum of four drawings documenting dimensions of exterior elevations, and five drawings per room depicting floor plan and interior elevations were produced at each house. A breakdown of data in terms of estimated drawings and photographs follows:

Abovyan 252-254: 1880-1900

This two-storey L-shaped structure consists of multiple apartments only partially occupied due to damage caused during the 1988 earthquake. It is constructed of black tuff and has an open wooden balcony overlooking an interior courtyard. The apartment measured is located at Abovyan 254 and consists of 7 rooms that led to the production of 35 drawings and 174 photographs documenting interior/exterior spatial conditions, and material and construction details.

Ghorghanyan 238: 1880-1900

A single family owns this two-storey structure that consists of a ground level storage cellar and garage, and a main entry hall at the first floor providing access to two separate apartments. The building owner lives in one apartment and rents the other. Both apartments open to an interior courtyard at the rear of the site where the family bakes lavash for local restaurants. The apartment of the building owner consists of 6 rooms that led to the production of 30 drawings and 272 photographs documenting interior/exterior spatial conditions, and material and construction details.

Jivani 50: 1880-1900

This single-storey U-shaped structure houses the Kumayri Museum Preserve in one wing and partially occupied apartments in the other two wings. The entry to each occupied unit is through a central courtyard. The Museum and one of the occupied apartments consists of 12 rooms that resulted in the production of 60 sketches documenting interior conditions, and a minimum of five sketches documenting exterior conditions. Photographic documentation yielded 260 images of interior/exterior spatial conditions, and material and construction details.

Jivani 98: 1880-1900

This U-shaped two-storey building contains a basement with a vaulted stone ceiling and is an example of speculative housing constructed during the Alexandrapol years. The house was subdivided into apartments after the Bolshevik Revolution and has been used as multi-family housing ever since. The north wing of the complex suffered partial collapse during the 1988 earthquake. Seven apartments were measured resulting in a minimum of 140 sketches documenting interior conditions, and a minimum of five sketches documenting exterior conditions were produced. Photographic documentation yielded 591 images, montages, and movies of interior/exterior spatial conditions, and material and construction details.

Rustavelli 27: 1880-1900

This single-storey dwelling, owned and occupied by an extended family, sits atop a vaulted stone cellar. An L-shaped house containing 6 rooms, and an ancillary garage consisting of 3 rooms encloses and frames an interior courtyard and garden. In addition to recording an hour of oral history, 45 sketches were drawn and 105 photographs taken. Interior/exterior spatial

conditions, material and construction details, and portraits of family members previously occupying the house have also been documented.

Teryan 83: 1880-1900

This structure has two addresses: one that identifies an entry into an interior courtyard accessed from Teryan Street, and the other that identifies an entry from Abovyan Street into a privatized apartment. The house, originally owned by a single family, was subdivided among various family members during the Stalin years. The current occupant was born and raised in the house but due to the extensive amount of earthquake damage, can only occupy three of 12 rooms. Sixty drawings and 527 photographs that document interior/exterior spatial conditions, material and construction details, and portraits of family members have been generated. Two hours of oral history have also been recorded and partially transcribed.

2.2 Progress on objectives

The volunteers did an excellent job of collecting the raw data; however, the process of transferring, analyzing, and rectifying the data has been extremely time consuming. This was/is due, in part, to the following:

- In Armenia, the ability to transfer data on a daily basis from hand drawings to a digital format (AutoCAD) was limited by the availability of the computer specialist.
- Funding and time constraints were also a factor for the architecture students that were hired in the US to work on the project. Even though funding was secured from the MSU Office of Research and Economic Development to hire two School of Architecture (S/ARC) students to help with archiving and transferring this information to a digital format, the amount of funding only supported 10 hours of work per week. Given the time consuming nature of the work, this level of effort can only produce a limited number of completed drawings.

By the time the second season of expeditions begins, it is anticipated that S/ARC students will have archived all drawings and sketches produced by the volunteers for two of the houses (Jivani 98 and Teryan 83). This part of the process involved scanning and improving the graphic quality and clarity of 200 pencil drawings on grid paper vis-à-vis Photoshop. Additionally, all available data regarding existing interior/exterior conditions at these two houses will have been translated to AutoCAD. Dimensional discrepancies will also have been identified and colour coded so that 2008 EW volunteers can re-visit these two houses and make the necessary revisions.

2.3 Summary of results

In order to begin the process of developing a pattern language based upon vernacular aspects inherent in an architectural form language, regional and local architectural influences must be identified, extrapolated, and codified. As a result of the early stages of this process, the PI has proposed a theory that there were two distinct architectural styles -- neo-classical and art nouveau -- constructed in historic Alexandropol between 1840 and 1920 upon which Armenian architectural qualities were integrated. To further this and other investigations, the PI has been working with two fourth-year architecture students to research and write papers -- within the context of three-credit hour electives -- that will help frame future analysis regarding the evolution of architectural form and space in the KHD (Kumayri Historic District).

3. Significance/Benefits of Research

3.1 The significance/benefits of research at a local level

The educational component of this research is currently taking place in the form of *ad hoc* learning as the PI, local staff, and EW volunteers move around the city and interact with local residents. Therefore, the significance of this research at the local level is its visibility. Homeowners fundamentally acknowledge that their houses have architectural, cultural, and economic value, but the lack of support mechanisms and financial incentives at the local/national government level contributes to on-going building deterioration. In addition to informal educational opportunities created by the documentation process, other long-term research efforts directed towards the local community include the creation of public and private partnerships, and fostering conservation efforts for securing means to preserve and/or manage vernacular residential architecture.

3.2 The significance/benefits of research at a national level

Even though there is a Ministry of Culture at the national level, there are no entities at the local level – like the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Main Street program in the US – to provide technical or financial assistance to homeowners, city administrators, or businesses wanting to revitalize their neighbourhoods. Therefore, any type of proposal for overseeing the future growth and development of Armenian historic districts needs to be initiated at the grass roots (local) level. As this research moves beyond Gyumri to communities in Ashtatak, Dilijan, Goris, and Meghri, the PI anticipates being able to elevate an awareness of these issues to the national level.

3.3 The significance/benefits of research at an international level

The PI firmly believes that efforts geared towards establishing and/or implementing management plans for historic districts must be initiated slowly and methodically, and driven by internal, rather than, external forces. Therefore, it is anticipated that any impact this research has beyond the borders of Armenia will again have to occur through a process of education that begins at the local level. By disseminating the knowledge gained as a result of this documentation process, the PI aims to present the findings as a model for other cultures, communities, and countries struggling with similar issues.

3.4 Contribution to issues of sustainability

This research addresses issues of sustainability through the process of documenting a historically sustainable urban environment. An analysis of how houses in the KHD were designed and constructed will also provide a basis for understanding how communities support sustainable lifestyles. The KHD embodies a cultural infrastructure that contributed to sustainable human growth in that the houses were designed and constructed by local masons, blacksmiths, and carpenters able to incorporate locally available technology.

As cultures continue to grow and advance, they often want to discard traditional means and methods in order to use and introduce modern materials and techniques. Vernacular architecture speaks to the culture of the people and provides the basis of a local value system that new construction needs to complement. Acknowledging issues of sustainability at the scale of a neighbourhood will foster a better understanding of how to manage architectural and cultural change at the national and international level.

4. Dissemination of Results

4.1 Scientific papers

As previously mentioned, the PI has been working with two fourth-year architecture students to write papers that address the tangible and intangible nature of the residential architecture constructed in the KHD between 1840 and 1920.

The first draft of a paper that investigates the relationship between ways in which neo-classical and art nouveau styles of architecture seek purity within their characteristics, and how these styles not only relate to each other, but are used as a canvas upon which Armenian vernacular components are expressed, will be completed in early May. The supposition that many of the houses in the KHD contain elements of both neo-classical and art nouveau styles of architecture will also be tested through a graphic analysis of building elevations. During the summer 2008 expedition, the PI will build upon this thesis by researching how these two styles came to appear in Alexandrapol at the turn of the 20th century.

The draft of a second paper that investigates ways in which space can be defined in terms of philosophical and sociological aspects will also be completed in early May. This paper has been focusing on how Impressionist painters working during the late 19th to early 20th century evoked emotion through their art. The thesis of this paper has been addressing how both the painting technique and the subject matter painted reflects the emotion of the artist. The student currently working on this paper will travel with the PI to Armenia during the summer of 2008 as a research assistant and will continue to develop this thesis in terms of how sociological aspects of building construction and philosophical aspects of aesthetics inherent in the residential architecture of the KHD can evoke emotion.

Both of these papers will be completed during the fall of 2008 and will be submitted for publication and/or presentation at a variety of venues.

4.2 Management plans and reports

The PI is currently collaborating with **Armenian Monuments Awareness Project (AMAP)** cultural NGO to help design and develop multi-language interpretive signs to be installed in the residential quarters of Historic Alexandrapol in Gyumri. Historical information and measured drawings gathered and produced by the PI will be incorporated into these interpretive signs installed at historically and architecturally significant houses. Another facet of this project involves disseminating this information through print, multimedia, and on-line venues.

Collaboration with **Heritage Conservation Network (HCN)**, a US based non-profit conservation group, involves developing a hands-on masonry conservation workshop for the summer of 2009 in order to encourage and promote the conservation and preservation of Armenian residential vernacular architecture in Gyumri, Armenia. Demonstrating how preservation and re-use of historic buildings can be a viable alternative to demolition can lead to the development of management plans for preventing the loss of the built heritage through the creation of sustainable environments.

Historic Armenian Houses (HAH), a cultural NGO located in Yerevan has been working with the **Public Design Center (PDC)**, a US based non-profit graphic design resource centre, to develop a web site and logo to help bring attention to these research activities. The mission of HAH is to identify, research, protect, and preserve the historic houses of Armenia and this

web site will become the central repository for managing and disseminating the work produced in conjunction with the Earthwatch Institute.

4.3 Presentations

Past presentations:

- “*Kumayri Historic District: A Case Study.*” UNITAR [Hiroshima, Japan]. April 3. Presentation to 5th Workshop on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites: “Conservation for Peace” sponsored by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Presented to a multi-national audience of 45 conservation professionals representing 29 countries.
- “*Armenia’s Architectural Heritage: The Evolution of a Research Project.*” Tau Sigma Delta, MSU School of Architecture [Starkville, MS]. November 2. Presented to twenty architecture students on initiating and developing a research project being funded by the Earthwatch Institute.
- “*Armenia’s Architectural Heritage: Preserving Cultural Identity.*” Birthright Armenia [Gyumri, Armenia]. July 25. Presented to twenty-five Armenian-American students and young adults regarding ways in which residential vernacular architecture can create a sense of cultural identity.
- “*Armenia’s Architectural Heritage: Vernacular Architecture and Economic Development.*” Gyumri Rotary Club [Gyumri, Armenia]. July 12. Presented to twenty local business owners, artists, and other community leaders on the role of preservation and conservation as an economic engine.

Future presentations:

- “*Armenia’s Architectural Heritage: Preserving Cultural Identity.*” Society for Armenian Studies [Fresno, CA]. Tentatively scheduled for May. Present ways in which residential vernacular architecture can create a sense of cultural identity to Armenian-American students in the Armenian Studies program at California State University, Fresno.

4.4 Popular articles

- “*Preserving Architectural Memory.*” The Armenian Weekly, 2007 Year End Special Issue, Volume 73, No. 51-51, December 22-29, 2007.

4.5 Other

Selected by the College of Architecture, Art, and Design to receive the **2008 Faculty Research Award** presented by the MSU Office of Research and Economic Development “to honour those individuals who contribute significantly to the University's mission of research; to recognize and reward students, faculty, and support staff for their accomplishments in research and creative endeavours; and to increase awareness of MSU research programs and capabilities.”

Submitted proposal to participate in a workshop sponsored by the **United Nations Institute for Teaching and Research** (UNITAR) series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites. The Kumayri Historic District was proposed as a case study for investigating the potential implications and roles of heritage in post-war reconstruction and as a contribution towards peace and reconciliation. The PI was one of 31 participants selected

from a field of 200 to attend, and the only representative from the US. Refer to the following web sites for information on the workshop (www.unitar.org/hiroshima/programmes/whs08/and) and presentation on Kumayri Historic District (www.unitar.org/hiroshima/programmes/whs08/country_ppt.htm)

5. Volunteer Tasks and Accomplishments

5.1 Volunteer contributions above and beyond project requirements

All of the Earthwatch volunteers participating in the summer 2007 expeditions brought a variety of ideas, skills, and expertise to the project. However, the one thing they all had in common was an exceptionally high degree of motivation. This was apparent from the outset in that they were familiar with the contents of the briefing document and thus very committed to the work. They were serious about learning how to measure and document the houses, and actively engaged and interacted with the homeowners to help uncover historical information.

As educators and researchers, PIs are often so familiar and comfortable with their area of study that they potentially overlook significant aspects of their research. Having EW volunteers view the residential architecture of the Kumayri Historic District with a fresh set of eyes helped the PI, the local staff, and homeowners see architectural qualities that had previously gone unnoticed. These observations have helped the PI formulate theories for future investigation regarding how architectural form and space evolves across cultures and countries.

5.2 How volunteers helped achieve research & educational objectives

Over the course of three 11-day expeditions, 17 volunteers ranging in age from their mid-20s to mid-80s were able to partially document six houses (Abovyan 254, Ghorghanyan 238, Jivani 50, Jivani 98, Rustavelli 27, and Teryan 83) in the Kumayri Historic District. This process included the production of approximately 375 free-hand sketches documenting existing architectural and spatial conditions as denoted by dimensioned floor plans and interior/exterior elevations, 1,930 digital images capturing existing interior/exterior construction and material details, and three hours of oral histories.

6. Project Development

6.1 Logistical & scientific challenges

Our Logistics Coordinator, Bella Karapetyan, did an exceptional job of working with volunteers to organize hotel and travel accommodation, and we encountered very few planning problems. She also did such a great job organizing all of the meals with the local restaurants that we never felt we lost time waiting to be served. Her ability to anticipate the needs of the volunteers and proactively work to rectify potential problems accounted for a smooth and relatively trouble-free experience for all project participants.

There were two main challenges during the first expedition season. The first challenge was associated with recruiting families to open their homes to us. One of our original staff members was unable to fulfil this part of the project, and as a result, we had to recruit families

based on availability rather than the historical and architectural value of the house. Therefore, for the 2008 expedition season, houses will be selected according to their architectural significance and the PI will meet with each family in advance to introduce the project and address their concerns. We are also planning for more media exposure around Gyumri in order to inform the community-at-large of our presence and purpose.

Once the families were identified, the next challenge dealt with coordinating our visits so that our presence did not interrupt their daily schedule. This proved to be more of a challenge than originally anticipated because the families did not want us to visit until later in the afternoon, thus severely limiting the amount of time we could spend at any one house. Also, the families wanted to show their hospitality by offering the volunteers coffee and sweets; however, this sometimes left the volunteers feeling like they were not being productive enough.

The challenge associated with the volunteers had to do with a natural degree of error associated with a lack of experience. For the most part, volunteers did an excellent job measuring the houses and producing the necessary drawings; however, some key dimensions were occasionally omitted. During the 2008 field season, the PI anticipates being able to identify discrepancies in a more timely manner with the help of architecture students from the US and Yerevan translating the hand drawings to AutoCAD in a more consistent and timely manner.

6.2 Additional methods/strategies to meet research objectives

One of the main challenges with the measuring component of the documentation process has been how to accurately obtain vertical dimensions for exterior elevations. The PI has been researching hand-held digital measuring devices that include trigonometric functions to accurately measure vertical dimensions, but they are very expensive. Therefore, with the help of architecture students from both MSU and Yerevan State University, we plan to continue the process of investigating and refining a methodology for extrapolating and recording this important aspect of the research through digital representation.

6.3 Research development in the coming field season

This summer, in addition to documenting new houses and re-visiting those documented last summer to verify and correct discrepancies in field measurements, we will also spend time performing a visual survey of the houses in the KHD in order to map the overall extent and degree of existing earthquake damage to residential structures within the urban fabric of the city.

7. Educational Opportunities

7.1 Involvement of local communities

The activities of this research currently only involve the local homeowners; however, the long-term goal is to not only engage Gyumri, but also involve other communities throughout Armenia in workshops, seminars, and public presentations aimed at raising awareness of the residential vernacular environment. The PI has already taken steps in this direction by working to organize a hands-on masonry workshop scheduled for summer 2009. This workshop, developed in collaboration with Heritage Conservation Network (HCN), will take place at Teryan 83 and aims to teach internationally recruited volunteer participants, local homeowners, and apprentice masons the approaches, methodologies, and skills needed to perform vernacular masonry conservation. If sufficient international and local interest is generated, the PI and HCN plan to schedule subsequent workshops at local and national venues where these newly acquired skills could be applied.

7.2 Involvement of students

Last summer, we were able to hire several local Gyumretsi students to help lead the documentation activities. While they were not trained in architecture, they did have drawing skills and were able to help teach the volunteers the measuring process. They also had great interpersonal skills, and as a result, created strong and lasting bonds with many of the volunteers. This summer, the PI will be taking a fifth-year architecture student from the MSU School of Architecture to help lead the documentation process and produce the digital representations. There are also plans to hire an architecture student from Yerevan State University to assist with these endeavours.

7.3 Contribution to wider understanding of the importance of a sustainable environment

The residential architecture of the KHD is an exceptional example of how the use of vernacular materials and construction techniques can contribute to a sustainable environment. The Shirak region of Armenia is known for its high seismic activity and the fact that many of these houses survived two major earthquakes – one in 1927 and one in 1988 – underscores the validity of structural systems and wall assemblies designed and constructed over a hundred years ago.

Developing and promoting conservation programs at the local, national, and international level will further help promote issues of sustainability by demonstrating how

- 1) the re-use of historic structures can produce safe and affordable housing,
- 2) the use of volunteer labour can lower the cost of conservation and repair,
- 3) jobs can be created in the field of historic building conservation and maintenance, and
- 4) the conservation of vernacular architecture can not only build pride in cultural uniqueness but also support a developing industry for heritage tourism.

7.4 Contribution to Masters' theses and other educational research

In the spring of 2007, a former Peace Corp volunteer read about the upcoming project and contacted the PI to express an interest in the project. She had lived and worked for two years (2000-2002) in the village of Bjni in Armenia and wanted to participate in the first expedition season but was in the process of applying to graduate school. In January 2008, she contacted the PI again to say she was pursuing an MA in Anthropology, with a focus on historical archaeology and historic buildings, at the University of Idaho. She has since decided to write

her master thesis on the topic of how the Armenian culture was able to resist outside influences, and how the Kumayri Historic District – as a symbol of this resistance – produced an architecture that embodied cultural solidarity. She recently received a grant from her university to support her travel to Armenia, and after participating in one of the 2008 expeditions will remain in Armenia as a research assistant. In addition to working with the volunteers, she will begin her thesis research under the direction of the PI, a member of her thesis committee.

8. Partnerships

8.1 Partnerships and collaborations developed and maintained in the past season

- Building and Rehabilitating Infrastructure for Development and Growth in Employment (BRIDGE): http://www.chfhq.org/section/worldwide_programs/programs/europe/armenia/
- Heritage Conservation Network (HCN): <http://www.heritageconservation.net/>
- Historic Armenian Houses (HAH): <http://www.historicarmenianhouses.org/>
- Armenian Monuments Awareness Project (AMAP)

8.2 How have these organizations contributed to your project objectives?

- Working with **BRIDGE**, an organization of masons that teaches masonry construction skills for use on both modern and historic structures will help the PI identify components, inventory materials, and better understand the relationship between a single modular unit of tuff and the resultant building form.
- **HCN** helps fulfill the project objectives associated with developing workshops to involve and empower local citizens in the process of not only restoring their communities but also pride in their heritage.
- **Historic Armenian Houses** is the organization upon which all of these research endeavours is founded. Located in Yerevan, this cultural NGO was formed in 2004 in order to identify, research, protect, and preserve the historic houses of Armenia. In addition to the current work in Gyumri, long-term plans include the documentation and analysis of historic houses or dwellings in Ashtarak, Dilijan, Goris and Meghri. Ultimately, HAH aims to identify, locate, and document surviving examples of Armenian residential vernacular architecture in Turkey, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.
- Working with **AMAP** to place interpretive signs at historically and architecturally significant houses will help the owners of these historic structures become better stewards of their own historic sites.

8.3 How project results will be utilised by these organizations

In most cases the results generated by the EW funded project will be immediate. Apprentice masons and homeowners participating as volunteers with both the BRIDGE and HCN project will be able to see visible results of their efforts in terms of stabilizing and repairing masonry

construction. As the documentation process progresses, drawings and photographs will be added to the HAH web site to begin the process of making the information available to a broader audience via the Internet. The first plaques produced in conjunction with the AMAP project will be installed on selected houses in the Kumayri Historic District during the summer of 2008.

9. Acknowledgements

The PI would like to thank the following individuals who so generously dedicated their time, knowledge, and expertise to help initiate this research project.

Logistics Coordinator: Bella Karapetyan
Tour Guide: Rick Ney
Driver: Hovik Margaryan and Staff
Armenian Staff: Armen Hovsepyan, Shoghik Mikayelyan, Ashot Mirzoyan, Armine Avetisyan, Angela Karapetyan
Friends of the Project: Rafael Torosyan, Karen Komendarian
Kumayri Museum Preserve: Stepan Ter-Margaryan, Zhora Zakaryan
Style Art Gallery: Artush Mkrtchyan and Staff
Hotel Berlin: Alexander Ter-Minasyan and Staff
Europe Hotel: Karine Khachatryan and Staff
EW Program Manager: Jen Alger
EW Projects Manager: Natalie Rothwell
Team 1 Volunteers: Margaret Drobnik, Louise Harrell, George Meyer, Rowena Millard, Constance Reed, Annie Rosen, Caitlin Rosen, Doris Sweet
Team 2 Volunteers: Maria Chatzinakis, Sue Robinson, Markus Rohner, Ann Schwendener
Team 3 Volunteers: Joseph Colletti, James Harle, Nobuko Ohashi, George Speciale, Tamie Speciale