



2013 INTERNATIONAL JURY REPORT

Wiki Loves Monuments has been organized this year for the fourth time, and even more successful than in the previous years! More than 365,000 pictures have been submitted by almost 12,000 people. Similarly to previous years, the contest was organized through numerous national contests, coordinated by local volunteers. The national juries submitted then up to 10 pictures to the international stage of the contest. In this year's edition 52 countries have submitted their nominations, resulting in a total of 503 candidating pictures for the international jury to consider.

Wiki Loves Monuments invited people to submit pictures of the listed monuments in the participating countries during the month of September. All countries did so in the period 1-30 September, with the exception of Israel, that had a shifted time schedule of 2 weeks.

We are very proud to see that the contest has grown to so many different participating countries, which is clearly reflected in the diversity amongst the finalists. While the contest kicked off in 2010 in the Netherlands, in 2011 a total of 18 countries participated throughout Europe, and in 2012 they were 33 countries around the world, this year the participating countries reached 52, with a significant growth in Asia and South America.

In this report we want to give insight in the judging process and outcomes. The report includes a summary of the process steps and announces the winning pictures. We have also included the finalists that did make it to the final selection of 41 images, but did not win a prize. Also, we have included the reasons why the jury members have selected these 15 images as their top ranking winners.

WIKI LOVES MONUMENTS

INTRODUCE THE JURY

Piotr M.A. Cywiński is director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum in Poland, historian, former board member of Wikimedia Polska and active contributor to the Polish Wikipedia and Wikimedia Commons.

Diego Delso is electrical engineer in electric cars development, amateur photographer and active contributor to Wikimedia Commons and the Spanish Wikipedia as "Poco a poco". Diego has uploaded almost 10,000 pictures, of which more than 3000 have been declared 'Quality Image'.

Diego Eidelman is an Argentinean photographer and journalist, and has worked as photographer for the Direction of National Heritage and Museums of the Secretary of Culture of the Argentine Nation.

Pierre-Selim Huard is engineer in green aviation development but also a dedicated amateur photographer, and contributes high quality pictures to Wikimedia Commons in topics such as sports, museum items and cultural heritage monuments.

Heta Pandit is chair at India's Oldest Maritime Museum in Nhava, Maharashtra. She's a published writer, academic, heritage activist and heritage preservation advocate — she has been involved in heritage preservation and protection since 1981 in Bombay and Goa.

HOW THE JURY WORKS

503 nominations were submitted to the non-voting jury moderator by the national juries of the 52 participating countries. Each country was allowed to submit up to 10 images, but some countries decided to submit less images. Belgium and Luxembourg organized one joint competition, and submitted 10 images together.

The nominations were collected in a judging tool, where each jury member independently rated all images with 1 (poor) to 5 (very good) stars over a period of 1 week. The jury moderator collected the images with the highest average rating: 45 images received 14 stars or more in this first round.

In a next step, jury members were invited to comment on these 45 images, and if three jury members would together decide that an image definitely didn't belong in the top-20, they could veto it. Following this process 4 images were removed and therefore just 41 remained for the second round.

Finally, the jury members were asked to submit their ranked top-20 from this selection over the span of a week, giving 20 points to the best picture, 19 to the second and so forth to 1 point for the 20th best picture. These points were added together, and a combined jury ranking was produced.

The Special Awards were awarded via a separate process described at the relevant section.

THE SPECIAL AWARDS

With the help of dedicated sponsors, we were able to present three Special Award categories this year.

Special Award World War I

The Special Award for the best photo related to the First World War, awarded and sponsored by the internet portal for cultural heritage, Europeana. Pictures from all around the world are eligible for this category, the prize will be awarded on top of any other prizes the photo may have won.

More than 2400 photos were submitted in this category, from which 25 images were selected by the Europeana team. A public vote decided the winner.

Special Award for Arabic speaking countries

The Special Award for best three photos from an Arabic speaking country (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Tunisia) was sponsored by Guiddoo, the personal tour guide. The prize is awarded by a mixed jury from the participating countries based on their 10 nominees per country for the international competition. The jury used a similar rank & point system as the international jury used in the final phase. More than 5000 photos were submitted in this category, from which 50 nominations were considered by the special jury.

The special jury consisted of:

Abbad Diraneyya (عباد ديرانية) for Syria Walaa Abdel Manaem (ولاء عبد المنعم) for Egypt

THE SPECIAL AWARDS

Nadir Daoud (نذير عبود) for Jordan Tlili Wissem (وسام ثليلي) for Tunisia Fareh Abdelhak (هارح عبد الحق) for Algeria Bachounda Mohammed (بشيوندة محمد); non-voting coordinator

Special Award for South, Southeast and East Asia

The Special Award for best three photos from a South, Southeast or East Asian country (China, Hong Kong, India, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand) was sponsored by Guiddoo, the personal tour guide. The prize is awarded by a mixed jury from the participating countries based on their 10 nominees per country for the international competition. The jury used a similar rank & point system as the international

jury used in the final phase. More than 25,000 photos were submitted in this category, from which 70 nominations were considered by the special jury.

The special jury consisted of:

Pavithra Chihan from India
Hempal Shrestha from Nepal
Ian Felix Alquiros from the Philippines
Michael Morrissey from Thailand
Karthik Nadar; non-voting coordinator



Photographer: David Gubler (Kabelleger)

Monument: Wiesen Viaduct

Location: Near Wiesen, Graubünden,

Switzerland

A RhB Ge 4/4 II locomotive with a push-pull train is crossing at noon in the winter season the Wiesener Viaduct over the Landwasser river between Wiesen and Filisur, Switzerland. It spans the Landwasser River southwest of the hamlet of Wiesen, in the Canton of Graubünden. [English]

Der Wiesener Viadukt ist eine Eisenbahnbrücke südlich von Davos Wiesen im Schweizer Kanton Graubünden. Über diese Brücke führt die Bahnstrecke Davos Platz-Filisur, die den kleinen Fluss Landwasser überspannt. [German]

Jury comments

This picture represents a nice harmony between a monument, nature and human life. The image gives a very good panoramic view of the viaduct with an interesting blend of colors drawing attention to the center of the picture. The shadows at the bottom of the picture give a special kind of symmetry with the mountains. Was it rare good fortune or is it a cliché?



Photographer: Chen Yi Chieh (Husky221)

Monument: Shi Family Abode

(鹿港施進益古厝)

Location: Lukang, Changhua County,

Taiwan

Shi Family Abode is in Lukang township, central Taiwan. It was built in the eighteen hundred by businessman Shi Yuan-jiu for family use. It is nick-named "four-block house" as there are three buildings in a row. The wooden two-story house was of traditional Minan style and well preserved. In April 13, 2009, the Shi Family Abode was appointed as historical building by the local government. [English]

鹿港施進益古厝位於古鎮鹿港,彰化 縣歷史建築,興建年代約為清嘉慶年 間,由鹿港富商施淵舉興建。由於

Jury comments

This photo captures the imagery, history, tradition and narration all in one photograph. Every detail of the monument has been given equal due so that put together it makes a fine graphic reportage. Excellent management of lights and shadows: they give a mysterious feeling to this abode while the perspective shows an attractive view of the site.

為三棟連在一起的建築,俗稱四塊大厝,建築形式為傳統閩南二層樓店屋,以木構造建成。其中舊樓井仍保存相當完整。經施家後人主動提報為歷史建築,2009年4月13日經地方政府指定為歷史建築。[Chinese]



Photographer: Thaler

Monument: University Library of Eötvös

Loránd University

Location: District V., Budapest, Hungary

The University Library was founded in 1561, the building of the university built in 1876 in eclectic style, designed by Antal Szkalnitzky, one of the most prominent Hungarian architects of the capital at that time. Walls of the main hall are decorated by several frescoes painted by Károly Lotz and Mór Than. The library boasts 2 million items and used to function as the national library until the National Széchényi Library was founded. [English]

Az 1561-ben alapított könyvtár épülete 1876ban épült eklektikus stílusban, a kor jelentős fővárosi építésze, Szkalnitzky Antal tervezte,

Jury comments

This image gives a good overview of an interesting subject. The composition is excellent, the lighting good. Practically all details were captured in this angular view. While human presence is clear from the portraits, moved furniture and books, the picture makes you wonder why this library is so empty. The librarian turned away from the camera adds to the candid nature.

dísztermének falait Lotz Károly és Than Mór freskói díszítik. A könyvtár nagysága meghaladja a kétmillió könyvtári egységet, az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár alapítása előtt gyakorlatilag országos könyvtárként funkcionált. [Hungarian]



Photographer: Jar.ciurus

Monument: House at 2 Nadrzeczna Street

Location: Nowa Ruda, Lower Silesia,

Poland

Staircase in a 17th century weaver house at 2 Nadrzeczna St in Nowa Ruda, located on a bank of the Włodzica River. This two-storey building was re-built in 1806 and again in the 20th century, and can be entered through riverside arcades. [English]

Schody w XVII-wiecznym domu tkaczym przy ul. Nadrzecznej 2 w Nowej Rudzie, położonym bezpośrednio nad rzeką Włodzicą. Ten dwukondygnacyjny budynek został przebudowany w roku 1806 i ponownie w XX wieku, a wejście do niego znajduje się w podcieniach po stronie rzeki. [Polish]

Jury comments

Jury comments: An original shot of an unusual residential building. Neglect, human intervention (graffiti) and broken paving highlight the plight of this monument. Good play with light with architectural details making this a big picture.



Photographer: Martin Kraft

Monument: Wiesbaden Kurhaus

Location: Wiesbaden, Germany

The hall in the spa house of Wiesbaden was built in 1905-07 and is named after the spa's architect, Friedrich von Thiersch. It serves as a congress and concert hall and offers 1,350 seats as well as excellent acustics. The ceiling reminds of a church ceiling and is coloured mostly in blue and gold. [English]

Der Saal im Kurhaus von Wiesbaden wurde 1905-07 erbaut und ist nach seinem Architekten Friedrich von Thiersch benannt. Er dient als Kongress- und Konzertsaal, bietet 1.350 Sitzplätze und exzellente Akustik. Die Decke ist kirchenähnlich dekoriert und in gold-blau gehalten. [German]

Jury comments

A classic picture, with an impressive symmetry. The muted shades add to the beauty and clarity in the narrative aspects of the image that is fleshed out in the artefacts. Clearly the photographer was not the only one trying to capture the beauty of this concert hall, his friend is hidden on the left of the picture.



Photographer: Kritmongkholrat Arunsuriya

Monument: Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical

Park

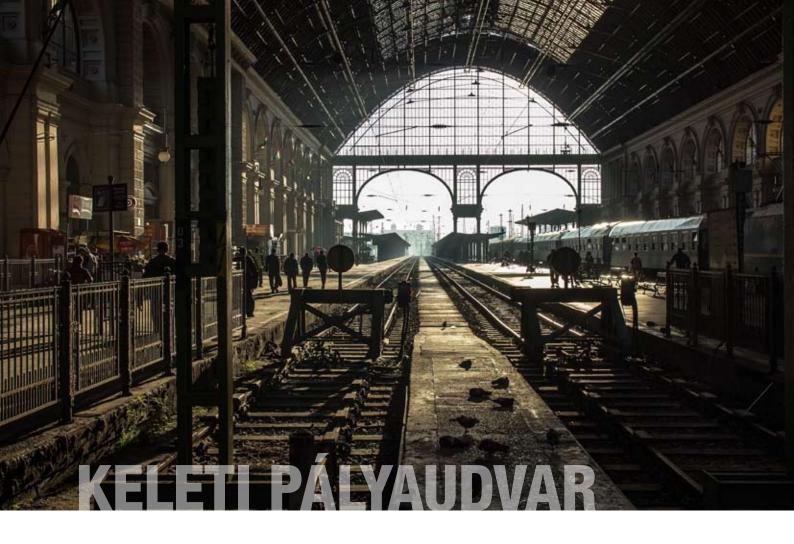
Location: Phetchaburi Province, Thailand

Frangipani (Plumeria) flowers at Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park. Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park was a summer palace built during the reign of King Rama IV. Phra Nakron Khiri contains a number of royal houses, and one of them is used for the Phra Nakron Khiri National Museum. [English]

พระนครคีรีเป็นพระราชวังฤดูร้อนของ รัชกาลที่ 4 ประกอบไปด้วยหมู่พระที่นั่ง หลายองค์ และหนึ่งในนั้นก็ใช้เป็นที่ตั้งของ พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติพระนครคีร แล

Jury comments

The photographer has found a good angle to capture the complete monument. The colors of the blurred golden frangipani flowers on the foreground match the sky color and help to frame the composition. The rundown monument adds pathos and hope in one image.



Photographer: Németh Tibor

Monument: Budapest Keleti Railway Station

Location: Budapest VIII district, Hungary

Keleti (Eastern) Railway Station is the most important railway junction of Budapest. Its name comes not from the geographical location but the fact that it connected the capital with Eastern countries. The eclectic style building was built in the 1880s, with statues of George Stephenson and James Watt gracing the facade of its main entrance. It was one of the most modern railway terminal in Europe in the time was built with electric lights and automatic railroad switch system. [English]

Budapest legfontosabb vasúti közlekedési csomópontja a Keleti pályaudvar, mely nem a földrajzi fekvéséről, hanem a keleti államokkal

Jury comments

The framing and perspective of this photo are very attractive. It makes good use of shadows, sharpness and the presence of people to give it a natural look. The image is excellent from many points of view and is useful as encyclopedic illustration.

való vasúti összeköttetéséről kapta a nevét. Az eklektikus stílusú épület az 1880-as években épült, a főhomlokzat kapuzata mellett George Stephenson és James Watt szobra látható. A pályaudvar építésekor az egyik legkorszerűbbnek számított Európában elektromos világítással és központi irányítású váltórendszerrel. [Hungarian]



Photographer: Zdeněk Fiedler **Monument:** Zbraslav Castle

Location: Zbraslav, Czech Republic

Aerial view of the Zbraslav Chateau - originally a cistercian monastery, rebuilt as a chateau (1785). In 20th century, the facility was also served as an exhibition place of the National Gallery and in the future it will be available for the National Library. [English]

Letecký pohled na Zbraslavský zámek - původně cisterciánský klášter, přebudovaný na zámek (1785). Ve 20. století rovněž sloužil jako výstavní prostor pro Národní galerii a v budoucnosti má být využit Národní knihovnou. [Czech]

Jury comments

The aerial photo gives a very clear presentation of the ensemble. The former monastery has been captured in perfect light; the trees, cars and architecture seem placed strategically to make us believe that heritage, nature and modern life can co-exist.



Photographer: Jar.ciurus **Monument:** Wawel Hill

Location: Kraków, Poland

Wawel Hill and the Kraków heat and power station before sunrise, with the Wawel Cathedral visible to the left. The complex, which consists of many buildings and fortifications, was the formal seat of the Polish monarchy until 1611. The place of coronation and mausoleum for the Kings of Poland as well as a national pantheon, the Wawel is a place of great significance for the Polish people. [English]

Zespół Wzgórza Wawelskiego i elektrociepłownia Kraków przed wschodem Słońca; katedra na Wawelu widoczna po lewej stronie zdjęcia. Kompleks wawelski, składający się z różnorakich

Jury comments

The composition is full of art and well composed. It shows clearly the building with a contract with the modern environment even though the perspective suggests smaller distances than in reality. The combination with the mist gives the whole setting an interesting atmosphere.

budynków i fortyfikacji, był formalną siedzibą monarchii polskiej do roku 1611. Jako miejsce koronacji i pochówku królów Polski oraz mauzoleum narodowe, Wawel zajmuje ważne miejsce w świadomości narodu polskiego. [Polish]



Photographer: guilhermeduartegarcia

Monument: Biosphere

Location: Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Beautiful sunset at Parc Jean-Drapeau over the Biosphere, a museum dedicated to the environment. It is located in the former 1967 Expo Pavillion of the United States on Sainte-Hélène Island. [English]

Magnifique coucher de soleil au Parc Jean-Drapeau sur la Biosphère. Ce musée consacré à l'environnement est situé sur l'île Sainte-Hélène, dans l'ancien pavillon des États-Unis de l'Expo 67.[French]

Jury comments

The image has a really big resolution and is full of details. Every detail on this well appointed ceiling is crystal clear; an excellent control of the light at different places.



Photographer: Hans A. Rosbach (Haros)

Monument: Church of Our Lady

Location: Trier, Germany

The Church of Our Lady in Trier is one of the eldest gotic churches of Germany (built in the 13th century) and together with the Dome of Trier next to it part of a UNESCO world heritage site. [English]

Die Liebfrauenkirche in Trier ist eine der ältesten gotischen Kirchen [resp. Kirchen gotischen Stils] in Deutschland (gebaut im 13. Jahrhundert) und ist mit dem neben ihr befindlichen Trierer Dom Teil des UNESCO-Weltkulturerbes. [German]

Jury comments

This image has a lot of detail and balance, inviting the viewer to keep looking at it. The composition makes use of contrasts, shades and colors caused by the position of the sun on the horizon.



Photographer: Jeff chenqinyi

Monument: Autumn Moon Over the Calm

Lake

Location: Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province,

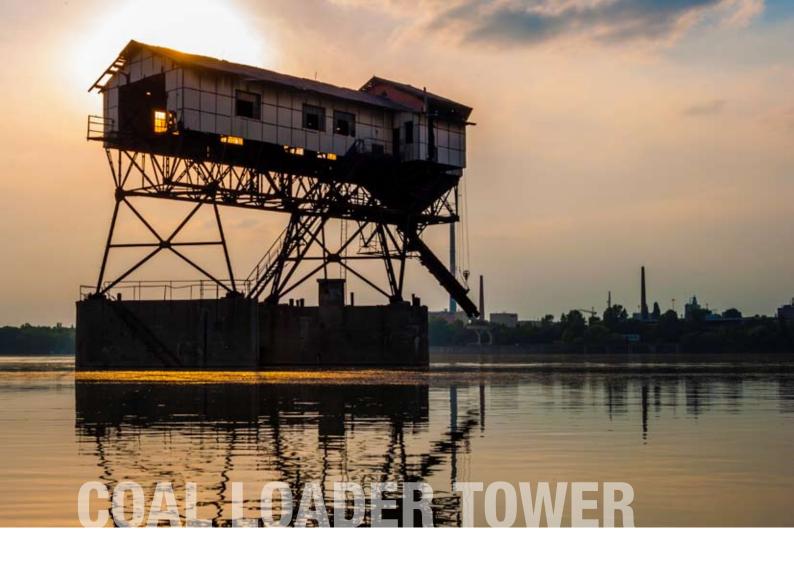
China

The Moon view at West Lake is the famous topic of poetries and songs since the Southern Song. There was no fixed place for the view "Autumn Moon Over the Calm Lake" before Qing Dynasty. The Kangxi Emperor appointed and inscribed at the current place called Dragon King Hall, which was built in the Ming Dynasty, during the southern inspection tour in 1684. [English]

Jury comments

With few elements and colors, the photographer has created an excellent view of the monument with the addition of appropriate mood for the scene. The symbiose of the serenity of the lake, the architecture and the sunset is perfect.

自南宋起,平湖秋月就是文人们咏景诗作的话题。清朝以前,平湖秋月并没有固定的地点,直到康熙皇帝南巡时,在龙王祠钦定并御提"平湖秋月",才确定下来。[Chinese]



Photographer: Péter Krischneider

Monument: Coal Loader tower of the

Danube

Location: Near Esztergom, Hungary

Coal loader, built in 1927, the unloading station of a former cableway. Lonely industrial monument in the Danube, one of the remaining requisites of the coal mining industry of Dorog. Out of order since 1963. [English]

Az 1927-ben épült szénrakodó, az egykori kötélpálya leadó állomása. Magányos ipari műemlék a Duna vizében, a dorogi szénbányászat még meglévő rekvizitumainak egyike. 1963 óta nem működik. [Hungarian]

Jury comments

A good point of view of the monument and the visual resource of controlled backlight and reflections produces an unusual and very nice photo.



Photographer: Rodolfo Aragundi

Monument: Bridge of the Americas

Location: Balboa, Panama

The Bridge of the Americas from 1962 spans 344 m across the Panama Canal, connecting the north and south of the American continent. It is a non-swinging steel truss cantilever bridge, with a clearance of 61 m at high tide. The bridge is part of the Pan-American highway. [English]

El Puente de las Américas, inaugurado en 1962, abarca 344 metros alrededor del Canal de Panamá, conectando el norte y el sur del continente americano. Es un puente de diseño de arco de modillón, con una altura de 61 metros en su punto más alto. El puente es parte de la Carretera Panamericana. [Spanish]

Jury comments

This photo on the bike is an original way of showing the life around a cultural heritage bridge. The technical glitches are compensated with the original perspective and the great shot under difficult and no doubt dangerous conditions.

"



Photographer: Jar.ciurus

Monument: Convent of Norbertine Sisters

Location: Kraków, Poland

Convent of Nortbertine Sisters in Kraków, with the Vistula River visible in the foreground. Funded in the second half of the 12th century, and witness to multiple historic invasions, the complex includes defensive walls and bastilles from the Jogaila era and a baroque church re-built between 1596-1626. [English]

Zespół klasztorny norbertanek w Krakowie; na pierwszym planie widoczna rzeka Wisła. Ufundowany w drugiej połowie XII wieku i ofiara wielokrotnych najazdów, kompleks ten obejmuje mury i baszty ochronne z czasów Władysława Jagiełły, a także barokowy kościół przebudowany w latach 1596-1626. [Polish]

Jury comments

The wonderful blue tones gives a chill to the viewer. Good composition and high encyclopedic value.



Photographer: Anas Al Rifai

Monument: Tetrapylon **Location:** Palmyra, Siria



Photographer: Rafe Esteve

Monument: National Maritime Museum **Location:** Greenwich, London, England





Photographer: Peter Szvitek

Monument: Széchenyi Chain Bridge across the

Danube

Location: Budapest, Hungary

Photographer: Nanamac47

Monument: Navigation Structures at South

Haven Harbor

Location: South Haven, Michigan, United States



Photographer: Jar.ciurus

Monument: Stairs of Kłodzko city hall

Location: Kłodzko, Poland



Photographer: Amadvr **Monument:** Teller Chapel **Location:** Tartu, Estonia



Photographer: Harro52

Monument: Dining room of the monks at the

refectory of Maulbronn Monastery

Location: Maulbronn, Baden-Württemberg,

Germany



Photographer: Follett

Monument: Széchenyi Chain Bridge across the

Danube

Location: Budapest, Hungary



Photographer: Ann-Sofi CUllhed

Monument: Universitetshuset, the main building

at Uppsala University

Location: Uppsala, Sweden



Photographer: Gindegg

Monument: Hammetschwand Elevator

Location: Bürgenstock plateau, Switzerland



Photographer: Pedro J Pacheco

Monument: Plenary Hall of Mazarrón Town Hall

Location: Mazarrón, Murcia, Spain



Photographer: Noam.armonn **Monument:** Port of Jaffa

Location: Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Israel



Photographer: Lupu Radu **Monument:** Corvin Castle

Location: Hunedoara, Transylvania, Romania



Photographer: Mk2010

Monument: Chih Cell Block of Chiayi Old Prison

Location: Chiayi, Taiwan



Photographer: Beria

Monument: Colonial house in the historical city

center

Location: Maracaibo, Venezuela



Photographer: Walid Mahfoudh

Monument: Carthage Hall in the Bardo National

Museum

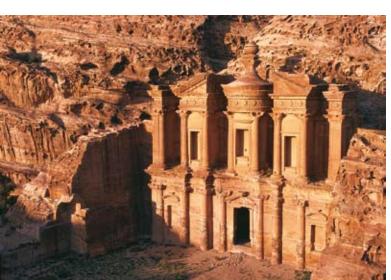
Location: Tunis, Tunisia



Photographer: Amadvr

Monument: Vara church

Location: Vara, Tartu, Estonia



Photographer: JoTB

Monument: Ad Deir ("The Monastery")

Location: Petra, Jordan



Photographer: Harro52

Monument: Lay Brothers Refectory of

Maulbronn Monastery

Location: Maulbronn, Baden-Württemberg,

Germany



Photographer: Migueljimenezdcv **Monument:** Santa Prisca Church

Location: Taxco de Alarcón, Guerrero, Mexico



Photographer: Beria

Monument: Baralt Theater

Location: Maracaibo, Venezuela



Photographer: Super Sherry

Monument: The Lin's Family Manshion and

Garden

Location: Banqiao District, New Taipei City,

Taiwan



Photographer: Wcfan49

Monument: Paisha Chia Lighthouse

Location: Guanyin Township, Taoyuan County,

Taiwan



Photographer: Zain Hashmy

Monument: A series of chortens in the Thiksey

Monastery

Location: Thiksey, Jammu & Kashmir, India



Photographer: Barcex

Monument: Royal Palace of Aranjuez **Location:** Aranjuez, Madrid, Spain



Photographer: José Leis Monument: Gorgas Avenue Location: Colón, Panamá



WORLD WAR I SPECIAL AWARD

Photographer: ElenaLoredana

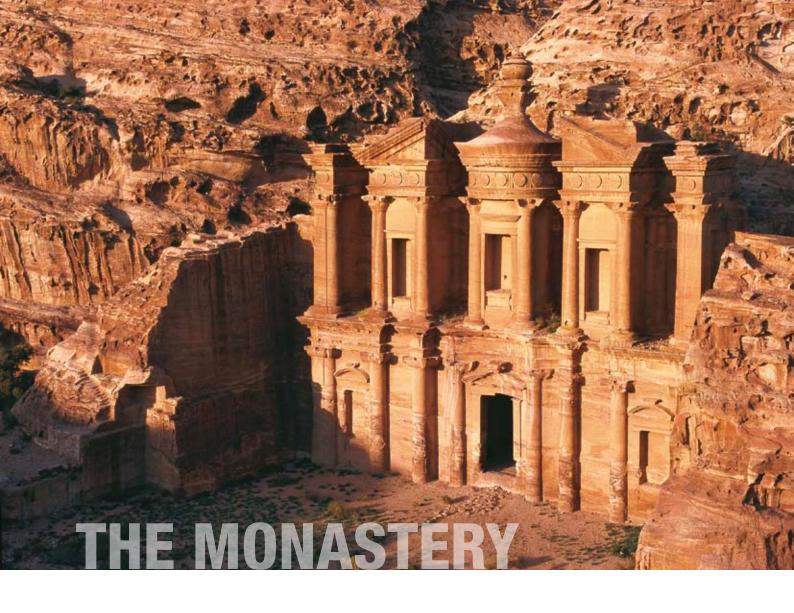
Monument: German Soldiers' Cemetery

from Tişiţa

Location: Tişiţa, Romania

Commemorative monument in the center of the German Soldiers' Cemetery (1916 - 1919) from Tişiţa (Mărăşeşti, Romania). The cross on the monument is the Iron Cross, and the text is translated by "A bigger love" [English]

Monument comemorativ din centrul Cimitirului ostașilor germani (1916 - 1919) din Tișița (Mărășești). Însemnul de pe cruce este Crucea de Fier, iar textul se traduce prin "O iubire mai mare" [Romanian]



ARABIC COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD

1ST PLACE

This remote "Monastery" in Petra was probably in use as a temple, and later used as a church or hermitage - which is visible from the crosses inscribed in the interior. It may have been originally dedicated to the deified Nabatean king Obodas I, who reigned in the 1st century BC. [English]

ربما استند على موقعها البعيد وبعض الصلبان المدرج في الداخل. قداستخدمت فيما بعد كنيسة (أو حتى صومعة)، فإنه ربما كان المعبد. أنه قد تم تخصيص لمؤله الأنباط الملك أبوداس الأول، الذي حكم في .القرن 1 ق

Photographer: JoTB

Monument: Ad Deir ("The Monastery")

Location: Petra, Jordan



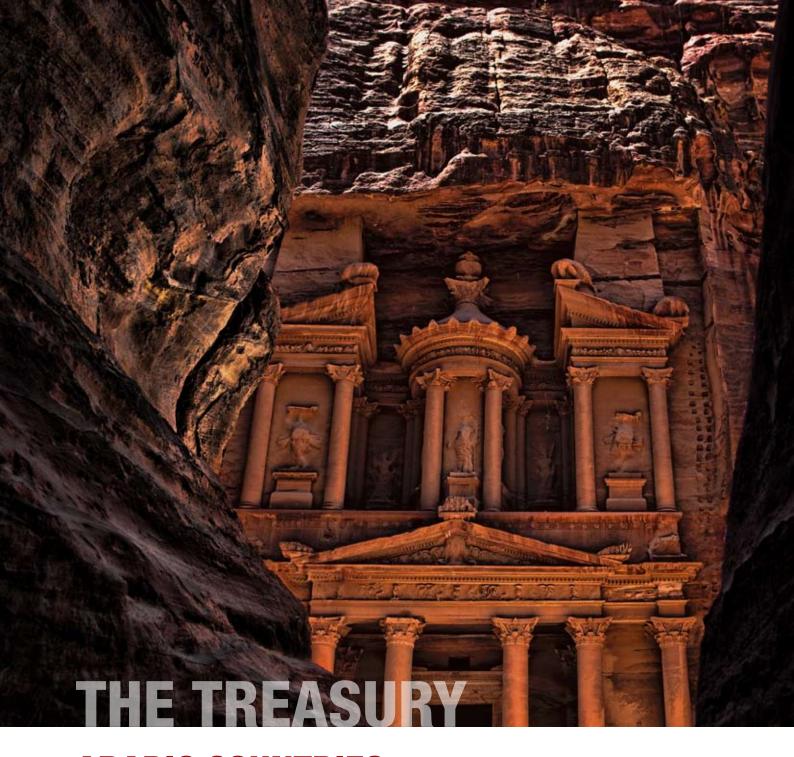
ARABIC COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD 2ND PLACE

Giant statue of Ramses II in Luxor Temple; The Luxor temple was built with sandstone from the Gebel el-Silsila area, which is located in southwestern Egypt; founded in 1400 BCE. [English]

تمثال عملاق لرمسيس الثاني في معبد الأقصر؛ شيد معبد الأقصر من الحجر الرملي في منطقة جبل السلسلة ، والذي يقع في جنوب غرب مصر، تأسست عام 1400 قبل . الميلاد

Photographer: Mohammed Moussa **Monument:** Giant statue of Ramses II

Location: Luxor, Egypt



ARABIC COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD 3RD PLACE

Photographer: Faraheed

Monument: Al Khazneh or The Treasury

Location: Petra, Jordan

Al Khazneh was originally built as a mausoleum and crypt at the beginning of the 1st Century AD during the reign of Aretas IV Philopatris. [English]

ربما استند على موقعها البعيد وبعض الصلبان المدرج في الداخل. قداستخدمت فيما بعد كنيسة (أو حتى صومعة)، فإنه ربما كان المعبد. أنه قد تم



SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD

1ST PLACE

Photographer: Wcfan49

Monument: Paisha Chia Lighthouse

Location: Guanyin Township, Taoyuan

County, Taiwan

The Baisha Cape Lighthouse, built in 1899 stands on the western coast of Taiwan. The lighthouse was once the most western lighthouse of the Taiwan island. With 37 meters it is the second tallest lighthouse in Taiwan. The lighthouse is a round structure made of Japanese double-layered vibration-proof red bricks. The lights, mirrors and instruments were imported from France and has been modified to use electronic lights in 1956.

[English]

觀音白沙岬燈塔,位於桃園縣觀音鄉,興建年代為日治時期,原是台灣最西邊的燈塔,也是全台灣第二高的燈塔,塔高37公尺。塔身採用日語所稱的「煉瓦石造」之雙層磚石耐震所建,塔身為圓形磚造,燈器使用法製三等旋轉透鏡三重芯煤油燈,於 1956年改為三等透視電燈,之後於 2002 年指定為桃園縣定古蹟。 [Chinese]



SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD

2ND PLACE

The Potala Palace is a large scale castle-style buildings, built originally by Songtsen Gampo in 637. After the reconstruction in 17th century, it has became the Winter Palace of Dalai Lama, also the ruling center of Tibet. The whole palace is built with distinctive Tibetan style which made it a palace of art. In 1961 it has become one of the PRC State Council culture protection units and in 1994 it was listed as a World Heritage Site. [English]

布达拉宫坐落在中华人民共和国西藏自治区首府拉萨市区西北的玛布日山上,是一座规模宏大的宫堡式建筑群,最初是吐蕃王朝赞普松赞干布为迎娶尺尊公主和文成公主而在西元 637 年兴建。于17 世纪重建后,成为历代达赖喇嘛的冬宫居所,为西藏政教合一的统治中心。整座宫殿具有鲜明的藏族风格,依山而建,气势雄伟。[Chinese]

Photographer: 李国强 Monument: Potala Palace Location: Lhasa, Tibet, China



SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES SPECIAL AWARD 3RD PLACE

Photographer: Allan Jay Quesada

Monument: Paoay Church

Location: Paoay, Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Located in the town of Paoay, llocos Norte in the Philippines, the church is one of the four churches in the Philippines designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994. Finished in 1710, it was inaugurated only on February 28, 1896. It was destroyed by an earthquake while being constructed in 1706 and in 1927. [English]

Matatagpuan sa bayan ng Paoay, Ilocos Norte sa Pilipinas, ang simbahan ay isa sa apat na simbahan sa Pilipinas na itinuring UNESCO World Heritage Site noong 1994. Natapos noong 1710, pinasinayaan lamang ito noong Pebrero 28, 1896. Nasira ito ng lindol habang ginagawa noong 1706 at noong 1927. [Filipino]

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