

The background image shows a picturesque village street. On the left, there are stone buildings with tiled roofs and chimneys. A stone wall runs along the right side of the street. The street is paved with cobblestones and has a wooden fence on the right. The sky is clear and blue.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Week 4

Issa Tafriidj

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The Interrelation of Built Forms

- ◆ Explains the many South East Asian building forms and how they function or relates to the vernacular housing design
- ◆ Spaces or functions for rituals are managed in a various degree of separations from the public function
- ◆ Houses in the western world are seen as the main habitat, while vernacular houses can be left empty for months on end.



The Interrelation of Built Forms

- ◆ Houses in Sumba (top pic) usually contains sacred heirlooms of the clan. The family uses these heirlooms to contact their ancestors during rituals
- ◆ Sa'dan and Toraja people would usually maintain their houses but not live in it. These houses symbolise family rank and the rituals performed there enhance the family's social prestige. *Tongkonan* means 'to sit', while ordinary houses are called '*lantang-lantang*' or a hut.



The Interrelation of Built Forms



- ◆ In Lewohala, Lembata, the whole neighbourhood usually lives in a village closer to the sea, but there is a village where each clan has its origin house in a village closer to the mountains. These houses would be empty except for the times when the families would come for a ceremony at the end of the dry season
- ◆ The Nualulu in Seram have 'sacred houses'. These houses act as a storage for sacred items and heirlooms, and are always under construction.

Iban Sarawak Longhouse Community



- ◆ The longhouse is used by multiple family, but not for daily dwellings. Families live in their individual houses or huts privately, but they will return to the longhouse after harvest for celebratory ceremonies

- ◆ The granary is a sacred aspect in vernacular architecture. Why?
- ◆ Barns in Batak Toba (called 'sopo') are usually also used as a meeting place. They are also where unmarried men sleep at night.
- ◆ Barns in Batak Karo has three storeys:
 1. Lowest level for men to meet during the day
 2. Middle level as the granary
 3. Attic for male guests and unmarried men to sleep



Balinese cosmic orientation



- ◆ North: Mount Agung (Holy)
- ◆ South: Sea (Unholy)
- ◆ East: Sunrise – Life (Pure)
- ◆ West: Sunset – Death (Impure)

Self-study

- ◇ What did you choose for your mid-term exam?
- ◇ What aspects can you analyse in regards of everything we have been learning so far?
- ◇ Does your perception of the vernacular houses change?
- ◇ Mid-term exam: 1500 words essay