



## Introduction

„In 1954, Sibyl Moholy-Nagy wrote a book entitled ‘Native Genius in Anonymous Architecture’. The values upon which it was based had emerged as early as the 1920s and 1930s. S. Moholy-Nagy simply applied and extended principles manifest in Modern Architecture. Importantly, she gave a name to an old phenomenon ‘Anonymous Architecture’.

Subsequently, the concept of ‘anonymous’ underwent many changes. New names which adhered to the currently dominant trend in architectural thinking were used to describe familiar themes. Thus, Anonymous Architecture became ‘anonymous building’, ‘building without an architect’, ‘spontaneous building’, ‘island architecture’, ‘indigenous architecture’, ‘autochthonous architecture’, and finally ‘ethno architecture’.

Fundamentally, the basic aim of all these attempts was the development of an understanding of the essential nature of simple, primarily rural building which, from today's point of view, optimally responded to functional, social economic and ecological conditions. Bound up as this building phenomenon was with specific sites and regions, it also revealed the qualities of ‘place’.“ (Kramel, H.E.: Die Lehre als Programm, ETH Zürich, Zürich 1986, S. 81)

## Project Task:

Examine a living indigenous culture and its typical habitation. Choose from one of the following types of cultures, classified according to the manner in which they procure their food:

- a) game-hunters (picking, hunting, fishing)
- b) tillage-farmers (digging, hacking)
- c) husbandry-farmers (ploughing)
- d) herdsman.

## REQUIREMENTS:

Make a detailed description of the chosen type of habitation with regard to the following aspects:

### 1 Environmental System

- 1.1 topographical
- 1.2 geological
- 1.3 climatic
- 1.4 sociological
- 1.5 economical
- 1.6 historical

### 2. Habitation System

- 2.1 function
- 2.2 form
- 2.3 construction.

## Results:

The following indigenous cultures and their habitations were researched by students.

With the exception of the following *Made* Projects: **Haka People - China, Ainu - Hokkaido Island Japan, Melanesian - Arable Farmers - New Guinea, Pueblo - Indians - New Mexico**, which can be accessed in English, all the other ethnological projects are presently only available in German.

## Ethnological Studies

<b>Central Asia</b>	<a href="#">Hakka People - China</a>
	Meau - Thailand
	Lao-Farmers - North-Thailand
	Talebabad - Persia (Iran)
	<a href="#">Ainu - Hokkaido Island - Japan</a>
	Traditional Dwelling House - Japan
<b>Oceania</b>	Marind Amin - New Guinea
	Papua and their Treehouses - New Guinea
	<a href="#">Melanesians – Arable Farmer - New Guinea</a>
	Kaowerabeedij - Irian / New Guinea
	Mbowamb - New Guinea
	Kurelu - Mountain Papuas - New Guinea
<b>Africa</b>	Berbers - North Africa
	Fra-Fra - People -.West Africa
	Massai - East Africa
	Kargaru - Tansania
	Shilluk - North-East Africa
<b>North America</b>	Eskimo - Greenland
	Copper-Eskimo - Canada
	Inuit - Greenland
<b>Central America</b>	Wai - Wai - Indians - British-Guiana/Brazil
	<a href="#">Pueblo - Indians - New Mexico</a>
<b>South America</b>	Jivaro - Indians - Ecuador
	Waika - Indians - Venezuela