

Chardak-universal functional space in a traditional house from the 19th and the beginning of 20th century in Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract: The chardak- as most evident spatial and functional element is dominant and polyvalent meaning, where analyze its impacts in all segments of the traditional way of living and building houses. Basic spatial, functional and contextual meanings balcony related facilities in urban areas, but the same characteristics, we can conclude and habitats from rural areas in certain facilities families had a higher status in society and economic base. This analysis is concerning to his spatial structure, constructive incorporation, substantive conception, decorative harmony, communication versatility, attitude and relationship to the surrounding area and other polyvalent features.

Keywords: chardak, space, element, construction, house, office, decoration, fence

ЧАРДАК (ЛОДЖИЯ) – УНИВЕРСАЛНО ФУНКЦИОНАЛНО ПРОСТРАНСТВО В ТРАДИЦИОННА КЪЩА ОТ 19ТИ И НАЧАЛОТО НА 20ТИ ВЕК И Р. МАКЕДОНИЈА

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Резюме

Чардакот като най-голям просторен и функционален елемент има доминиращо значение, където се анализират неговите влияния във всички сегменти на традиционния начин на живот и изграждане на къщите. Основните пространствени, функционални и съдържателното значение на чардака се отнасят за обекти в градските квартали, но подобни свойства можем да кажем и за местообитанията от селските райони, при определени обекти на семейства, които са имали по-висок статут в обществото и икономическата подлога. Анализите отнасящи се до неговата пространствена структура, конструктивна вклопеност, декоративна ускладеност, комуникационно мултифункционалност, отношение и връзка към околното пространство и други поливалентни характеристики.

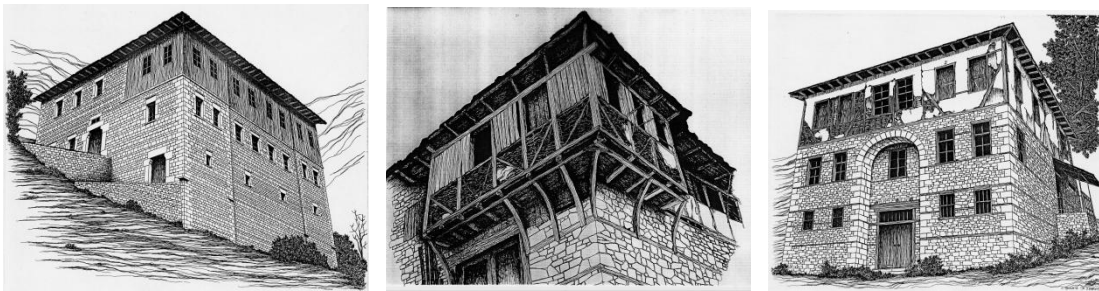
Ключови думи

чардак, пространство, елемент, строителни, къща, офис декорация, ограда

Spatial organization of the Macedonian house functions as a single separate room with a particular purpose. The basic spatial concept consists of a ground floor with economic rooms, porch and kitchen. The floor is usually set up more complex functional basis, where in addition to the rooms, as the central space formed balcony space.

General functional features

The most important feature of a balcony is its spatial flexibility and versatility as a central space that brings together all the different rooms on the upper floor. The term usually applies loggia for outdoor (Ohrid, Veles) or less closed space floor (Krushevo, Kratovo, Debar) rather than the ground floor or mezzanine part of the house (Reka area, Pijanec). This conclusion results from field research on the application of certain terms loggia and explained by linking its purpose, regardless of position or vertically or horizontally. The term village house with loggia applied to obtain space from ground level with a few steps, enclosed with a decorative wooden fence (Kratovsko, Berovsko, Tikvesh, Delcevsko, Prilep, etc..) The orientation is towards the chardak and garden on the sunny side, because all the active working and living as celebrations, vacations, work, etc.. take place in the open space. Chardak such terminology also is applied for a specific object in medieval monastic complexes and later during the Ottoman rule, where Bey has built its holdings to oversee the harvesting work in the summer (Debar, Prilep, Stip, Ovce Pole, etc..). While Cardaklija- term applied to the overall dimensions of the object, where space is the biggest balcony, functionally and visually dominant in the space (Skopje, Tetovo, Skopska Crna Gora, Veles, etc.). Chardak-the term is applied as rural land ownership and group of objects besides residential and commercial.



Sofa-called raised part of the floor level of chardak, usually dropped from the line overall dimensions of the object (Tetovo, Skopje, Debar, Struga, Kratovo, Veles, Kumanovo, etc..) This space is a function of more comfortable seating space-better visibility to the surrounding space for socializing, celebrations and better ventilated, when temperatures are high in summer, but also contributes to the aesthetic and bulk dynamics of the open space and the overall image of the object.

Thereby the space formed on the chardak, and as an integral part thereof may be formed constructive spatial volume element -Kosk-term applied as yetis , close space, windows or partitions, extended chardak space (Skopje, Tetovo, Gostivar, Debar, etc.). Form of chardak- space, and the entire system of the house is formed on the basis of the applied proportional system, applied anthropological measures and proportional ratio, structural system and all of the elements incorporated in it. This refers to the height of the space, distances wooden columns, the dimensions of the fence, wide thickness structural elements, bondruch- system, the design of the seats and so on. Thereby applied certain ratios geometrically correct shapes of rectangles, squares and so on. The use of different terminology practiced as a folk and local feature, with a different interpretation of similar meaning in relation to the purpose, function, shaping,

constructive system, which forms semantics of the terms, at associative significance of space.

Spatial phase formation at the base of the floor, it is possible to present several key values for the valorization of space on the porch, where he has polyvalent meaning:

1.Space harmony base with other rooms on the same level, where the balcony is assimilatory and refunctional spatial component, covering certain functional deficiencies of the overall functioning of the house. To meet this indicated adaptability of physical volume flexibility of chardak speeches and often applied irregularly shaped. In large number of alternative solutions, it is impossible to make a strict typological differentiation of its spatial form basically. The large number of vital (function, form, volume) and local factors (decoration, shape, color), created a number of vague geometric shapes. It is in this feature of its spatial flexibility and adaptability and the form of other content, can be defined its other qualities.

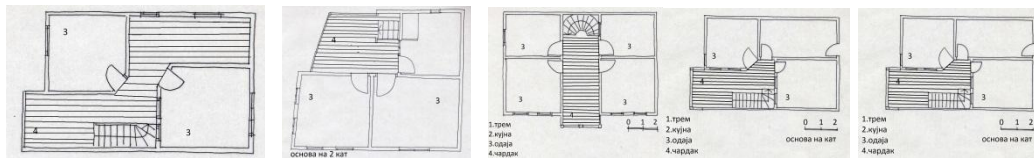


Fig.1. Basics with a different form of a terrace of houses in Strumica

2.Volume of the porch has an ideal form of incorporation and constructive system on floor level, where in most cases is applied bondruch- system, and rarely stone wall. Bondruch- system allows flexibility in choosing the type of space as open or closed, fill the openings between bondruch wooden pillars, and forming windows, allowing even greater flexibility of space. Dislodged parts-kosk as part of the porch has been solved constructively by dropping wooden beams in the line of the house volume, leaning wooden oblique beams. Thus made a symbiosis satisfying structural and spatial components into one perfect whole, while pointing out the volume and aesthetic decoration of inner and outer space. That the application of element-kosk, soda recognizable of whole object categorization of the housing with high-spatial-aesthetic elements applied in the internal space.

This is achieved by applying slight modular system allocate us a leading structural elements in a complex system of dimensions and proportions. Thus satisfy certain norms and rules associated with folk architecture or traditional measures, the people and the builders are developed and transmitted across multiple generations and centuries. The wooden construction system is applied to a range of cost for the system, constructive workloads and improve the functionality of the system of the space. Chardaks system of construction is fitted with the construction of the roof, which directly and continuously extended as logical constructive continuity of the house. The ceiling area is open (in the rural house or less in the city house), and equipped with spaces produces decorative (Skopje, Gostivar) or similar representative chambers with rosette and geometric decoration (Kratovo, Tetovo, Skopje).

3.The terrace is the foremost dominant spatial element, not only by the dominant feature versatility, but also symbolic meaning in determining of typological feature basic spatial module. In this domain is essential chardak- position regarding the basis, in respect of

symmetric regarding its position on its spatial form and so on. Protons determines typological feature, such as a house with central, lateral or angular position balcony in relation to the overall spatial system facility. According to the position of the chardak compared with typological categorized into asymmetric or symmetric basis, where we can find the position and shape of the chardak key typology model. The reason is functional-spatial importance

4.The chardak is connective i spatial element between the outer wider natural setting in outer space and space multipurpose interior spatial system. Connectivity is achieved in a natural and direct manner, by continuously developing system, related components of physical synthesis, which results in the application of related elements that are related to the internal setting. All this is expressed through the associated application related natural materials like wood, earth or stone pieces in certain instances. In this regard, we can conclude the formation of a spatial model to spot the location of the house, where after analysis of all locational factors (climate, insolation, orientation, street complex objects, influences urban logic blocks spatial development, adaptation to improve view from the upper levels, structural features, space and bulk density of the whole oversized, proportional ratio of the various elements of the house, etc.). specifies a spatial synthesized model that satisfies these factors largely and impact they have chardak in terms of defining typological feature.

Largest builder's values and spatial qualities, the house of this period provided, thanks to its main purpose in addition to the customer more comfortable life, ecological building concept and as a continuous living space from those which are part of nature (airing, sunny side, healthy environment , minimal environmental pollution.

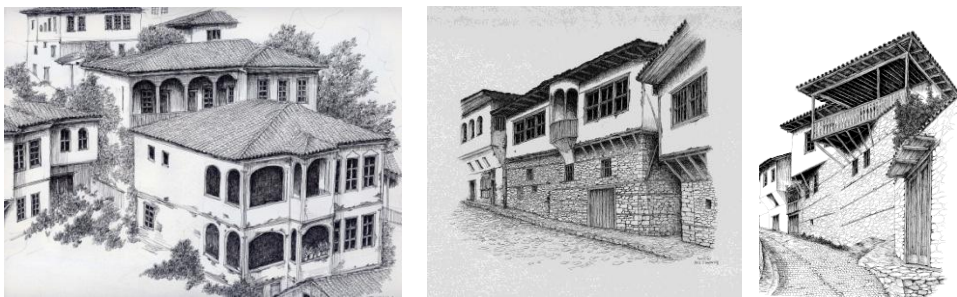


Fig.2.Space of a chardak is connected to the outer urban area, Strumica, Veles, Kratovo

5.Chardak space synthesizes spatial qualities of spatial elements with different spatial components into a whole. It refers to the space-erected- throne separated space in spilled part of the area of the chardak, with a tendency of getting a better view and space to stay and rest, also communication. This spatial element is originating from the use of the houses in the period of Ottoman domination and the Muslim way of sitting, and as an element retained and further use of space and house. This space as functional is the same wood as the rest of the chardak with wooden planks. In certain examples- throne- placed on the same surface with –kosk, for better visibility during daytime, to the surrounding area. Frequently this area is well lit with windows or completely open with wooden decorative fence.

6. The chardak is the most evident and most intensive communication dynamic space, in horizontal and vertical direction. Guidelines communicative movement and intensity of work and other activities is most evident. Basic elementary function consists in connecting all rooms and their recharge if necessary, according to the specific activity in the house (feast, holiday, work, etc.). His openness and the ability to connect in all directions, giving special meaning central communicational space which is always open and flexible to adapt to internal or content not finished construction.

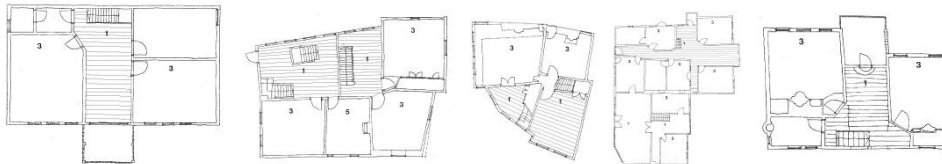


Fig.3. Plans of a houses floor with a different form of chardak, Tetovo, Veles, Ohrid, Berovo and Kratovo

7. Balcony space according to the nature of the functional significance and qualities had adequate space to be highlighted with intense decoration of the internal elements of furniture or built-in furniture that is properly fitted stylish or merging with external facade decoration. Accordingly to the chardak, connecting with the rest of the spatial system, it is logical continuity and retention in aesthetic styling of certain elements (walls, fences, ceilings, etc.). Exclusivity of space and its frequent adaptability leavened with a wall decoration wooden frames as a continuation within doors or windows, with treated wood moldings, which are laid out in horizontal direction. The property houses meet her and decorated ceilings with rich processing with geometric decorations and wheels (Kratovo-house Bidikov). Impact when decorating a space, from the eastern way of decoration of the house, in addition to the local way of applying the ornaments. The decoration on the doors or surfaces moving butt wings, often with geometric fields that cultures aesthetic visual image. According to the spatial separation, according to the openness or closeness is different and the level of applied decoration in the space. While in the closed verandas notes decorating with similar items - sofa, decorative fence, handrail and so on. (Krusevo, Kratovo, Debar).

8. Impact on the chardak on the form and aesthetic context of the entire building facade.

Frequently chardak railing applied profiled decorative processed planks placed in wooden frame. Ceilings were usually performed with a simple layout ready planks connected system in pen and groove. Painted decoration of the eaves and geometric columns and his saddles, is an extension of the visual structure of the balcony (Ohrid, Debar, Veles). According to the application of the type of open (using the fence) or closed loggia (with windows), to define the outer recognizable appearance of the frontal side of the street. As in the internal organization and external appearance, position and external surface processing balcony had a decisive influence on the final specific look of the facility.

9. In the process of shaping the spatial system or creating spatial structure of the contents, the most influential element represents the chardak, which is reportedly set and the basic feature of the housing facility. Under construction or in the preparatory phase of the implementation of the master agreement gang and owner, is considered a key point for determining the shape, position and decoration on the balcony within the facility. At that point, agreed surface, the use of appropriate materials, and method of decoration and connect with other rooms. The measure had less impact or additional momentary mood making crafts to introduce a model of decoration decorating the balcony. According to the position of the balcony and its size is determined the remaining contents into constructive-spatial system footprints. It took into account the ratio of harmonized rhythm of windows, punctuality symmetrical the exterior and applied elements, etc.. Setting the chardak is an important segment in the process of defining the basic features of the building.



Fig 4. The form and shape of the chardak is expressed on the facade of the house, Ohrid, Debar, Krushevo

10. Form, spatial and aesthetic characteristics of the area of the chardak were associated with social-social component, i.e. satisfying certain local ethnic needs of specific family or community. In determining the area of the balcony had a significant impact on maintaining family celebrations and religious holidays and family relationship to the celebration days. In this way they enrich the social and cultural life, as an opportunity to connect to certain age groups and the formation of social structure population. Space of a chardak have functioned as a venue for meetings where the events are linked to the concept of user memory, and positive events of everyday life. In a way, the socialization of public spaces (alley, street, square) are passed into the house through the chardak area, which is considered half public space and opportunity for communication.

11. Adaptation to climate conditions and experience of many centuries development of the structure of the building, as a complex spatial organism is created by the practical use of the facility, for family needs, applying the skills adjust the object of locational conditions, orientation, insolation, economic ties with yard or garden .

Usually a chardak is oriented in relation to other content in urban or economic yard. Balcony in many cases appears oriented toward the back yard, the street, the open space of the street network, which takes into account all factors of location and creative spatial resolution. In the urban context of the city core, the house usually have position in the intersections of steep and narrow alleys or side small streets. Forms the balcony

were mostly drawn and hidden yards away from public life (Tetovo, Skopje, Gostivar) or knocked over street with fewer windows (Kratovo, Debar, Ohrid, Struga), but jetties outlets with small-Nudging -sofas or small verandas (Stip, Prilep, Veles).

Under the conditions of the Christian population of the steep terrain and small sites, verandas always protrude from the base line at the perimeter and set the ground for a better view of the city, set high above the ground, to suit his purpose (Veles, Ohrid, and Kratovo). According to the methodology of creation of the plan and concept of the building, and thus forming a special character and appearance of the facade, balcony had an indirect impact on silhouettes and creating a panoramic image of the historic cores of cities from the 19th and early 20th century.

Concluding thoughts

Basic meanings of spatial contextual of chardak, that presented in the previous analysis relating to buildings in urban areas, but similar features can be concluded and habitat of the rural environment. Of course this is present in certain facilities of families had a higher social status and economic background that should express through lifestyle.

Spatial characteristics of the balcony affect largely in determining the type of object, spatial basic structure, location and spatial characteristic and individual characteristics of urban position. Of all the aspects mentioned above, we can conclude that the chardak space is the primary and preferred spatial mandatory element of residential buildings, whose existence is based upon the needs of families. Dominating importance of space on the chardak, allows unlimited analysis of the factors in its formation and evolution of research in this area. Many variations of shapes and originality in the creation of space, complicates the definition of typological analysis. Due to the existence of a large number of variations and archaic copyright concept in building done skill and sense of coherence in the space where you live, it is not possible to precisely define the specific typology of models. So you should take into account all influential factors that define space and shape the living space. The lack of a loggia in habitats unthinkable or a chardak, becomes a status symbol. Its spacious size, equipment and aesthetic fulfillment reflect the status that has a user object in the community.

Similar spatial concepts were noted dominance of the spatial model with balcony practiced wider Balkan area. It is logical under similar climatic conditions, the way of the family organization, the attitude towards the concept of habitats. It is models of habitats in eastern Bulgaria, certain northern areas of Greece, Southern Serbia, Albania regions. In these identified areas there are certain variations in the application of the housing module, but the common component is adaptation chardak in spatial system footprints.

Balconies are certainly one of the most representative areas of housing urban traditional architecture of the 19th and early 20th century. They contain high levels of application content and shaping and decorating elements that contribute to the enrichment of the spirit of space, comfort living.

Summary

Balconies are certainly one of the most representative areas of housing urban traditional architecture of the 19th and early 20th century. Spatial characteristics of the balcony affect largely in determining the type of object, spatial basic structure, location and spatial characteristic and individual characteristic urban position and compatibility. Term -chardak applies mostly open (Ohrid, Veles) or less closed space upstairs (Krusevo, Kratovo, Debar) rather than in the one-story house or mesanin (River Pijanec). Term chardak in village house is applied to obtain space from the ground level with a few stairs, enclosed by wooden decorative fence (Berovo, Tikvesh, Delcevo, Prilep, etc..). Chardak as terminological concept applied and special Bey monitoring their holdings (Debar, Prilep, Stip, Ovce Pole, etc..), While the term Chardaklija applied to the overall dimensions of the object, (Skopje, Tetovo, Skopska Crna Gora, Veles, etc.), or as rural land ownership and group objects.

Dominating importance of balcony space allows unlimited analysis of the factors in its formation and evolution of research in this area. A number of variations of shapes and originality makes it difficult to define typological analyses. According to existence of a large number of variations and archaic copyright concept of skill and a sense of harmony, of building in the area where we live, it is impossible to precisely define the typology of certain models.

According to the methodology of establishing the spatial plan and the concept of the object, and thus forming a special character and appearance of the facade, balcony had an indirect impact on the silhouettes and creating a panoramic image of the historic cores of cities from the 19th and early 20th century

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