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LAMPIRAN

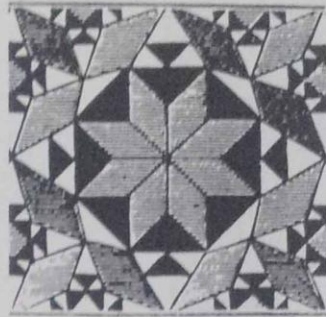
A

Aaron's rod An ornament or molding consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves or scroll work emerge on each side, at regular intervals.

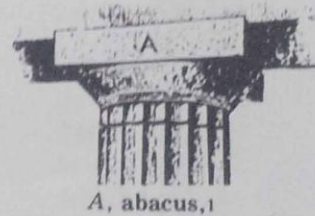
abaciscus 1. A tessera, as used in mosaic work. Also called abaculus. 2. A small abacus, 1.

abaculus See abaciscus, 1.

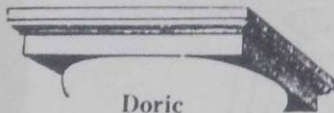
abacus 1. The uppermost member of the capital of a column; often a plain square slab, but sometimes molded or otherwise enriched. 2. In ancient construction, a square table, placed on the head of wood columns, to provide a broad flat surface for the superincumbent beam which supported the roof. 3. A slab of marble used in finishing the walls of rooms in ancient Roman construction; occasionally the marble was simulated in paint.



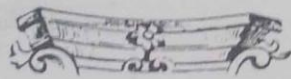
left: abacisci, 1
below: various styles of abaci, 1



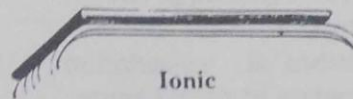
Decorated



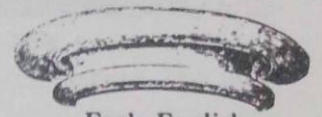
Doric



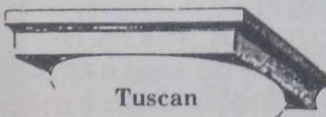
Corinthian



Ionic



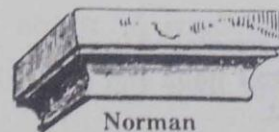
Early English



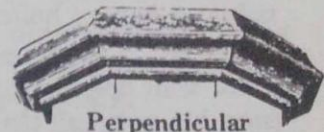
Tuscan



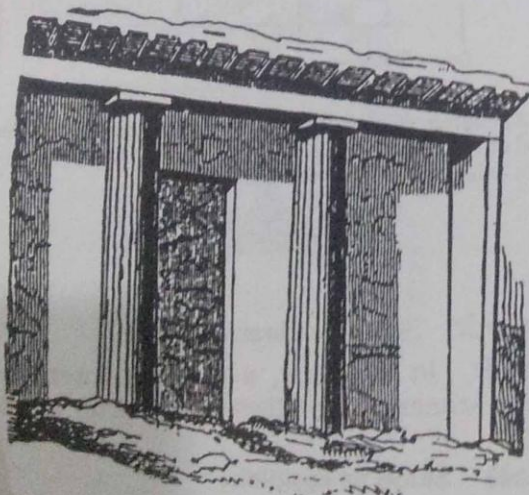
Composite



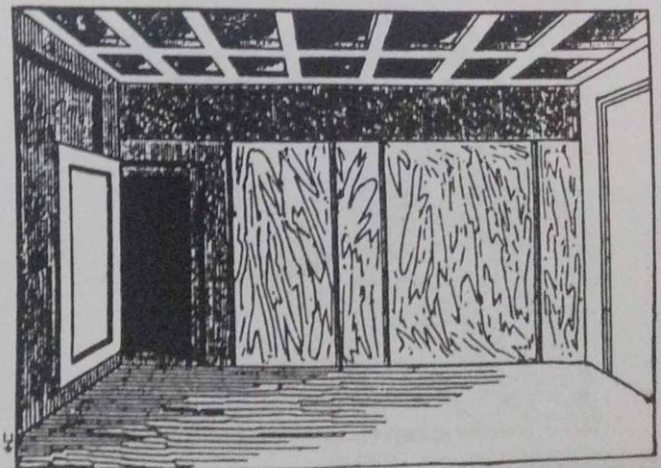
Norman



Perpendicular



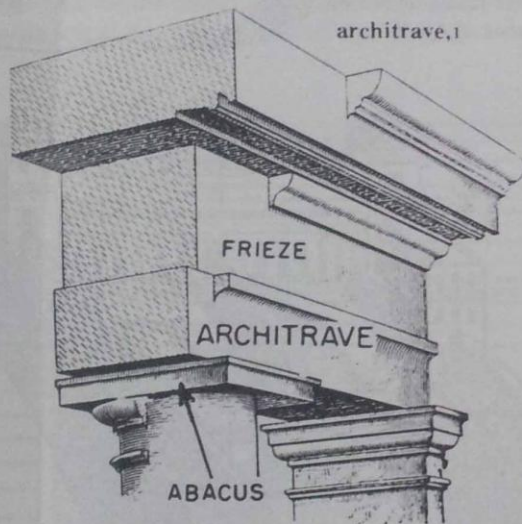
abacus, 2



abacus, 3

architecture 1. The art and science of designing and building structures, or large groups of structures, in keeping with aesthetic and functional criteria. 2. Structures built in accordance with such principles.

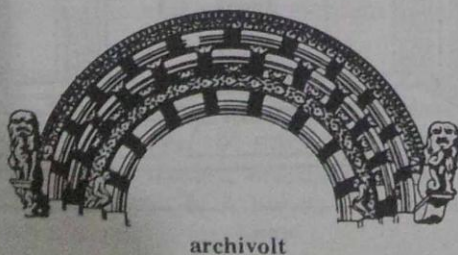
architrave 1. In the classical orders, the lowest member of the entablature; the beam that spans from column to column, resting directly upon their capitals. Also see *order*. 2. The ornamental moldings around the faces of the jambs and lintel of a doorway or other opening; an antepagment.



architrave cornice An entablature in which the cornice rests directly on the architrave, the frieze being omitted.

archivium In ancient Greece and Rome, a building in which archives of a city or state were deposited; also called *archeion* or *tabularium*.

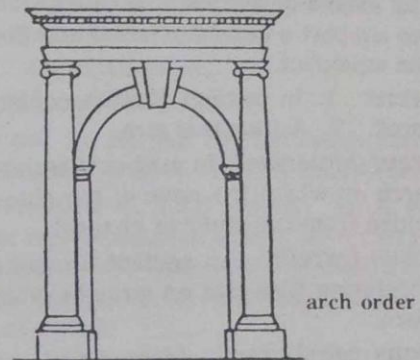
archivolt An architrave, 2 modified by being carried around a curved opening instead of a rectangular one; an ornamental molding or band of moldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the extrados.



arcosolium

archivoltum A medieval conduit or receptacle for waste materials, as a sewer or cesspool.

arch order 1. In Roman architecture, arches enframed by engaged columns and entablatures. 2. In medieval architecture, successive vertical planes of arches and colonettes set one within another.



arch rib 1. In Romanesque architecture, a transverse rib crossing the nave or aisle at right angles to its length. 2. A principal load-bearing member of a ribbed arch.

arch ring In an arched structure, the curved member that sustains the principal load.

arch stone Same as *vousoir*.

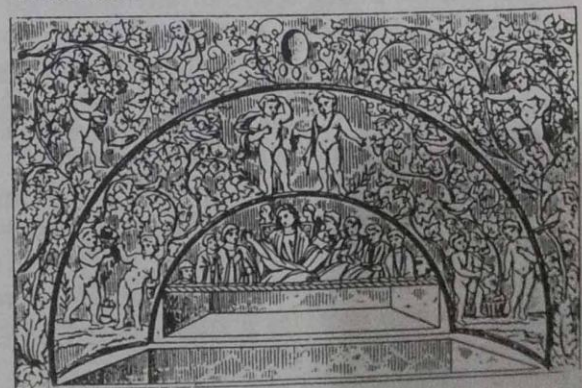
arch truss A truss having an arched upper chord (concave downward) and a straight bottom chord; there are vertical hangers between the two chords.

archway A passage through or under an arch, esp. when long, as under a barrel vault.

arcibus, arcibum Same as *archivium*.

arcivum Same as *archivium*.

arcosolium An arched recess or sepulchral cell in a Roman subterranean burial place or catacomb.



barrow

barrow An elongated artificial mound protecting a prehistoric chamber tomb or passage grave.

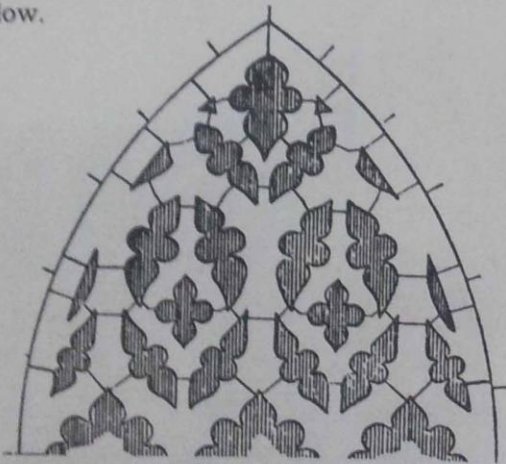
barstone One of two upright stones, placed on each side of a fireplace (before the invention of grates) to receive the ends of a metal bar.

bartizan On a fortified wall, a small overhanging structure with lookout holes and loops, often at a corner or near an entrance gateway.



bartizan

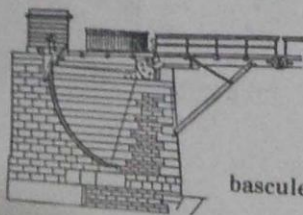
bar tracery A pattern formed by interlocking bars of stone within the arch of a Gothic window.



bar tracery

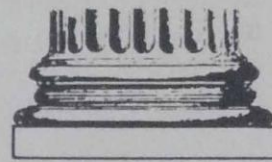
basadi A Jain temple or monastery (India).

bascule A structure that rotates about an axis, as a seesaw, with a counterbalance (for the weight of the structure) at one end.

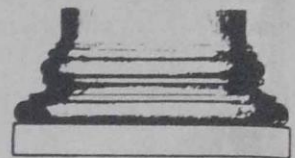


bascule bridge

base 1. The lowest (and often widest) visible part of a building, often distinctively treated. A base is distinguished from a foundation or footing in being visible rather than buried. 2. A low, thickened section of a wall; a wall base. Also see socle. 3. Lower part of a column or pier, wider than the shaft, and resting on a plinth, pedestal, podium, or stylobate. Also see Asiatic base, Attic base.



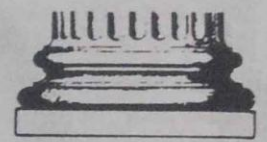
CORINTHIAN



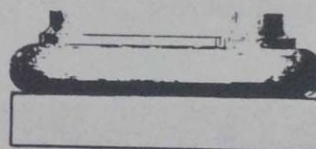
IONIC



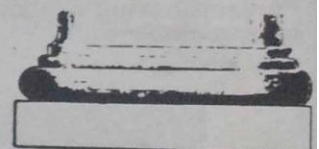
COMPOSITE



ATTIC

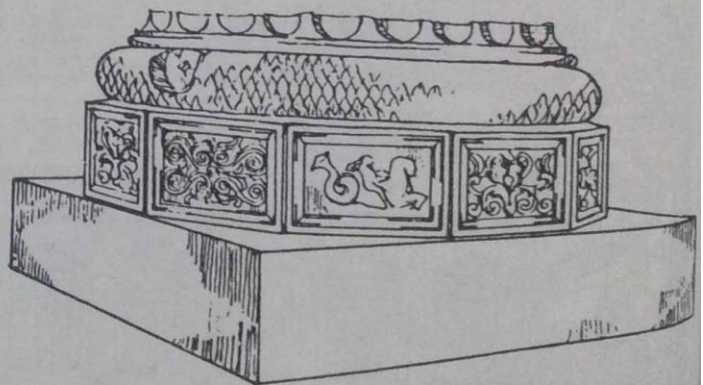


TUSCAN



ROMAN DORIC

types of bases,³



Dodecagonal base,³: Temple of Apollo, Didyma, near Miletus (c. 330 B.C.-41 A.D.)

Belfast truss

beam anchor, joist anchor, wall anchor A metal tie used to anchor a beam or joist to a wall, or to tie a floor securely to a wall.

beam ceiling 1. A ceiling, usually of wood, made in imitation of exposed floor beams with the flooring showing between. 2. The underside of a floor, showing the actual beams, and finished to form a ceiling.

beam fill, beam filling Masonry, brickwork, or cement fill, usually between joists or horizontal beams at their supports; provides increased fire resistance.

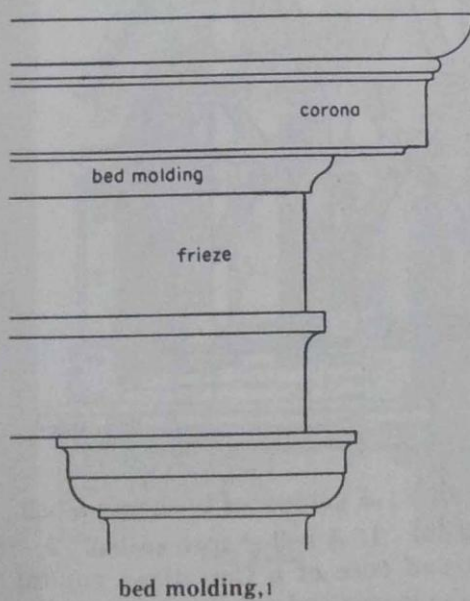
beam iron Same as beam anchor.

beaumontage A resin, beeswax, and shellac mixture used for filling small holes or cracks in wood or metal.

Beaux Arts architecture Historical and eclectic design on a monumental scale, as taught at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in the 19th cent.

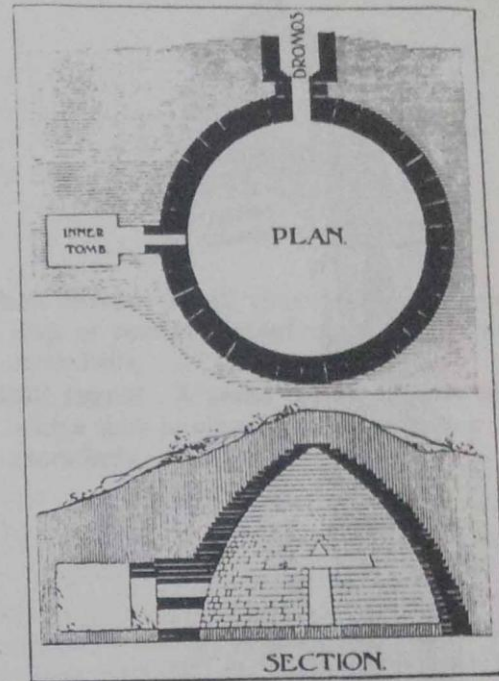
bed chamber An apartment or chamber intended for a bed, or for sleeping and resting.

bed molding 1. A molding of the cornice of an entablature situated beneath the corona and immediately above the frieze. 2. The lowest member of a band of moldings. 3. Any molding under a projection, as between eaves and sidewalls.



bed place In a Dutch Colonial house, an alcove into which a bed is built.

beehive tomb, tholos tomb A monumental underground tomb in the form of a beehive, used in the Mycenaean period.



Beehive Tomb of Atreus at Mycenae (1325 B.C.)

bee house see apiary.

beggin, begging 1. A dwelling of larger size than a cottage. 2. In the north of England and in Scotland, a house; esp. applied to a hut covered with mud or turf.

beit See bayt.

beit hilani 1. In northern Syria, a type of palace in the first millennium B.C. having a forward section with two large transverse rooms, a portico with one to three columns, and a throne room. 2. In ancient Assyrian architecture, the pillared portico of a *beit hilani*, 1.

beki A stone slab between the *chapra* and *amalak* of a Hindu temple.

belection See bolection molding.

Belfast roof A bowstring roof.

Belfast truss A bowstring truss, for large spans, which is constructed entirely of timber components; the upper member is bent, and the lower member is horizontal.

canvas wall

canopy of honor Same as *celure*.

cant 1. A salient corner. 2. A line or surface angled in relation to another, as a sloped wall.

cant bay A bay erected on a plan of canted outline.

cant-bay window A cant window.

canted Having a cant, 2; said of a wall, etc.

canted molding A wood raking molding.

canterius Same as *cantherius*.

cantharus A fountain or basin in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church.

cantherius The principal rafter in an ancient wooden roof.

cantilever 1. A projecting bracket used for carrying the cornice or extended eaves of a building. 2. A beam, girder, truss, or other structural member which projects beyond its supporting wall or column.

cant molding A square or rectangular molding with the outside face beveled.

canton A corner of a building decorated with a projecting masonry course, a pilaster, or similar feature.

cantoned 1. Ornamented at the corners with projecting pilasters. 2. Descriptive of a building which is decorated at the corners with columns, pilasters, rusticated quoins, etc., projecting from the face of the building.

cantoned pier Same as *pilier cantonné*.

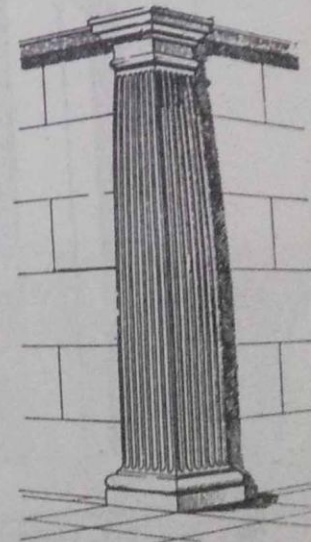
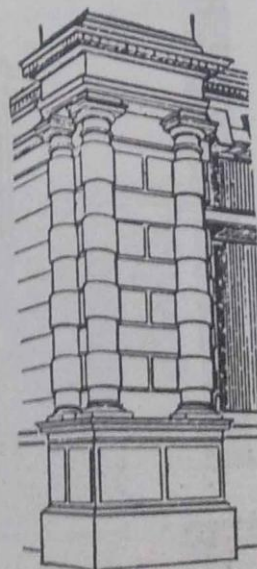
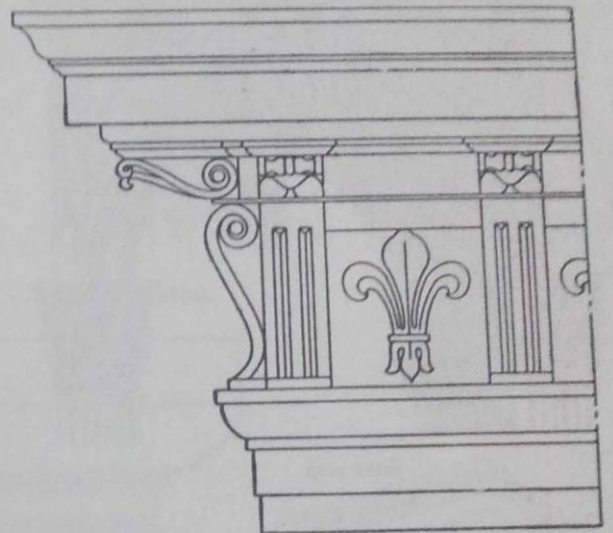
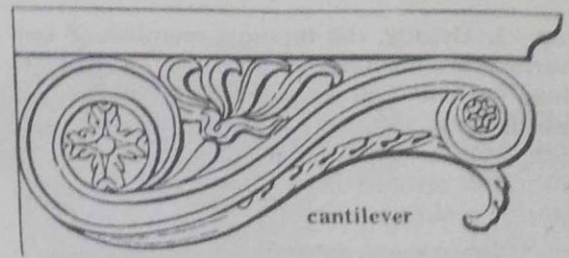
cantoria A church choir gallery.

cantoris Of or belonging to the cantor or precentor, as the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north as one faces the altar (as opposed to the *decani* side).

cant wall A wall canted on plan.

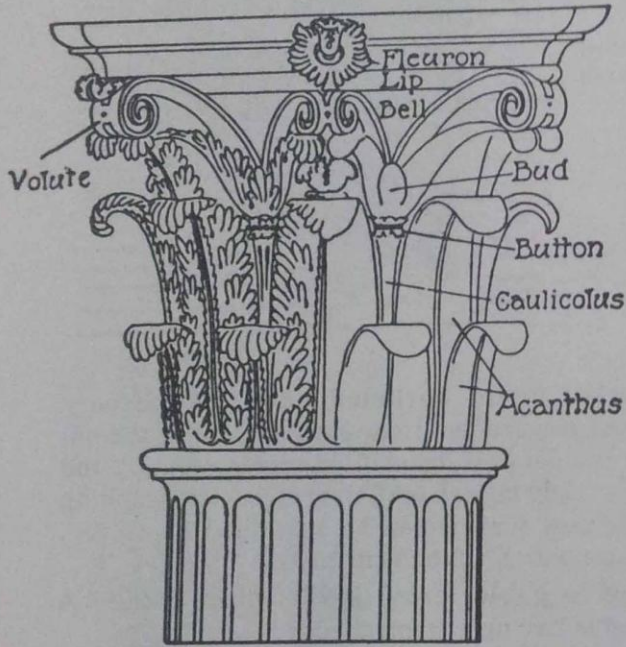
cant window A bay window erected on a plan of canted outline; the sides are not at right angles to the wall.

canvas wall A plastered wall to which a layer of canvas has been applied to serve as a base for wallpaper.

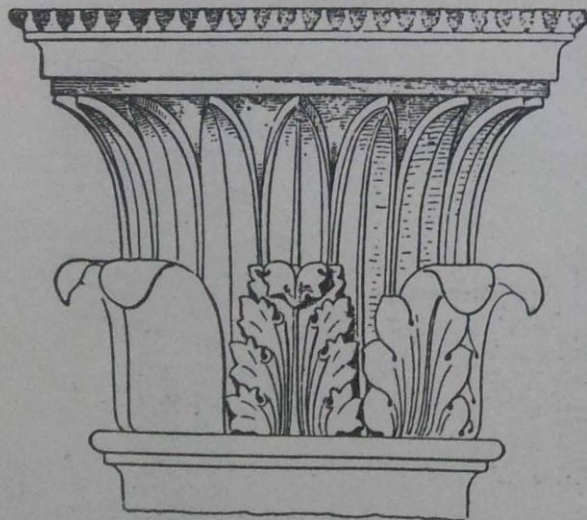


Corinthian

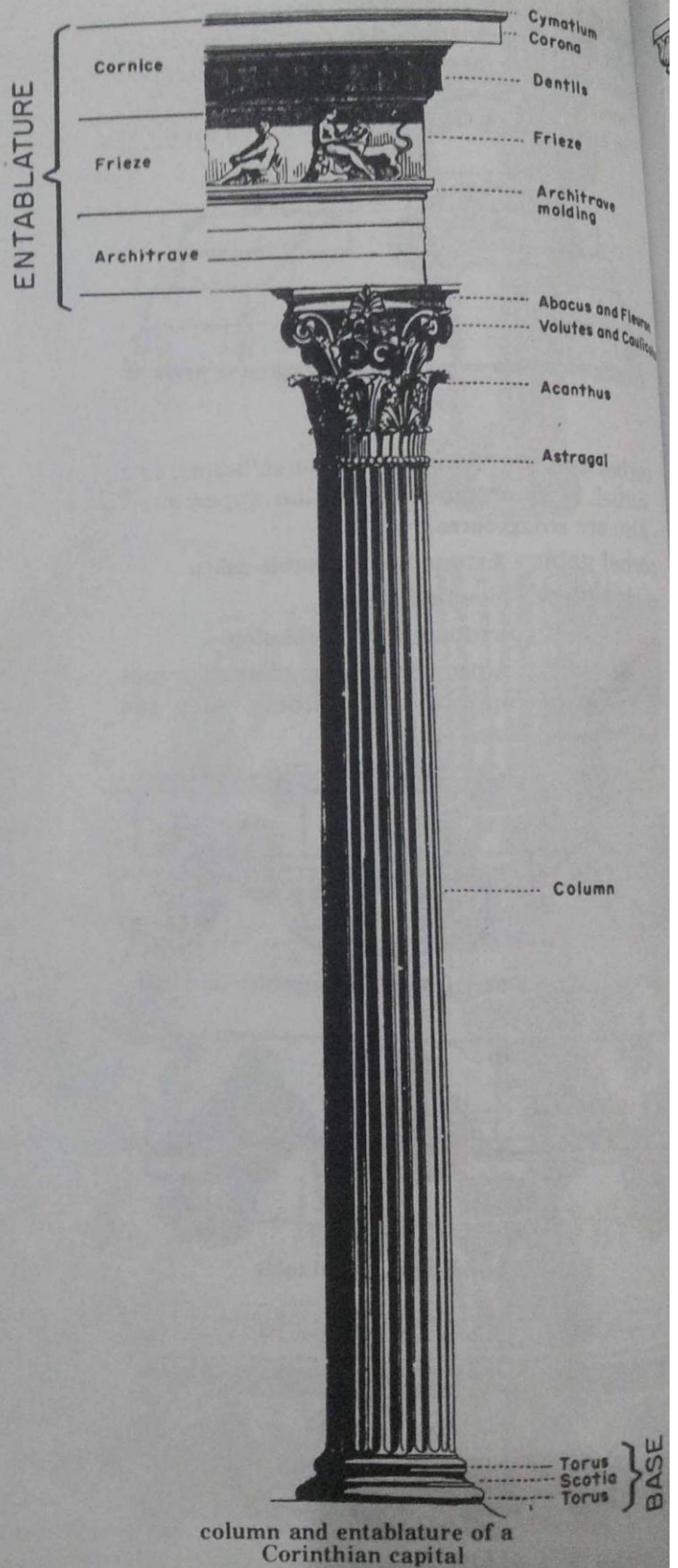
Corinthian, Corinthian order The slenderest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized by a bell-shaped capital with volutes and two rows of acanthus leaves, and with an elaborate cornice. Much used by the Romans for its showiness. Also see order.



Roman Corinthian capital



early form of Greek Corinthian capital

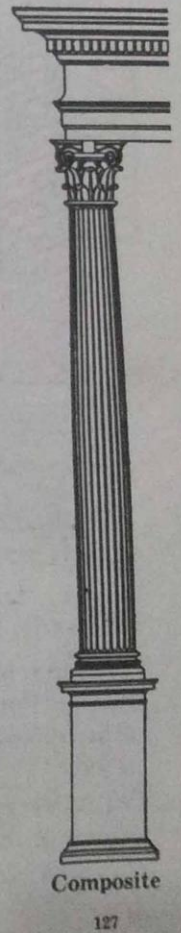
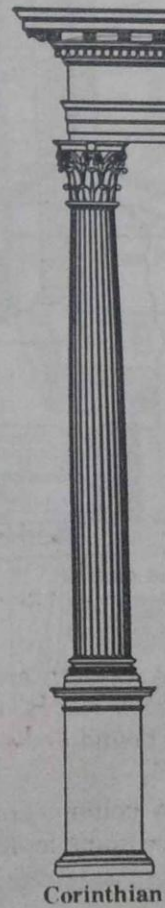
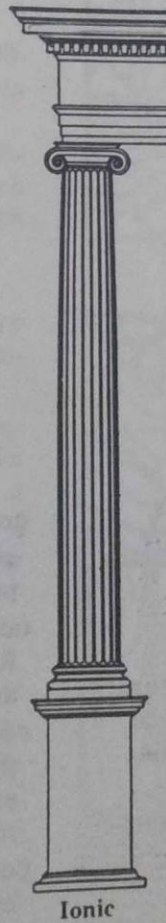
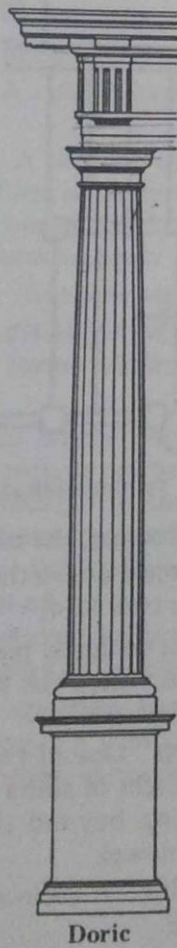
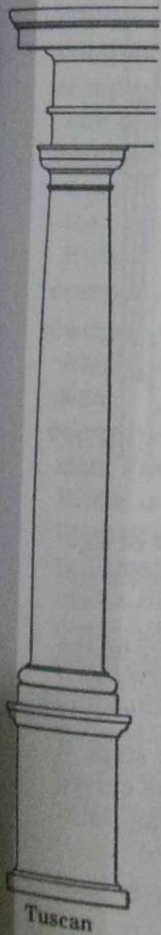
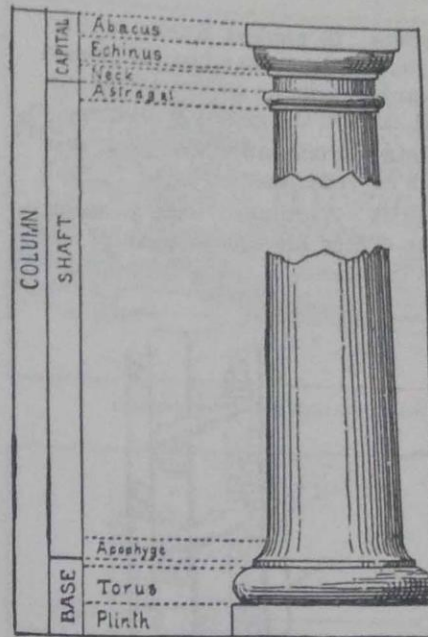


column and entablature of a Corinthian capital

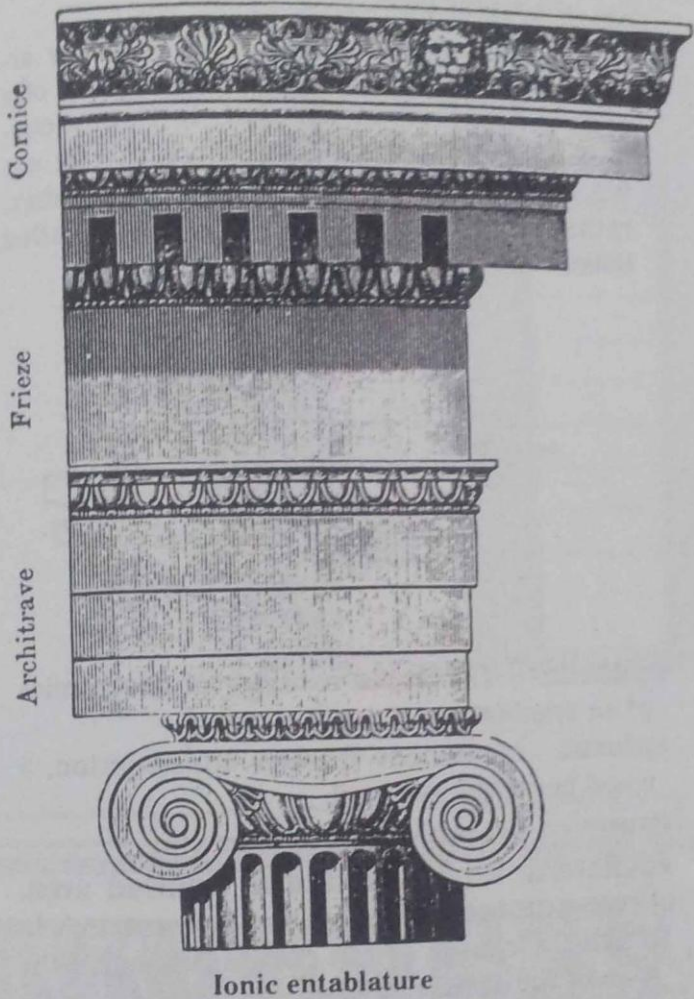
column

column 1. In structures, a relatively long, slender structural compression member such as a post, pillar, or strut; usually vertical, supporting a load which acts in (or near) the direction of its longitudinal axis. 2. In classical architecture, a cylindrical support consisting of a base (except in Greek Doric), shaft, and capital; either monolithic or built up of drums the full diameter of the shaft. 3. A pillar standing alone as a monument.

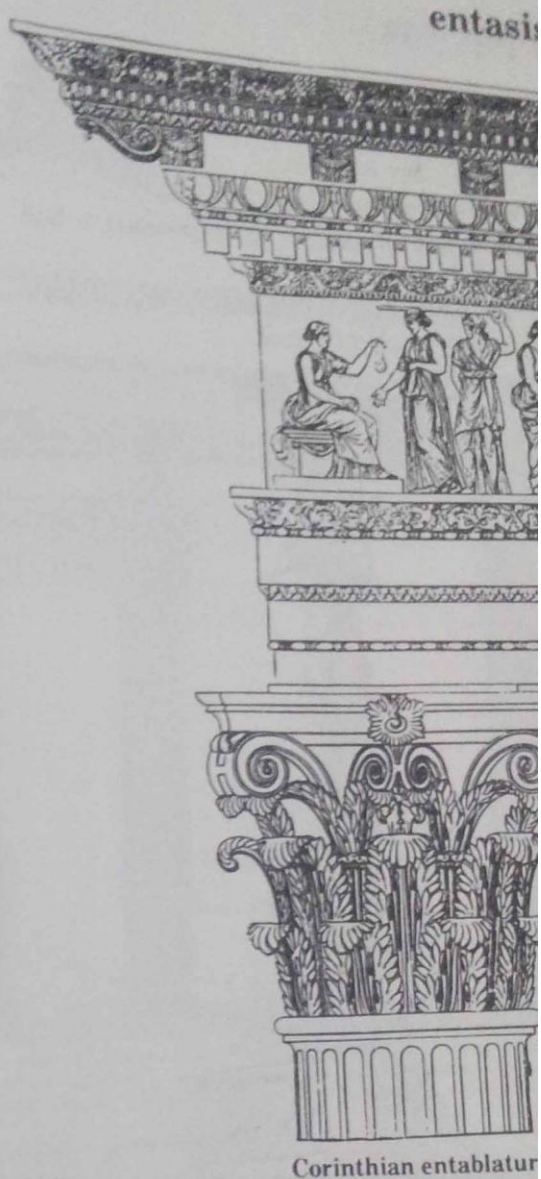
Tuscan order column, illustrating terms applied to its various parts



entablature 1. In classical architecture, the elaborated beam member carried by the columns, horizontally divided into architrave (below), frieze, and cornice (above). The proportions and detailing are different for each order, and strictly prescribed. 2. A similar feature as the crown of a wall.

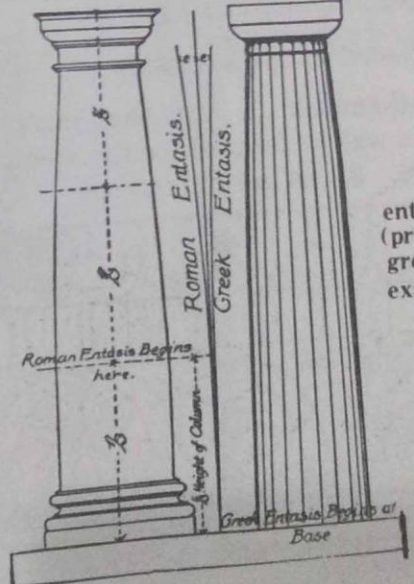


Ionic entablature



Corinthian entablature

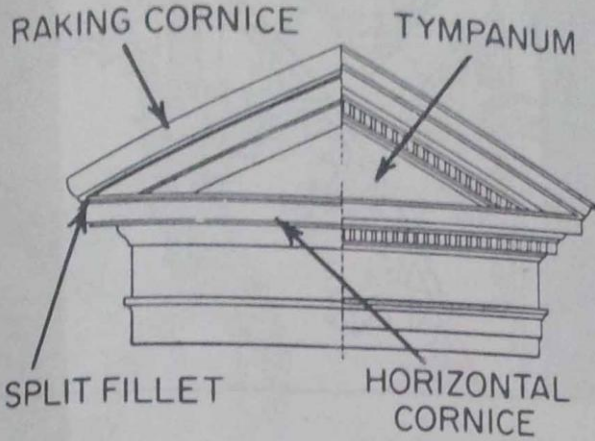
entablement 1. The platform which is above the dado in a pedestal. 2. An entablature.
entail 1. Engraved or carved work. 2. Intaglio; inlay.
entasis The intentional slight convex curving of the vertical profile of a tapered column; used to overcome the optical illusion of concavity that characterizes straight-sided columns.



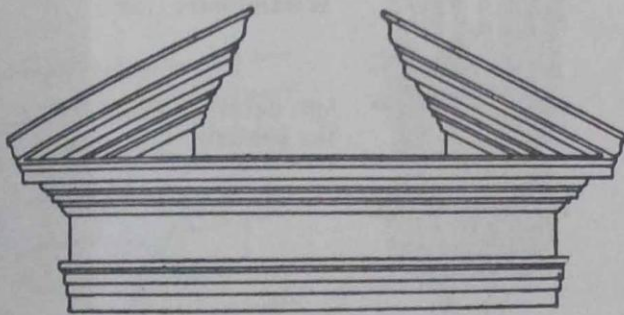
entasis (proportio greatly exaggera

pede window In a church, a window oriented with respect to a larger one so as to symbolize one of the feet of Christ.

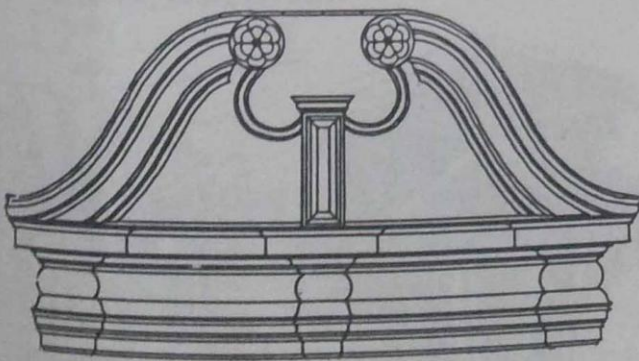
pediment 1. In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice, often filled with sculpture. Also called a **fronton** when used to crown a subordinate feature, as a window. 2. In later work, a surface used ornamentally over doors or windows; usually triangular but may be curved.



pediment terminology



broken pediment



broken scroll pediment

pediment arch A miter arch.

pegma

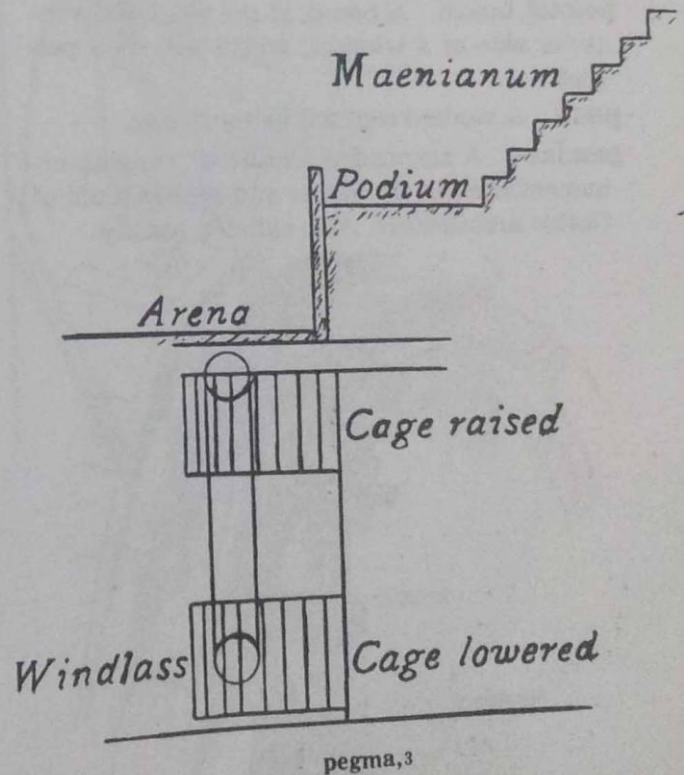
peel, pele In northern England and Scotland in the Middle Ages, a small, emergency defense structure, generally a low, fortified tower, usable as a dwelling place.

peel tower Same as peel.



peel

pegma 1. In ancient construction, anything made of boards joined together. 2. A machine used in ancient amphitheatres to produce a sudden change of scene. 3. A lift by which cages for wild animals could be raised from the substructure of an arena (where they were housed) to the grade level of the arena.



pegma, 3