Our people

Sara Miller McCune

Founder

Sara Miller McCune is the founder of Sage, with subsidiary companies and sales offices in Los Angeles, Washington D.C., London, India, East Asia, Melbourne, and Latin America. In 2021, McCune signed over her voting shares and control of the company to the independent Sage-SMM Trust. This marked an irrevocable step towards her long-standing estate plan goal of ensuring Sage remains an independent company focused on its mission to build bridges to knowledge through educational and research publishing.

McCune is also co-founder and president of the McCune Foundation, based in Ventura, California, which supports productive change through building social capital in two counties on California's Central Coast. She is currently a member of the Social Science Research Council's board of directors and is a past chair of their Visiting Committee. Previously, she was a long-serving member of the board of directors of both the American Academy of Political and Social Science and Stanford’s Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

McCune is a graduate of Queens College and the recipient of honorary doctorates from Queens College (CUNY), University of Sussex, University of Bath, and California State University Channel Islands. She has also been recognized as an honorary alumna of the University of California, Santa Barbara; an honorary Fellow at Cardiff University and Pembroke College, Oxford; and is a recipient of the prestigious London Book Fair Lifetime Achievement Award. McCune is a member of the American Philosophical Society (founded by Benjamin
Franklin). In May 2021 McCune was honored at the 30th Annual One To World Fulbright Awards Dinner.

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The Concept of Tent as a Temporary Architecture in the Millennium Era

Rudy Trisno¹, Denny Husin¹, Fermanto Lianto¹, and Christiana Erika Hartoyo²

Abstract
The phenomenon of temporary architecture in contemporary urban and rural areas occurs due to permanent space limitations in accommodating dynamic environments. One of the temporary architectures that offer high flexibility is the tent. Despite often being underestimated or not entirely accepted as architecture, its adaptability has opened up opportunities for a new idea of elasticity and plasticity in this contemporary era. This research searches to question the stagnant paradigm by reinvestigating its temporal character. History- and theory-based bibliography methods are used to stimulate the informal meaning of the tent. The result is the concept actualization of contemporary tent architecture. The findings are a different perspective of nomadism, the tent’s simple concept, and a multi-dimensional tent’s scale. The novelty of the research is the new meaning of tents as a type of contemporary informal architecture.

Keywords
architecture, concept, meaning, temporary, tent

Introduction
The rise of temporal architecture amid urban and modern settings has become one of the most trending phenomena (Budiasa et al., 2019). Temporal architecture does not only exist in the formal situation (Riani et al., 2021) but also the everyday urban environment (Alatorre, 2016) (Figure 1). Despite the prejudice from common misunderstanding regarding its architecture concept (Rudofsky, 1964), it is a common idea that temporal architecture, as another form of informal architecture, serves side by side with formal architecture (Speer, 2014). Whether to address commercial purposes or to assist the problem of poverty (Solensten & Willits, 2019), temporality has contributed to adaptable, adjustable, and ever-changing accommodation (Hilleberg, 2021), which may be hardly provided by permanent architecture (Maden, 2019). From formal usage of the ceremonial event to informal street vendor (Pratiwi et al., 2018), the flexibility and fluidity of a tent have been providing perpetual and mobile structure in this contemporary environment (Seliari et al., 2021). Reciprocally, most trendy pop-up stores, emergency shelters (Ashmore,
2004), and COVID protection (Recker & Gross, 2020) have proven the function of the tent as a variant of temporality in this new era (Tost, 2015). Yet, even though the idea may represent primordial expression, the perception of tent space has been gradually changing in the entire world of architecture (Rudofsky, 1964). Thus, this research aims to actualize the tent concept in this Millennium.

**Material and Methods**

**Theoretical Approach**

The prototype of tent architecture began with the relationship logic between a pole and a plane (Bonnemaison, 1985). In the early days, using a sole vertical wood as the structure and a span of leather as a cover was good enough to construct a primitive tent (Trisno et al., 2019). The pole is a column, the tent structure, while the cover acts as the building envelope’s surface (Charleson, 2015). The aim was to create an interior space, entire isolation from the outer world (Caan, 2011). Its interior space is created from a collection of natural items, whether shell, stone, wool, colored, shaped, or modified, to represent a comfortable contrast to its external environment (Ayakta & Ozek, 2018). A tent is used to offer an isolated, remoted, and enclosed space, a soft space that represents a shelter (Center, 2017) but hardly offers proper protection. A compilation of tents creates a new arrangement, a constellation of space that provides a buffer in the form of fluid composition. Since then, a collective tent had provided a different form of defense (Allweil, 2016) before gates or fences were added later (Figure 2).

Despite vary, unlike the cave and the hut, the tent was created to provide a flexible space (Charleson, 2015). Since its beginning, it has been movable, adjustable, and portable, containing minimum structure and elastic surface. A tent was always designed for accommodating movement (Maden, 2019), transformation, and adventure (Ikhwans Hartono, 2021). Its architectural detail and tectonic have always been planned to anticipate changes and adaptation. It may be carried with a horse, human, cart, or vehicle when folded.

Furthermore, depending on the climate or season, it can be altered and modified. The tent was not intended to create a permanent space (Ayakta & Ozek, 2018) or resistance but to accommodate the temporary movement and mobility of nomad society. That is why its configuration’s location, orientation, and the position may not always be the same. Despite the lack of

**Figure 1.** Inside Out Tent Pop-Up Store in Oklahoma: A Sample of Utilization of the Contemporary Tents.

permanency, this creates an ever-changing order, organization, and arrangement of the collective space (Ashmore, 2004), offering various possibilities of grouping and structuring that are natural and developed in society (Sargent, 2012).

While history suggests the tent as a different kind of architecture created by a specific society, the acceptance of the tent as a type of structure is undeniable. The tent is a flexible architecture produced by a nomadic or pastoral lifestyle (Rudofsky, 1964). With a community without fixed habitation and regularly moving from one to the other area, the itinerant population must be able to adapt their house according to the new location. This includes how the space can be packed and delivered to another location, adapted for climate or season depending on the circumstances (Trisno et al., 2019). Home may not refer to a fixed point or an address; it could be terrain or area in nomadism (Cowan, 2002). The idea of space may not be limited by a border or wall but by familiar territory or the organic pattern of its movement (Rudofsky, 1964) (Figure 3). The interpretation of the idea of space in a nomadic society unquestionably includes the surroundings while the tent acts as a center to restore.

Although a tent refers to a particular type of space, the nomad activity was not always confined by its building envelope. It feasibly includes the external area as an alternative space, organized depending on the orientation, the nearby gesture, and the perimeter of a topography (Cowan, 2002). This is where the meaning and interpretation can be developed even further. Even though a tent was initially intended to enclose sleeping and resting, most productive activities are generally conducted in the open air. This indicates that, theoretically, the traditional tent provides intimate and private space while familiar yet communal areas are outdoor (Tost, 2015). The kitchen may be set outdoors; the living room can be located outward, while the bathroom and

**Figure 2.** Blackfoot Teepees, Glacier National Park 1933: A Form of A Native American Tent Collective Configuration.  
toilet are generally tapped from surrounding water sources or remote areas. The tent can be interpreted as a core, a central, a middle, a focal, a point of convergence, or even a median space (Robinson, 2013-2014), but never be the prime program of the nomadic. Mobile activity has always been located outside the area where the tent is situated, folded, pleated, gathered, and oriented into the terrain (Hilleberg, 2021).

The above idea is also carried in developing and using the modern tent in the Millennium Era. With a label of global nomad, perpetual traveler, the nomadic project, third culture kid, digital nomad, and neo-nomadism, Millennials as the dominant customers and users suggest having more traveling and mobile jobs. In contrast, tents are often utilized as an architectural instrument to provide an immediate space for their adventure (Tost, 2015). Tent, in this sense, has transformed its function into an apparatus, an appliance, and an aid for providing an instant room (Nagy & Gaspar, 2015). In this sense, a tent serves as an accommodation yet expands space, a boundary of a private, personal or intimate space in the outdoor area (Budiasa et al., 2019) except inhabitation (Ayakta & Ozek, 2018). The tent for Millennials may not be a mere space for sleeping but likely an express room for working, advertising, marketing, collaborating, and self-proclaiming despite probably the temporality of a domicile (Mills & Mitchell, 2009) (Figure 4). Freedom is possibly why a millennial is considered at liberty, independent, and productive.

Tents provide easiness and comfort; the most recent tents are designed with a lighter, sturdier, and more elastic material (Ikhwans Hartono, 2021). This means modern tents are intended to be easy to carry and comply with a traveling requirements. Is this tent fits the size of a cabin, a baggage allowance, or even travel rules (Sobolewski & Jania, 2015)? Grew up in the internet age and being dominated by digital narratives are some of the reasons to incorporate the Millennial lifestyle demands for considering entitlement and narcissism. A form of space defines class, status, and achievement, including the type of tent and its setting (Alatorre, 2106). A tent may be connected to social media and digital devices from a particular environment, storing, charging, and networking while connecting to other parts of the world. It defines the concept of the tent to be more fluid, pliable, and malleable, like a responsive second skin of its user (Maden, 2019). Tents

Figure 3. The Concept of Primitive Nomad Itinerary Shows Territorial Activities Represented by Planes Rather Than Points or Lines.
are now easily converted to be a bag, an accessory, and coats, as fashionable enough to represent a character (Uddin, 2006), while ongoing investigation to be an intelligent device that quickly connected to a digital world as the future space (Maden, 2019).

**Method of Study**

The method of the research is a combination of historical and theoretical bibliography. Although the last 5 years’ publications would be the core of the reflection, the investigation sums up the overall idea of the tent transformation in the previous two decades as a contrast to a primordial retrospective. While the historical research focuses on comparing the primordial concept to the contemporary tent, the theoretical research emerges on the potential pattern idea, evolution (Agudin, 1995), and tendency toward a new interpretation of tent architecture (Pieczara, 2019). The method aims to understand two contrast poles between the primitive idea of the tent as the prototype and today’s tent as an archetype by highlighting a theoretical pattern (Margoshvili, 2019). Hence, the hidden concept can be revealed, and the future concept of the tent can be predicted, giving the tent a new meaning in this contemporary environment (Agudin, 1995).

Based on this theoretical study, the research methods are as follows:

1. The History of Tent.
2. The Search for Meaning and New Interpretation.
3. The Concept of Tent in the Millennium Era.

**Result and Discussion**

**The History of Tent**

Although the tent’s type, function, and model vary, some patterns remain the same. According to historical investigation, the flexibility and portability of a tent are intended to accommodate...
nomadic activity and act as a place for resting and sleeping. In contrast, the main activity is located outdoors. The tent serves as a shelter, isolation for private space rather than protection. The structure provides dimension to the idea of the tent as a space. The flexibility and adjustability detail support the possibility of tent structure transforming, whether to shrink or expand. The structural system gives the tent a three-dimensional shape while also providing the ability to combine, join, and enlarge; thus, the new multi-dimensionality of the marquee architecture can be implemented properly. The structure offers the precise location of points of the temporary construction. Whether sturdy or elastic, the structure displays the geometrical dimension of the tent but never the scale of the overall nomadic activity. The surface constitutes the scale. Whether by the building envelope or the plane where people’s footprints stretch over a topography.

The ethnography of the tents used from the past until now follows the same pattern. Although there are changes in principle, it is not much different; this can be seen in the ethnography of tents from old tents to the present Figures 5, 6, and 7).

If the red thread is drawn ethnographically, the tent does not change much, but there is a change in the material adapted to the conditions at the time the tent was in existence. However, the functions and models vary, but technologically, the structure remains the same.

The Search for Meaning and New Interpretation

Theoretically, the tent may be perceived as nonarchitecture by nonnomadic society, but it is the opposite perspective conceived by perpetual inhabitants. The nomadic community sees the tent as their true home, as it rarely stays for an extended period at a specific point. A house should be mobile and portable because itinerant tends to move from one to another, always meandering in the same area. Suppose non-nomad society perceives physical boundaries as their territory. In that case, the organic pattern of nomadic movement is not physically symbolized by the structure, regardless of illustrated by points and lines of their itinerary. The nomadic design denotes a system of connections between points to create a plane as the boundary of their movement.

A specific surface on a particular terrain, regardless of the absence of fences or walls. This movement illustrates similar motion over time despite elastic and plastic suggesting the same
The landscape function changes seasonally because of the climate, where the same tendency shows in the flexibility of the fabric. The surface is versatile, multipurpose, many-sided, and possibly be recolored, stretched, converted, and patched to create a different scale and interpretation: camouflage. The envelope plays a flowy cover, layer, and screen while counterbalancing the stiffness of the barren structure, as tested in the experimentation (Figure 8). The scale must be represented by the plane, and the proportions are never limited by tensile strain but rather the actual movement on a stable landscape over time.

The Concept of Tent in the Millennium Era

The contemporary tent’s concept recommends a new reading of the nomadic lifestyle based on a retrospective of a primordial nomad. The neo-nomad extends the potential of physic and function based on its historical narrative, suggesting a shrinking and enlarging dimension of its structure while synchronizing with its program. This itinerant community is changing the perspective of the nomadic lifestyle by redefining the traveling activity as a job and self-proclaiming. The scale of the itinerary is changing, while mobility is speeding up. This affects the preference of accommodation type, including the tent as their adventure’s must-have instrument. The tent becomes handier, attached to the body, and even doubly fashionable. The multipurpose tent has blurred the idea of traditional space represented by fixed function as a product. To provide the requirement of a digital nomad, a new generation of computer-generated “tent architecture” should be
investigated toward more electric, voltaic, photoelectric, and thermionic. It should be developed by inserting fiber, solar panels, and electronic-based intervention, preparing the readiness for connecting to the virtual world. Shortly, the advancement may contribute toward a flexible mobile pod, a new innovative hybrid temporary architecture.

History suggests the tent as the most effective and efficient type of architecture for itinerant society; narratively, it offers the eminent differentiation between the tent and other kinds of structure. To support mobile activity, the temporality of the tent structure provides elasticity and plasticity that creates flexibility. The structure’s portability and adaptability may not be effectively executed without the support of the correct detail and material. It is responsible for holding the overall parameter represented by the dimension of a tent. However, theoretically, the tent remains the same; it is a shaped plane surface that holds by a kind of structure. While the structure provides actual points, the surface holds their relationship. It dictates the orientation, position, and composition of the actual physic of a tent while providing a sense of dimension and extending space variables. This is where the tent envelope establishes a new scale by modifying, joining, and functioning the total gesture in the actual setting, as expressed in the below architectural collage (Figure 9). Despite this significantly, the neo-nomadic generation established a new extended genre in the Millennium era. Global, digital, and perpetual travelers recommend the possibility of inventing a different kind of tent that connects the world. This is where social networking in
the digital world influences the tent architecture toward the readiness to embrace a new virtual world. Hence, the tent concept as a temporary architecture in the Millennium Era should be a temporary room in the real world, providing a high-tech setting connecting and extending the actual to the infinite world.

Conclusion

Historically speaking, the narrative of tent architecture lies in the structure. It shows the precise points like itinerary illustrates location and sequence. The story goes from the nomadic requirement to specific adaptations representing the space dimension. Theoretical investigation refers to the tent as a different architecture because of its typological character. Unlike permanent or formal structures limited by concrete and steady material, tent visually features loose and flexible materials that become steady over time, as shown by their territorial activity. Dominated primitively by its surfaces like leather, skin, leaves, a textile reinforced by a flexible structure like branch, rattan, and planks. This sets a perspective of distinct architectural features and is still carried by today’s tent. Despite the difficulties of embracing it as truly “architecture,” considering the utilization and versatile tent in primordial, traditional, or contemporary society, the tent is still relevant and undeniably included as a must-have temporary accommodation for neo-nomad society. Hence, it is a type of architecture regardless of the difference from formal architecture. It set a greater perspective of its potency; the tent has been successfully playing a role as an immediate space in various environments, giving freedom for personal and collective to set a boundary, although temporary. This type of architecture has presented an idea of informality in both urban and rural areas by establishing a series of physical and direct connections to other parts of the surrounding world.

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**Scope**

Space and Culture is an interdisciplinary journal that fosters the publication of reflections on a wide range of socio-spatial arenas such as the home, the built environment, architecture, urbanism, and geopolitics. It covers Sociology, in particular, Qualitative Sociology and Contemporary Ethnography; Communications, in particular, Media Studies and the Internet; Cultural Studies; Urban Studies; Urban and human Geography; Architecture; Anthropology; and Consumer Research. Articles on the application of contemporary theoretical debates in cultural studies, discourse analysis, virtual identities, virtual citizenship, migrant and diasporic identities, and case studies are encouraged.

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