

BORDER BOUNDARY
DEFINING HOUSE & HOME: THRESHOLD
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Defining House & Home: Border, Boundary and Threshold

Introduction

In this dissertation, the understanding of words would be one of the main topics under discussion. There are confusions with words like border, boundary, and threshold since all the three words cover an area in the same topic, the meeting point of two different object, materials, and philosophies. All of words can be found in the dictionary but when you take a look of everyday life and the application of them, they actually do not make anything clearer than before. Hence, there are overlaps and questions about the usage of the words and where does that fine line of changing from one word to the other take place in between the words.

In this writing the firstly (Chapter 1) the understanding of these words (border, boundary, and threshold) would be discussed. The word Border by the people of everyday life would group it more as a political form of division, since when natives leave their country and go to the other one (even for a holiday) then there is the phrase 'you are crossing the border'. Dell Upton suggested in 'Architecture in Everyday Life' that borders "are facts"¹; the Oxford dictionary said that " a line between two countries" (which would be a political way of phrasing it) but as well it says "a line along the edge of something"²; and as Hank van Houtum said in the book 'Bordering Spaces' "a barbed wired fence, a wall, a door, a gate, a river, a line in the sand or on a map are striking and well-known configurations of borders as visual objects"³. Secondly, the word Boundary would come up which was described by Dell Upton as they "are normally permeable and imprecise; they divide only to the extent that they are allowed to"⁴ (which contradict with his idea of borders); the Oxford dictionary says "a line between two places"⁵ while by Hank van Houtum there is not even a mention of it since in the book 'Bordering Spaces' there are no separations between border and boundary. Thirdly, the word Threshold would be discussed the same way and the connection between the words as well as the way they can easily mix up. Since, until one author says that Borders are "a line between two countries" the other one says that it can be a door or window, which would be by other a boundary. In addition, there is the question of, if a door is a border then when you open it and go through it, the meaning of the space changes. When someone enters your house, do they cross the border? If they do then do they cross the border when they cross your personal space? Do you feel robbed and naked when a stranger enters your house, do you feel like someone crossed the border/boundaries? Does your personal space changes? So if you feel uncomfortable have you ever thought about homeless people? Do you know where their borders and boundaries start or what considered for them as home? In all of the chapters throughout this dissertation, these questions will try to be answered and turn these questions onto families' lives. there a border between parent and child, sisters and brothers, inside and outside, private and public?

¹ 'Architecture in Everyday Life' by Dell Upton, pg. 717 ,line 7 - 8

² Oxford Basic English Dictionary, pg. 33, under the word 'border'

³ 'Bordering Space' by Henk Van Houtum, Olivier Kramsch and Wolfgang Zierhofer, pg. 2, in 'Door and Windows, Shade and Light' paragraph

⁴ 'Architecture in Everyday Life' by Dell Upton, pg. 717, line 8 - 10

⁵ Oxford Basic English Dictionary, pg. 34, under the word 'boundery'

The next two chapters would be about the two main groups that all of these words (border, boundary and threshold) could be grouped into Physical and Psychological. Under Physical the wall of the house, a door, a window or the history of the Berlin Wall would stand. All of these can be touched and can feel it. Like when the neighbor comes over for a visit enters the front gate and then the door and be in the house by physically braking through the borders, boundaries and thresholds. This is the same when a robber enters the house and takes something of off the owner of the house. After robbery, the owner would not feel comfortable in their house for a while since their physical boundaries were broken and mistreated. The historical record of this is the Berlin Wall where a wall was built around a part of Berlin dividing families and friends. The rules and the border created by the wall was broken by the Berliners when the climbed over or dug holes under or tried any other type of escapes to do through the wall. While Psychological border, boundary or threshold would be the understanding of different nationality, language or the personal space. Under this, even when your mother went into your room and read into your diary could mean breaking a border or a boundary of your own personal life/space, since your secrets got out and you do not feel safe anymore by writing into your diary. Also this could be applied back into the story when the robber enter the house since he does not only break in physically but as well psychologically into the owners personal space, brain and life by poisoning it with the idea of never being safe. Another example would be the life of homeless, houseless people since these people either live on the street, in shelters, hostels or doing squading or 'sofa surfing'. All of this means that they have a personal space but only temporarily. There are a few of them who live underground and create their own homes and in a way society. They do know who lives where and what belongs to who but an out stander may not be able to tell that that spot, area or space belongs to someone or not. Hence, these out stander (who could be another home/houseless person or just a person wondering around) could break their personal space and put them into the same situation as the robber put the owner of the house by entering unlimitedly. To make both of the cases as understandable as possible in Chapter 2 and 3 there will be two cases chosen chapter specific (The Berlin Wall and a documentary called the Dark Days) and will be examining and understanding borders, boundaries and thresholds though them.

Chapter 1

Understanding Border, Boundary and Threshold

Border

Borders would be more seen as political divisions. These divisions could be the different continents, countries, counties, districts the same way as the Oxford dictionary phrases it “a line between two countries”⁶. This is agree by Dell Upton in ‘Architecture in Everyday Life’ since he says that borders “are facts”, this would indicate that it has been discussed and decided by others (politicians, society, nation or generations) that there are laws which if they get broken then it would mean that the person (robbers, parents, humans or animals) have done something which is not received by the law or ‘fact’. All of these would be a invisible division of space, society, nation and so on. Although, the division line cannot be seen only imagined, psychological but by the dictionary it is also said that it’s “a line along the edge of something” which indicates the opposite that it can be seen, it can turn into physical, since this would mean that the edge of the table is a border. Hank van Houtum agree with this theory in ‘Bordering Spaces’ since he indicates that “configuration of borders” are “visual objects”. If it is visual objects, then the division of counties and districts are not borders, which would mean that it is not political, as well as it can be just a wall of the house which could represent the border. Hank van Houtum does say in his book that the meaning of the word ‘border’ has changed over time, since back in time it has been “mobilized as a strategy among those wishing to destabilize bounded categories of class, race and gender in the service of a new cultural and spatial politics attuned to multiplicity and ‘difference’” into “spheres of social theoretical inquiry”. The problem with that theory is that thresholds are considered more as physical implications of divisions since threshold in a house is the point where the wall meets the ground and the way they are joint together. Hence, the connections and meeting points of different materials would rather be called thresholds then borders meaning that the plain wall could be a border, which could be crossed by climbing over it, or go through it but as soon as there is a door as a way of passing through than that door is the threshold of the wall.

Boundary

To understand and define the word Boundary is a difficult task since it is hardly seem different from borders. It may would be still seen political but in smaller circles/terms, an official way of understanding the rules of personal space, society, colony or language; as the Oxford dictionary would say “a line between two places”. This could more be applying onto social circles, neighborhoods, families or even on selfhoods. Each individual member of society has their own set of rules that either has been said or has to be understood straight away without a spoken word, more known as the bodily boundaries. Dell Upton has mentioned this already in his essay. He has organized it into five different groups; 1. “Ecological self”, 2. “Interpersonal self”, 3. “Private self-knowledge”, 4. “Extended self-knowledge or awareness of the self’s continuity”, and 5. “Conceptual self-knowledge”. To make it more clear, each group in a way a deeper layer of the selfhood. The “Ecological self”, implies onto the

⁶ Oxford Basic English Dictionary, pg. 33, under the word ‘border’

sensations of the action which is happening around you; the “Interpersonal self” is making you able to recognize people and read their expressions; the “Private self-knowledge” is what’s going on in your head/mind for example, your experiences, imagination, thoughts and ideas which is all to you and secret for the others. Then there are the last two deeper, inner circles, the “Extended self-knowledge or awareness of the self’s continuity” is your plans for the future same way as the knowledge of your history/background; finally, the “Conceptual self-knowledge” is the one which helps understanding ourselves knowing what we are capable of and believe in them. Pretty much all of this means that the bodily boundaries are the layers and the sources inside you depending on your history and your plans for future. All of these experiences, thoughts or (becoming) actions are affected by the environment which you live in, since something that you see on the street (two people kissing, kid running into his dad’s arm, speaker playing a song, the look of a house) can turn on memories or make plans or change your point of view. Hence, when a stubborn person changes his mind a boundary has been broken, the boundary of his stubbornness as well as any information received by the brain is another way of braking through since from the environment a data was transferred into another space, location, area that could be the brain. All of these happenings are taking place invisibly, hence the theory of neighborhood could be seen as the border between known/private space and the unknown/public space, which would become a boundary when you leave ‘your’ house and go on streets, which are unknown to ‘you’. This theory is supported by Pierre Mayol in the book ‘Practice of Everyday Life, Volume 2: Living and Cooking’ (Chp.1, pg 9.) “...a mastery of the social environment because, for the dweller, it is a known area of social space in which, to a greater or lesser degree he/she knows himself/herself to be recognized.... Area of public space in general in which little by little a private, particularized space insinuates itself as a result of the practical, everyday use of this space.” In addition, Henry Lefebvre supported the theory by introducing the neighborhood as “an entrance and exit between qualified space and a quantifies space” meaning that there is an invisible border pulled in-between the private and public, inside and outside.

Threshold

By this point most ways has been mentioned in the above two categories, hence what could possible threshold be? What could this word cover? The answer could be many different things which ways threshold could be understood. In the more general point of view (and mainly for designers and architects) this word would be representing an action of a settle, small, detailed exchange of spaces, materials all of this could be motional, theoretical or visible. By the Cambridge Advanced Dictionary the visible would be “the floor of an entrance to a building or room” and emotional would be “the level or point at which you start to experience something, or at which something starts to happen”. All of these are minor details but they have mayor importance, thresholds are the small things whose existence is important. Anita Berrizbeitia and Linda Pollak in the book ‘Inside Outside: Architecture and Landscape’ they provide a perfect way of explaining the importance of it: “The place where field meets forest is more important than either the field or the forest itself.” Because these small things are the ones, which make everything matter since the point where the wall meets the ground is really a big issue since otherwise the wall would not be able to stand, and the meeting point is called the threshold. Hence, when building a house the most attention is required by these joints and fixings (fitting the door into the wall = the threshold of the wall). There are many other people who tried to define the meaning of threshold; the psychologists define it “as the point at which a stimulus is of sufficient intensity to begin to produce an effect, as in ‘threshold of consciousness’ or ‘threshold of pain’”; the ecologists say it “values the edge between two ecosystems and the zone of highest exchange and diversity” but it can

be said many different ways but it is mainly “thresholds are where transformations begin, where exchange between unlikely things occur, and where identities are declared”. All of these thresholds were examined and discovered architecturally in houses, parks, museums for example; Kimbell Art Museum, where the west entrance is seen as the threshold, The Municipal Ocean Swimming Pool which has “multiple thresholds: between land and sea, constructed and natural, road and beach”, The Ville Cecilia has an “labyrinth-threshold...between outside and inside, social and natural, civic and intimate”. Although, the Ville Cecilia had a boundary wall, this was turned into thresholds by introducing a meaning to the wall and multiplication of them within the site.

To sum up, the words border, boundary or threshold cannot really be defined on its own and give a definite meaning to it. Although, all of the above writers, theorists tried to define it theoretically which in two cases (border and boundary) however, in all of the discussion there were two main topics, which were constantly occurring in all the three groups, the Physical and Psychological ways of looking at the words. In the next two chapters would like to extend the idea about these ways with the intention of clearer understanding of the words as well as work with the overlaps between Physical and Psychological. Therefore, would like to divide them into these two groups and talk about borders, boundaries and thresholds in more details by giving example from life studies, experiences, with understanding the already existent. In Chapter 2, the Physical will be discussed by understanding the terms in housing, building and braking in. While in Chapter 3 will talk about the Psychological borders, boundaries and thresholds through examining the home/houseless people’s lifestyle, the understanding of their way of defining a home and securing themselves, as well as understanding the human thinking and their brain. To support all of the theories interview with people from everyday life will be made as well as books will be given as references as it has already been done.

Chapter 2

Physical implication: The Berlin Wall

In this Chapter the concept of physical divisions will be discussed. Meaning, it would be the understanding what a wall, a door, a gate, the human skin would mean in the world. This would be done through comprehending the Berlin Wall's function in the society. This chapter will not try to cover the history of the Berlin Wall it will do so up to the point that it is required to understand the physical aspect of the border, boundary and threshold. Although, there will be a base history laid down so it will be clear where all have started off from.

Germany was divided up between the nations which led to the division of Berlin, since that is the capital of Germany and who ever owns that own the country, so it was separated into two sides East and West. Each side was supervised by different countries. The west side was supervised by the Federal Republic, which considered by France, United Kingdom and the U.S.A. The east side was the part of the U.S.S.R. Both of the sides were living a different lifestyle. As in the west side people had more freedom, they were wealthier and healthier. On the other side (East Berlin), people were uneducated, had no heating at the house, if they had one, and people were starving. This is how Russia wanted to punish Germany for what Hitler has done in the Second World War. Therefore, people were escaping from one side to the other or just out of Berlin; 3.5 million Germans have successfully left East Berlin. Hence, Berlin-blockade appeared which meant that on the 13. August 1961. at 1:05am on Grandenburg gate the wall was started to be built, and by early morning most of the streets were covered. This whole ended up in a 155 km long concrete wall, the rest was covered with metal fence and it was secured by observation towers, bunkers, dog runs, motor vehicle trenches, electric contact or signal fence and military roadways. The wall went through buildings and houses, which meant families separated and some people had no place to stay. The fence went around the whole West Berlin trying to cut all transformation routes from the federal republicans meaning there would be no food or gadget supply. This led to people still trying to escape by climbing over the wall jumping out of windows, go through the water building different vehicles, which meant the escape. Five thousand people successfully escaped and 136 deaths have been confirmed. The Wall came down on 9 November 1989. People did not know for sure whether they are allowed to cross the border or this was only a test and the soldiers will shoot them straight away as they come up to the gate. The order was not to shoot them so when the Berliners went to cross the border the soldiers put down their guns and allowed them to cross. This is how people were able to reunite with their families, relatives and friends.

From the rough history of the Berlin Wall, it is understandable how it was a physical division of human space. The Wall and the other barriers were seen and touchable therefore; they were physical appearance of a border, boundary and threshold. As it already has been discussed the Borders are "visual objects" and political divisions. The Berlin Wall is the perfect example for this since both of the features can be found since the wall itself is the visual object and the order for making it and there was a political reason to it, to separate East from West and later on to cut all the supplies from West Berlin so USSR will be able to take over the whole Berlin, which would mean taking over whole of Germany. The aspect of the Boundary comes into terms as well since when the Wall itself went through building and houses, the Berliners boundary of human space was broken because something unknown has come in and made a new wall for their home in a way a structure has broken into their homes. And as it

already has been said that the boundary is "...a mastery of the social environment because, for the dweller, it is a known area of social space in which, to a greater or lesser degree he/she knows himself/herself to be recognized.". People were physically divided from their loved ones that was a "fact" that could not be changes, which leads back to the understanding of borders. The question of threshold is answered when the wall was built since there is a point where the wall touches the ground and as well there are the layers of barriers added to the Berlin Blockade and those barriers meet with the ground as well. This idea is supported by the Cambridge Advanced Dictionary by saying that a threshold is "the floor of an entrance to a building or room" which could be applied to the Berlin Wall and its' barriers. In addition, another Threshold would be the barriers itself because the place in-between the different barriers are more important than either one of the barriers. Since there was a lot happening in-between them (dogs, wires, soldiers, bombs) which played a bigger role in keeping the people from crossing over rather than them being scared or the show of a big wall itself or just the simple idea of political roles. Also when a Berliner went up to the wall, it has become "the level or point at which you start to experience something, or at which something starts to happen" in this case they were shot. This structure has broken many 'rules' of boundary or border as well as many new ones were created. However, were they breaking a boundary or creating a threshold when the Berliners wrote messages and drew pictures onto the wall? To make the theory of the Berlin Wall clearer (and if all the three words are treated as one) lets break it down to three groups the Political, the Structural and the Social aspect of it.

First, let us look at the Political aspect. This wall was based on a leader who wanted to take control over Germany since he thought that it is time for pay back. Therefore, his view of point was to make Germany suffer but this idea clashed with the other leaders thinking this led to a production of a physical walls, which suppose to crush the leaders of the West Germany who owned West Berlin as well. As the barriers came alive, it was a forcing out of leaders and forcing a law onto people, which suppose to be accepted by them. Since there was this wall as well as the soldiers, which reminded them of the new rules. This is one way that the said words, laws or rules become visible objects. When the Berlin Wall came down the physical border came down and this meant that the political issues has cleared up and were solved.

Secondly, there is the tangible aspect to the wall since it is visible and touchable. Therefore, it can be climbed over as well. The rules of not crossing over was broken by quite a few Berliners who were really desperate to leave the East side of Berlin either to see their loved ones or just simply to escape from the life they had to live on the East side. There were many different ways to violate the structure for instance there were window, which opened up onto the Berlin Wall, which made it easier to climb over without any attention, Berliners built different types of vehicles which could hide people inside them or which could make you fly over the wall. That 5000 people who escaped into the other world has physically broken the law, which was forced up on them. By the braking down the Berlin Wall the barriers came down as well, therefore the structures which made it hard and scary to cross over lead to an open walkway between the East and the West side.

Thirdly, there is the Social aspect meaning the violation of personal space, which has been done by building the wall and making it go through houses and buildings. Each one of these flats was a home for someone and by making a wall go through it would be like someone braking into your house just worst. That wall was an unknown object within somewhere that was well known and this could affect the owner's life to a great extant since it could make it impossible to live in the space because of the way it separates up the flat (too small space to live in or no heating, water or gas on that side of the flat) or the whole flat got destroyed and the building itself could become unstable. This made people

houseless/homeless. This is another way of forcing people into a life, which they never wanted. Another social aspect would be the messages on the wall since many people wrote or drawn onto the Berlin Wall as either communicating with each other or just simply tell their opinion about the physical separation of Berlin. There have been no visual fences therefore that meant anyone could go up to the wall and write onto it did not surround the Wall. Although when this happened, they were shouted at, pushed away or shot down. There has been no physical border but there has been an imaginary border. This could be called the psychological one.

The psychological border of the Berlin Wall has been felt when the wall has broken into the personal space of Berliners since this has changed personal feelings, experiences and thoughts in a way it was a brake into personal mind since it has been a forced change in the routine of life. The psychological border has appeared in another way, which occurred after the breaking down of the Wall (at 1989). When the Berliners could reunite with their friends and family there has been a change in their personality in the matter of fact in their bodily boundaries more specifically in their private self-knowledge since the experiences and the thoughts about life has been changed to the different circumstances of life. Under this it's meant that either children did not remember their family members as well as people started to had different opinions about political views, nationality or life itself and they ended up having a big barrier between them which turned into a border or a boundary of the personal relationship itself. Braking up friends and families and making them distant with a forced lifestyle.

Chapter 3

Psychological implications: The Dark Days

In this Chapter, the psychological implication of division lines (Border, Boundary and Threshold) will be discussed, meaning the invisible borders of life (different societies, languages, lifestyles). Since there has been, there is and will be spaces, fields, areas and zones where there will be a clash of identities or lifestyles, which will be turned into an unsaid rule of a border, boundary of threshold. This could be by different gangs having a set of rules laid down which cannot be done or otherwise there will be a war starting. This topic will be argued by the usage of a documentary life done by Marc Singer called The Dark Days.

The Dark Days documentary is about the people living a special underground life under the New York railway tracks in America. This has been called as the 'Freedom Tunnel'. This tunnel has become a space of creating homes for homeless and a gallery of graffiti drawers. The documentary was based on the homeless people who were living down there after Mary Singer lived with them for several months. It has been produced in the year 2000. However, before we go into more details about the film the understanding of the term homeless, houseless. The two words mean two different things although again it is difficult to define it specifically. There are people owning a house but the amount of travelling takes them away from the house therefore they end up living in hotels or aircrafts rather than in their own houses. As it has been said by Jim Burklo in his article about houseless and homeless people "They have houses somewhere, but often they lack homes anywhere. The people sleeping under the tarps and plastic bags in the creek bed below them have homes, but lack houses...homeless people are more at home than the rest of us". Comparing to him there are many people living in this world homeless or houseless. Since houseless is already appearing when the house which you live in is not owned by you, it is owned by the bank, government or someone else on the other hand when you are homeless you have no place which is permanent or you could feel safe or you would be able to call home. In this documentary (The Dark Days) the people cannot be grouped into this since all of them has a spot which they call their own and their home. Hence, they have a place, a space, which they can call their own. Although how do they know which belongs to whom? What is called their own? Where does their personal space start if there are no walls or visible borders available?

Underground life comes with that the people have to live in darkness day and night time, therefore, there is not so many troubles happening down there since most of the people are too scared to go down there. Each person who moved down there has been forced out by the society in the real world or they had some kind of family problems, which caused them to move away or become whom they are. Hence, they started to build a life underground and they have created a small family with their own sets of rules. It is hard to find the place itself but they still need to find their own protection to be able to create their own 'world'. This is a world below another world. Each person down in the tunnel understands and knows each other's area and would never cross or mess with each other's stuffs. In a way, each of them started a new life where there would be no people or police messing with you. To make it more understandable how life starts her Greg said: "When I first came down, I'm scared that...not scared just lookin' at this god them place for shit. I said yeah and, oh and that time when I came down here just to get out of that club. As I looked around this shit I started noticing shit since I started building this shit man...and then this f*****' became like home." This shows as well that homeless people can find a way of finding their own home. A pile of cloths, a blanket, a cardboard or a

trolley can mean for them a home which by people from the everyday life would not consider as home. Therefore, when someone takes that cardboard, blanket, trolley away they are breaking a border of private space. This could be considered as someone breaking into your house just without the specified (physical) border of the personal/private space (walls, fences). These people underground are building a life from the things discarded, considered as “rubbish” or unused products of people from ‘above ground’. They do pre-empt each other and help each other. There are people (other homelesses) who come down here and start looking around what can they take from there without or with the knowledge of that that space belongs to someone and should not enter it. Hence, for protection couple of the people started to get a protection, build their own security by either getting a dog or putting a frying-pan onto a pencil which would be joint with a chair on the other side of the entry with a string so when someone walks into the string it gives out a sound alarming the owner that there is an unwanted person on their property. All of these ways are a visible representation of the entrance of a private space, meaning there is a threshold, a border, a boundary which is about to be crossed. Although, in the contest when there is a pile of rubbish and in front of it a dog is standing or you just trip over something people would not straight away assume that there is something under protection. Therefore, they would continue wondering around that space and by doing this they are breaking many invisible rules since they are breaking the bodily boundary of the private self-knowledge and a common rule which is alive in all the two worlds the breaking into an owned property which would change the persons feeling about their comfort zone within their own home. Also psychological divisions were done by Tito when he decided that he will not allow or welcome anyone in his ‘house’ who is doing crack and by the 8% of the population of the people down there who were doing crack so they do not have to face with the problems of their lives. This rule by Tito has been broken when Dee moved into his house and she was using crack before as well as she still did not want to quit. Also there has been a few arguments between them two since Tito liked to keep his house tidy but Dee kept leaving her stuff behind, unwashed and in the way. Hence, Tito threw her cup out and each of her stuff, which was not up to his rules. This is another two psychological borders, which has been broken since Tito has touched something that does not belong to him as well as Dee did not respect his house. The other boundary, which would exist in the above world but most of the homeless people do not have or they have blocked it away by not using that part of their brain would be the Conceptual self-knowledge. Since they do not believe or think about the future of their life because they do not really see any way out of their situation. This will have a turning point, when these people from the railway tunnel will be made to leave their home since to the danger, it comes with and they will be given a fresh start by living in a flat and giving them a job to have. After this point they start to think about their future and they start to make plans like Tito said at the end of the documentary: “To me it’s like never happened at all and it will never happen again ever, ever, ever, never, never ever will happen again. I will never go homeless again. That was like a nightmare you know, and I woked up out of it. I’m staying awake. I don’t want that shit, I don’t need it. I rather stay working and doing good. I don’t wanna be homeless no more.” This way all of them have built up an invisible boundary, which they did not have when they were homeless.

Under the railway treks Greg, Tommy, Dee, Ralph, Tito, Julio and more chose their own spot and start building their own house. They put roof, door, and window into the house and they need to keep on fixing it, which turned their private space into a physical border. All of them had their own monstrous built up and furnished from materials found on the street. Everyone believed that Tommy had the nicest house in the underground world. In addition, Tito’s rule about no crack in his house became a physical border when he painted on his house’s wall “No Crack”. There was a scene in the

film where Dee's house was burnt down by someone who did not belong to his or her society. At this point, a homeless became houseless as well. Hence, she had to ask Tito if she could stay around his house for a while. At the end of the documentary, all of the homeless who lived underground were asked to leave that place, which ended up that everyone of them had to pack their stuff move into a flat and destroy their homes underground. This point of the film is where it shows that the physical borders are coming down into a pile of rubble and the old borders, which were created by them, became real existing border in the world above.

To sum up, even though that there has been more psychological borders in the homeless lifestyle people living underground the same life do respect it and know what belongs to whom while others just threw it out and take it or move it which is for them normal but for the these people it becomes a violation of both house and home.

Conclusion

The question of borders, boundaries and threshold came to a point, which showed that the amount of theorist who could not fully succeed in finding a perfect definition for each term separately only on the theoretical side but they could not stand the test of life. It has not been able to be proven that it is working and existing in the same way as the theory says. This is one of the reasons why in the Chapter 1 for the subtitle Border and Boundary there has been no mention of building or architect or any images of the application of the words in real life since as soon as it should have been put into a contest it raises many questions. This would lead into misunderstanding and go back to the point where all of the three words can have an overlap. Therefore, the theory and the understanding of the words fall apart and gets confused again. This led to the solution of looking at two central categories that could make it easier to clarify the words or at least the application of division.

When it has been broken down into two different categories, Psychological and Physical it has become existent. The facts of a division can be more understandable by categorizing it into these two groups. This led to the next two Chapters looking into each group by choosing a more specific topic, which would make it easier to examine the complexity of the concept of the words. Therefore, in Chapter 2 the Berlin Wall was under discussion, which stated it, clear that there has been a visible division line with the appearance of the wall and the barriers. This structure was telling people what is allowed and what is not without question and the need of asking. It was a clear division line in the middle of Berlin separating friends and family. Obviously, there are always people who are breaking rules and it does not necessarily need to be a physical border or a structure it can be the law or any theoretical, psychological borders. In this case, it did happen since the Berliners climbed over the Berlin Wall making an escape to the other side so they will be able to see their family or even just have a better life. This has been a physical action, however, when the Wall came down the border have remained but in another way. It started to exist in relationships of people. Since everyone lived through the tragedy in a different way and this caused different experiences and sets of minds, which led people to arguments and misunderstandings. Later on, this brought a distance between these people and an invisible wall has risen setting up the two different sides again. This shows that there is no physical border, which would not cause a psychological border as well later on. In Chapter 3, the Dark Days, a documentary film about homeless people living underground, helping to understand the psychological group. Since in the life of homeless people there are no conventional, physical borders appearing or they are not seen as borders for the out standers. All of these homeless people find their home in different ways, for instance, a piece of cardboard, a blanket, a trolley or even by building their house out of materials thrown onto the streets. For people from the everyday life these would be items so they would not see that that is a home for someone so they would get rid of it, take it or use it as well not counting with the idea of ruining someone's home. In the documentary, there were examples of the lifestyle the homeless live and the changes from imaginary home into a physical home. It is a perfect way to see that the psychological border, boundary or threshold is as much important as the physical ones, since most of the actions, ideas, theories are effecting people and creating emotions, which could be leading to something bad. Hence, no matter what you call it border, boundary or threshold all of them are important to look after since this is what creates a different, divided, controlled or better world for life to take place in.