## TIME

ENERGY
G FORM
by
Martha Jane McInnis
B.S.A.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1980
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE
at the
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
JUNE 1982


Room 14-0551
77 Massachusetts Avenue

## DISCLAIMER OF QUALITY

Due to the condition of the original material, there are unavoidable flaws in this reproduction. We have made every effort possible to provide you with the best copy available. If you are dissatisfied with this product and find it unusable, please contact Document Services as soon as possible.

Thank you.

## The images contained in this document are of the best quality available.

Photos/Illustrations


31 pinyon Anatomy of Nature p. 25
32 walk, Zen Gardens, p92.
33 Natural arches., Rotsch Visual Collections, MIT.; porch, P. Nelson
34 Beinord entrance, M. McInnis
35 Spinout $8300 \times$ Magnifications
36 Great Wall
37 Contoured Fields
38 Cattle paths The Photography of Max Vavno $\quad 36$
39 Chinese Terraces KlassicheChinesische Batu fig. 30
40 Terraced section, Fractals, pl. 101.
41 Stairs D. Deism
42 Stairs M. Minis
43 Bridges, D. Nelson
44 Bridges, D. Nelson
is Chinese Archway
46 Blivet Building
4) Spiral Extension, M. Minis

48 Seashells, $\quad$, p. 45, p. 79.
49 Soda formations, GEO; Collectors Edition, p. 101.
50 Sunflower $\because x$ (ind as $P 47$
53 Konarak, The Architecture of ${ }^{2}$ ind $\mathrm{g}_{3}$
54 plan, wheel," intermediate Studies of the 186
55 Seven Chakras intermediate Studies of the Human Aura
56 figure "" pl. 10
57 Ourobouros, Man and his Symbols, 26.
58 Clay Engraving, Matrix of Man, fig. 32.

58 Mantra, Matrix of Man, fig. 70.
59 Twelve Brander, time dividers, Feuchtwang
50 Nine Stars, Fekchtwang
61 Foundation stone
62 Buddha, Museum of Fine Arts Collection, Boston
63 Stonehenge, plan, Jones, lnogo. p42, p58
64 Jaipur, Architecture without Archilects pl 117
65 Clock, Piazza San Marco P.
68 Borobudur Namikawa Banvi p. , p. .
69 Black Palace, D. Kelso
70 Cedar hate residence, Minneapolis, Mi Mcinnis
71 LiCe House, Stover, the Andathitecture of Frank (loyd
72 Garage Doors, The Photography of Max
73 Beach
74 Reflections on Water Terraces, D. Nelson
73 Hermaphrodite, Man and his Symbols, pl
16 Earth form, Fractals, pl. 216.
77 Salt Crystals $p$ 104. Towns $\$$ Buildings
78 zen Gardens, p87
19 Marble, $\quad$ pl3z
80 Sandstone
87 Nylon Magnification: $p 63$
$8 z \mathrm{Ch}$ lng An, Matrix of Man, fig. 159
84 Shrine, $M A$, $P$
85 Mount Menzanc, Form Function and Design, p. 85
86 Ruins, Ireland,M. Minnis

87 Mud

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p .38 . \\
& p 159 .
\end{aligned}
$$

ob Leaf
89 Waterfall, D. Nelson
90 Tree, DiNersm
al mosslaarden Div Netsmi
or Katsura D, Nelsen
93 Cycle, Feneintwang , p.3r,
94 Compas Fencitwang p,035.
95 Dunes, Rotsch
96 Rock Garaen, DiNelson
97 Marsh Rotsch
og Watar, Designing with Natuval Forms
99 elements, Feuchtuvang Theatrical Pindationsfof
100 elements and direct un Theatrical Fundationsfof Medicine 5
101 Mountarn, Form, Finctom and Design, il13
lor Stone, Anatomy of Natore, p. $2 r$.
103 Form Function and pesign , p.57.

105
106 Willow, M. Mcinnis
107 Reflectem D. Nelson
108 Volcano, GEO, p. 109
109 Life drawing I M. MCInnis
110 Light, M.M. Innis
1II Ireland, M.M I Iunis
112 Oyster Beds; D.Nelson

113 Moon, Rotsch
114 Canes Venatici Anatomy of Nature
117 Bubbles, waspsnest Designing with Natural Forms. p. $30, p 31$
118 Hong Kong, D. Nelson
119 仿出 near, fur: p49, p120
120 web Anatomy of Nature

$$
p 129
$$

121 Gaudi plastercast figures
122
123 \& Dragon of St. George, Gavdi' pills
124 Dragon of Ot. George, Manana Hes Symbols p 36.
irs Klee, Museum of Fine Arts Collection, Boston
126 BoatHouse, D. Nelson
127 Ceramic plans, drive Matrix of Man, fig 80
128 peking Form Function 4 Design p. 19
Tlai-Ho Then 1627 :
129 Toledo, Matrix of Man, +
130 No Vote Venice, Form, Function and Design $p 218$.
191 Lo She Fenchtwang
136 Manasar I Matrix of Man $p 78$

133 Cosmic Pillar, GEO, Ep-139.
135 Borobudur, BOROBODORE
136 Cashel, M. Me Tunis
137, Oratory. M.MoIanis
138. Victory Tower, $1: 2$

139 Surke; Eormal Strueture in Inclian Archetectore,
140 Machu Pichu, Archtecture withoot Architects 1 pl. 8.

141 Telc, Archifecture without Architects 976.
142 Times Square indische Baukunsk Islamicher Eeit
143 Square Labyrinth, Maukunsk Islamichér 2eit Man $\frac{\text { Mig }}{14}$ fig.
149 Mandala Painting: "fig 70.
145 oman, J, cortizar, Narrow spoonfui, P34,
146 figure Matrix of Man p.43.

Footnotes:
page 3 Camus, Notebook, p. 156 .
17
Grover, p,5r,
18
Harell, p.71.
19
Havell plo3
20 Havell proo

28 Sin, $\frac{C h^{\prime} i}{}, .^{14}$
29 , 1502 aki MA p. 33
33 Eliade, p,25,
34 Eliade, pl80.
程
40 Manclelbrot, p.104.
44 Kepes p.77. p83
45 Kepes Grillo, p. 40

54
$60 *$ Feuch twang

$$
p 57
$$

* X Porkert
$61 *$

$$
p 54
$$

66 *Siu, Pragon, p.184. * * Moholy- nagy p 83

*     * 

73 Sich, Dragen. p. 164 ,
7 74 * $\operatorname{Sin}_{7}$ Dragen, p. 51 .
$76^{75}$ * Ferichtwang, p. 120.

*     * Mandel brot, pi.216.

斿
gr Feuchtwang 1 p.ll1.
\& 3 Porkert
$84 \mathrm{Ma}, \mathrm{P} 17$
$\$$
90 \# Theatrical Foundations of Clincse Mececicine
** Keuchtwangpl?

93 "plos
95 "Porkert, Maufrod pH16
96 " "p139
97 "

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { plos } \\
& \text { p13r }
\end{aligned}
$$

98 p98
S9 Theatrical Foundationgof chinese Medicine:
100 " " 11 prose 124
lul * Chandi Borrobuded $4 \gamma$-soekmora

$$
\text { ** Jung p. } 144
$$

100 * Ellacle, p.ir

* Jung p. 38
** Eliade pis5-6

106 Eliade p96
117 Kamillo Sitte, Artistic Town Planning, p: 51;
Eliade p. 44.
123 Porkert, is
124 * MoholypNag 4-p.45.
虹 ** F F Feu p 140


| TIME | ABSTRACT: |
| :---: | :---: |
| ENERGY | Physical manifestations of time'occur |
| G FORM |  |
|  | in natural forms of all sizes. |
|  | Architectural form serves as shelter |
|  | while providng a built envelope of |
|  | human life, simultaneously influencing |
| by | and influenced by energetic activities |
| Martha Jane McInnis which occur within the containment. | which occur within the containment. |
|  | Change is either progressive or cyclic, |
|  | apparently linear or circular. |
|  | Simularly built form is either |
|  | discontinuous or continuous, angular |
|  | or curved. |
|  | All physical presences, energetic |
|  | configurations, are fleeting. |
|  | Physical forms are shaped by time and so reflect the movement of the energy |
|  |  |
| Submitted to the flows through time and space. |  |
| Department of Architecture Llows through time and space. |  |
| on 7 May, 1982 in partial fulfillment of | Specific parts of time-space signify Thesis Supervisor: John Habraken |
| the degree requirements | future forms while others revel in |
| for the Degree of | the past. <br> Title: Professor of Architecture |
| Master of Architecture. | the past. Head of Department |

CONTENTS

## Page

```
progRESSIVE CHANGE
    Additive Built Form
    Subtractive Built Form
    Transformation
    Transition; Edges, contours, Terraces, Stairs, Bridges, Transparencies
Logarithmic Spiral
```

CYCLIC CHANGE
Formal Symbols of Cyc1ic Change
Time Systems
Myth
Rhythm
Reciprocity
Yin-Yang
Microcosm

CH'I ENERGY
Sha
Evaporation
Condensation
Potential Energy
Kinetic Energy
Geomancy; Cosmology, Feng-Shui, Five Elements
Cosmos

ORDER
Natura1 Framework; Anthropomorphism, Zoomorphism, Geomorphism, Dragon
Manmade Framework; City Structure, Building Structure
Monument
Landmark
Constants; Burial in East, Burial in West, Collective Form, Square Permanency; Monastery in East, Monastery in West

OLD ST. PATRICKS CATHEDRAL, LITTLE ITALY, NEW YORK, RECONSTRUCTION 1868


Impermanence is the law of all existence.

F1ux is universal.
Change is usually gradual.
Natural forms exist in a range of permanencies, decaying at different rates.

Buildings are temporary guests in the 1andscape.

Objects, people, and spirits will usually move along the path of least resistance.

No arrangement/relationship is permanent.

There is no past energy or future energy, only present energy which transforms into other energy forms.

Transitory energy levels make fleeting imprints on the environment.
"Landscapes gradually disappear." *

## Camus

The effects of time can be removed, recreated, or remain.


Additive Form
Subtractive Form
Transformation
Transition


in sedimentary rock...

## Additive <br> Form

Layers of formation occur additively in the patterns of nature.


Apparent time is both progressive and cyclical．

Time is obviously irreversable
while simultaneously cyclical．
Irreversable change is a basis for continuity，permanency is not。

Formation determines physical form； existing forms are elaborated and embellished over time。

Procession，sequence，and chronology are linear time conceptions．

There is a process of becoming which inevitably occurs over time and which allows the transformation of actual physical configurations。

The continuity of time can be built．
．．．and in the rings of growth of a tree．
"The natural construction of an oyster she11 is a layered process.


Layers


Accretion is apparent in the layered silicon carbide formation.

JAPANESE RESIDENCE


M。 SMITH HOUSE
Clusters

Overlapping roof articulations appear formally as layers added over time.

In the landscape, first come the large stones, then the small.

Smaller pieces fill the space

inbetween the larger and partially occupy the territory between the continuous field and the instrusion.

Invasions gradually increase in density with the passage of time.


Smaller rocks fill the spaces between larger rocks.




Karla was built over a very long period of time which is apparent as a layered processional entrance.


## Cave

Much human energy went into the carving of the chaityah houses.

A chaityah site was cleared of vegetation and made roughly vertical at the front whre the facade was then drawn.*

Two paralle1 tunne1s were then run to the back of the hall.

Using on1y chise1s and hammers the excavation was made.

Exposed rock was polished with a chisel before carving down further so that no scaffolds were needed.

A screened trellis always was
installed at the end of the construction process.

Construction of the cave Karla was begun as early as Asoka's time while some of the figures which belong to the Mahayana school were added several centuries later.*


There is no difficult, steep, stairway in the approach to Karla. One enters through a double height gallery passing between two immense, free standing pillars supporting the mountain above.

There are three entrances, the central for members of the order and the left and right for the entrance and departure of laymen respectively.


The facade, formerly partially screened by the porch and gallery is now completely visible contains a sun window set in an archway. The lotus leaf sun window above the entrance is arranged to impressively focus light upon the chaityah, a sacred object of devoted 1 abor by craftsmen.

This window was then partially filled with a wooden framework while also achieving excellent ventillation for the entire meeting hall.

The interior walls are rich1y sculpted with bare areas which were once covered with paintings depicting the legendary events of Buddhas 1ife.

The sacred Buddha stupa is located, obviously, at the end of the deep ha11.


## Quarry

Krishna I of the Rashtrakuta clan built the Kailasa temple to celebrate triumph in conquests. * The Kailasa temple, dedicated to the Himalayan paradise of Siva, is built from a rock cut quarry.

It was cut down in existing rock forming an island 250 feet long, 160 feet wide with vast terraces
from 50 to 100 feet above the bottom.

A huge two storey temple was then constructed from the quarried rock in the center.

Starting at the top each rock was completely finished and polished before moving down to their leve1. Kailasa was originally stuccoed with white Gesso to increase its visibility in the landscape from which it was carved.


With the entrance facing sunset, the remaining three sides house a series of monastic halls and chapels forming a circumabulatory gallery. A temple, in many cultures, represents a world image in conjunction with temporal symbols.

The Indian temple is both a holy place and cosmic image.

The traditional Indian altar is a built year. 360 enclosure bricks represent the nights of one year while 360 yajusmatic bricks represent days. *

The Kailasa required a huge human effort since it was carved into flat ground rather than the side of a mountain.
"It is reasonable to assume that several generations of craftsmen were employed in completing the whole scheme of the Kailasa temple." * *



Design


## Trans formation

As a physical environment moves through time, a transformation is always observable.

Processes of becoming create transformations of spatial configurations.

Forces of reason, adaptation and mutation direct evolution.

There is an observable evolution and devolution of building processes, form determining materials, and corresponding technology.

Short and long term environmental change is initiated, regulated and endured.


Built form makes the manmade processes of growth apparent.


The middle third of a bar is
hammered out, a third of that third
-hammered out and so on.



## Growth

Patterns of growth become visible over time, each time creating a unique configuration.

Time is a process of
intensification of the same thing; seen from within as growth.

Progressive, irreversab1e change is apparent in growth and decay. Biological evolution creates increasingly complex forms at an uneven rate in an irreversable manner. *


DANDELION


PINUS STROBUS 420 X


## Decay

A11 phenomena exist in fleeting stages of decay, gradually approaching extinction.

Apparent form fades into the past.
"The City of the future is the ruin of our city of the present." *

Arata Isozaki

Decomposition is an inherent
feature of all forms of life.


Carpenter ants carve galleries in the heart of an oak in shapes which will weaken the wood the least.


## Death

Rites of passage occur at birth, marriage and death.

Just as a baptism marks entry into society, death rites confirm departure from this world.

For some people a person is not considered dead, not able to depart the physically living world until death is just a state of existence.

Death is a departure from the profane allowing rebirth in the sacred world of the gods.

Obverse/inverse mutual reinforcement Death is completion; spaces which
results from partial physical definitions.


TOFUKU-JI
are completely defined are inherently isolated from each other.

Partial containment gives shelter while allowing for growth by suggesting future additions.

There is a corresponding territorial definition.

Non-fit implies easy change of original built form which is loose and unrestrained.

The path in the Zen Gardens was laid with slack that allowed for the addition of pavement in 1868, several centuries after the original path was 1aid.

Dynamic form occurs where created definition is potentially apparent by virtue of partial completion of built form.
nonfit


Openings in form allow penetration, communication.

Ceiling openings in cosmic built forms allow virtual passage from earth to heaven above.*

## Transition

Transition allows the landscape to come indoors, and is apparent in the expansion of the built edge allowing inhabitation on both sides of the enclosure.

Strong edges need not be
impenetrable and can allow
adjacent zones to be united.


PORCH, JAPAN


A porch serves as transition
between inside/outside zones and private/public territories.

The threshold makes spatial continuities visible and allows passage between inside and outside.

Many times a built guardian keeps watch at the threshold.*

Spatial transitions interconnect adjacent spaces as one physically moves through space.

Transition coordinates movement between spaces.

These transitions are clarified over time.


BELNORD APARTMENT COURTYARD, 225 W. 86th STREET, MANHATTAN.

Spinout: ceramic substrate consisting of vacuum deposited nickle-iron alloy and copper layers with a photo-resist chemical centrifugally spun out at the edge.


## Edges

An edge represents a limit of one wor1d assuming the existence of one beyond.

Edges are frequently coincident with paths and are always
directional.
An edge is a dominant barrier with
a variable degree of physical and/ or visual penetration.

Existing edges are intensified and so form an edge zone which is structured to various depths on either side of the edge.


GREAT WALL, CHINA


## Contours

Visually, contour lines integrate different spatial fields.

The contours of active plane
formation intensify movement and graduated accentuation of the edge line. *

Time is a process of apparent intensification of original form, graduated accentuation of edges.

Contours are loosely paralle1 to each other, forming adjacent planes.

A field intercepting another field
attracts or repels it.
Reinforcement or interference
occurs.

Interruption in the field causes stresses and strains.

A field is formed directionally by
forces of nature.


Extensive terracing of the mountain tops in northern China allow the land to be cultivated.


## Terraces

Terraces are formed by paralleled retaining walls built in a sloping hillside.

The retaining walls provide shelter while the terrace serve as use surfaces.

Terracing makes apparent direction fields.

The slump of the land determines the proportion of wall height and terrace width.

Terraces often serve to
differentiate territories and often serve as an access network as well.

CANTOR'S DEVIL'S STAIRCASE
The terraced section is formed such that the cumulative sum of height and width always equals one.

Stairs occur in clusters,
"hierarchical bursts", upon
clusters, upon clusters...*

The staircase pattern can be conceptualized as a series of cutouts.

First take a single unit, cut out the middle third.

Then cut out the middle third of each third, ninth, twenty-seventh, etc.

Fractals are fragmented like natural patterns and approximate continuous lines differentially.


## Stairs

Stairs frequently link public and private territories.

Stairs and ramps always allow vertical movement and sometimes simultaneously allow 1ateral movement.

A roof connects various levels in a formally similar fashion. Stairs, ramps and roofs are sloped at different rates according to circumstance.

A ramp is physically more tiring than a stair and increases the lateral distance required to move between two points in time-space. The Chinese traditionally build an uneven number of steps in a flight of stairs.


The Catholic 1iturgy requires an uneven number of stairs, the minimum being three, leading up to the altar.

This means ones feet start and end
a f1ight of stairs in the same position.

A stair becomes a terrace when it is no longer easily scaled.

A ladder is the extreme case of a steep stair, requiring one to climb it with hands and feet.

Stairs are terraces at the personal scale allowing access.

Steps serve as physical vertical connections just as light virtually links up and down.

Stairs can simultaneously move
laterally like a bridge.


## Bridges

Bridges connect horizontally

adjacent territories allowing
mutual interpenetration.

Such crossing places are tension points in traffic networks.

A narrow bridge or gate symbolize perilous passage; images which recur in many myths and dreams。*


CHINESE ARCHWAY


Transparencies

The cosmos is transparent, revealing many aspects at once. Building materials are found in a range of transparency, translucence and reflection allowing interpenetration between inside and outside territories.

Transparencies can intersect without optical destruction of each other.

Simultaneous perception of different spatial locations is possible through visual integration of overlapping transparencies.*

Transparency and screening create real spatial order.


Olivetti building in Venice, designed by Scarpa demonstrates overlapping transparencies.


## 


A logarithmic spiral is a pattern of continuous motion in a helical path.

The spiral implies cyclical ascension or descension through time-space.

In nature, the left-handed spiral is the general rule.

The motion of plants and celestial bodis is usually levorotatory.*

The same phenomena is observed in the left-hand screw rule of
electromagnetism.
A spiral is a symbol of possible future development/evolution.


Seashells grow sectiona11y into helical shapes.


A series of earthquakes in the 1978
East African Valley activated a volcano nearby, dormant for 3000 years, as well as hundreds of
dormant soda geysers, many in spiral logarithmic formations hundreds of yards in diameter.*


The sunflower contains 55
counterclockwise and 89 clockwise
spirals.
These numbers occur sequentially
in the Fibronacci series:
$(1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89 \ldots)$
Any given number is added to the previous number in the series to arrive at the next number in the sequence.*

## 

Formal Symbols of Cyclic Change
Time Systems
Myth
Rhythm
Reciprocity
Yin~Yang
NMicçocosxo

## Formal Symbols



The Indian sun temple at Konarak was built nearly one thousand years ago by the craftsmen of the Orissa sea coast.

Konarak literally built the sun god, Surtya,
"blazing his way through the heaven on the chariot of time pulled by seven leaping and prancing magnificent horses.... rich1y caprisoned steeds, rearing and straining in their harness, as they strive to drag the great bulk (of the temp1e) along." *

## of <br> Cyclic Change

The long sides of the large terrace are covered with reliefs of twelve

intricately carved wheels over ten
feet in diameter.
Each wheel was complete with a hub, wooden pins and spokes, symbolizes cyclic recurrence.

The symbolic meaning of the wheel also implies the marriage of time and space in a dual relationship.

Sunwhee1s date back to a time before the wheel was invented.


The Crown Petal Chakra has 972 golden petals.
"The goal of mastery in time space is the flowering crown, which occurs when the energy of man's being, once he is perfected, rise for the expansion and unfolding of the petals hold wisdom."

The Third Eye Charka has 96 emerald petals.
The third eye knows good and evil and is able to perceive patterns of cosmic order.

The throat chakra is a human energy center symbolized by 16 petals of 1ight.
Spiritual energy condenses into physical form.


The chakra is a whee1-1ike Indian symbol of real collective cycles.

The chakra was originally a sunsign and later became associated with the god Vishnu.

In yoga, chakra denotes a center of psychic or physical energy.

The chakra symbolizes a return to the eternal existence, an escape from the spinning whee 1 of ceaseless desire and thirst for satisfaction.

The Hindus' cyclical time swings without end like the seasons, in immense cycles infinitely recurring, waxing and waning in periodicity.

Buddhists believe that Buddha actually overcame this pattern of infinite recurrence and so reached
a higher plane of consciousness.


The Heart Chakra is formed by a triangle symbolizing gods consciousness descending into the human heart.

The Solar Plexis Chakra, "the place of the sun" is the place of divine energetic emotion represented by ten violet rays on a field of light. The Seat of the Soul Chakra is a six petaled victory star which connects the soul to the body while
simultaneously liberating the spirit. This energetic focal point controls the flow of light energy and forms genetic patterns.

The Base of the Spine Chakra is made of four petals which represent the "flowering of the mother love" in the four lower human bodies.

Through the energies of the fourth petal, one can be present everywhere on the earth simultaneously.


OUROBOARDS, GREEK MANUSCRIPT, THIRD CENTURY B.C.


Pure forms reappear in all cultures, the circle for example symbolizes eternal and everlasting。 The circle is a symbol of the self as one with the cosmos.
"It expresses the totality of the psyche in all aspects, including the relationship between man and the whole of nature."
M.L. von Franz
"In the Zen sect, the circle represents enlightenment. It symbolizes human perfection."

> Sangi
> Zen priest


The circle is a heavenly symbol while the square represents earthly matter the world over.

This clay tablet engraving is the oldest known representation of a wheeled vehicle drawn by harnessed animals (2800 B.C.)


In China, the diagonal directions become important as the points where the circle and square meet. A yantra is a type of mandala usually associated with meditation.

It is constructed of
interpenetrating triangles which form a six pointed star.

The oppositely oriented triangles symbolize male and female union more specifically shiva and Shakti, male and female Hindu deities.

The mandala form is found in the plans of buildings, especially sacred places, of all civilizations.

Many city plans are similarly organized.

The built mandala is a symbol of psychic wholeness which affects those within it at an unconscious level.

TWELVE EARTHLY BRANCHES

| Associated animal | Nane | Honth | Double－hour | Direction | Hsiu and associated ${ }_{\text {animals }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ret | tzu 子 | nid－winter | $11 \mathrm{pm}-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | ＊ | 虚hsu（rot）女nu（bat） <br> 危 wei（swollow） |
| 0x | ch＇ou \＃ | last－winter | $1 \mathrm{~mm}-3 \mathrm{sm}$ | nne | 牛niu（ox）年tou （the hois 唃unicorn） |
| riger | Vin 寅 | first－spring | $3 \mathrm{~mm}-5 \mathrm{sm}$ | ене | 尼mei（tiger） |
| Hare | Mao 即 | mid－spring | 5＊－7 | \％ |  |
| oragon | ch＇en 辰 | last－spring | $7 \mathrm{mm-9}$ am | cse | 行 tch＇ana（dragon）角 chic（scoly oragon） |
| Snake | Ssu 已 | first－summer | $9 \mathrm{am-11}$ am | SSE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 点 chen(earthmorm)) } \\ & \text { 顀i(snake) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Horse | ＊${ }_{0}$ | mid－summer | $11 \mathrm{am-1} \mathrm{pm}$ | s |  |
| Sheep | wei 末 | lest－summer | $1 \mathrm{pm}-3 \mathrm{pm}$ | SSW | 鬼 kuei（sheep）井ching（wild dog） |
| Monkey | shen 申 | first－autunn | $3 \mathrm{pm-5} \mathrm{pm}$ | WSW |  |
| cock | vu 西 | nida autuan | 5 po－7 pm | ＊ | 里pi（crow）最mao（cock） <br> 胃wei（pheasant） |
| Dog | Hsu 成 | last－autumn | 7 pm －9 pm | แस\％ |  |
| Boar | Hai 亥 | first－winter | $9 \mathrm{pm}-11 \mathrm{pm}$ | nN\％ |  |

## Time Systems

The Chinese time system has many aspects；it is based on a 60 year cycle，a binary system and hence 120 divisions in total．

The＂twelve earthly branches＂on the geomancer＇s compass mark twelve earthly directions and symbolize twelve double－hour daily divisions．

The twelve palaces are phases of cyclical recurrence of elements through the seasons of the year．

The twelve branches signified twelve points along the celestial equator and the corresponding months of the year．

The year is divided into 24 fortnight1y（15．2 days）periods corresponding to 15 degrees on the ec1iptic．

5 Dividers of Time ：
－the Year
－Moon
－Sun
－Stars，planets and hsiu constellations
－Calendar，branches and stems ；

|  | （21 4－0029） \％ 7 | （6 шли） I |  | （ 01 tuoss） <br> 良 | （2 чэиォ．яq） <br> 开 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 未 <br> （branch 8） | $\cdot T$ <br> （ $\operatorname{stcm} 4$ |  | 丙 (stem 3) | $\underset{(\text { branch } 5)}{巳}$ | 爰 $\stackrel{y}{4}$ |

The Chinese calendar is based on the movement of nine stars through the sky which cause prosperity／ adversity for wo－men．＊

These nine stars are the seven of the big dipper，most importantly polaris，plus two others．

These stars serve as a basis for the Chinese compass，calendar and cosmology

Each star has several influences unique to it and several corresponding landscape formation．

The solar calendar is used by farmers in planting and harvesting their crops according to the agricultural cycle．

The lunar calendar is sacred and so used to schedule festivals． never in practical matters．
the nine stars，the elements，and remaining symbols


अव्ञामिता ung 4 数号


घध्ये धिणीगीला रक्त वर्ण


Indian time is conceived of as a $4,320,000$ year cosmic cycle.

Each divine year lasts 360 mortal years.

For Hindus, time doesn't move from past to present as it does in the west, instead it swings eternally like the seasons.

Endless periodicity of immense cycles is apparent as waxing and waning.

The Indian Astronomer chooses the exact location for the foundation stone and a stake is driven into that spot, the foundation stone is then laid above.
"Thus the cornerstone is at the exact center of the world."


When Buddha was born a lotus flower grew at that spot which he stepped into looking in ten directions, up, down, the four cardinal and four intermediate directions. *

There are four Buddhas related to four realms symbolized by four gateways in physical form.

Similarly, there are four ages of civilization; we are presently in the Kali-yaga (black-death) age.


Stonehenge, 4000 years old, related the length of shadows cast by huge reference stones to the seasons, predicting solstices.

It is supposed that rituals occured at the time of solstice which celebrated the death and rebirth of a legendary hero.


JAIPUR, INDIA, ARCHITECTURAL ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS

Clocks serve as calendars, theoretically specifying equal intervals of time.

An ideal clock would in reality run according to an equation including a large variety of variables; there is no such thing as a perfectly accurate clock.

Time was previously understood to be independent of space and so subjective, such notions are obsolete by virtue of Einstein's theory of relativity,
"Space alone or time alone is doomed to fade into a mere shadow, on1y a kind of union of both will preserve their existence."

Minkowski, 1908


Continuity of time does not
necessarily imply an arithmetic continuum.

The actual passage of time is merely the stimulus for temporal perception.

The time of myths is not linear or A myth is a recital of how something
continuous, like dream-time it is in reality came to exist.
reversible.
"In the mythical void of a time pure explain natural puzzles. and bereft of whatever element may be similar to those that border us, the mind, assured only that there had been something constrained by an essential necessity to suppose antecedents, 'causes', supports of what it gives birth to - epochs, states, events, beings, principles, images or histories... That is why it came to me one day to write: in the beginning was the fable."
P. Valery

```
"Al1 planned cities are
interpreters of social myths."
```

Myths are not about ordinary
people, they are only about heroes, gods and superbeings

Man imitates the behavior and actions of mythical gods.

Many legendary religious leaders of heavenly birth led full lives, were killed and subsequently reborn。

Reborn religious figures include Christ, Buddha and many others. A dominant theme of many myths is rebirth.

Myths of rebirth are eternally recurring。

Many myths are seasonal, recited during sacred time periods.

A myth is the repetition of an archetypal act independent of concrete time.

A myth is a universal belief, of the collective psyche. Mythology represents reality. In the east the myth still exists in the conscious level while in the west, the myth has receded to the unconscious.

The myth lives in an antihistorical collective psyche which is less fleeting than the individual consciousness.

A myth is a sacred history/mystery of a primordial event that took place before the world as we know it was created, at the beginning of time.


The walls of Borobudur, a shrine of pilgrimage on the Island of Java, contains relief sculptures portraying historically significant legends, myths and truths.

In the lower relief, Sakro Devanam Indrah is sitting with heaven1y beings taking an oath of protection of the queen, Lady Maya, Buddha was born to her by an immaculate conception


Rhythmic repetition of recurring events can be observed in the simple rhythms of $1 i f e$ such as the opening and closing of flowers, the movement of leaves through the day/night naturally.

Similar patterns of growth and movement can be observed in a city organism.

## Rhythm

## $\frac{\text { A. musical }}{\text { An architectural compositions bust of one or moue }}$ scales <br> buelderig systems; mayon, minor, dozen....

Fhyethe
Fispontion is a result of tome orgnatice, wove and rents un a pattered sequence.
force cue $\frac{\text { hearal }}{\text { appromet }}$ as suocencloo of $\frac{\text { tempo }}{\text { notion }}$

Rhythm is the balance of action and repose.

Rhythm in built form is the repetition of relationships, not material units which define parts of the whole, allowing individuality to be sustained in the construction of the whole.

Connections between the individual entities which comprise the expanded whole exist through associations and interactions with other individuals.




Silence.
bears
ynusic.
space
approts

Just as music is of notes in motion, architecture is of houses in motion.

As one moves through time space, physical forms create the rhythms of human motion.

Landmarks, vistas and resting points clue movement.

Anticipation and patterned expectation create apparent rhythm.

As the eye works it needs both action and repose, visible similarities are grouped to form spatial organization.

Design of this home is apparently influenced by the Work of...


A beat occurs as a pulse on a string.

Style is the metronome of societal progress.

A wave of style may pass through the designated world of buildings, clothes and automobiles.

Wtihin a building, neighborhood, village or city there is an observable visual beat, a rhythmic cadence at various scales, which can be and act in harmony with the surroundings.

Meter depends on patterned expectations.

Anticipation is unconscious in such perception.

Disappointment and surprise arise
from expectations.


## Reciprocity



Reciprocity occurs in the natural 1andscape.

It is seen as ebb and flow, come and go, to and fro,
at the edge between 1 and and sea, land and sky, sky and sea.

The perceptually moving edge between land and water is absolutely continuous and forms a banded zone of change over time.

This is seen in the natural landscape of Ireland.

On the surface of the sea waves are harbored and can be seen as vibrations on the surface, and at the edge between land and water.

The reciprocity found in the
landscape between land and sky and water is seen as interlocking positive/negative, black/white, dark/1ight and figure/ground.

"The male is identified with eternity, the female with time and their embrace with the mystery of creation." *

Zimmer



Yin-yang motion produces seasons while working through maximumminimum yin-yang cyc1es.

## Yin~Yangீ

The words yin and yang were W originally used to designate the shady and sunny slope of a mountain, 1ater the meaning was extended to designate the northern and southern banks of a river and the dark and sunny seasons. * *

In general yin identifies the active quality of an effective position, while yang identifies the structive aspect of an effective position.

Opposites are polar and as such a unity, a single whose such that
light and dark are merely
different aspects of the same phenomenon.


EARTH-FORM

Yin and yang stand for a great range of polarities.

The unity of opposites allows black to define white, white to define black.

Yin-yang forces are visible as harmonious complementarity.
"May the day of proof come. To be able to reconcile the opposites; to express the Great Manifold in a single word."
"In genera1, raised (landscape)
features are Yang and dips are Yin. This is obvious and Yin and Yang are not more definitely manifested in ground formation." *

Seen from far away, the simulated earth form is a fractal approximation based on a basic spherical shape and a coastline occurring when $3 / 4$ th of the planets surface is covered by water. The overall resemblence is strong while actual details are not accurate. * *


TMEcc ( Cosjo

"To see a World in a grain of sand, and heaven in a wild flower, Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
and Eternity in an hour."

Blake

The miniature Elysian Mountain detail from the Zen Gardens symbolizes the five sacred mountains, the four Elysian islands and the eight seas.




## Energ y

## Five Elements

Feng-Shui
"Do you know, Fontanes, what most amazes me in the world? The inability of force to maintain anything at all. There are only two powers in the world, the sword and the mind. In the long run the sword is always defeated by the mind."

Napoleon
Notebooks I 156


There is no Eng1ish word exactly corresponding to ch'i; energy is the closest fit.

Ch'i energy is knotted to form the shapes of things, transitory configurations in time-space.

Ch'i, regardless of the context, always implies energy of a definite quality and defineable structure, i.e. and energetic configuration.

Ch'i energy is not touchable and exists as imperceptible.

There are two possible results of energetic interaction, chaos and harmony.

A change at one point in the universe, reverberates through every other point in the universe, especially points which are susceptible to the same reasonant wavelengths. *


Evil forces originate predominantly
from the northeast direction.

Optimally, a city is situated such
that the largest obstacle, the highest peak is situated in the northeast corner.

The effect of influences from the northeast is visible in the city walls containing Ch 'ang-an, an exemplary capital city in China.

## Sha

Ch'i travels in meandering paths while sha move in straignt lines.

Sha can be understood as noxious vapours and secret arrows; the antithesis of $c^{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \mathrm{i}$.

The source and location and movement of evil spirits is fundamental to the science of geomancy.

Evil spirits belong to others, good spirits are mine.

Evil influences as such prefer travelling in straight lines, such paths of energy are stopped by embankments, clumps of trees, screen walls or a superstitious board with many charms on it.


In the traditional Japanese home, an ancestral shrine is built in the northeast corner.

This small shrine is prayed to, offerings are made to it, it is brought to specific places, through the gateway and then dismembered to ward off evil spirits.

What is malevolent to one clan or town is many times benevolent to a neighbor and so many times the pieces of the dismembered shrine were collected and reassembled creating a chain reaction.


## Condensation Evaporation

Ch'i energy condenses and evaporates while constantly being transformed.

Condensation intensifies apparent forms in an evolutionary sequence.

Evaporation causes physical form to pass away, the landscape is continuously changing and eventually disappears.

Condensation intensifies visible forms over time and the farmstead pictured near Mont Menzanc in France is a result of one-thousand years of occuptation; streamlined by erroding high winds and is congruous with the nearby mountain at the right-hand side of the background.

Form can be concieved of as bundles of energy which will eventually break apart.

Condensation is organization of energy in physical matter making universal patterns of ch'i apparent and understandable.

The geomancer is interested in places where ch'i is likely to accumulate and subsequently condense into life energy i.e. growth.





## Feng-Shui

## Feng Shui,

Wind-water,
is a Chinese conceptualization of nature and natural relations.

Nature is inherently in the realm of becoming not being.

Patterns of change are discernable to feng shui experts. *

The practical benefits of Feng Shui have both physical and mental benefits。

Prevalence of good/bad forces can be diagnosed at any spot on the ground。

Geomancy is theory using
cosmological principles to place built pieces or objects to obtain favorable ch'i energy flows
through favorable configuration.

"The art of geomancy is to place oneself appropriately in relation to the disposition of natural processes." *

The whole physical environment is an expression of hidden forces.

Feng-Shui attempts to predict and manipulate lucky forces.
"Feng-shui as a sing1e term stands for the power of the natural environment, the wind and the airs of the mountains and hills; the streams and the rain, and much more than that: the composite influence of the natural processes."

There are two directions which feng Shui took, The Fukien School ( 1000 AD ) concentrated on cosmology while the Yan Yun-sung School ( 800 AD ) concentrated on landscape forms.


## Landscape Forms

Geomantical imagery includes extensive use of the dragon throughout the landscape; a ridge is a dragon's back, a contour is a dragon's vein and there are Green Dragon mountains。

The landscape plus the built form equals the cosmological language whose imagery is taken partly from astronomy and partly from the landscape, the animal wor1d and the human body.

There is a significance of circumstances (shih) and manifestation in forms (hsing) appear in patterns。

Geomantic manuals speculate about the structure and dynamics of the universe.



## Cosmology

Cosmology was based on the ancient Chinese compass and gnomen. The gnomen is a divining rod placed in the ground.

The compass is typically a table with successive rings and a central compass hand which pointed south.

Cosmological philosophers sought to determine whether a specific set of circumstances is in harmony with regular forms of the universe and whether it is an instance of constructive or destructive cosmological phase.

The East side of the Geomancer's compass has maximum yang while the West side has maximum yin inf1uence.


The cosmological compasses vary greatly in detail but are all understood as models of the cosmos, seen as the center.

A11 compasses are read ring by ring starting at the center, with the needle pointing south.

There are twenty-four compass directional points which are divided into two groups of twelve or eight groups of three symbols.

Symbolic content is drawn from real groups of matter.

Three major circles divide the compass into plates corresponding to heaven, earth and wo-man.

This same trinity if formally apparent in design as triangulation.

The geomancers compass links the 24 points of direction and so integrate time and space into a single series.


## wind

The forces of wind can not be as closely and reliably classified as water formations.

Free circulation of air is necessary; too much air makes stagnant air pockets of malevolence in the house. *

A site will benefit most from warm, moist breezes and be most harmed by cold, dry winds.

Relationships between blood and ch'i in the human body are microcosmically analogous to water and wind.


## WIND

"If the wind shakes the willow branches or if the wind bends the grass whether passing over the position or not it will mean trouble and even meandering water will not justify the site. It will bring decay and sickness."

Water Dragon Classic


## water

If a building is sited too close to a trunk, and the water is too fast and strainght, gentle penetration of ch'i into the house or grave will not occur. *

Inner ch'i branches feed into and are produced by outer ch'i trunks.

Water is a primary apparent carrier of ch'i energy.

# AQUATIC SYMBOLISM 



Man is symbolically borne by water.
"him whom they consecrate... the priests make into an embryo again. With waters they sprinkle; the waters are seed.... They conduct him to the hut of the consecrate; verily thus they conduct him to his womb...."

Legendary floods represent a
temporary reincorporation into the unknown. * *

A flood causes immersion and waters abolish forms, wash away sins and poetry.

Immersion symbolizes death and subsequent rebirth.


## ش quiet point



FIVE ELEMFNTS RELATED TO FOUR CARDINAL DIRECTIONS

There are two primary sequences, the productive and destructive.


Wood burns to make fire, ashes form earth, earth combines to form metal, metal is melted to form liquid.


Wood is cut down by metal, metal is melted by fire, fire is extinguished by water, water is interrupted by earth, earth is penetrated by wood, wood is cut down by metal and so on.


## earth

Undrained subsoil gives off sha energy which if blown over the building endangers inhabitants and a1so important in coffin, bones grave preservation. *

Hard rocky soil is lifeless, not necessarily harmful but any garden planted there will be infertile.

Red loamy soil is full of life on the other hand, preventing decay.

Mother earth is associated with fertility.

Because woman is the original cultivator she controls the land and its crops. **

She is able to give birth without male assistance; spontaneously impregnating herself.

"Perceived by virtue of a religious experience, the specific mode of existence of the stone reveal to man the nature of an absolute existence, beyond time, invulnerable to becoming."

In numerous cultures from
Indonesia to South America creation is the result of the sacred marriage between god of sky and goddess of earth.

Children come from the earth, the dead return to the earth.
"Craw1 to the Earth, thy mother."

> Rig Veda X,18,10

A stone or tree is worshipped as a sacred mystery.

The stone is an absolutely existing symbol of eternity.

A stone frequently symbolizes the self since it too is unique and differentiable.

Stones serve as markers and are ritually placed on graves.

Hindus passed stones which were supposed to have magical powers from father to son.


Softer stone is easily cared and so usually is covered with sculpted reliefs.

Conversely, harder stone is difficult to carve and buildings made of such stone have minimal carving.

Cut stone of good quality can be laid dry, without mortar.

Such dry-wa11 constructions are found in numerous cultures.

Frequently much sma11er blocks occur between larger stones, 1ike rocks and sand.

When material available can't be precisely cut, horizontal beds of stone are laid with mortar between blocks.

Clay can be poured into formwork to form bricks which are kiln dried or adobe which is sun dried, forming a continuous surface.


MASONRY WALL, TOURNUS


ADOBE WALL, TAOS, NEW MEXICO


## wood

The individuation process of slow, powerful, patterned growth is observable in a tree.

A tree or plant is a symbol of development of psychic 1ife.

Unlike a tree wo-man can be aware of her/his own growth.

The seed contains a future tree in latent form.

When, where and whether a seed grows is determined by fate.

When used in construction wood can be lashed into a framework which is not absolutely rigid, or it can be rigidly connected.

A wandering carpenter, called Stone, If you wanted to make a ship, it saw on his travels a gigantic old oak tree standing in a field near an earth-altar. The carpenter said to his apprentice, who was admiring the oak: "This is a useless tree.
would soon rot; it you wanted to make tools, they would break. You can't do anything useful with this tree, and that's why it has become so old.


But in an inn, that same evening, when the carpenter went to sleep, the old oak tree appeared to him in his dream and said: "Why do you compare me to your cultivated trees such as whitethorn, pear, orange, and apple trees, and all the others that bear fruit? Even before they can ripen their fruit, people attack and violate violate them. Their branches are broken, their twigs are torn. Their own gifts bring harm to them, and they cannot live out their natural span. That is what happens everywhere, and that is why I have long since tried to become completely useless. Your poor mortal! Imagine if I had been useful in any way, would I have reached this size? Furthermore, you and I are both creatures, and how can one creature set himself so high as to judge another creature? You useless mortal man, what do you know about useless trees?"
The carpenter woke up and meditated upon his dream, and later, when his apprentice asked him why just this one tree served to protect the earthaltar, he answered, "Keep your mouth shut! Let's hear no more about it! The tree grew here on purpose because anywhere else people would have ill-treated it. If it were not the tree of the earth-altar, it might have been chopped down." *


## metal

Metal is an opaque, ductile and lustrious material mined from the earth.

Pure metals such as gold or copper are good conductors of energy (heat and electricity).

G1ass is referred to as metal in its molten state.

Glass and metal in combination mirror still water, allowing the possibility of 1ight-energy reflection.

A mirror is a powerful tool, Medusa could be seen by men safely in a mirror while a direct gaze would turn a man into stone.

Metal is assembled 1ike wood but a much lighter framework results. The behavior of metals can be more precisely predicted than wood.


A volcano violently errupts lava from deep within the earth which leaves a barren path of destruction in its wake.

Fire sparks the imagination.
Fire allows luminosity wherever
there is an ample oxygen supply.
Heat is another product of fire.
Fire imitates sunlight in this way.

Light allows sight.
fire


## light

Light is visible energy. Energy is equivalent to mass $\left(E=m c^{2}\right)$. Gravitational field deflect masses; therefore gravity deflects light energy resulting in curvature of time-space.

Lightwaves can be bent, blocked, blended, reflected, diffused.

Light allows life to exist.
Sun1ight affects the basic 1ife systems of plants and animals.

Light/shadow effects a fleeting image since the relationship between light and image change continuously with the movment of the sun。

Objects rarely receive uniform illumination。


Light is built into the physical environment articulated by form.

## Cosæ囚@




MOON

( 1 R(D) $x^{9}$
Natural Framework
Manmade Framework
Constants

"Symmetria is a proper agreement between different parts and the whole general scheme in accordance with a certain part selected as a standard. This word emerges from proportion. Principles of symmetry are due to proportion." *


HONG KONG
"... man feels the need always to exist in a total and organized wor1d."

Order occurs where nature is controlled by manmade.

A grid can be a dimensional system and not comp1etely built.

Lines of apparent physical
registration visually organize space.

Dimensional grids are inherited.

Space is filled with nonhomogeneous matter. Discontinuities occur in a three dimensional field as visible interruptions.


QUEEN ANNES LACE, NEAR AND FAR


SPIDERS WEB


Figure being tempted by bomb reflects social unrest in Spain preceding the civil war.


CYPRESS TREE WITH PELICAN at baSE

GAUDIS REPRESENTATION OF THE DRAGON OF ST. GEORGE


## Dragon

In Japan the topography is seen with attributes human and animal.

The attribution of hair, and bones, and blood to the landscape, links anatomy and topography. *

Dragon in Feng-Shui is the most basic form and so all topographical forms resemble it in some way.

Much of the landscape refers to parts of the dragon's anatomy, its veins, arteries, etc.

So dragons are seen simultaneously as mountains and watercourses.

The Dragon forms are essentially linear and so directional.

The dragon symbolizes the overa11 animation of a11 landscape features.

Human victories over attackors reiterate the victory of god over dragons.
The dragon is formless, and symbolizes darkness, night, death1y

The dragon represents chaos, the antithesis of order.

Humans attempt to tame nature, conquer the dragon.


DRAGCN OF ST. GEORGE FROM MEDIEVAL MANUSCRTPT
element in every myth related to the powers of nature.

The power of transformation is the basis of a conception of nature and the landscape that is continually undergoing cycles of change and the lines of motions.

The legendary dragon is ritually slaughtered, and cut into many pices from which other things may be created.

Tiamat, a marine-dragon, was conquered by Marduk and the pieces were used to create the world.

The dragon is in fact an all pervading element of every myth * relating to the powers of nature.
The dragon is a powerful symbol since it is able to transform itself in size and to take the appearance of other animals.

The dragon is the all pervading


## Manmade

## Framework

Manmade framework is continuously or discontinuously formed.

Straight or curved lines are built continuity; continuous surface, arch and vaults.

Angles or breaks are built
discontinuity; post, beam, truss and pane1.

Physical definition is either
directional, part of the built and natural landscape, or an object in the field.

Continuities blend into the field.

## Roofs precede walls as a shelter

 form.The slope of a roof is a function of the physical terrain and corresponding climatic conditions.

In general, roof slope increases with distance from the equator where flat roofed adobe roofs are the rule since wood is usually scarce.*


BOATHOUSE, JAPAN


## City Structure concentric

The first cities were ceremonial centers which attempted to control hostile forces natural and otherwise。

The trenches and labyrinths
fortifying many ancient Indian cities were designed to repel invasion by demons and ghosts.

Similar patterns of defense were built in Europe where death1y and devilish characteristics were easily attributed to human enemies. Concentric organizations are selfcontained, sustained towns.

The Medieval City of Brive, France, is a cosmological configuration of groups of seven.

There are seven gates, seven radial streets, seven circumambulatory streets and seven neighborhoods.

"The capitol of the perfect Chinese sovereign is located at the center of the world, then on the day of the summer solstice, the gnomen must cast no shadow."
M. Granet


Peking is built as a microcosm of the universe just as $T^{\prime}$ ai-Ho Tien (1627), located at the climax of the processional axis inside the capitol city.

In the far East cosmic significance was the most important criteria of city form; the city was seen as a microcosm of the universe and was built in response to local malevolent and benevolent forces. Stability was of primary import, in order that everyone might know their place in society。*

The predominance of an axis mundae in many Eastern cities reflects the mixture of religion and government as the powerful elite in the society.**

The city as universe unfolds from the center reaching out in the four cardina1 directions.

The square city form is quadranted into four sections corresponding to the four cardinal horizons.

In China, the north star, polaris, forms and axes between heaven and earth.


## geomorphic

Most settlement patterns reflect man's desire to control natural
forces.

Most planned cities are either concentrically organized or respond to existing land forms.

Few settlements are sited geomorphically.

City organization which respond to existing landscape shapes are made up of directional built definitions aligned with the field.

Toledo, originally a Visiogothic citadel, is geomorphically protected by a natural moat and located along a steep hillside.*


VENICE

Venice is unique in that it is a completely man-made, controlled, landscape structure around a main canal which is no further than 1000 feet from any spot in the city.

The growth of Venice is like that of an actual living organism without long straight lines.

Urban tissue should be selfregenerative, able to heal its own wounds.

A destruction of a city is a regression to a state of chaos, the transformation of chaos into cosmic order occurs where a territory is claimed, possessed and inhabited.*

Consecration of a territory is a micro cosmic reproduction of primordial creation.

Rituals of possession symbolize rebirth.*

## Building Structures


"Thus the Lo Shu magic square is the product of a river that links the organization of space and time." *

Individual building forms are either centripetally organized or geomorphic.

The Lo Sho form was a cosmic concept relating pattern of nine numbers (any three in a row add to fifteen) to the four cardinal directions, four seasons and twelve months.


MING T'ANG

The magic square was built as the Ming-T'ang hall central to the Chinese capitol city.

The earthly, square building is covered with a heaven1y, circular thatched roof.

Ming $T^{\prime}$ ang was an ideal hall of five or nine rooms, a central chamber surrounded by equal sized squares. *

The plan was further divided into twelve to manifest the twelve months as twelve corresponding directions.

Ming $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ ang was a cosmic model, and so the nine halls are seen on the geomancers as twelve sets of five numbers indicating Yin and Yang positions for time of year.

COSMIC PILLAR


## Axis Mundi

Cosmic symbolism is built in habitation forms.

To build a dwelling is to create a world to inhabit, the house is also a model of the cosmos.

Among the $\mathrm{Nad}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$ people of Flones Island the axis mundi appears in the cremonial house as a sacred "pole of heaven" supporting the sky like a tent and serving as a place of sacrifice.*

The Achilpa, an Arunta tribe, makes a cosmic pole which allows
communication with the sky.

Numbakula, the legendary ancestor, made a sacred pole which he consecrated with blood and then c1imbed it, disappearing into the sky. *

A similar cosmic pillar was used in the ceremonies of North American Indians.

The Sioux and Algonquin, native Americans, built a sacred lodge which represented the universe while simultaneously symbolizing the year. The year was understood as a journey through the four -ardinal directions signified by he four doors and four windows of the lodge. *

The yurt, found in central Asia, contains a stripped tree base which emerges through a hole in the root.

A ladder symbolically leading to heaven is climbed by Shamans on eelestial journeys.


## Constants

## Shrine

BORDBUDUR, JAVA, STEPPED PYRAMID
SHRINE WITH STUPA


ROCK OF CASHEL, IRELAND
Landmarks are noteworthy and contrast with the background, have spatial prominence, are historically significant.

Landmarks are distinguishable, clear forms, which serve as reference points.

Landmarks stand alone, and are often single, isolated objects in the 1andscape.

Landmark

"A11 great deeds and all great thought have a ridiculous beginning."
'Monumental history is like the men who made it dead.

## Monument

A monument is a group memory extending thorugh many generations and serving to connect one with ones origins spiritual and physical. The continuity of place which results is a physicai connection to some part of the past.

Monuments as such, possess timeless qualities which transcend any single human lifetime.

Monumentality is wo-man's attempts at immortality.

Eternity is in reality independent of things which are temporary.

Eternal things are strong, selfsustaining, and not easily disturbed.


The tower acts as a natural pinnacle, a landmark in contrast with the background scene.

VICTORY TOWER:
The tower measures radially twenty-four feet at the base, and five feet at the top.

The tower was originally four stories high but another was later added.

The vertical 1 ines and sculpted bands between the stories, rich in geometrical design and ornamental inscriptions from the Koran, make the 238 feet high tower obviously Islamic.

## burial

Death is marked in a11 cu1tures by gravestones, tombs and mausoleums.

The Surkej complex was built at the turn of the fifteenth century at a major intersection of Mandu.*

It was rediscovered by the British about one hundred years ago.

The Moslem mortuary complex was built as a retreat from city 1 ife.

[^0]

Certain elements of the environment serve as constants connecting environments as they change through time.

Many such forms were built to last, monuments commemorating "important" people, places and events.

Collective forms contain individual citizens as a single unit.

Machu Pichu was built on a remote mountain top 1400 feet above a river winding through the Andes.

The original inhabitants were sun worshippers.

At the highest point of the five huge terraces there is a plaza where a sacred rock "tied the sun" every winter solstice theory insuring a plentiful harvest.*

## Collective Form



Usually pub1ic places are the most permanent elements of a city structure.

A plaza is not necessarily

contained.

Plazas occur at intersections of human motion.


## Square

A square is a static form with a motionless center.

Because it is a non-directional physical form it becomes a singular place stopping human movement.

Usually when two directional forces meet, one contro1s.

Usually one direction dominates in a natural intersection, a square occurs where neither direction controls.

Corners are articulated over time creating diagonal growth and movement.


Mandala illustrating humans place on square earth at the center of a heavenly dome surrounded by deities。l4


## Human in the Square

Dimensions of built definitions result from human size.

The scale of a building is defined by the size of hte human figure。

Units of measure are traditionally
based on human dimensions or
1imitations.
The handslength, eight inches, is
the smallest useful dimension of construction; roughly the dimension of a stair, and a concrete block.


Joyce, James, Ulysses, New York: Vintage Books, 1934, Copyright Renewed 1961.

Siu, R.G.H., Ch'i, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1974.

Capra, Fritjof, The Tao of Physics, Boulder: Shambhala Publications, 1975.

Camus, Albert, The Myth of the Sisyphus, New York: Random House, 1955.
Sartre, Jean-Paul, Search for a Method, New York: Random House, 1963.
Kepes, Gyorgy, Language of Vision, Chicago: Paul Theobald and Company, 1944.

Siu, R.G.H., The Portable Dragon, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1968.
Matsuoka, S., Editor, MA Space-Time in Japan, New York: Japan Today, 1979.

Rudofsky, Bernard, Architecture without Architects, New York; Doubleday, 1964.

Gri11o, Paul Jaques, Form, Function and Design, New York: Dover Publications, 1960 .

Jung, Carl, Man and his Symbols, London: Aldus Books, 1964.
Carlstein, Parkes and Thrift, Editors, Timing Space and Spacing Time, Vol. 2, New York: Halsted Press, 1978.

Klee, Pau1. "The Nature of Nature," New York: Jurg Spe11er, 1973.

```
Lynch, Kevin, What Time is this Place? Cambridge: MIT Press, 1972.
Pool, Leonard, Patterning of Time, New Haven: Yale University Press,
        1971.
Soekmora, Dr., Chandi Borobudur, Paris: Unesco Press, 1976.
Photographs by Namikawa, Banri, Borobudur, Tokyo: Heibusoha Ltd., 1971.
Feininger, Andreas, Anatomy of Nature, New York: Crown Pub1ishers,
    1956.
Boyd, Andrew, Chinese Architecture and Town Planning, 1500 BC - AD 1911,
        Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.
Pirazolli - T'Serstevens, Michele, Living Architecture: China, New York:
        Grosset and Dunlap, 1971.
d'Arbedof, Natalie, Designing with Natural Forms, New York: Watson-
        Guptil1, 1973.
Kul, Djwal, Intermediate Studies of the Human Aura, Los Angeles: Summit
        University Press, 1974.
Grover, Satish, The Architecture of India, India: Vikas Publishing
        House, 1980.
The Photography of Max Yavno, Berkeley: University of California Press,
    1981.
Trave1 Photographs, New York: Time-Life Books, 1972.
Wolberg, Lewis, Art Forms from Photomicrography, New York: Dover
        Publications, 1974.
```

| Photographs by Okamoto, Toya, The Zen Gardens II, Kinzo Handa: Mitsumura Suiko Shoin Ltd., 1962. |
| :---: |
| Scharf, David, Magnifications, New York: Schoken Books, 1977. |
| Moholy-Nagy, Sibyl, Matrix of Man, New York: F.A. Praeger, 1968. |
| Mandelbrot, Benoit, Fractals; Form, Chance and Dimension, San Francisco: W.H. Freedman, 1977. |
| Marsillo S., Piazza San Marco, Venice: Padova, 1970. |
| Pokert, Manfred, The Theoretical Foundations of Chinese Medicine: System of Correspondance, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1974. |
| Eliade, Mirea, The Sacred and Profane, New York: Harper \& Row, 1957. |
| Feuchtwang, S.D.R., Anthropological Analysis of Chinese Geomancy, Laos: Vithagna Press, 1978. |
| Meyer, J.F., Feng Shui of the Chinese City. |
| Rowland, Kurt, The Shapes of Towns, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1966. |
| Rasmussen, Steen, Towns and Buildings, Cambridge: MTT Press, 1951. |
| Sekler, Edward, Historic Urban Spaces, Cambridge: Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1966. |
| Friederike Fischer, Klaus and Christa, Indische Baukunsk Islamischer Zeit, Baden-Baden: Holle Ver1ag, $1 \overline{976}$. |
| Leipzig, Koehler and Ameloing, Klassische Chinesische Bakunst, Thos Thillo, 1977. |
| , Inogo, Stonehenge, London: 1725 |


[^0]:    "To be born or to die, to enter the living family or the ancestral family (and to leave one or the other), there is a common threshold, one's native Earth... When the newborne infant or the dying man is laid on the earth; it is for her to say if the birth or death are valid, if they are taken as accomplished and normal facts."*

