

History 1

Notes Week One

Vernacular and Prehistoric

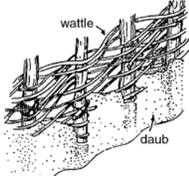
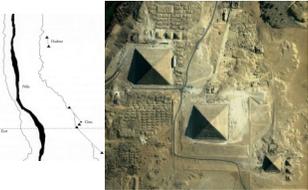
Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Vernacular Local adaptations to meet available conditions; expedient Pre-historic A time prior to story telling's record, History/historia/storia/stories Ancient man may have enacted what vernacular designers utilize to make the project complete without scholastic training Refer to: Anthropology</p>	<p>Vernacular Prehistoric</p>
	<p>Wattle and Daub AKA Jacal (California missions). Series of vertical stakes interwoven with smaller twigs form the wattle. Slurry of mud or mud and dung, daub, applied over the wattle to make more air/water tight.</p>	<p>Forerunner to more modern lath-and plaster, in turn supplanted following 1945 by gypsum board on studs. Glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Cribbing or Cribbed a stacking of materials, typically wood, to transfer weight to other locations than directly down. Here is a Navajo/Dine hogan exhibiting a cribbed roof, each log approximately 3M long / 2-3 men to carry</p>	<p>Vernacular may have been used in Prehistoric Glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Mortise and Tenon mortise (the hole) and tenon (the protruding, locking projection) was common in wooden furniture fabrication; wooden construction. Found on Stonehenge, UK</p>	<p>Basic connector prior to nails, screws, adhesives. May have worked with leather straps Text Glossary: <i>Pile 459 Third Ed</i></p>
	<p>Skara Brae Orkney Islands, UK discovered following a severe storm Stone chambers with interconnecting tunnels; dwellings secured with pivot hinge and a locking stone pin (from whom?) Driftwood, skins: meager</p>	<p>Prehistoric Not described in text</p>
	<p>Çatal Hüyük oldest known clay model of a very developed chair with female (goddess?) seated. Some claim she is giving birth. From 6,250 BCE</p>	<p>Prehistoric Noted <i>Pile 19</i></p>

Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Mesopotamia name given by Greeks for the land between (meso) two rivers Tigris and Euphrates where modern Iraq is found. Several cultures inhabited the region from Assyrians (modern Syria), Babylonians, Sumerians, Akkadians: all Bronze Age and Neo-Babylonian and Neo-Assyrians: Iron Age. Achaemenid, Parthian and Seleucid groups too inhabit the Fertile Crescent.</p>	<p>Mesopotamia AKA Cradle of Civilization and Fertile Crescent</p> <p>Text chapter: <i>Fazio 15</i> and <i>Pile 19</i></p>
	<p>Cuneiform early form of writing and accounting typically using mud and a stylus pressing into the mud surface. Occasionally baked in a structure fire and preserved. Perhaps the first language of Father Abraham, from Ur.</p>	<p>Mesopotamia</p> <p>Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Furniture X-stool depicted in a clay tablet and three-dimensional model of seated female deity (?) wearing fleece side out skirt and headdress.</p>	<p>Mesopotamia</p> <p>Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Lamassu five-legged sculpture, usually a bull body with a human head wearing a headdress, once brightly painted. 700 BCE. Assyrian shown from Palace of Sargon II</p>	<p>Mesopotamia</p> <p>Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Dual-headed bull capital from the Apadana in Susa. 510 BCE. Fabricated at the time of Persian Darius I</p>	<p>Mesopotamia / Persian</p> <p>Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p> <p><i>Illustration 1.17 & 1.18</i></p>
	<p>Ziggurat three staircases ascend from plaza level implying repetitive and continued ceremonial use. Outer casing fired clay (bricks) inner core sun-dried bricks (adobe). Many bricks exhibit cuneiform prayers on their outer, visible faces.</p>	<p>Mesopotamia</p> <p>Text glossary: <i>Fazio 570</i> and <i>illustration 1.12</i></p>

Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Pyramid a type of enlarged mastaba (<i>Fazio 568</i>) or funerary tomb ascending to capture the first rays of the sun's light. Third-Dynasty Imhotep (2630-2611 BCE) credited with designing first "ever-lasting" stone pyramid. No external stairways thus, unlike contemporary ziggurat, no visible repetitive ceremony.</p>	<p>Egypt Text chapter: <i>Fazio 15</i> and <i>Pile 19</i> <i>Illustration Fazio 1.21 & 1.22</i></p>
	<p>Fourth-Dynasty Pyramids at Giza (2550-2460 BCE) may have been developed to recreate on earth the star cluster Orion (associated in Egyptian period with Osiris). The belt points to the arrival of Sirius / Canis Major / Dog Star announcing the reappearance after 70 days of invisible (below the horizon) around 17 July coinciding with annual Nile flood</p>	<p>Egypt Text chapter: <i>Fazio 15</i> and <i>Pile 19</i> <i>Illustration Fazio 1.24 & 1.25</i></p>
	<p>Trabeated AKA Post and Beam / Post and Lintel construction. Vertical post or column is spanned across two verticals by a horizontal member beam or lintel. From diminutive of Latin <i>trabeculae</i> or beams</p>	<p>Egypt Text glossary: <i>Pile 460</i></p>
	<p>Furniture X-stool was in use in Egypt (and remains in use at present). Easy to fold and carry, X-stool one of earliest forms of seat linked to an historical past as the Roman ivory <i>sella curulis</i> employed as official chair of high office stretching back into time. This stool from Tutankhamun's tomb: ebony, bone, gold.</p>	<p>Egypt Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Chair AKA <i>thronos</i> from Greek for important, decorative chair (Latin <i>thronus</i>). Highly developed and decorated gold foil-covered chair depicting a sovereign seated on a chair. Slightly elevated plain band at back permitted use of a pillow, which did not cover explanatory design motif.</p>	<p>Egypt Text glossary: Not listed in either text</p>
	<p>Thronos from Greek for important, decorative chair (Latin <i>thronus</i>). The high-backed but relatively simple chair has an anatomical concession in the seat pan for the upper thighs, "buttprint" with original benches flanking the sides at approximately 40 cm off the floor. Large chair elevated and elongated a foot rest before the seated dignitary.</p>	<p>Aegean / Minoan Text glossary: Not listed in either text <i>Illustration Fazio 2.3</i></p>

History 1

Notes Week Three

Aegean and Greek

Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Inverted column wooden columns, long decayed, were recreated using murals, bas-relief and measured archaeological findings. Columns may have been inverted trees with root ball at the top.</p>	<p>Aegean / Minoan Text chapter: <i>Fazio 15</i> and <i>Pile 19</i> <i>Illustration Fazio 1.21 & 1.22</i></p>
	<p>Megaron the image at left is termed the Queen's Megaron at the Palace of Knossos, a pre-Greek large chambered hall often preceded by a <i>naos</i> (shrine room) and occasionally a <i>pronaos</i> the antechamber or vestibule to the shrine room (<i>Fazio 569</i>).</p>	<p>Aegean / Minoan Text glossary: <i>Fazio 568</i> and <i>Pile 458</i> <i>Illustration Pile 2.2</i></p>
	<p>Corbelled Arch AKA false arch although bearing none of the arch's thrust characteristics. The corbel process, a stone protruding less than a third over the lower, supporting stone, may be processed from two side and made to appear to join in the middle. Subsequent shaping or forming can smooth the arch-like shape. The Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae is shown, doorway lintel 120 tons; world's largest.</p>	<p>Aegean / Mycenaean Text glossary: <i>Fazio 567</i> and <i>Pile 460</i> <i>Illustration Fazio 2.8 / 2.9 / 2.10 / 2.11</i></p>
	<p>Doric Capital Greek Doric has no base, flutes run from the capital to the <i>stylobate</i> (<i>Fazio 569</i> and <i>Pile 466</i>). Roman Doric has a base. Multiple components assemble in a unique sequence, or order, to fulfill the Doric Order: Pediments with cornices, entablature from an architrave and a frieze, triglyphs and metopes included; and the column with abacus, capital, echinus, and shaft.</p>	<p>Greek Text glossary: <i>Fazio 45/567</i> illustration 2.18 <i>Pile 33/457</i> illustration 2.5 and 2.6</p>
	<p>Ionic Capital Greek Ionic capitals are noted for the volute (<i>Fazio 570</i> and <i>Pile 460</i>), a spiral-like shape expanded by the Golden Mean (1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21), a decorative base where the separated flutes do not engage the stylobate. Occasionally human forms are carved from piers substituted for columns, as caryatids <i>Fazio 566</i> and <i>Pile 457</i>).</p>	<p>Greek Text glossary: <i>Fazio 46/568</i> illustration 2.19 <i>Pile 35/458</i> illustration 2.5 and 2.6</p>
	<p>Corinthian Capital came much later into the architectural mix (there were many others but the main ideas carried to Rome were Doric, Ionic and Corinthian). Following the Classical period during the ensuing Hellenistic, the Iktinos-designed Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassai employed the first know Corinthian Order (450-425 BCE).</p>	<p>Greek Text glossary: <i>Fazio 53/567</i> illustration 2.33 <i>Pile 35/457</i></p>

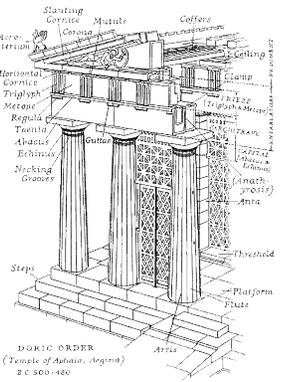
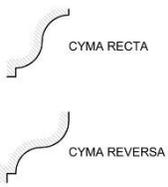
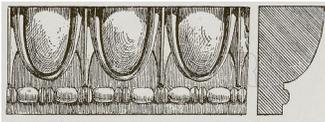
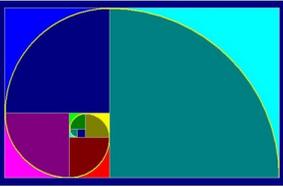
Image	Description	Special note
 <p>DORIC ORDER (Temple of Apollo, Argos) c. 500-480</p>	<p>Doric Order (see previous Doric Capital): Stylobate and stereobate combine to make the crepidoma (three-layered base). The shaft lifts the columnar structure to the necking band. The echinus (swelled bowl shape) with boxy abacus form the capital. The entablature horizontals are formed by two major components: the architrave resting on the abacus and the frieze composed of alternating triglyphs (perhaps former beam ends split to control drying of timber; standardized into thirds) and the metopes. Surmounting the entablature is the pediment, a place for art. Framing the art is a horizontal cornice and two raking/slanting cornices. The background is a tympanium, the triangular area behind sculptural elements.</p>	
 <p>CYMA RECTA CYMA REVERSA</p>	<p>Greek moldings use several profile shapes. Cyma Recta (standing S) and cyma reversa (backwards S) are but two. Cavetto, dentil, ovolo, scotia, torus, and fillet are the most common</p>	
	<p>Onto the profile, surface decorations are applied. The illustration left shows egg-and-dart/egg-and-tongue carved on an ovolo with a bead-and-reel— carved onto a torus profile. Other surface motif include: anthemion, apophyge, guilloche, and honeysuckle.</p>	
	<p>The Golden Mean (the Fibonacci cycle from Middle Ages) was used for proportion and ratios in architecture. 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 were the most noted. Later astronomers sought additional planets, the numbers were summed (34 was used in 1781 to discover Uranus, first discovered with a telescope). Ratios 1:1 are square or 1:1:1 cube rooms. 1:2 are XVth century Italian windows.</p>	
	<p>Tholos Buildings having a circular plan are eye-catching. From prehistorical times, man has built with circular shape, centering a foci, stretching a string, circumscribing a radius into a circle. They are not easy to live with. In time, commemorations of important people, deaths, and religious remembrances occur. The roof was complex often becoming a dome.</p>	

Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Klysmos (Klismos) Believed to be a bentwood chair shown on pottery and stele. No ancient wooden example exists. Other furniture pieces: Trapezai, Diphros, Larynx.</p> 	<p>Greek</p>
		<p>Greek</p>
		<p>Greek</p>
	<p>Arch Credit for the arch goes to the Etruscans. Mesopotamian arches (Ishtar) are invented at near the same time, but the knowledge shared with the Romans and the use of <i>concrete</i>, pozzolana, followed by subsequent proliferation by the Romans secures the arch's popular spread.</p>	<p>Etruscan</p>
	<p>Thronos The Etruscan bronze chair with a curved back must have been important and may have a direct relationship to the <i>cathedra</i> shape of Early Christianity, the furniture in the middle being unknown to modern man.</p>	<p>Etruscan</p>
	<p>Olive oil chandelier approximately 30 cm (12" in) diameter. Etruscans were well know for their bronze works.</p>	<p>Etruscan</p>

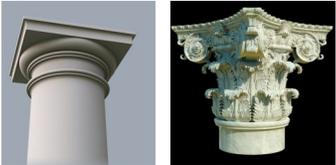
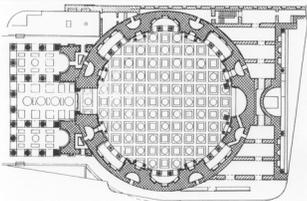
Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Tuscan and Composite Orders added to three Greek orders; five orders of architecture. Tuscan having simplified Doric details (Etruscan?). Composite: Ionic and Corinthian blend</p> 	
	<p>Roman engineering takes the arch around the world. Aqueducts used to slope water at no greater than 5% from nearly 40 miles distance. Upper chamber was lined with concrete to minimize loss of fluid in transit</p>	
	<p>Greek auditoria doubled and set wide to wide formed the Roman invention of an arena (<i>harena</i> or <i>arenum</i> Latin for sand). The Flavian Coliseum was erected near Nero's Domus Aurea (Golden House) where a large, or colossal, statue of Nero once stood. Coliseum built in 80 CE</p>	
	<p>Hemicycle portion of the Basilica Ulpia built by Emperor Trajan from the spoils taken from Dacia (Romania), this minor portion designed by Apollodorus of Damascus around 100 CE was a five storey shopping emporium with silks to spices to pearls to the grain doll (called the <i>korn</i> doll). Planned to move locals to shopping within sight of the more elegant courts and libraries dedicated to the Ulpia family.</p>	
	<p>Following the conversations of Apollodorus, it appears Emperor Hadrian was the architect and banker for a unique structure 44 meters (146 feet) in circumference; the Pantheon. The dome is pour-in-place, un-reinforced concrete; coffer molds used at the pour lightened the dome weight. Circle and square are the dominant motif shapes. First building where one worshipped gods internally.</p>	
	<p>Insulae, city blocks rose six floors over shops and offices in a mixed use approach. The upper floors often had wood and lighter-weight pumice, opus craticium used to hold the weight to a minimum. Cooking was disapproved of for the high risk of fire. Eateries were on the lowest level with flues to remove heat and smoke.</p>	

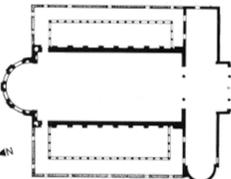
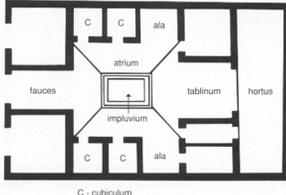
Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Opus Incertum concrete (<i>pozzolana</i>) core held in place with stone or brick irregularly placed</p>	
	<p>Opus Testaceum concrete (<i>pozzolana</i>) core held in place with stone or brick set in courses</p>	
	<p>Opus Reticulatum concrete (<i>pozzolana</i>) core held in place with stone or brick placed at a 45° angle to horizontal</p>	
	<p>Basilica from Greek <i>basiliké stoà</i>, became a staple for tribunal halls. These monumental structures, surviving attack, earthquake and fire inspired the Early Christians and their plan shape also called basilica (characteristically the sacred site of a saint's burial). Apse and nave, occasionally aisles flanking nave. Judge's table in location of modern altar.</p>	<p>Later repurposed into a Roman Catholic worship house. Basilica will get its third definition as a place where a saint is buried (St. Francis, St. Peter), thus Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi</p>
	<p>Roman moldings borrowed from the Greek standards then embellished the profiles as well as the surface, exaggerating and making more opulent.</p>	
	<p>Domus Roman town house (villa outside walls estate had fauces at entry, atrium in the center, compluvium and impluvium for water.</p>	

Image	Description	Special note
	<p>Emperor Hadrian's Villa, nearly 1.3 million square meters (11 million square feet) of space in 30 known structures approximately 30 km (20 miles) from Rome is one of the largest estates of the Roman period.</p>	<p>Roman</p>
	<p>Lectus, the Roman <i>klini</i> was the couch-like reclining dining piece of the triclinium</p>	<p>Roman</p>
	<p>Tripod tables were frequently used in Roman dwellings.</p>	<p>Roman</p>

