

Chapter 1 : Architecture without Rules : Marcel Breuer :

An armchair tour through twenty strikingly innovative houses. Internationally famous for such buildings as the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York (as well as for the ubiquitous "Breuer" chair), Marcel Breuer thrived on experimentation.

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Chapter 2 : Architecture Without Rules : The Houses of Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard. | eBay

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Foundation platform[edit] By the middle Neolithic period, the use of rammed earth and unbaked mud bricks was prevalent. Hangtu loess , the pounding of layers of earth to make walls, altars, and foundations remained an element of Chinese construction for the next several millennia. Hard pounded earth floors were strengthened by heating. Timber frame[edit] Sliding dovetail, lap dovetail and stepped bevel splice joints of tie beams and cross beams from the Yingzao Fashi , published in by the Song Dynasty Chinese scholar-bureaucrat Li Jie A fundamental achievement of Chinese wooden architecture is the load-bearing timber frame , a network of interlocking wooden supports forming the skeleton of the building. However, it is not known how the builders got the huge wooden support columns into position. Unlike western architecture, in ancient Chinese wooden architecture, the wall only defined an enclosure, and did not form a load-bearing element. Buildings in China have been supported by wooden frames for as long as seven millennia. The emergence of the characteristic articulated wooden Chinese frame emerged during the Neolithic period. Seven thousand years ago mortise and tenon joinery was used to build wood-framed houses. The oldest are at Hemudu site at Zhejiang. Over a thousand of these sites have been identified, usually with circular, square or oblong shaped buildings. During the Yangshao culture in the Middle Neolithic , circular and rectangular semisubterranean structures are found with wooden beams and columns. Wooden beams or earth supported the roofs which were most likely thatched. Symmetry was also important in the layout of homes, altars, and villages. In traditional Chinese architecture, every facet of a building was decorated using various materials and techniques. Simple ceiling ornamentations in ordinary buildings were made of wooden strips and covered with paper. More decorative was the lattice ceiling, constructed of woven wooden strips or sorghum stems fastened to the beams. Dougong is a unique structural element of interlocking wooden brackets , one of the most important elements in traditional Chinese architecture. It first appeared in buildings of the last centuries BC and evolved into a structural network that joined pillars and columns to the frame of the roof. Dougong was widely used in the Spring and Autumn period ˆ” BC and developed into a complex set of interlocking parts by its peak in the Tang and Song periods. Since ancient times when the Chinese first began to use wood for building, joinery has been a major focus and craftsmen cut the wooden pieces to fit so perfectly that no glue or fasteners were necessary. Because of the intricacy of its ornamentation, elaborate cupolas were reserved for the ceilings of the most important structures such as tombs and altars, although it is not clear what the spiritual beliefs of the early Chinese were, as altars appear to have served as burial sites. The center panel of the ceiling was decorated with water lilies or other water plants.

Chapter 3 : Ancient Chinese wooden architecture - Wikipedia

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Chapter 4 : Architecture Without Rules: The Houses of Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard by David Masello

Architecture Without Rules: The Houses of Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard by David Masello An armchair tour through twenty strikingly innovative houses. Internationally famous for such buildings as the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York (as well as for the ubiquitous "Breuer" chair), Marcel Breuer thrived on experimentation.

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Chapter 6 : David Masello (Author of Architecture Without Rules)

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