

Bestsellers Bookshop
1051 Budapest,
Október 6. utca 11.
bestsellers@bestsellers.hu
7600 Ft

www.amazon.com
23 USD

Library of
the Department of Urbanisme
9.00 am – 2.00 pm



Farrelly, Lorraine: The Fundamentals of Architecture, Academia, 2007

„learning” architecture:

university

reading - understanding

traveling - discovery

practice - experience

...

Vitruvius: The Education Of The Architect
extract from The Ten Books on Architecture
written between 27 and 15 BC;
Translated by Morris Hicky Morgan, in 1914

1. The architect should be equipped with **knowledge** of many branches of study and varied kinds of learning, for it is by his judgement that all work done by the other arts is put to test. **This knowledge is the child of practice and theory.** Practice is the continuous and regular exercise of employment where manual work is done with any necessary material according to the design of a drawing. Theory, on the other hand, is the ability to demonstrate and explain the productions of dexterity on the principles of proportion.
2. It follows, therefore, **that architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their pains, while those who relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously hunting the shadow, not the substance.** But those who have a thorough knowledge of both, like men armed at all points, have the sooner attained their object and carried authority with them.
3. In all matters, but particularly in architecture, there are these two points:- the thing signified, and that which gives it its significance. That which is signified is the subject of which we may be speaking; and that which gives significance is a demonstration on scientific principles. It appears, then, that one who professes himself an architect should be well versed in both directions. **He ought, therefore, to be both naturally gifted and amenable to instruction. Neither natural ability without instruction nor instruction without natural ability can make the perfect artist.** Let him be educated, skilful with the pencil, instructed in geometry, know much history, have followed the philosophers with attention, understand music, have some knowledge of medicine, know the opinions of the jurists, and be acquainted with astronomy and the theory of the heavens.

flaneur



„...the deliberately aimless pedestrian, unencumbered by any obligation or sense of urgency, who, wastes nothing, including his time which he spends with the leisurely discrimination of a gourmet, savoring the multiple flavors of his city”

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

WWW.ARPLUS.COM

UK £9/€17 USA \$25 DECEMBER 2008



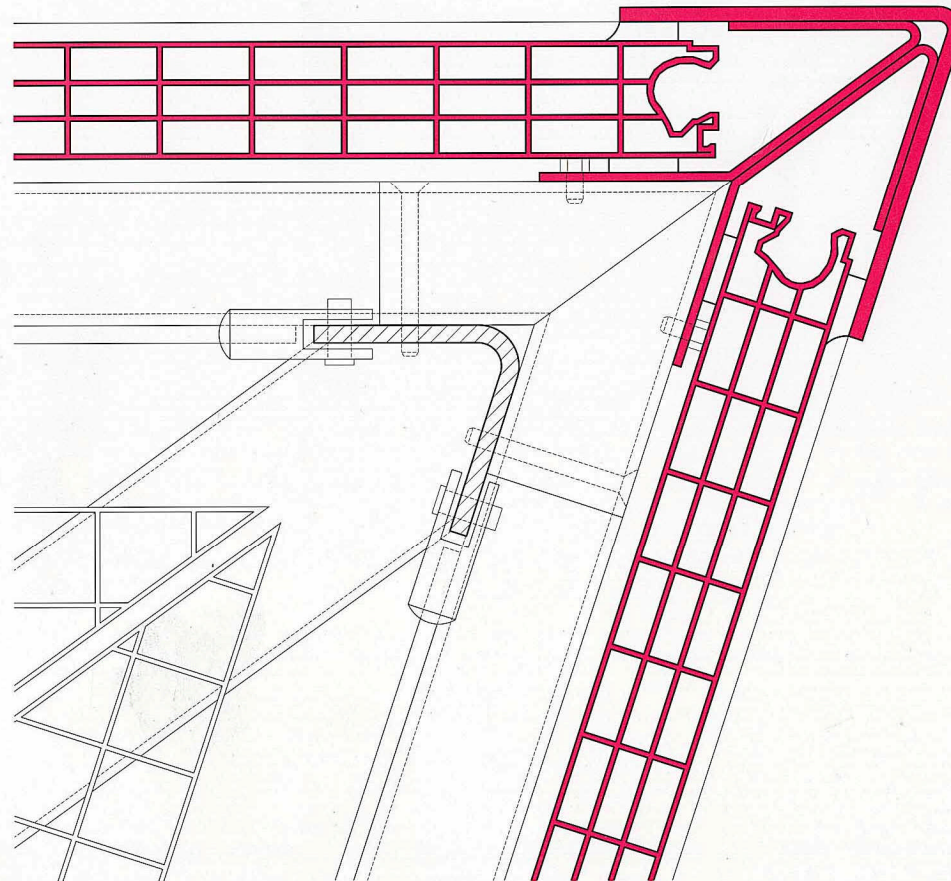
10 INSPIRING YEARS OF
EMERGING ARCHITECTURE

3 E 16

B 2772
ISSN 0011-9571
JULI · AUG

DETAIL

Zeitschrift für Architektur + Baudetail · Review of Architecture · Revue d'Architecture
Serie 2003 · **7/8** · Fassade, Außenwand · Facades · Enveloppes extérieures



www.epiteszforum.hu

www.archiweb.hu

www.archidose.org

www.world-architects.com

www.architecture.about.com

www.danda.be

www.archiweb.cz

www.dezeen.com

...

www.urbanisztika.bme.hu

origins of architecture

instinctive architecture:

the shelter

architectural perception:

the cave

the mountain

bases of building:

placing elements one beside the other

joining elements together

HISTORY AND PRECEDENT

Design and innovation builds on precedent, on ideas and concepts that have evolved over time. Architecture uses precedents from social and cultural history and applies these influences to contemporary buildings, forms and structures. Having a historical understanding of buildings is an essential part of architectural design because it allows a relationship between the material, physical and formal developments that have been previously explored by other architects. Reacting against, or responding to these ideas has been the basis of architectural evolution.

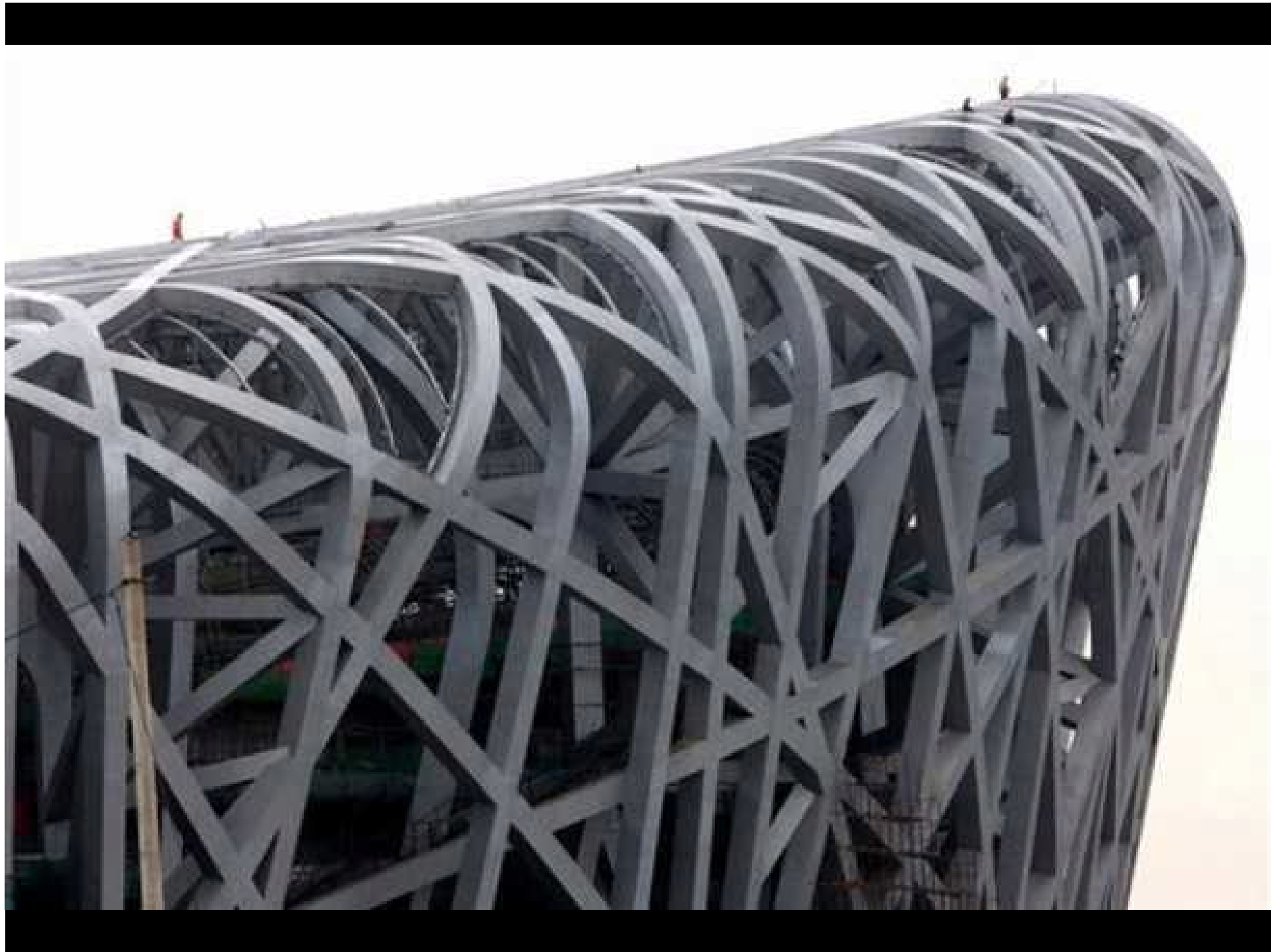












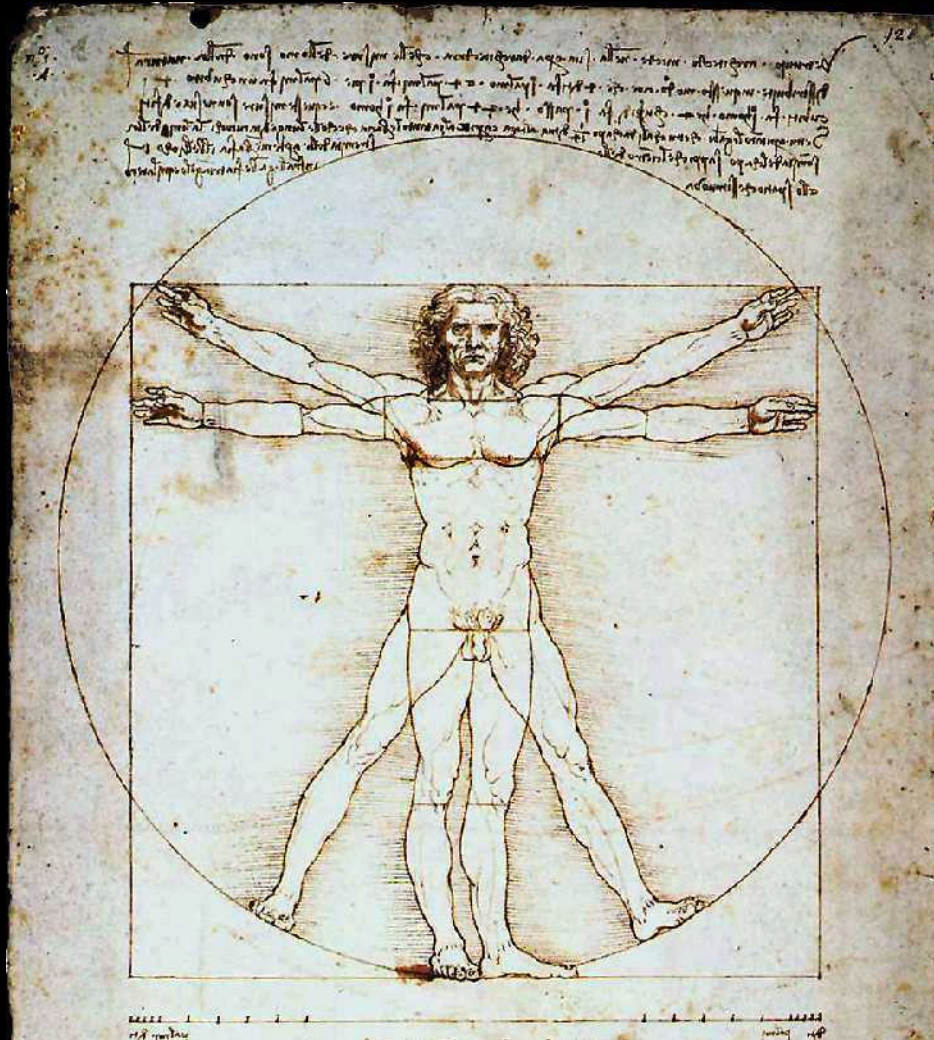


Herzog & de Meuron /CH: Bird's nest Beijing National Stadium 2002 / 03 / 08

„The men of old were born like the wild beasts, in woods, caves, and groves, and lived on savage fare.”
Vitruvius: The Ten Books on Architecture, 1st century BC.



the human being











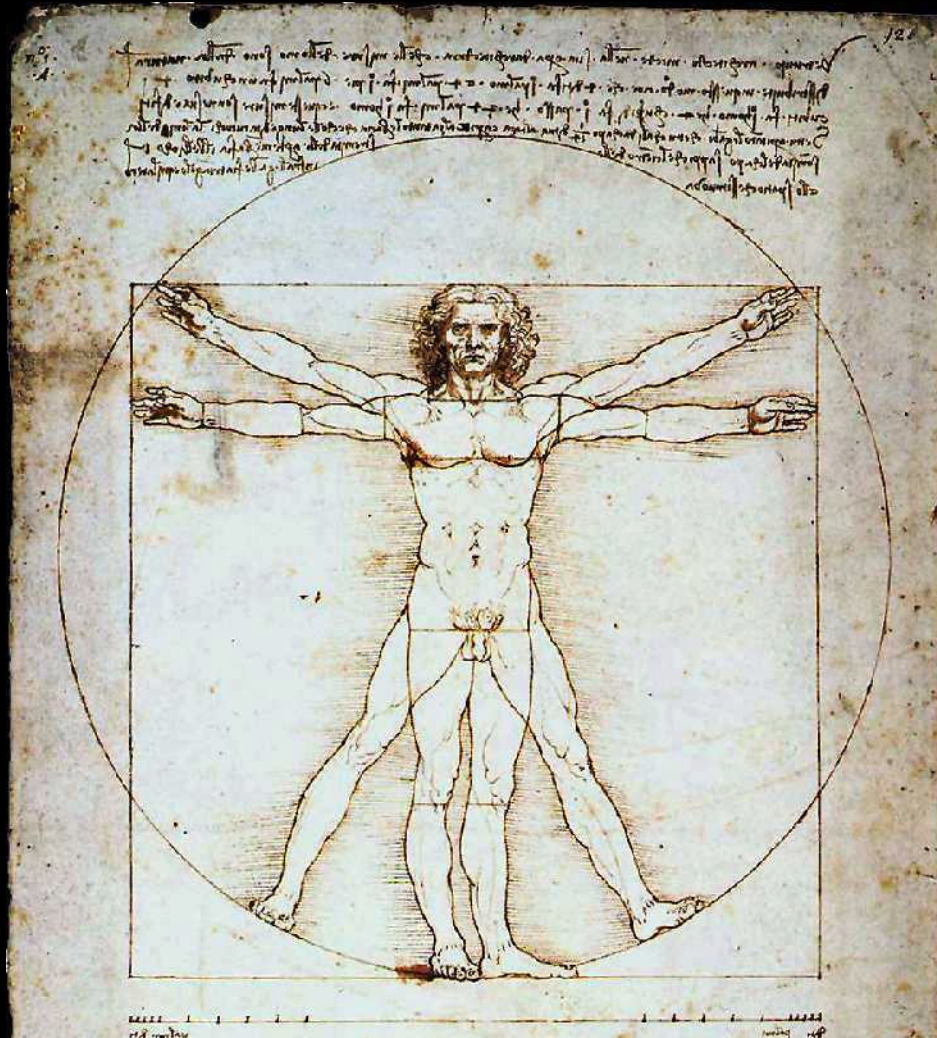


basic human building:

the shelter

„...they began in that first assembly to construct shelters. Some made them of green boughs, others dug caves on mountain sides, and some, in imitation of the nests of swallows and the way they built, made places of refuge out of mud and twigs. Next, by observing the shelters of others and adding new details to their own inceptions, they constructed better and better kinds of huts as time went on.”

Vitruvius: The Ten Books on Architecture, 1st century BC.

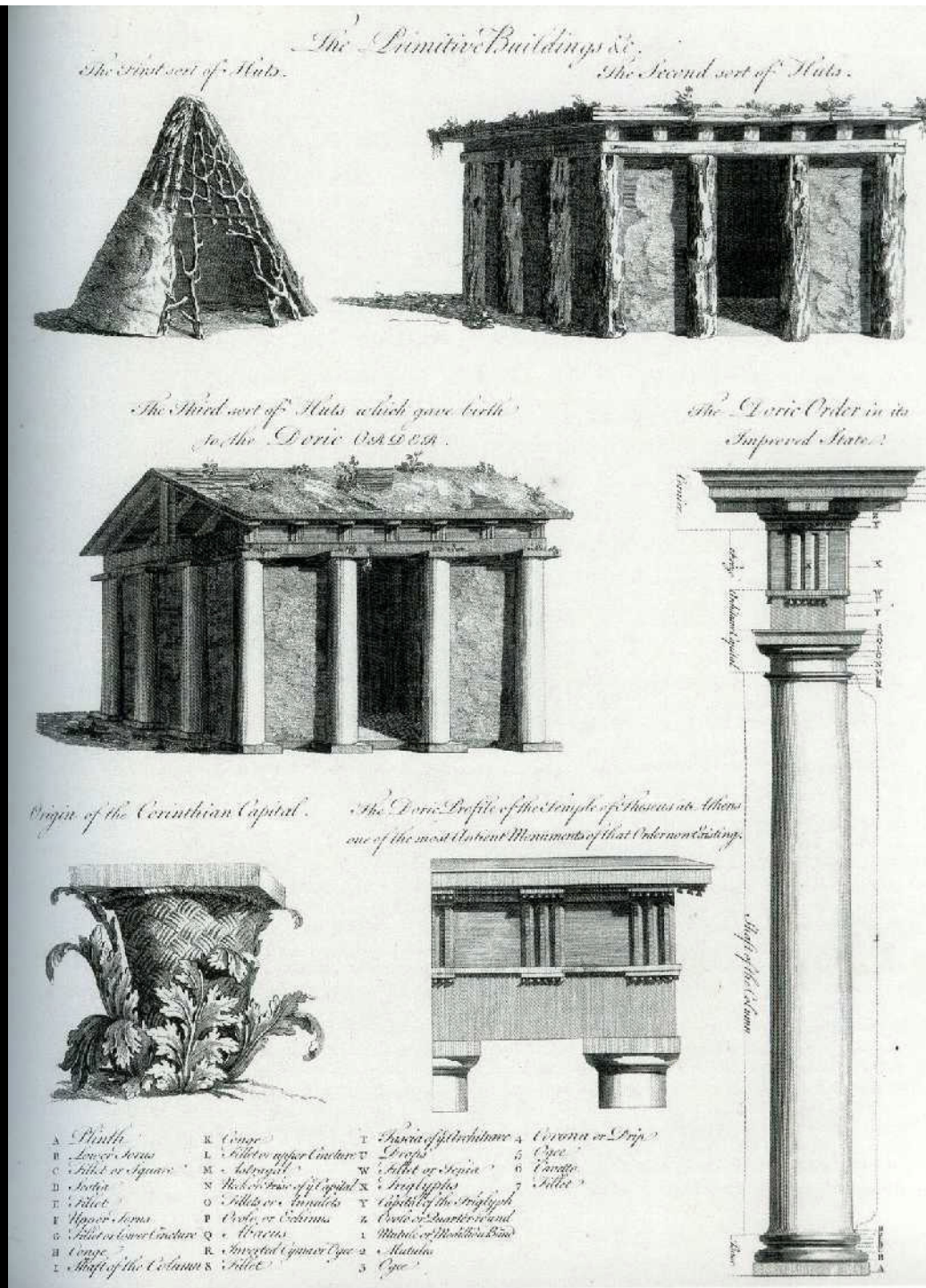


EX PRIMA MVNDI HOMINVM AETATE AEDIFICATIO. MVLTİ ENIM AB
ANIMALIBVS EXEMPLA VITAE CONSERVAVĒ Q̄IMITATI SVNT 8/ C^A





Laugier abbé /F, 1753



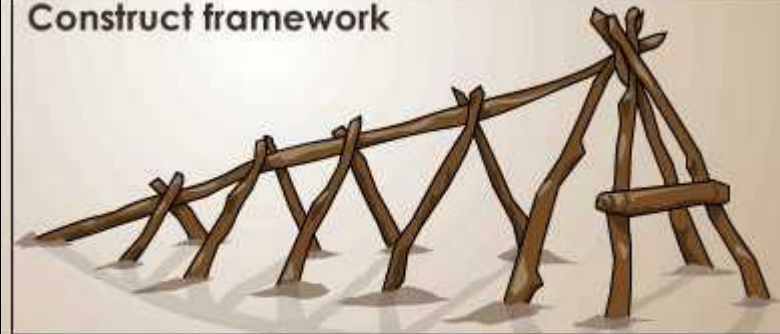
William Chambers /GB, 1759



How Survival Works Building a Shelter

©2007 HowStuffWorks

Construct framework



Parachute cover



Option 1

Boughs cover



Option 2

Snow cover

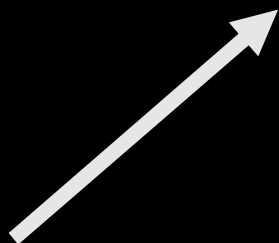


Option 3

needs of the human being

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs





**food,
drink,
goods**



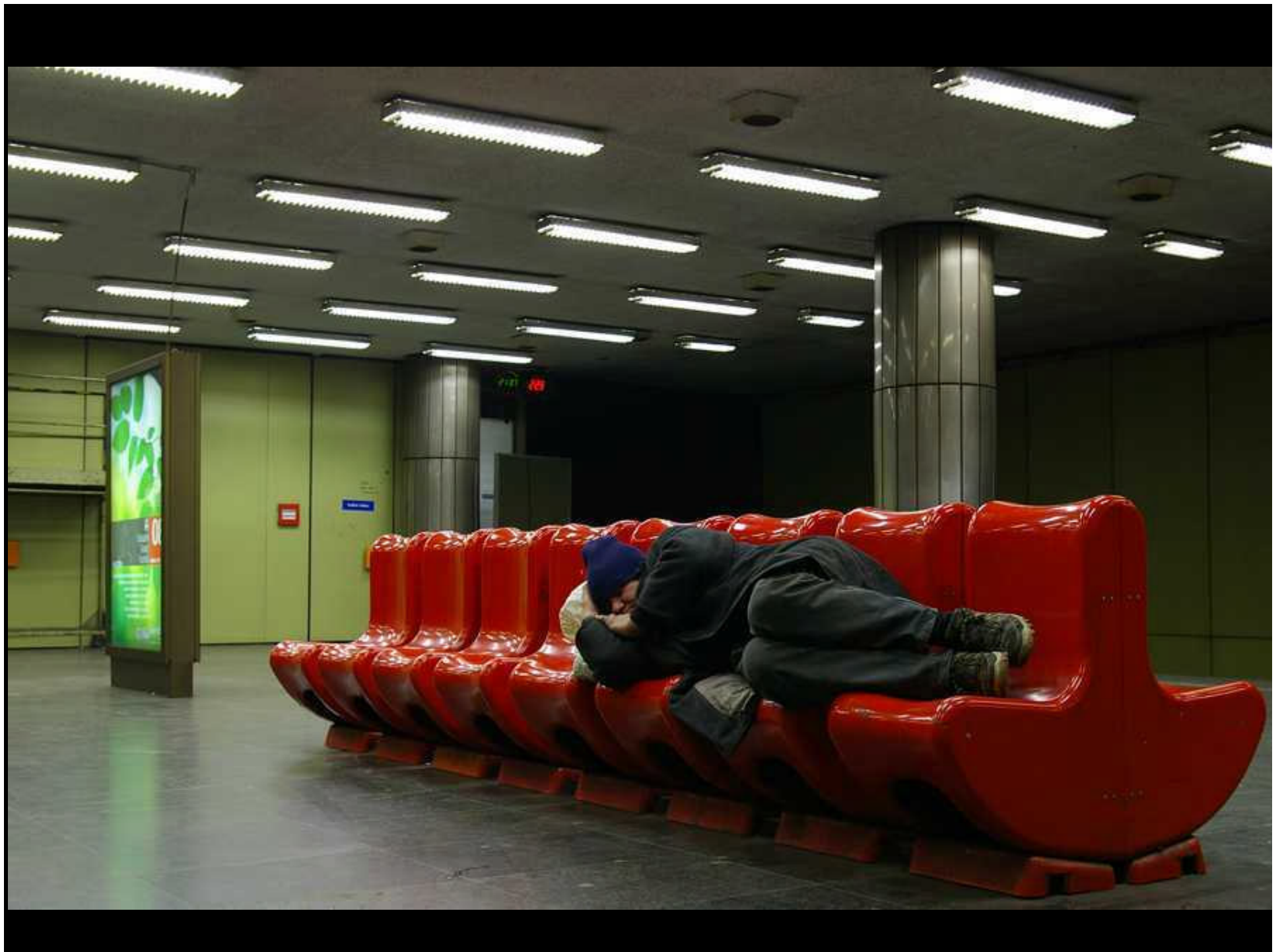
**safety,
social life**



home

shelter for homeless people

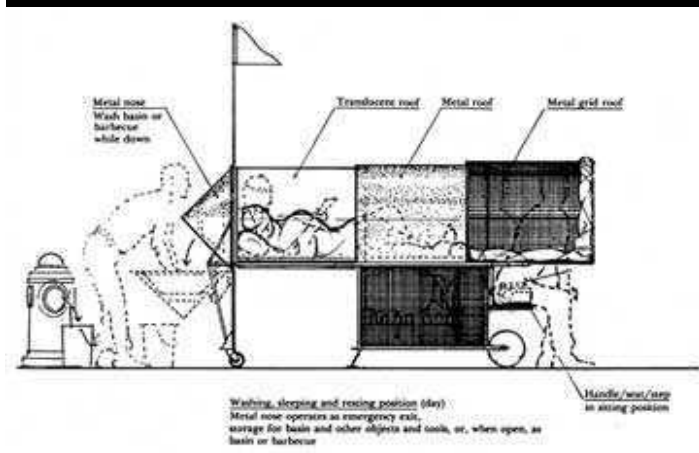




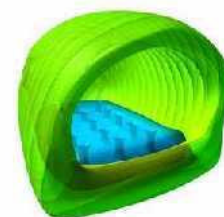








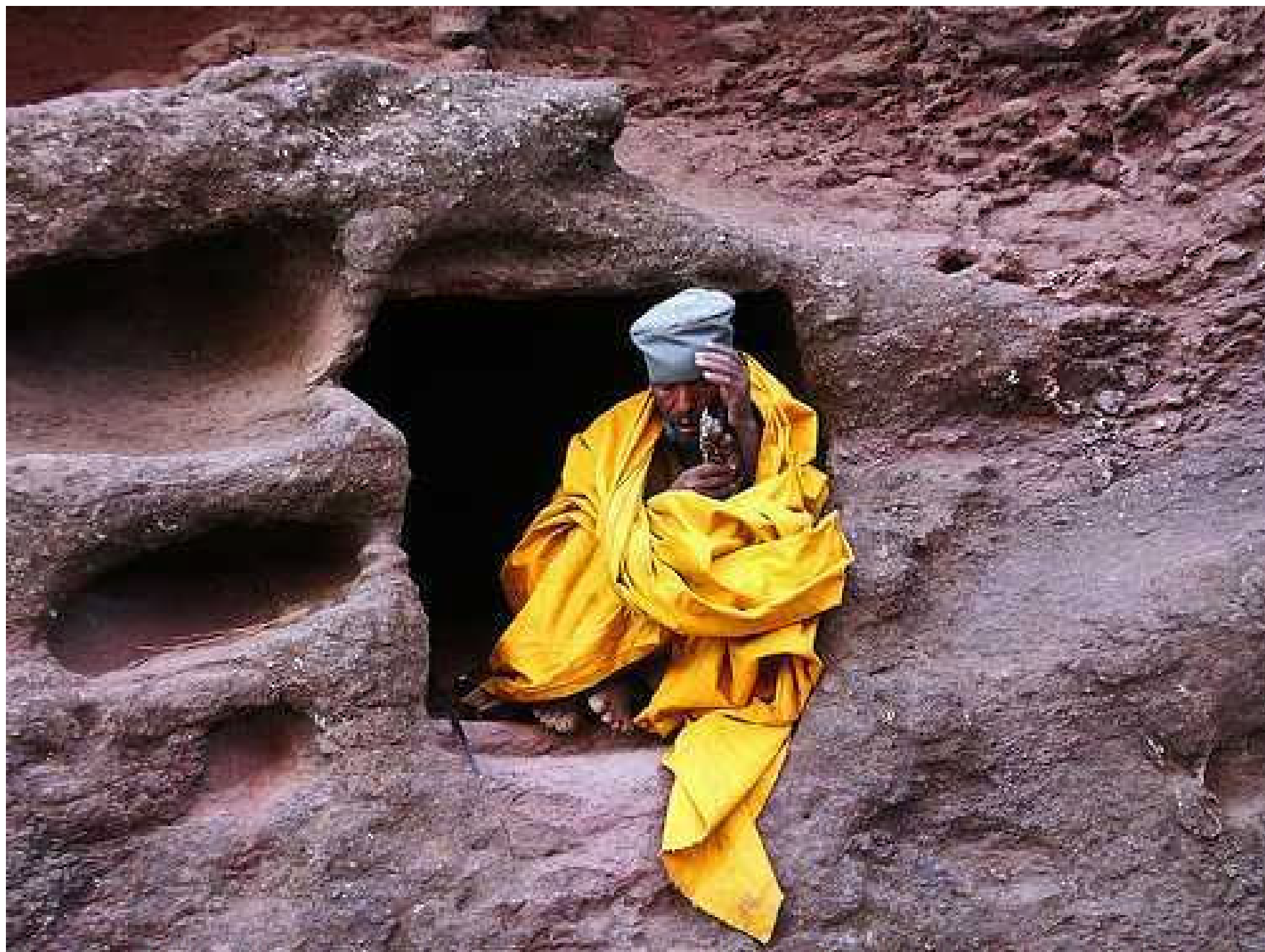




urban nomads

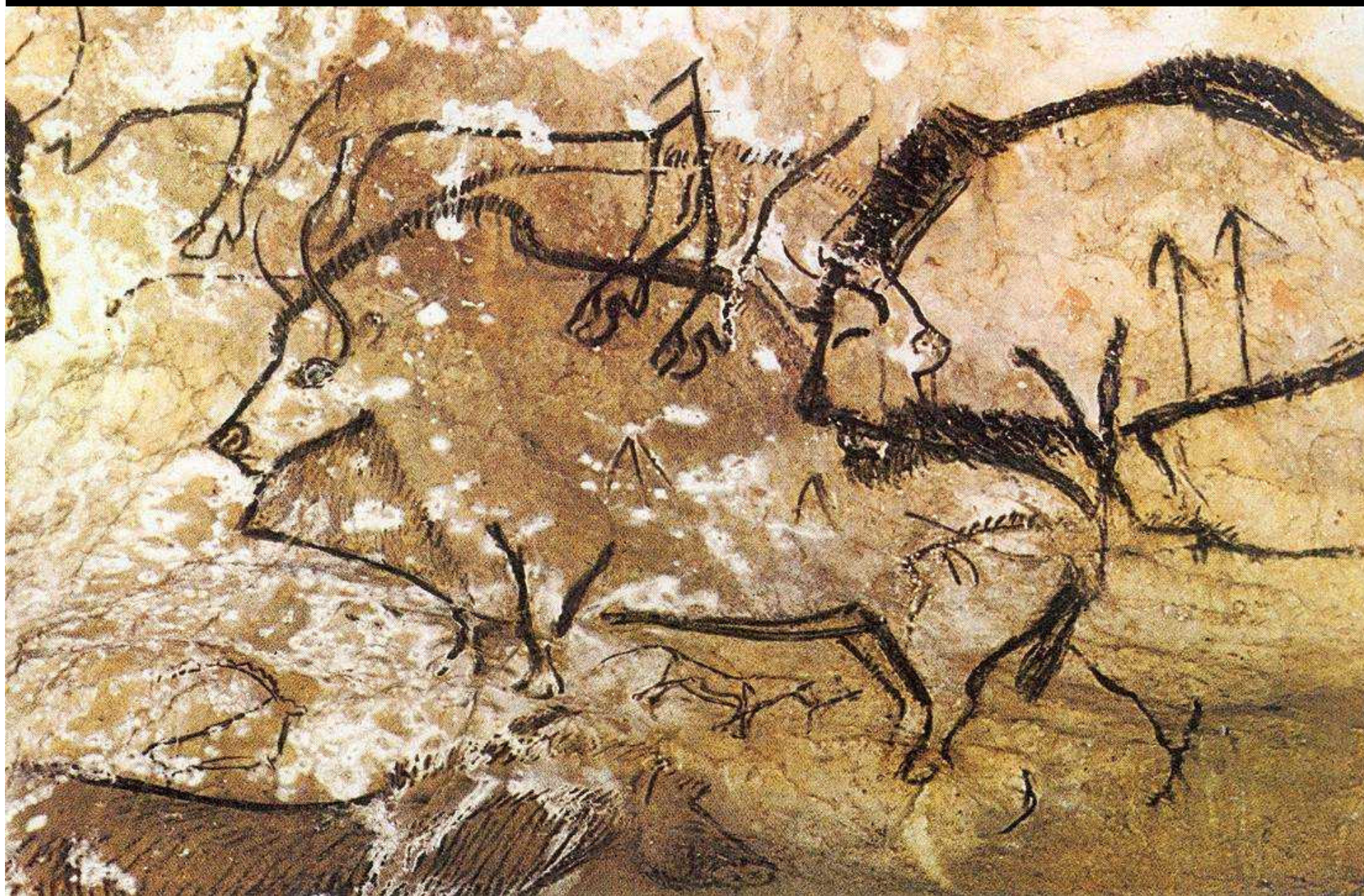
architectural perception:
the cave
the mountain

the cave







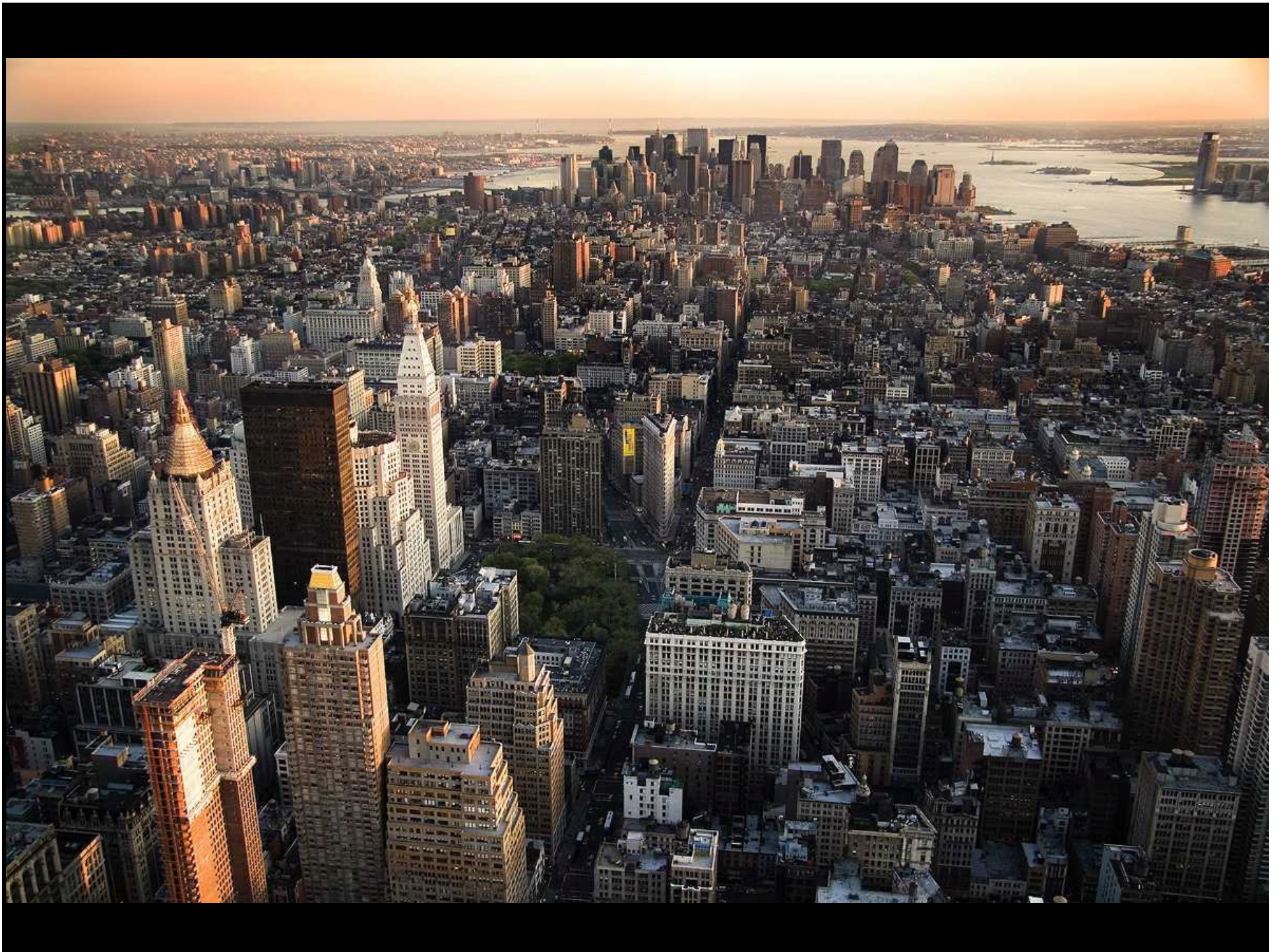


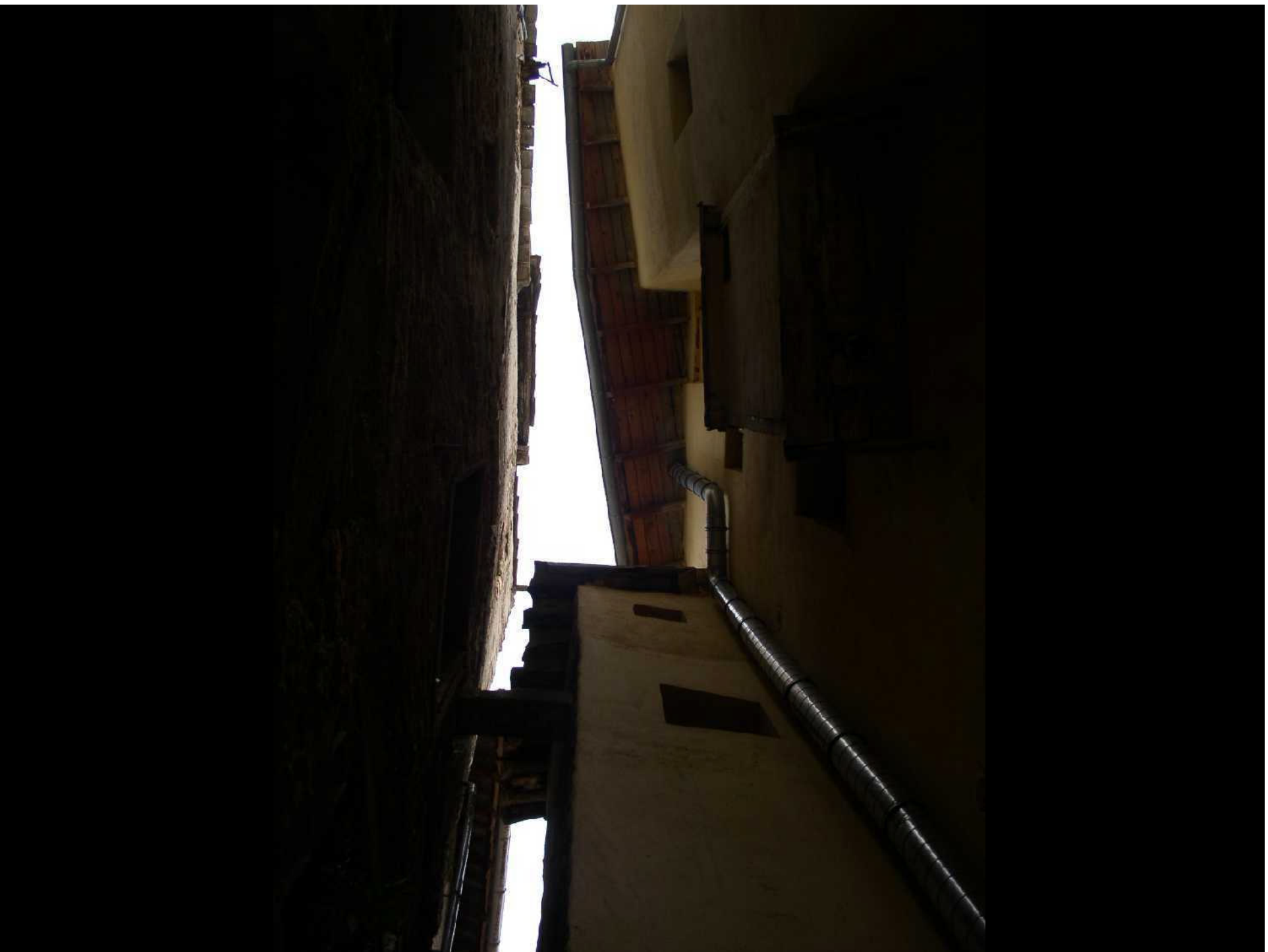


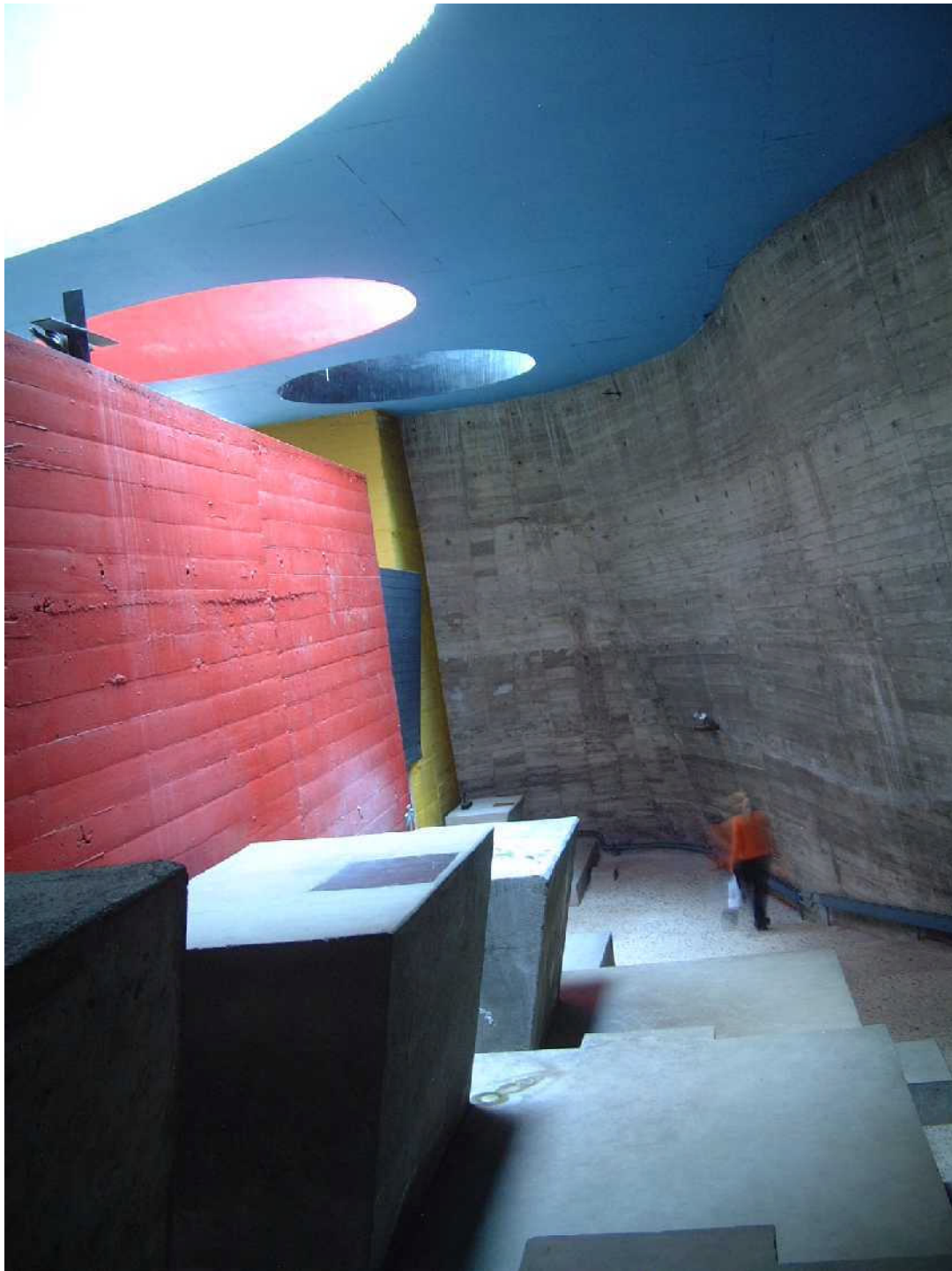








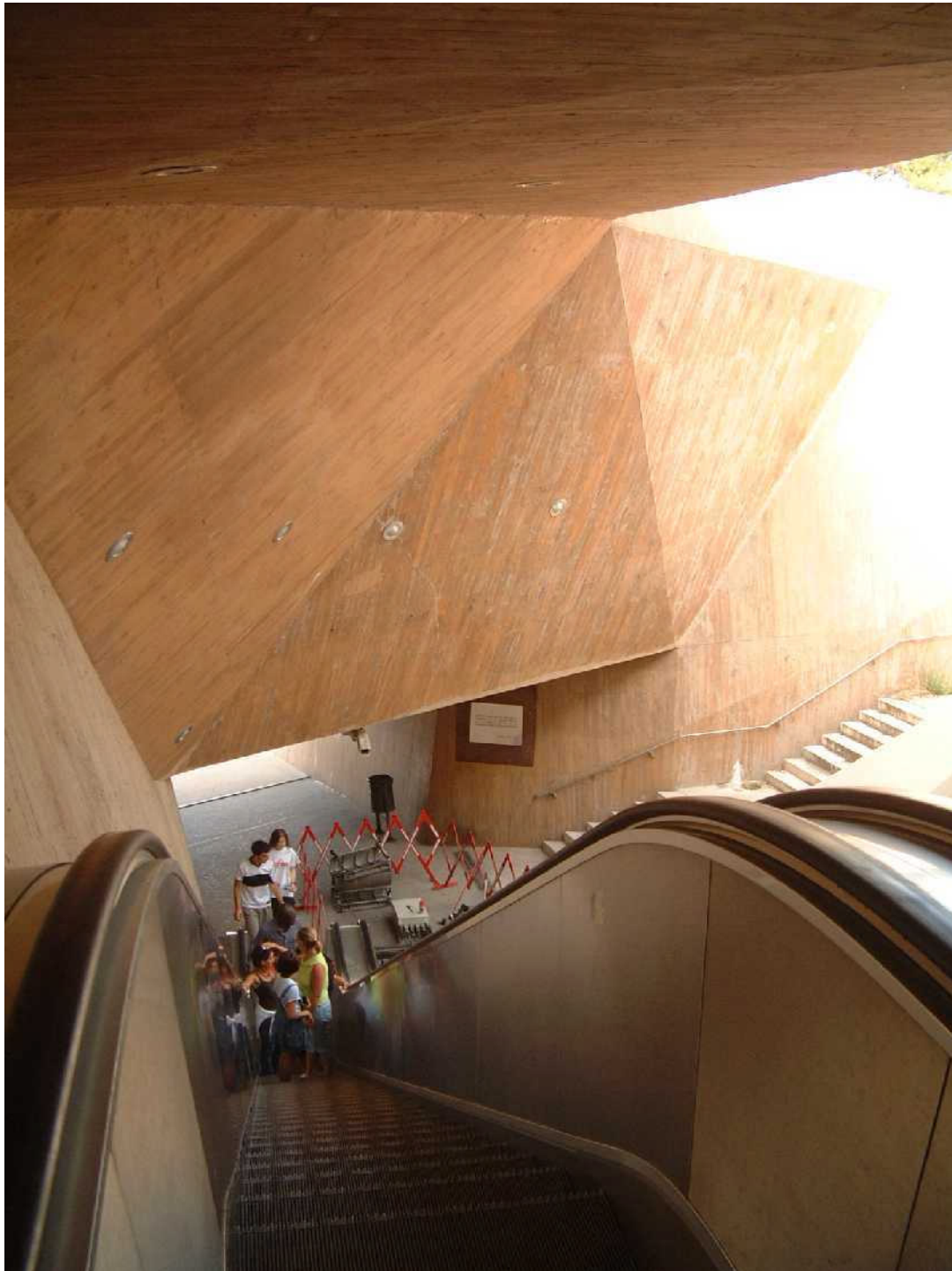




Le Corbusier: La Tourette convent, F



La Granja escalator in toledo, S
José Antonia Martinez Lapena and Elias Torres Tur, 2000



the mountain













Kunsthaus Graz, A
Peter Cook and Colin Fournier





CONSTRUCTION

Construction is about the making of architecture; its physicality and its materiality. A building can be considered at a macro level, as a structural frame with a roof, walls and floors, but it simultaneously needs to be considered as a series of details that explain how the architectural components are combined and unified. For example a building must operate and function effectively with design systems such as ventilation, heating or lighting, which provide variable and comfortable internal environments. Essentially, a building is a kind of machine; a series of interdependent parts and systems that collectively enable it to be effective and habitable.

bases of building



**placing elements
one beside the other**



joining elements together

















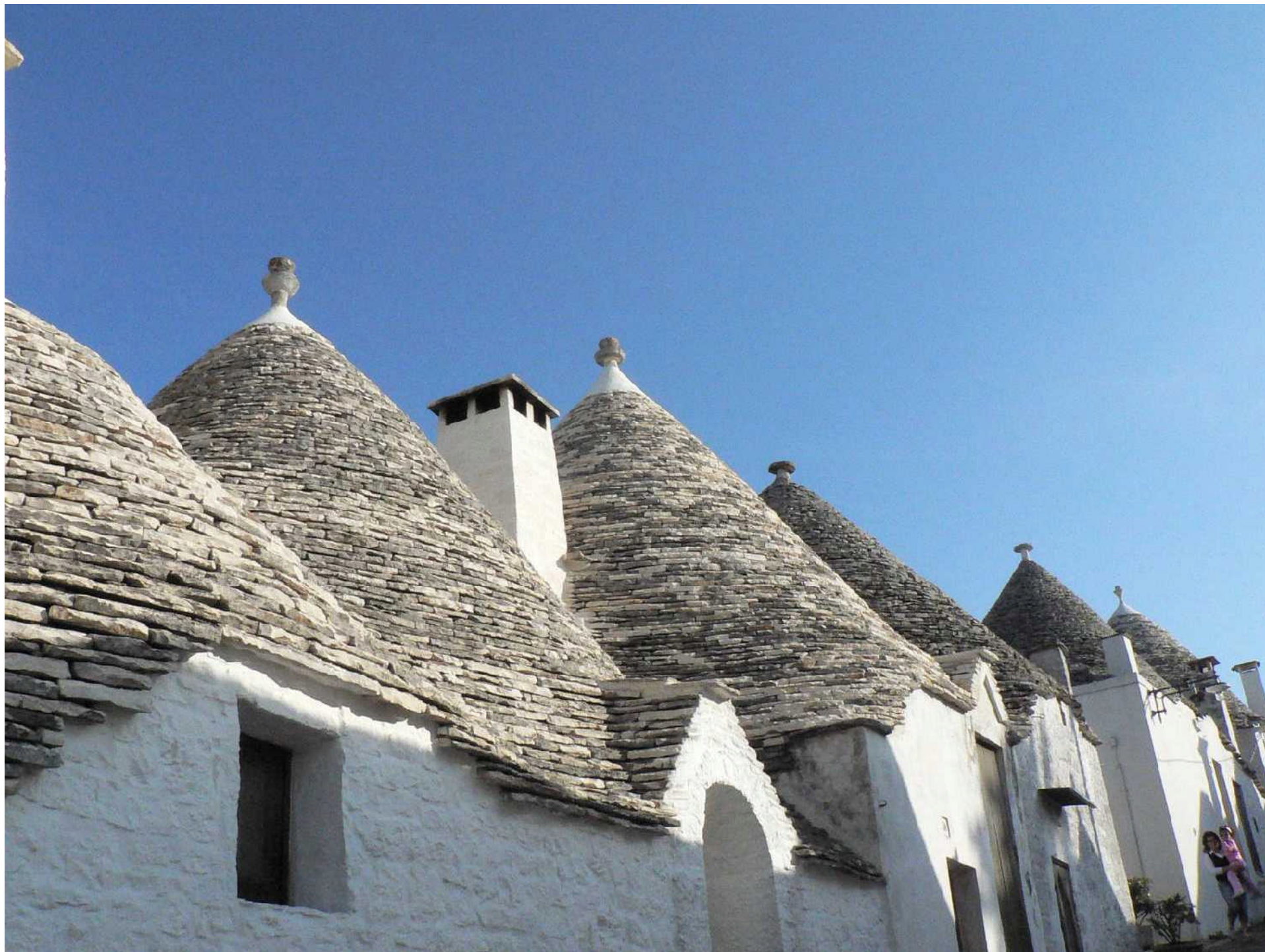
Atreusz kincsháza
Mykene, Kr.e. 14.sz.









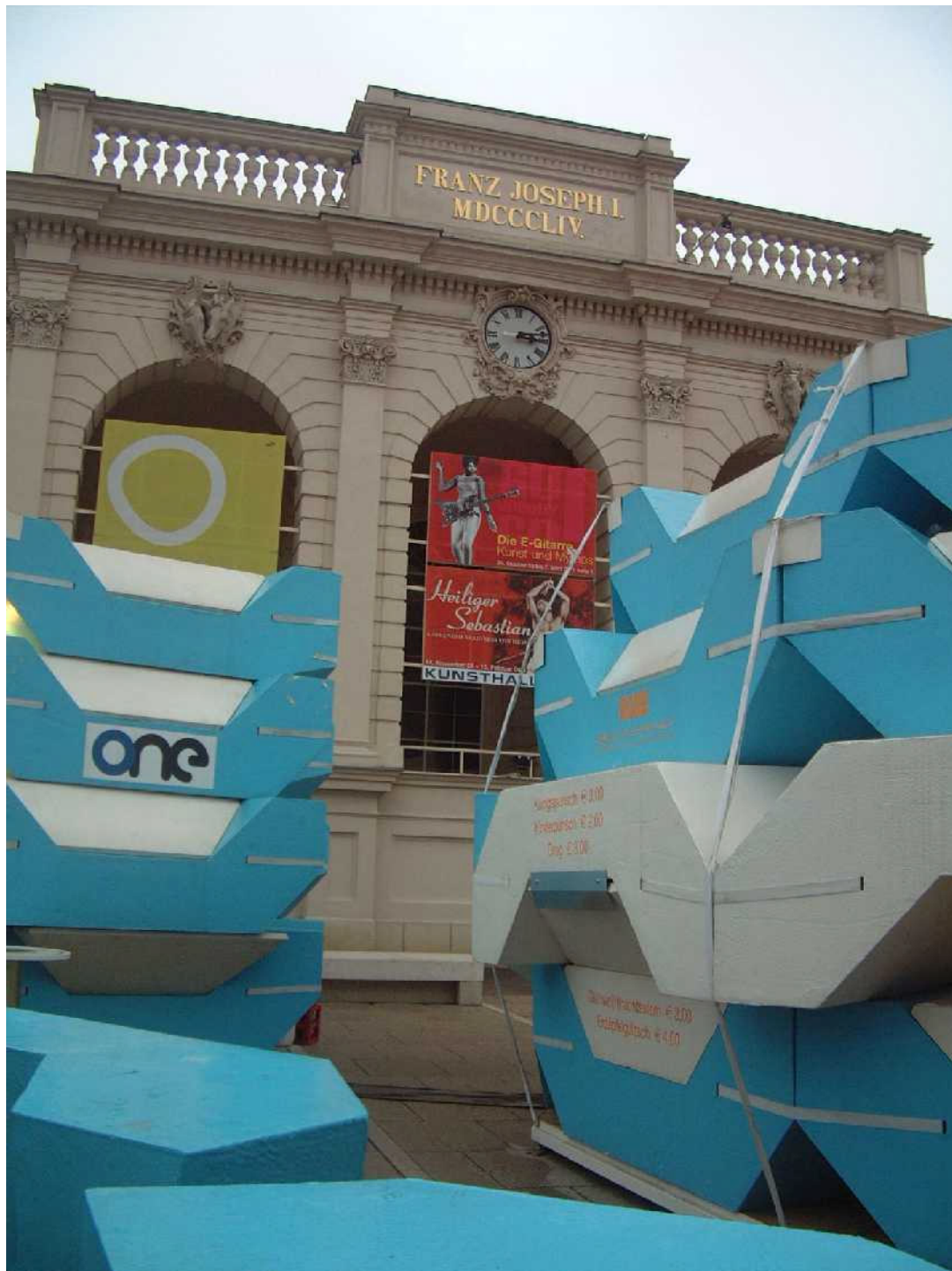




sitting benches
S-CAPE MQ, Wien, A
PPAG and Quinze&Milan





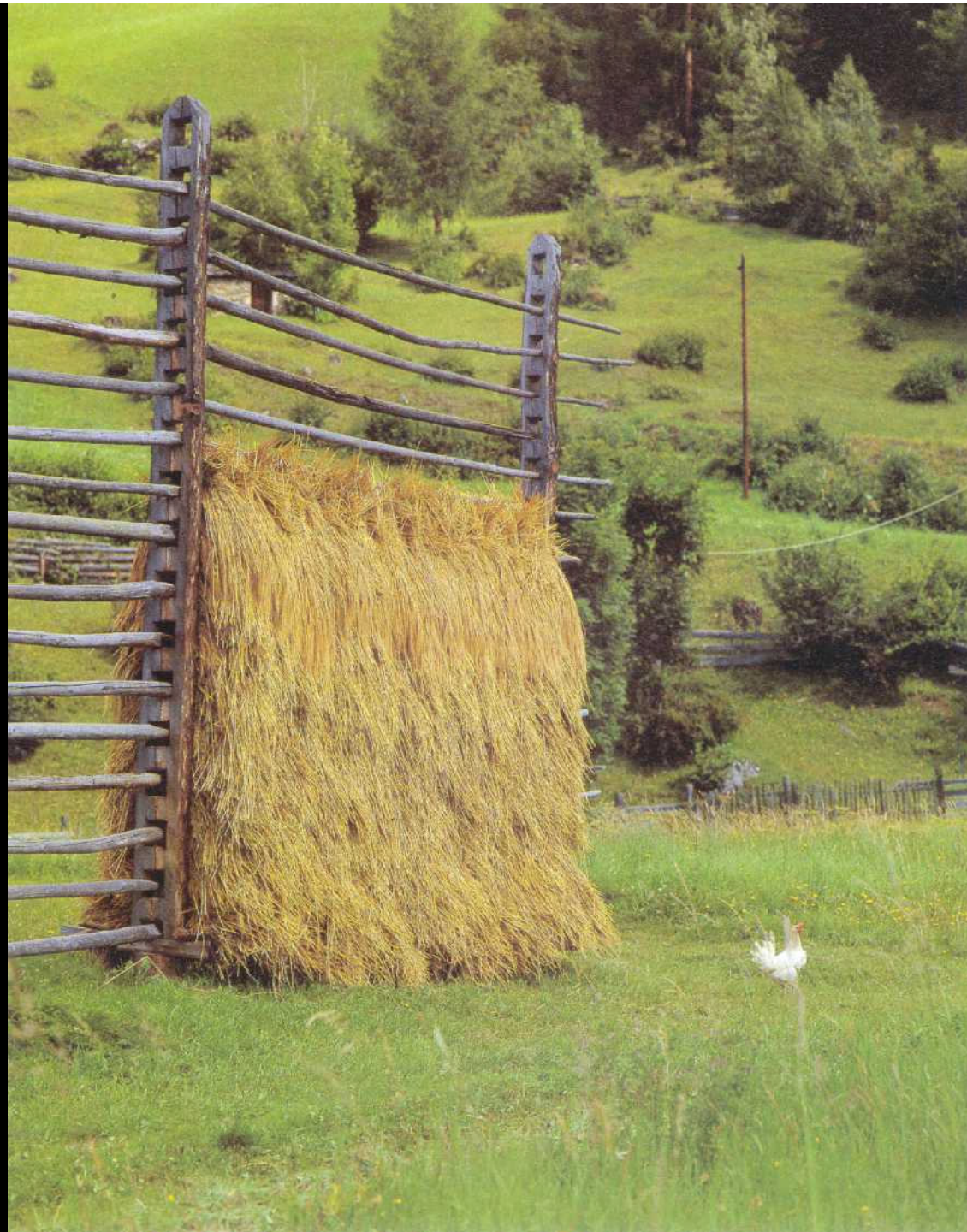


winter use of sitting benches
S-CAPE MQ, Wien, A
PPAG and Quinze&Milan

















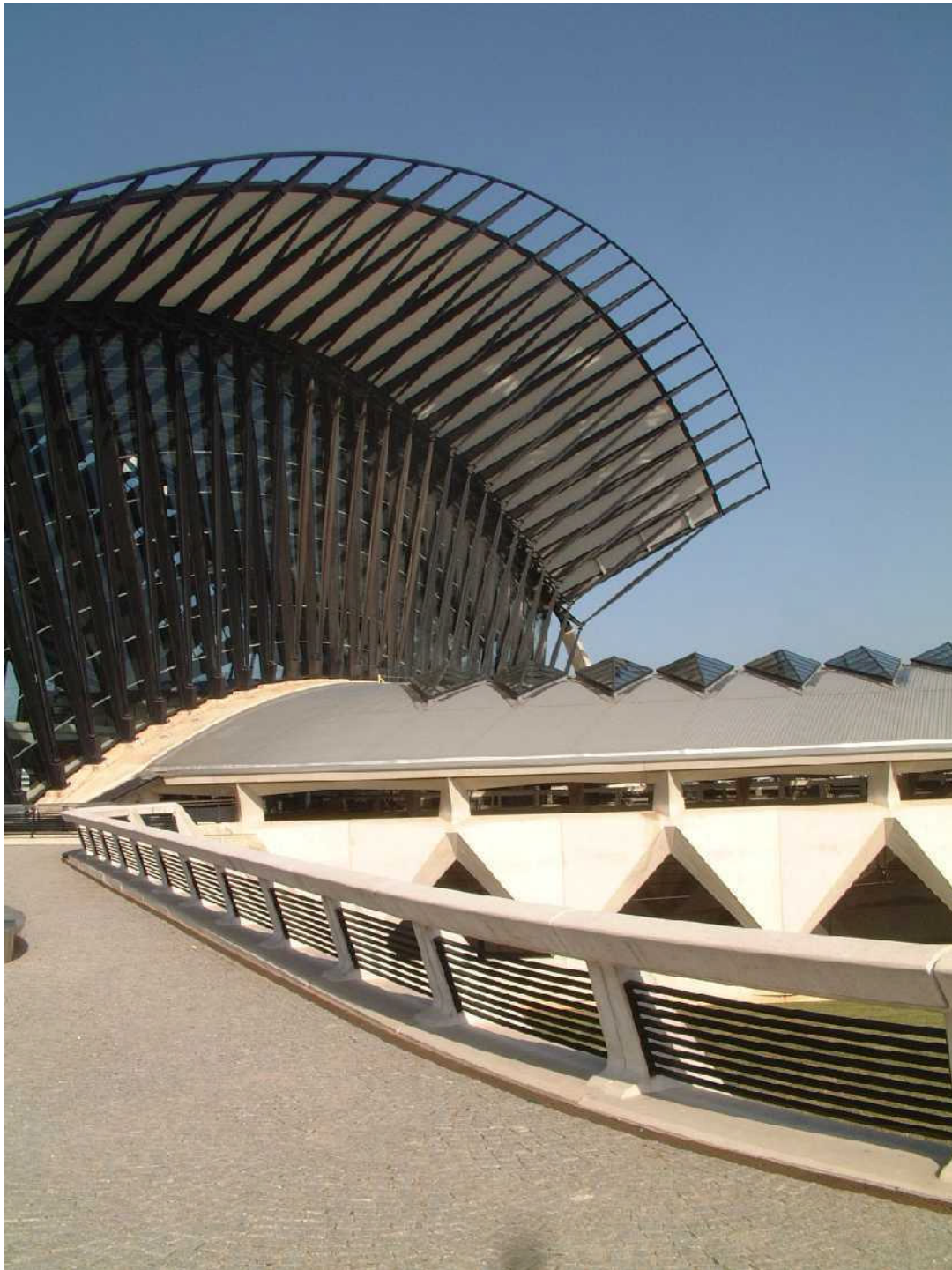








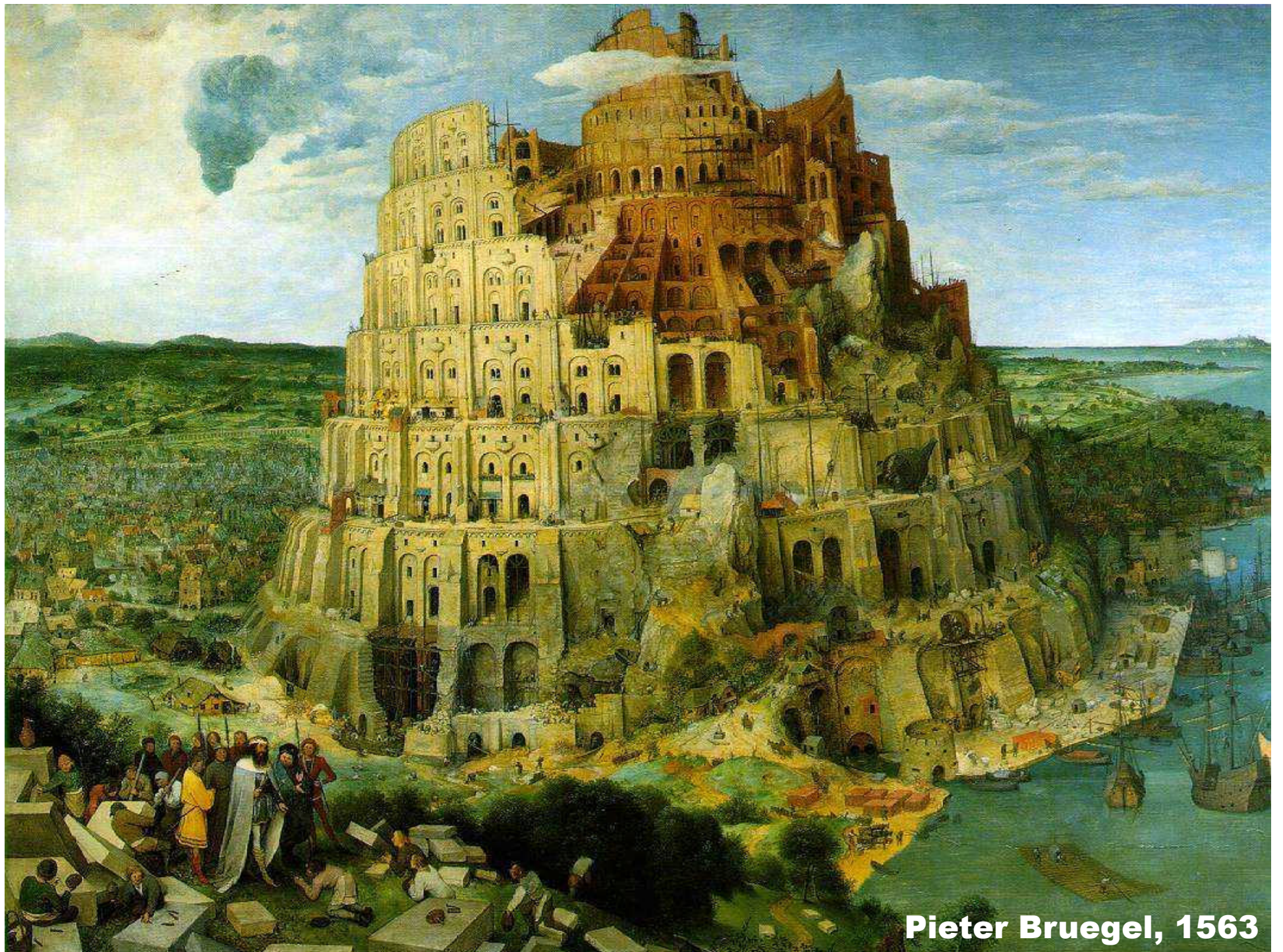




TGV train station
Saint Exupéry, Lyon, F
Santiago Calatrava

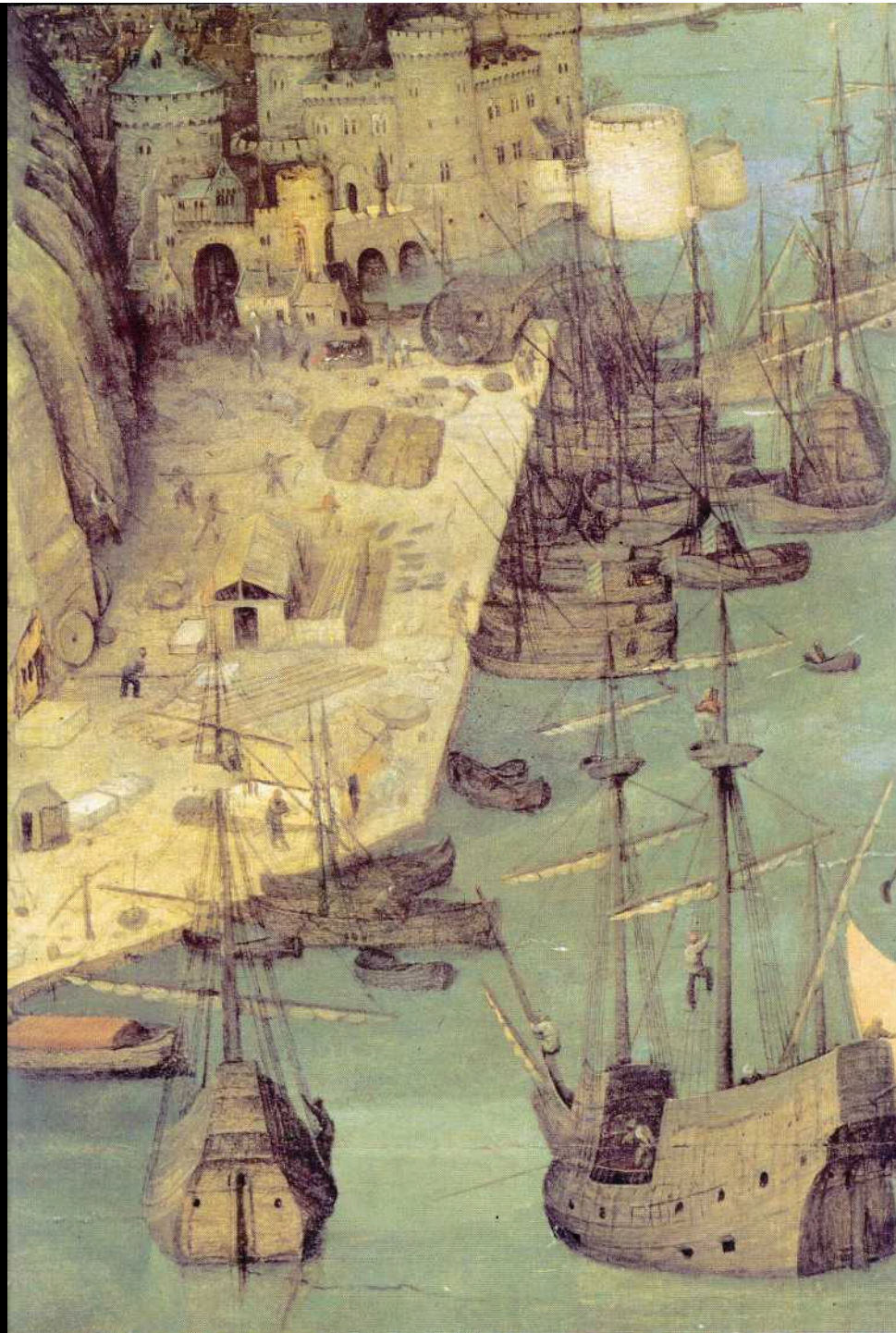


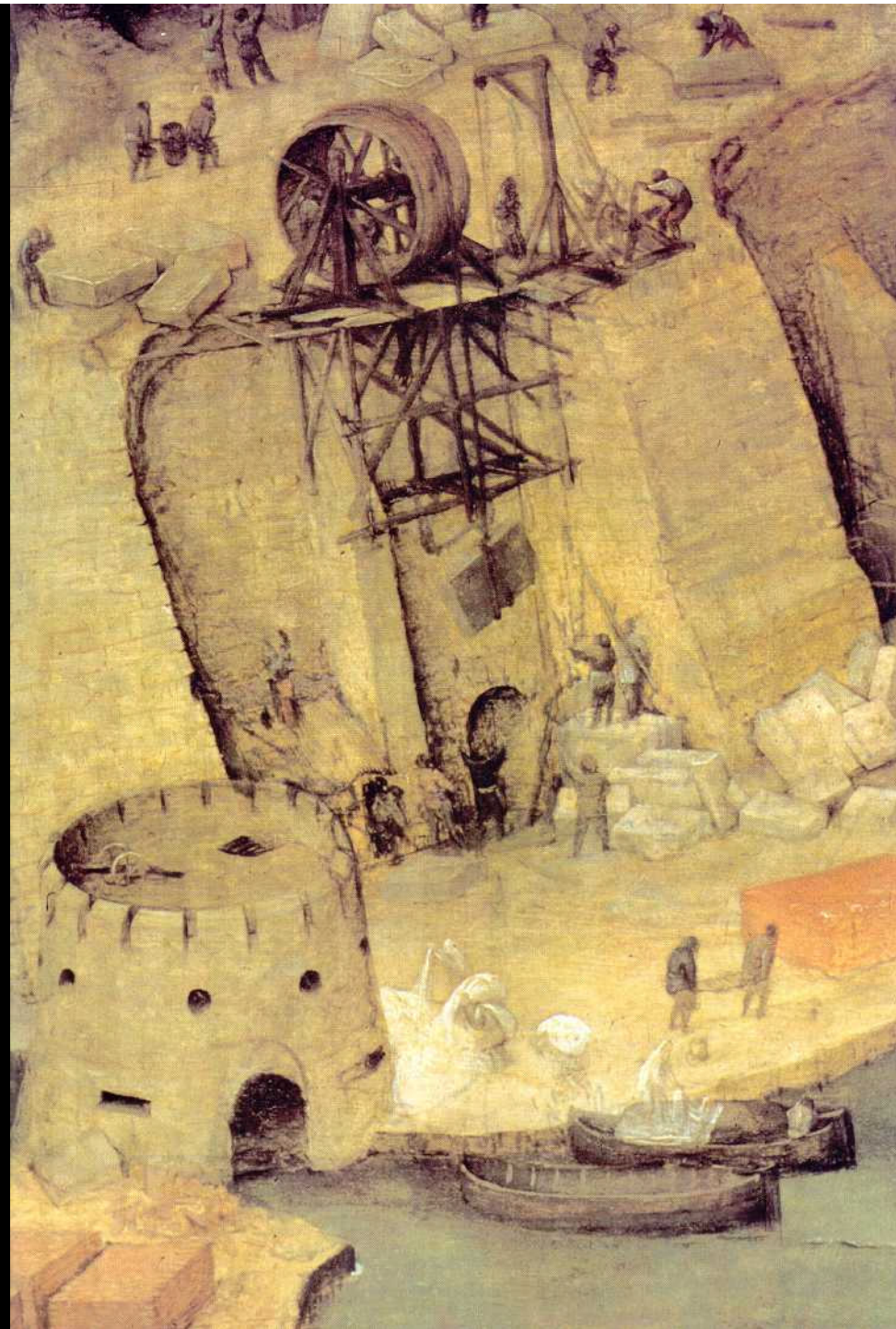
communication
Tower of Babel

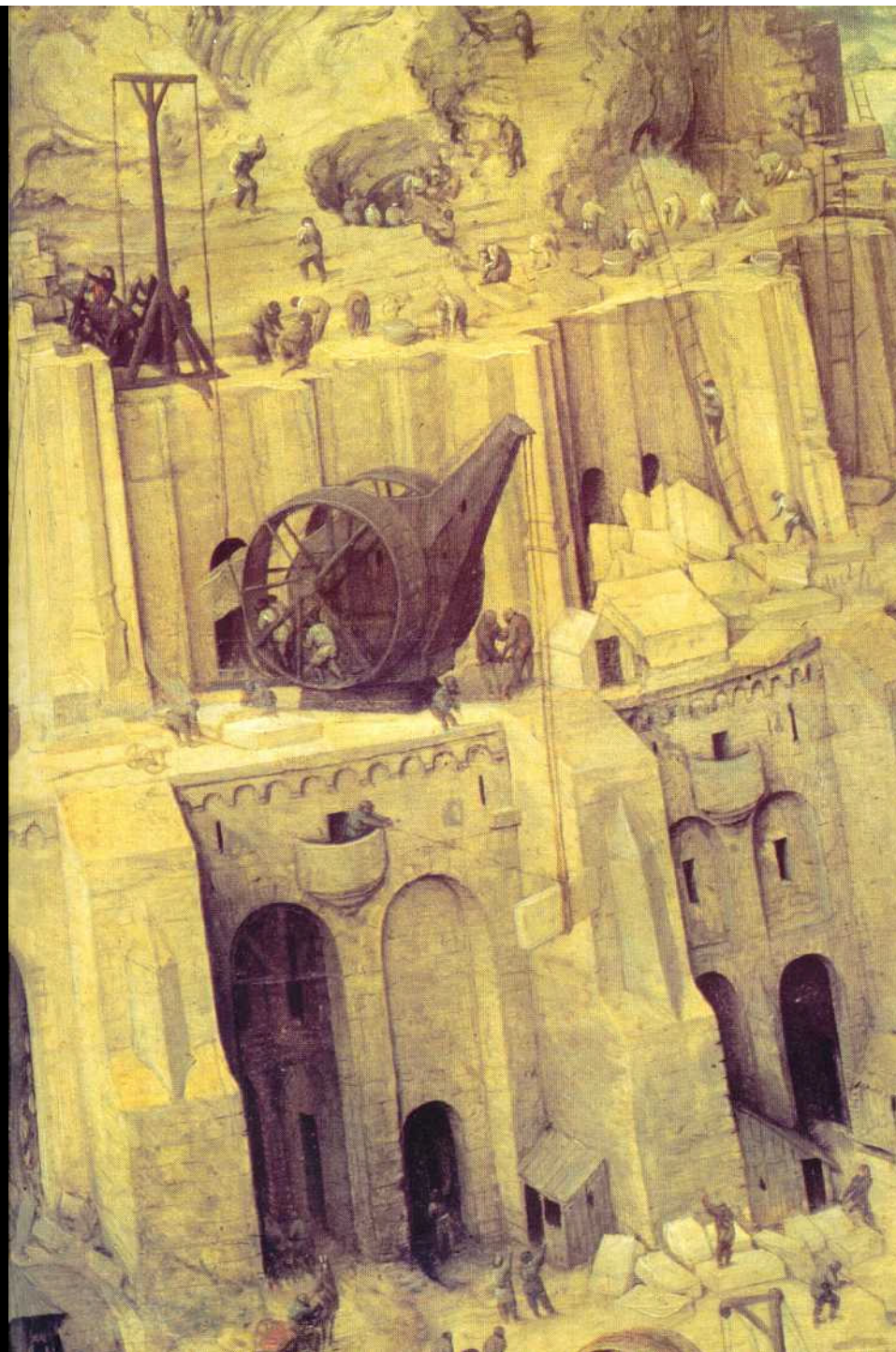


Pieter Bruegel, 1563







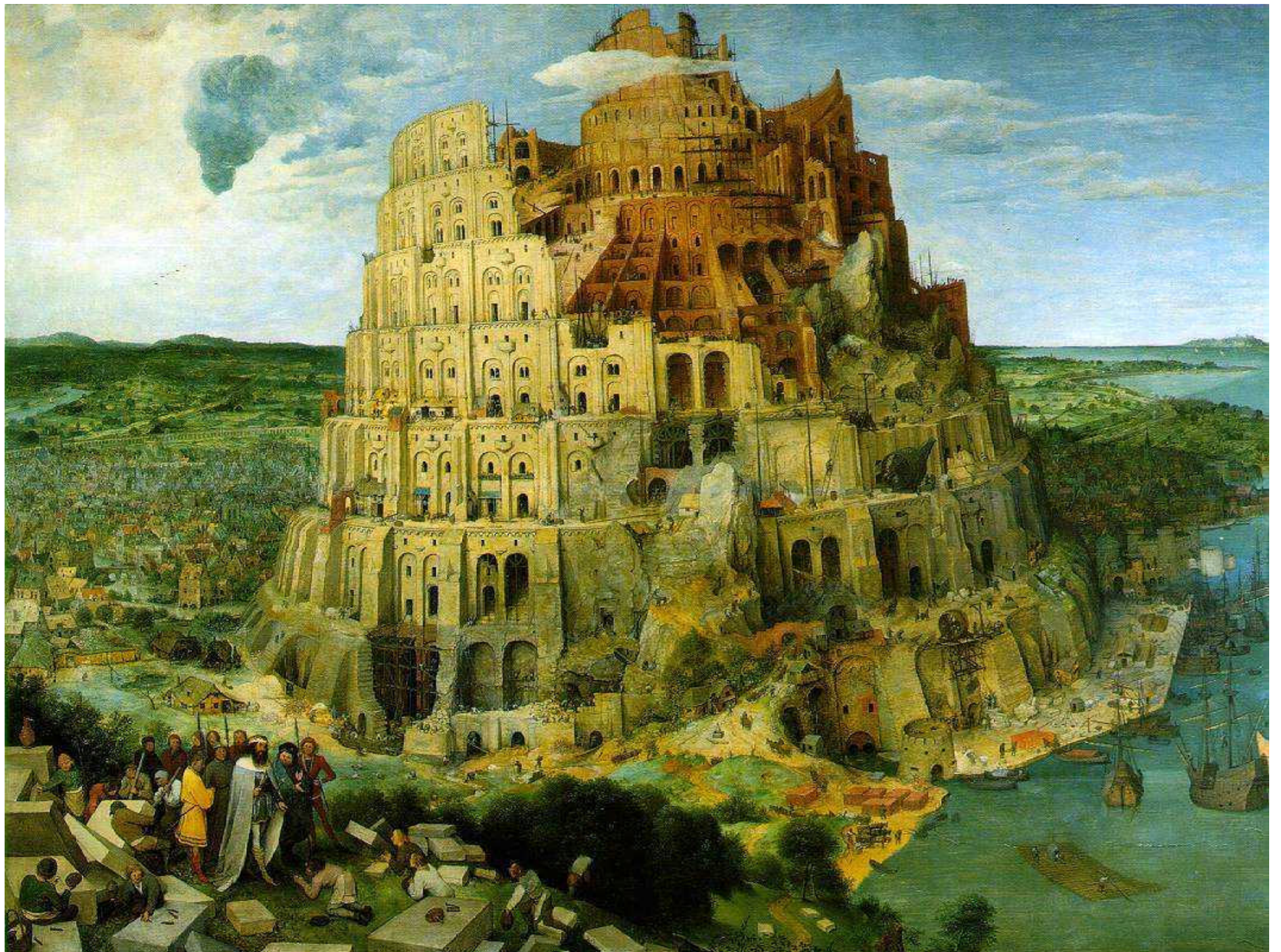












communicating architecture

reality

idea

drawing

HOME WORK

handing-in and oral presentation: 27 october

CONTRAST

or

METAPHOR

or

MODUL

two A4 vertical: same theme two example
1rst: from „home” – 2nd from Budapest

BME „K” building

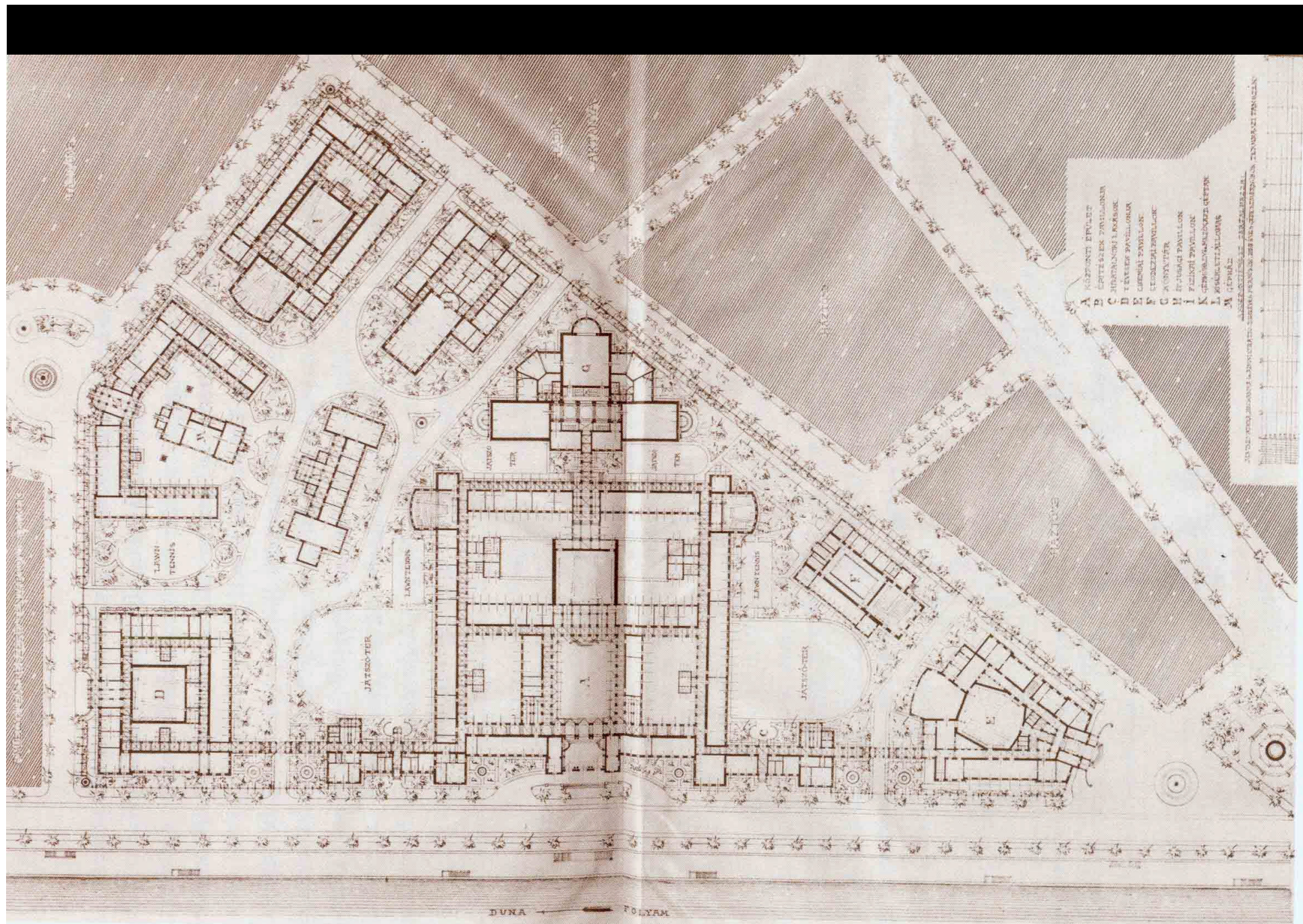
**Hauszmann Alajos: Magyar Királyi József Műegyetem
Budapest, 1902 - 1909**



HAUSZMANN ALAJOS



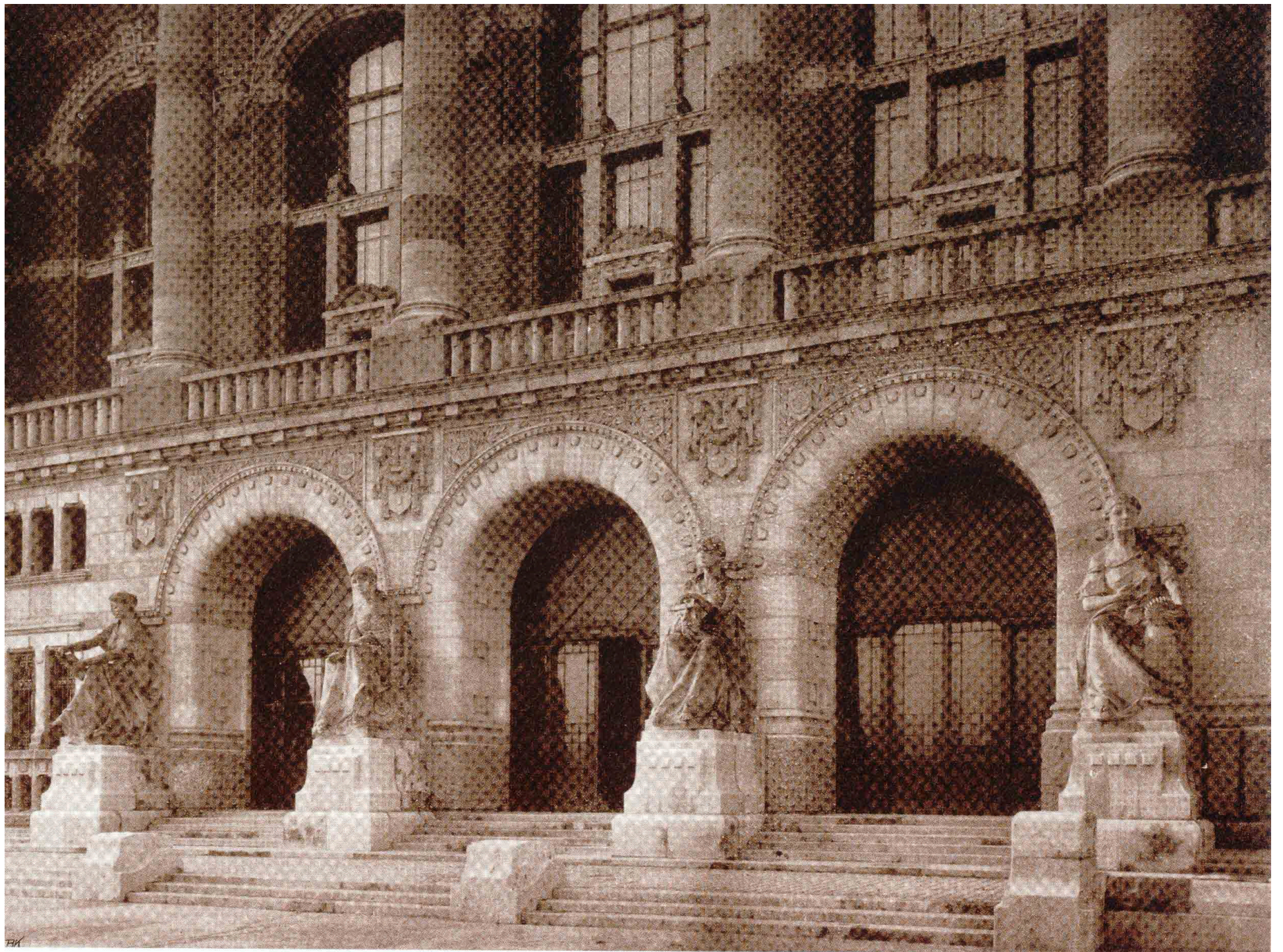
Hauszmann Alajos
1847 - 1926

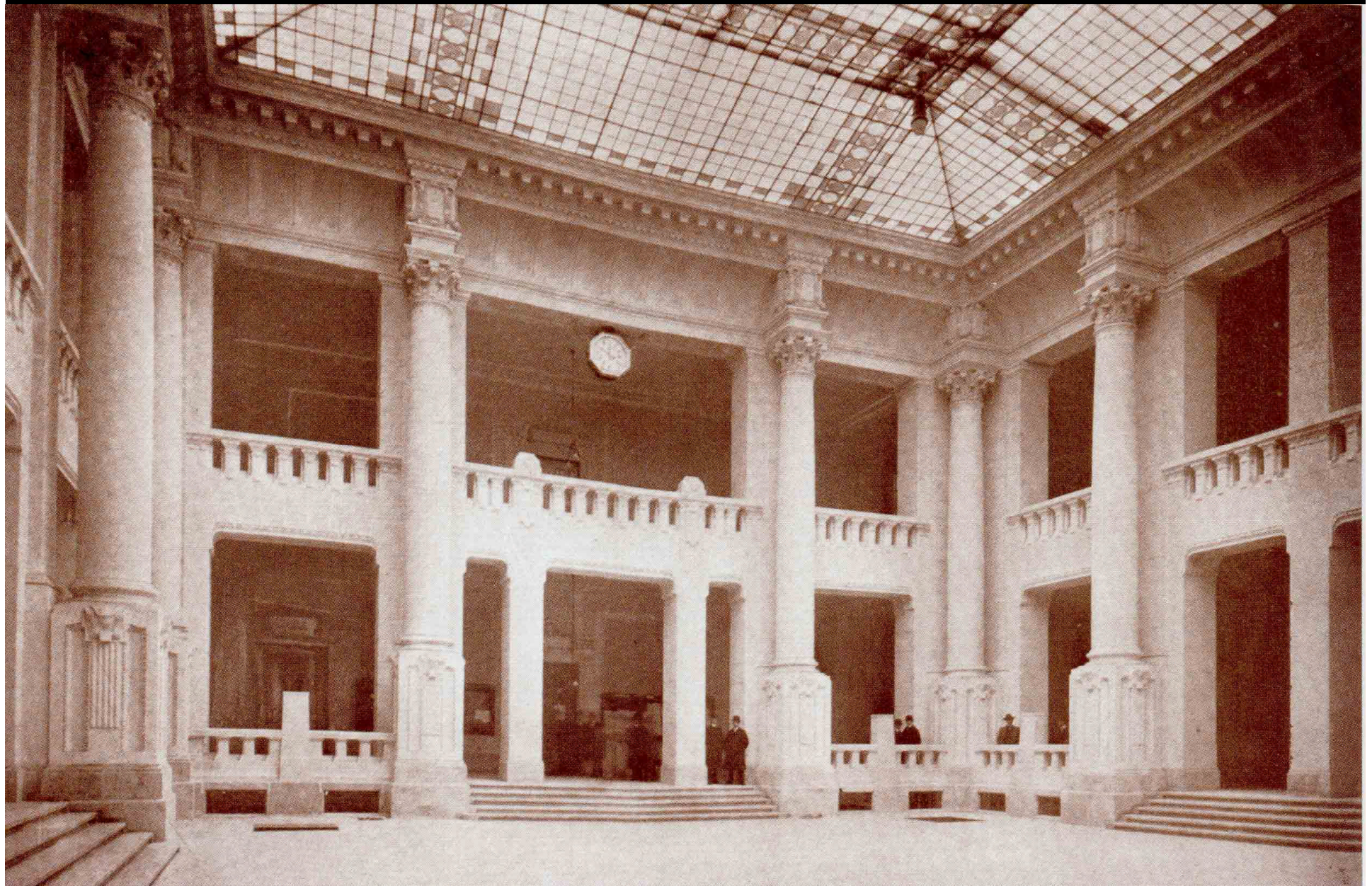


site plan



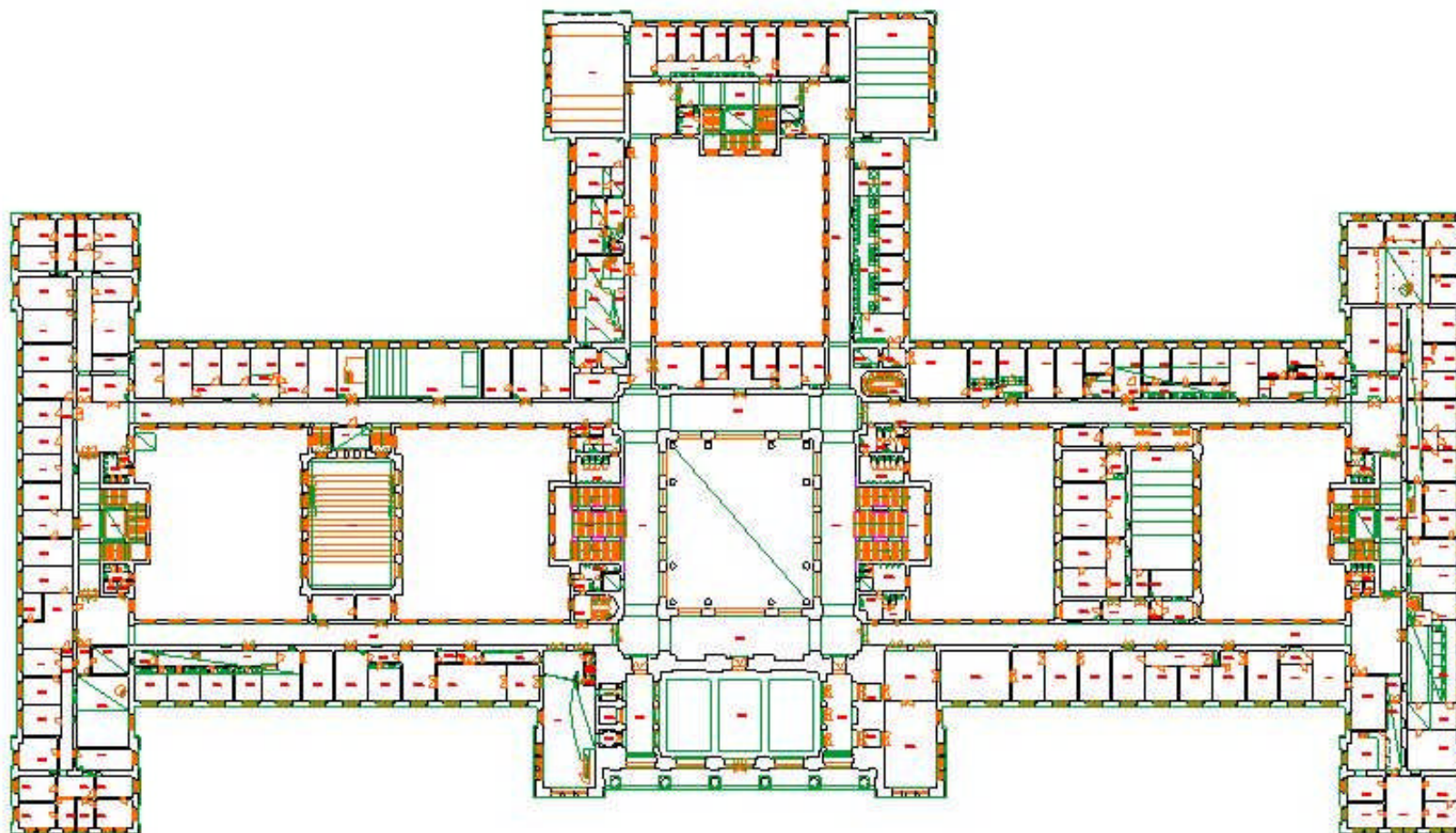




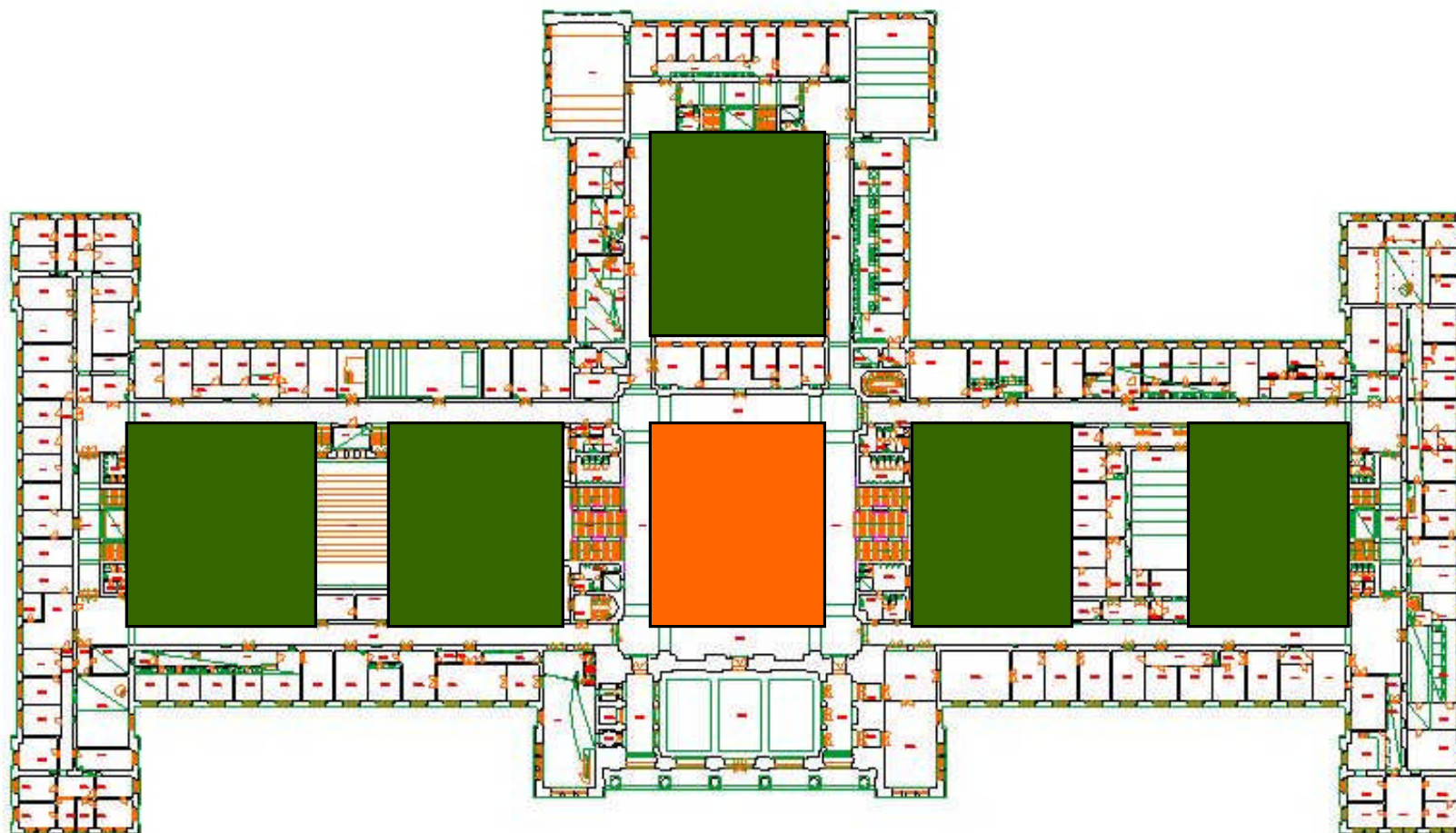




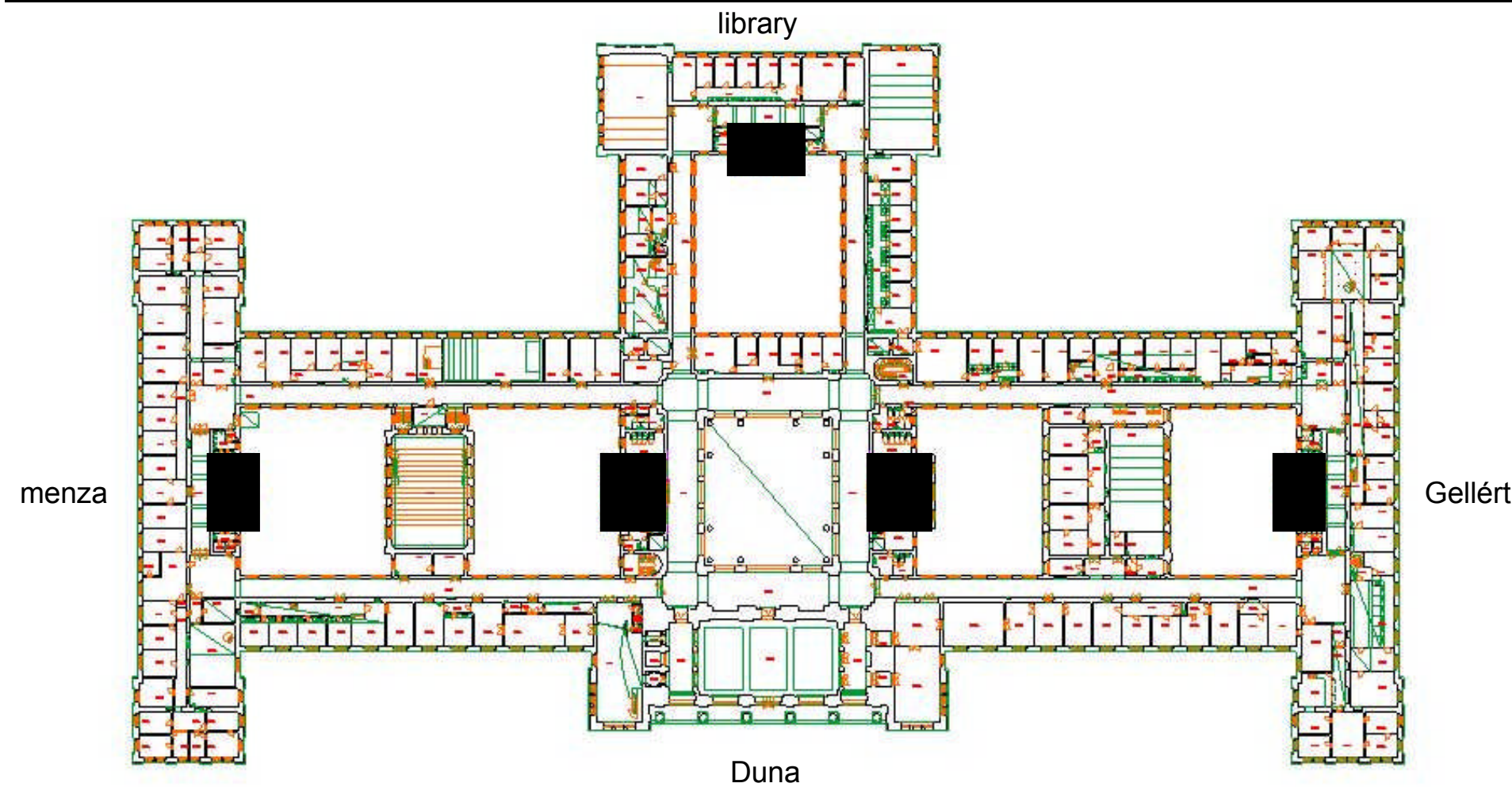


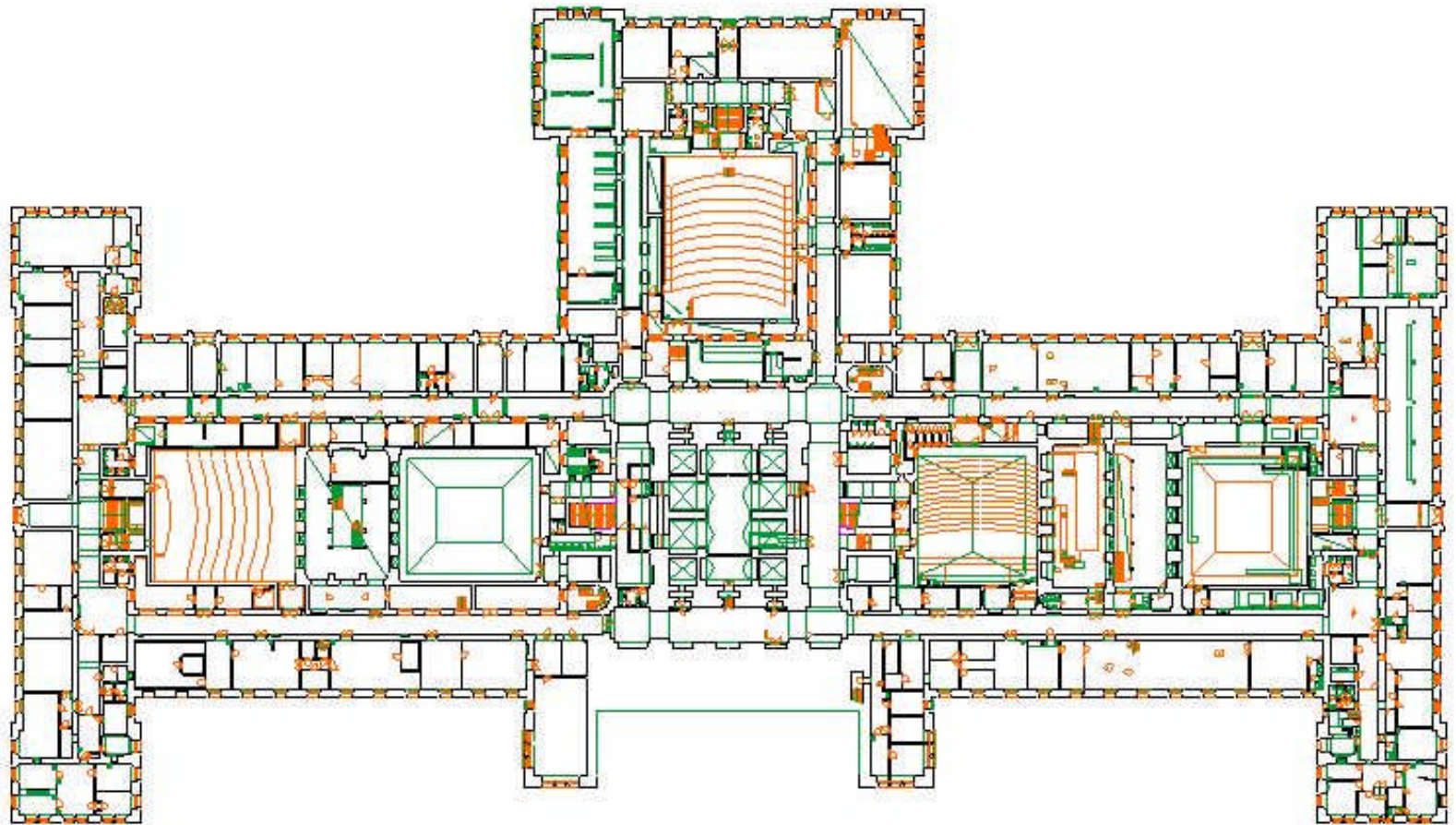


First floor plan

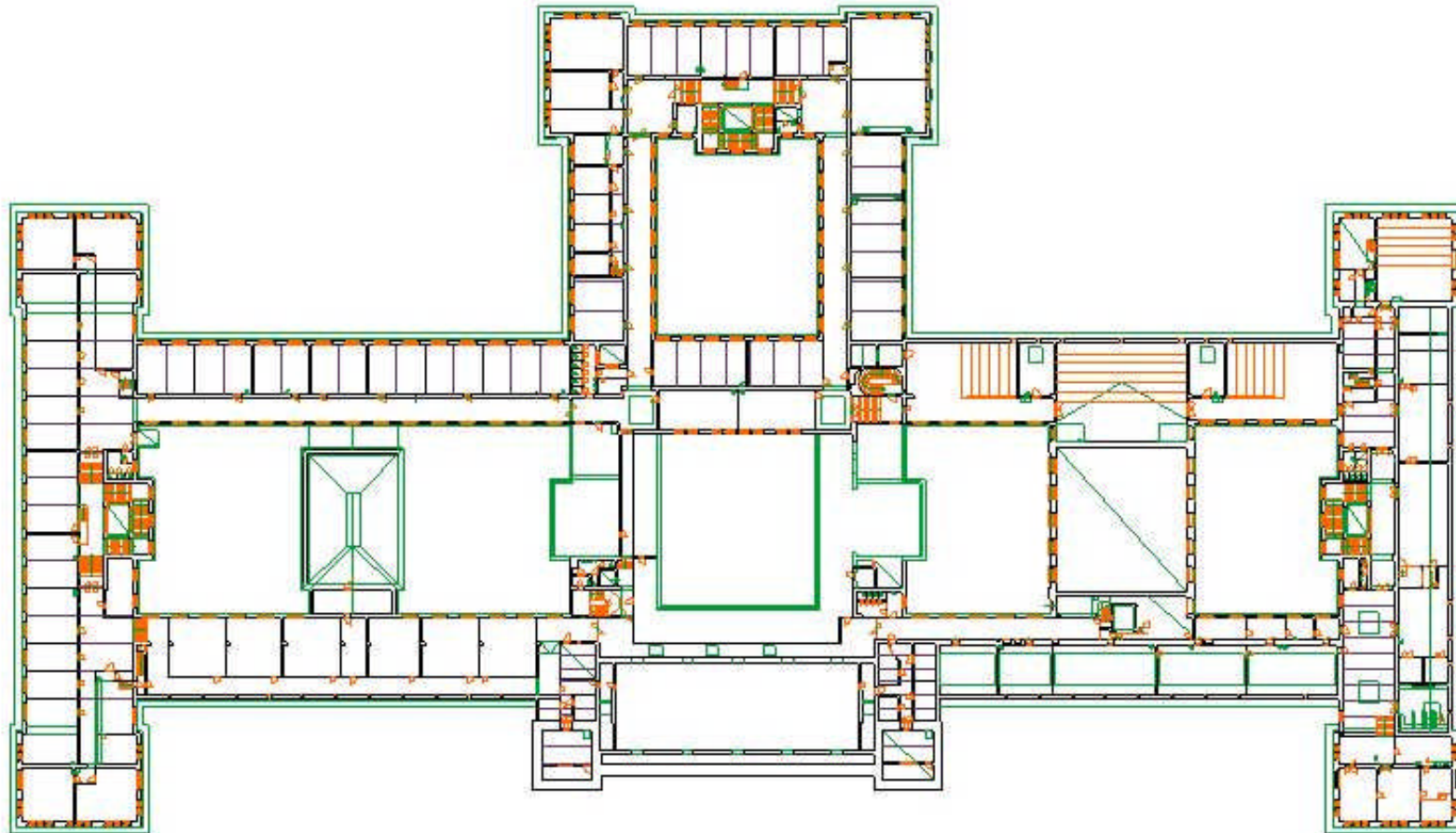


courtyards — main hall

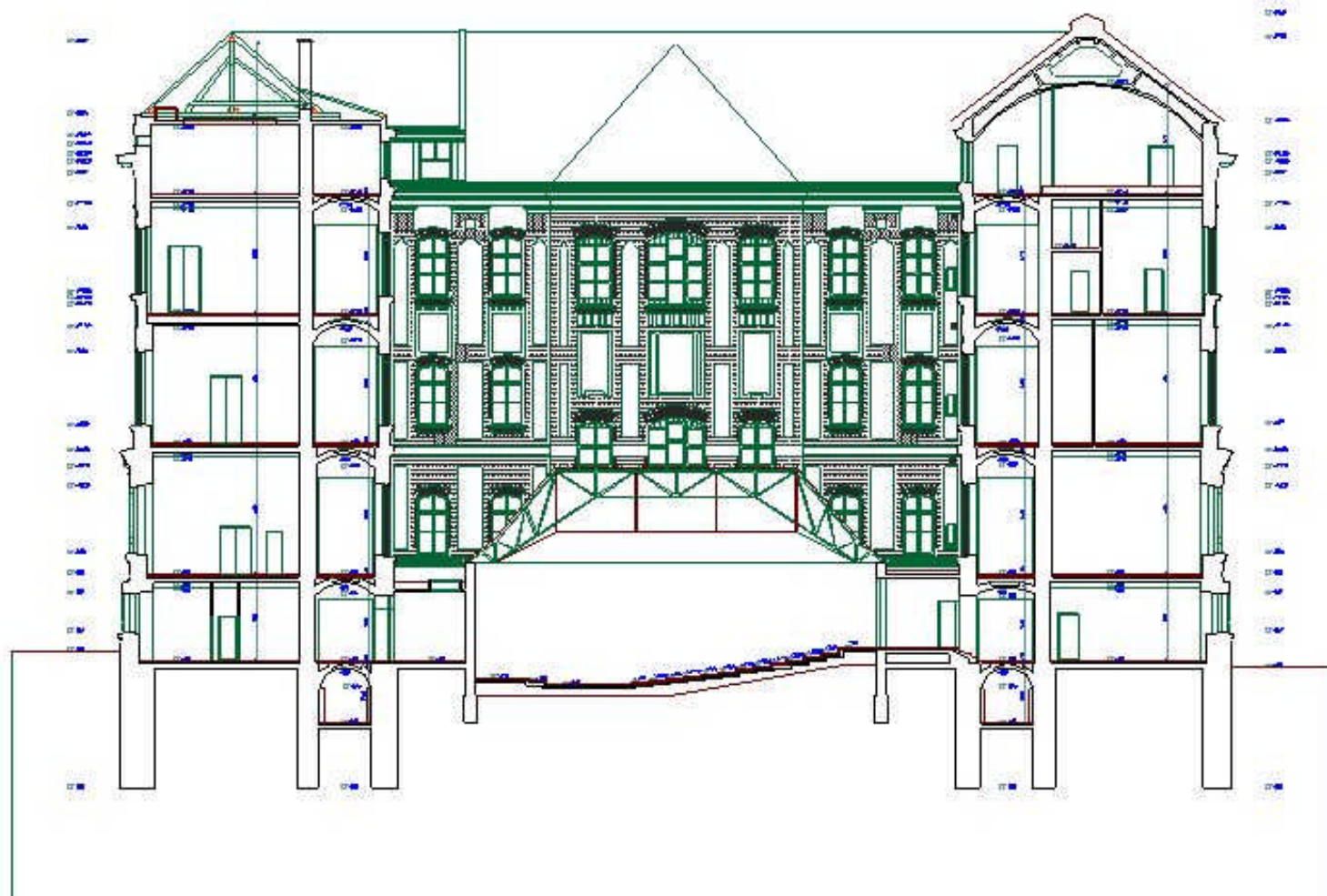




basement



third floor



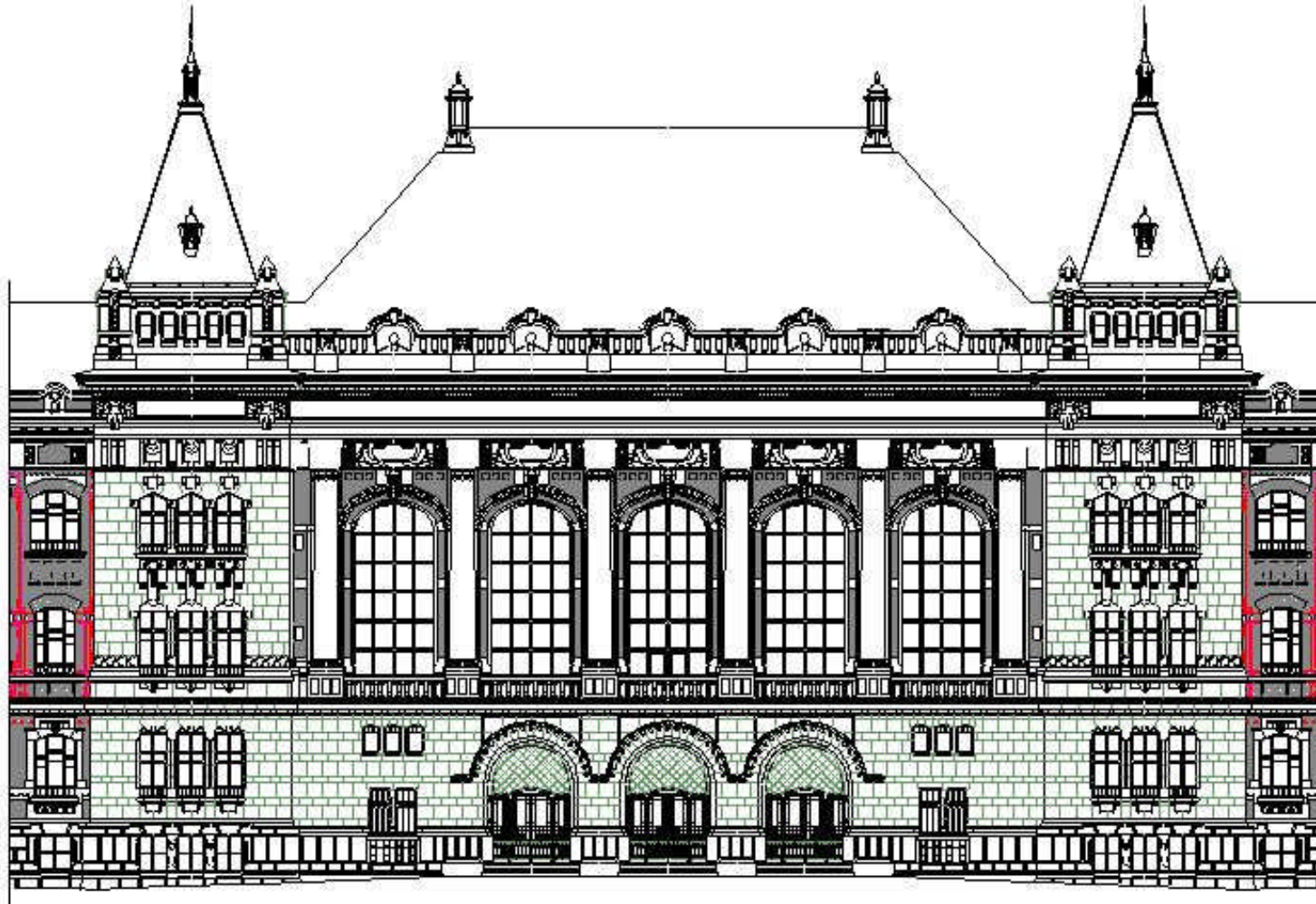
section through a courtyard



section through an auditorium



section through the main hall



detail of the main elevation



side elevation







