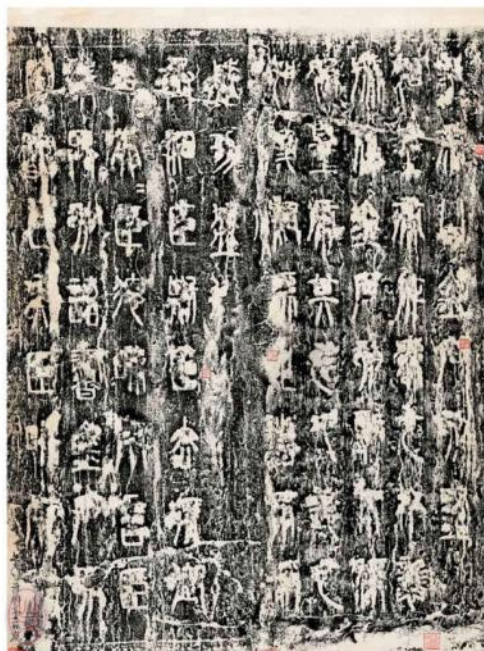


千高原（伦敦文化沙龙） 第二期

# 建筑师的绘画 和画中的故事

岳子泓 (Tim Yue)

# 秦



# 汉

君諱全字景完敦煌效  
氏寓秦漢之際曹衆夫輔  
敦煌枝公葉布所左為雄  
夏陽帝蜀郡西都尉祖久  
不奪早世是以位不割德  
仁之敬禮無遺關息以鄉  
職上計掾史仍辟涪州常  
二表舉孝廉除郎中拜西  
城堅戰謀若涓泉冬辛諸  
棄官續選禁阿潛隱家巷  
周時及動而縣氏郭家等  
坑轉拜部陽令收合餘燧  
錢禮米粟賜孫晉入女桃  
置部百姓姓經負反者如  
水大官退於成衣之聞興

司徒臣龔司  
空臣蔡稽首  
言魯前相瑛



# 南北朝



永和九年歲在癸丑暮春之初會  
 于會稽山陰之蘭亭脩禊事  
 也羣賢畢至少長咸集此地  
 有峻嶺茂林脩竹又有清流激  
 湍映帶左右引以為流觴曲水  
 列坐其次雖無絲竹管絃之  
 盛一觴一詠亦足以暢叙幽情  
 是日也天朗氣清惠風和暢仰  
 觀宇宙之大俯察品類之盛  
 所以遊目騁懷足以極視聽之  
 娛信可樂也夫人之相與俯仰  
 一世或取諸懷抱悟言一室之內  
 或因寄所託放浪形骸之外雖  
 趣舍萬殊靜躁不同當其欣  
 於所遇暫得於己快然自足不  
 知老之將至及其所之既倦情  
 隨事遷感慨係之矣向之所欣  
 俯仰之間以為陳迹猶不能不以之興懷況脩短隨化終  
 期於盡古人云死生亦大矣豈  
 不痛哉每覽昔人興感之由  
 若合一契未嘗不臨文嗟悼不  
 能喻之於懷固知一死生為虛  
 誕齊彭殤為妄作後之視今  
 亦猶今之視昔悲夫故列  
 敘時人錄其所述雖世殊事  
 異所以興懷其致一也後之攬  
 者亦將有感於斯文

# 唐



法	沒
清	溫
須	領

了	家	居	岑
樹	澄	靜	出
持	東	誦	南

宋



# 宋

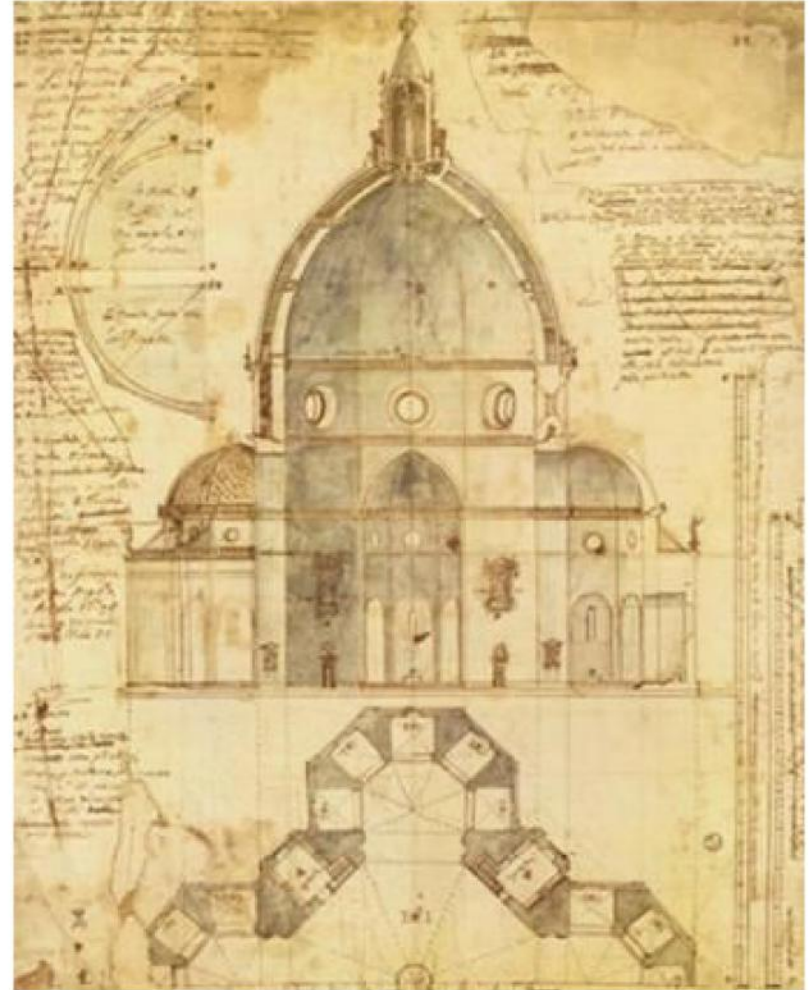
清溪派大朴初散失混沌六鑿相攘更  
 勝壞眼花亂墜酒生風口業不傳詩有  
 債君知五蘊些是賊人生一病令先差  
 但恐此心終未了不見不閉還是礙今君  
 疑我特伴新故作嘲詩窮險依溪防  
 額瘁止三寸莫放筆端風雨快

次韻秦太虛見戲予詩

大江茫茫流日夜  
 海內故人思未已  
 君不見長江之水天上来  
 奔流到海無停息  
 君不見吳越宮中歌舞地  
 昔年歌舞今何在  
 只有昔時秋水流  
 至今猶在故宮流  
 吳王宮中歌舞地  
 昔年歌舞今何在  
 只有昔時秋水流  
 至今猶在故宮流

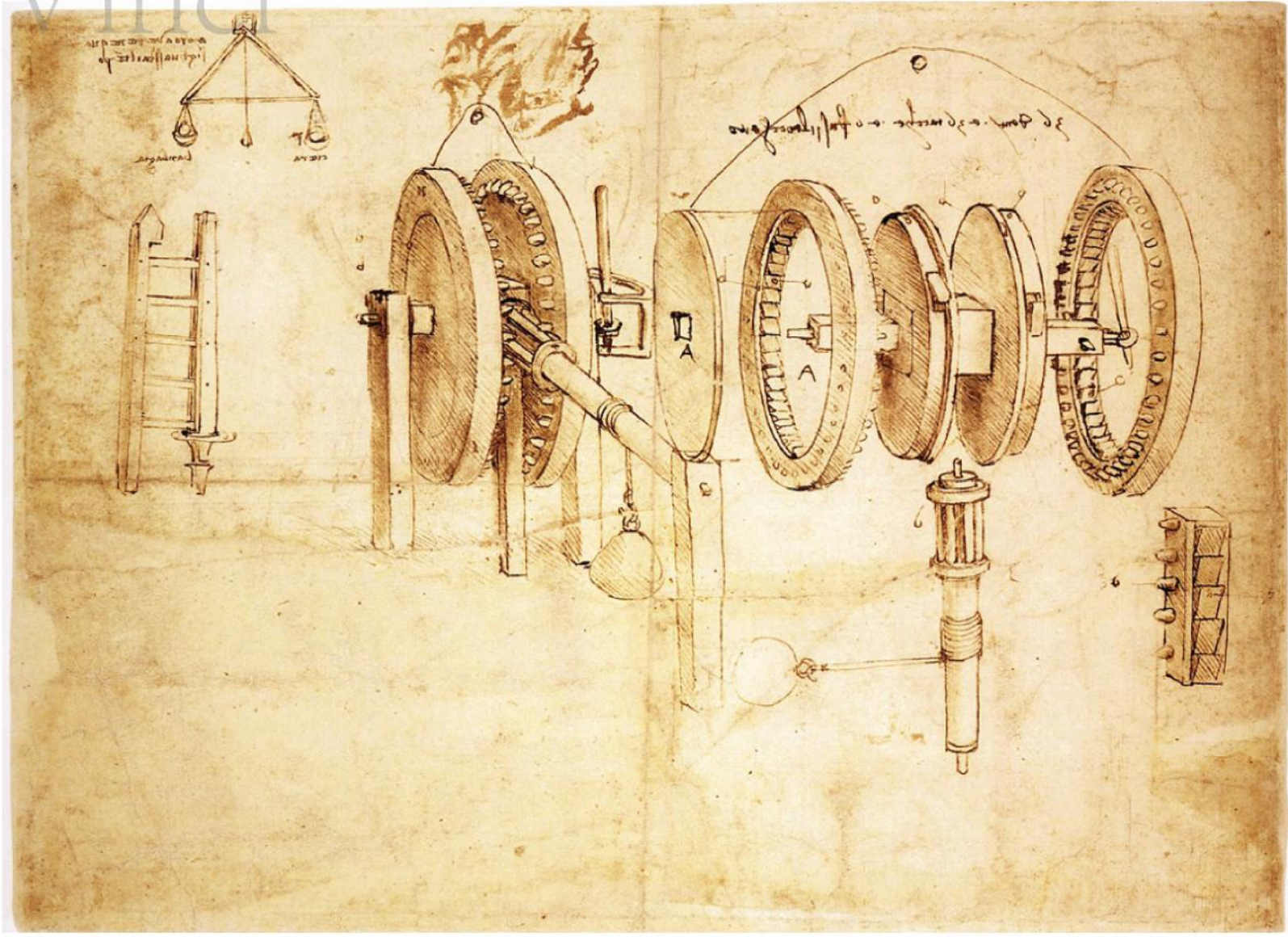
蘇東坡赤壁賦  
 辛卯之夏陸廷學書

# Brunelleschi

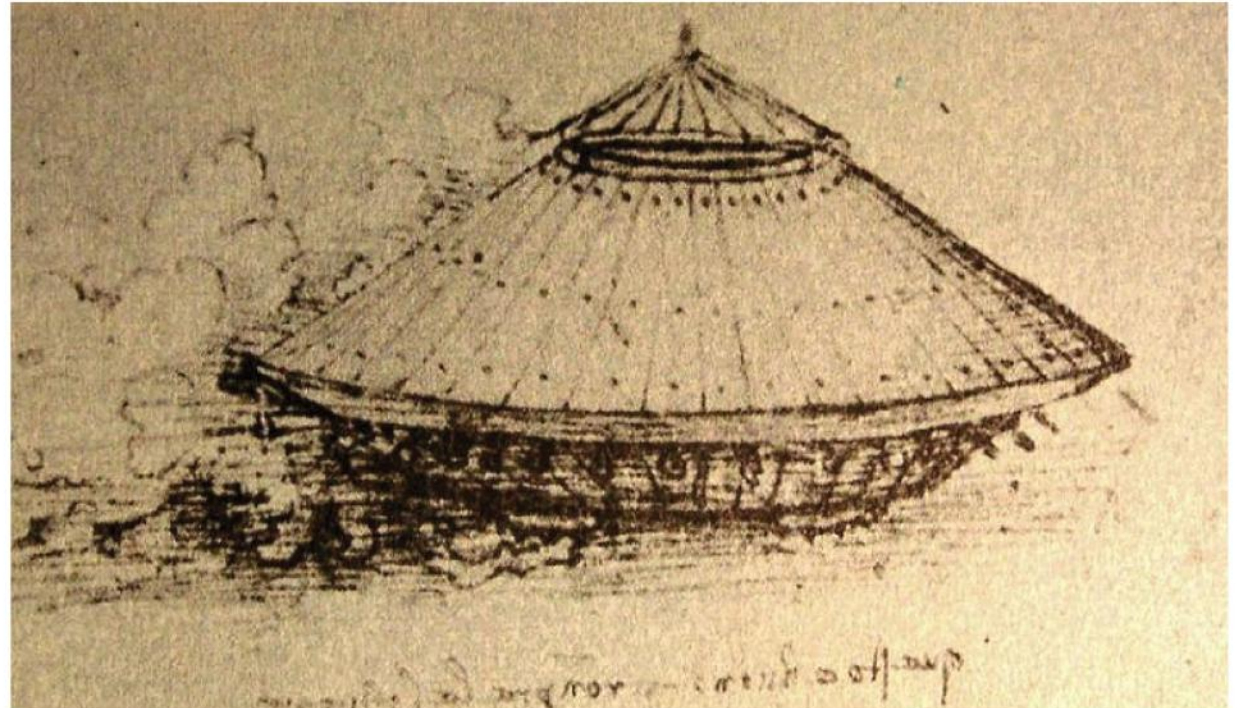
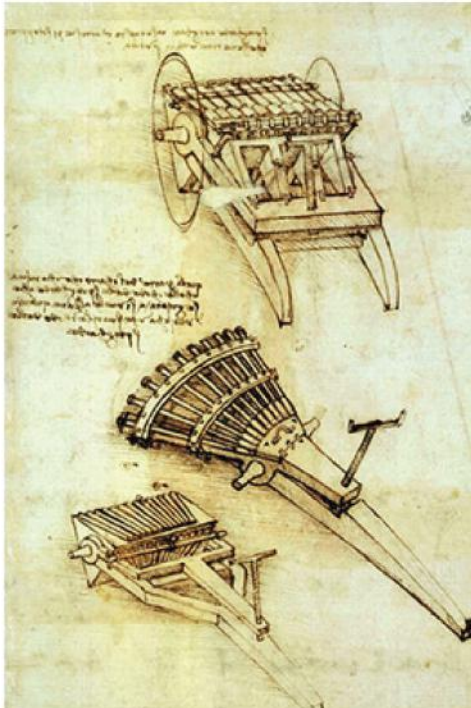
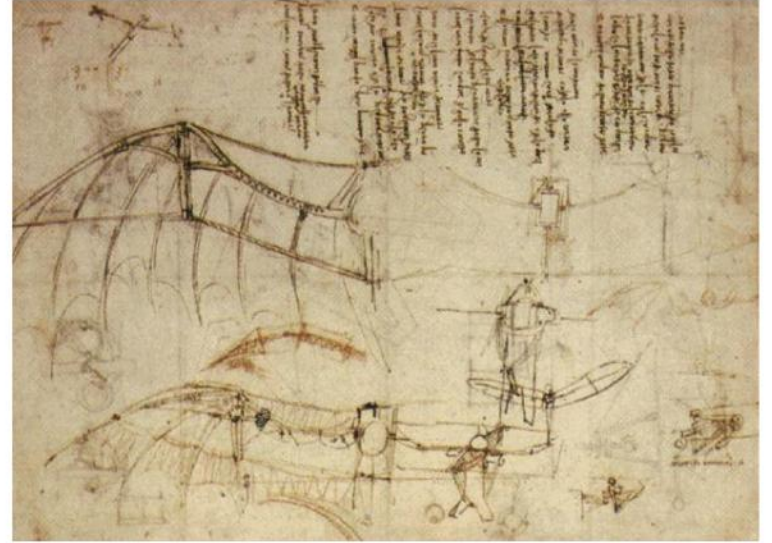




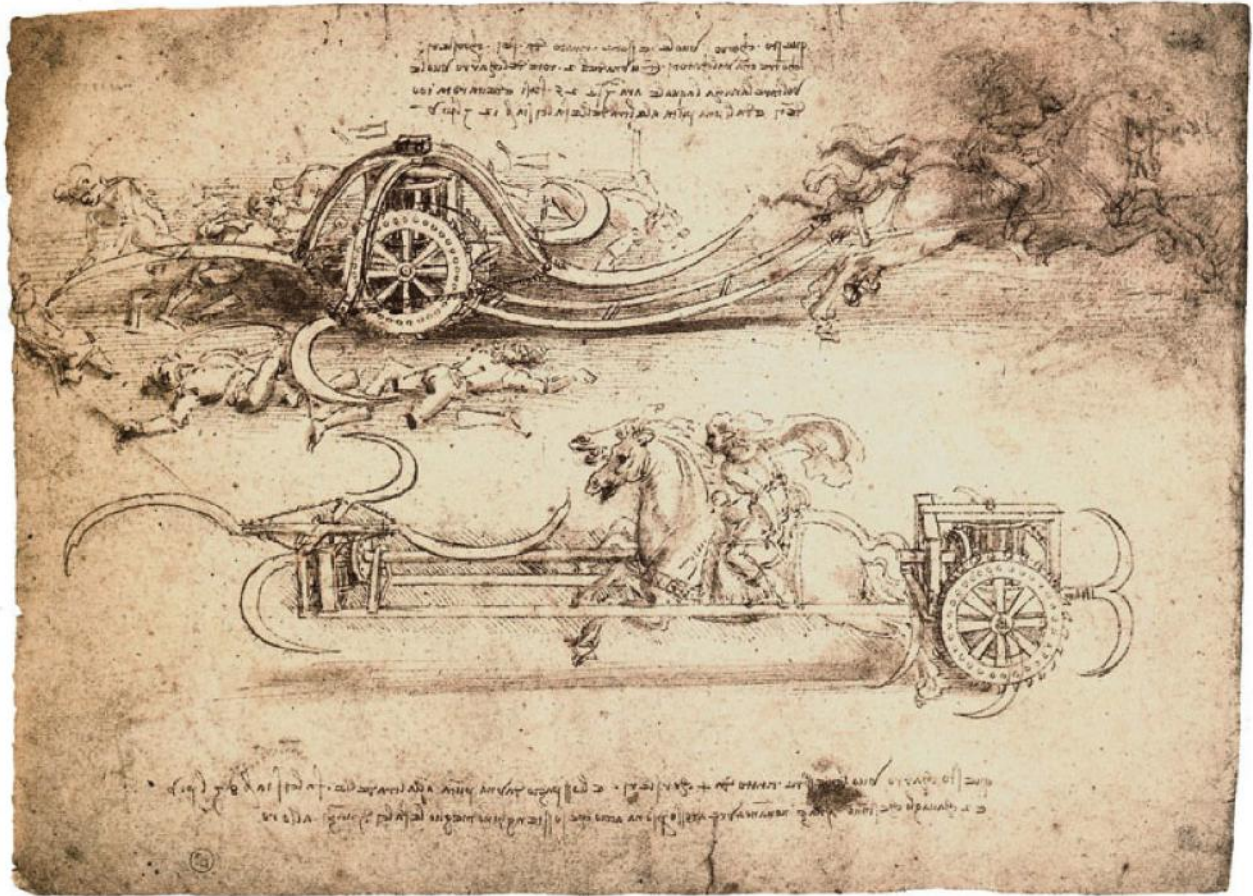
# Da Vinci



# Da Vinci



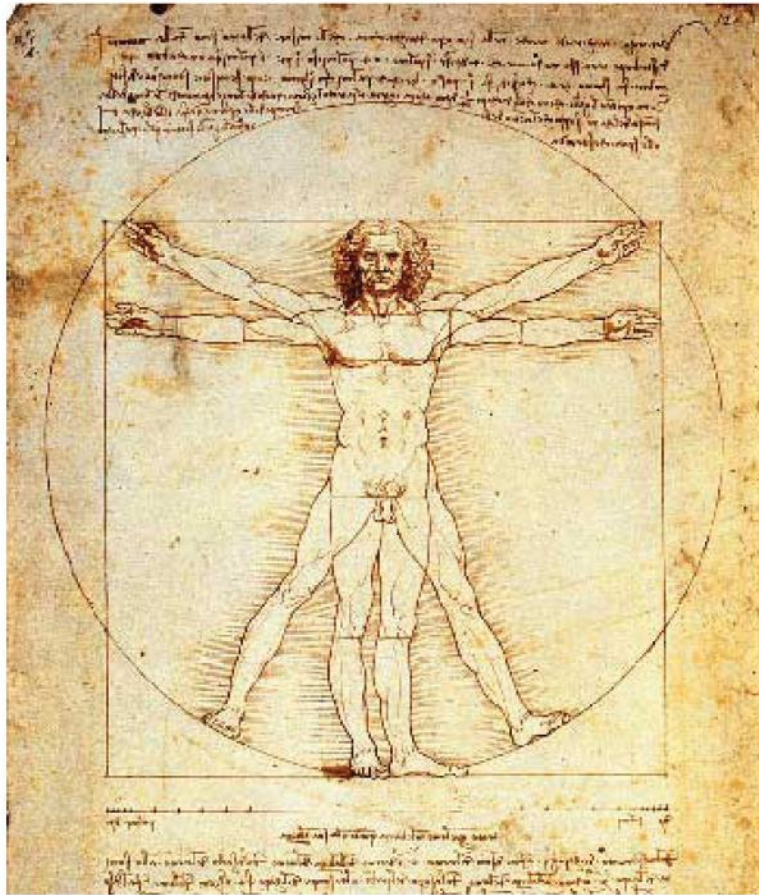
# Da Vinci



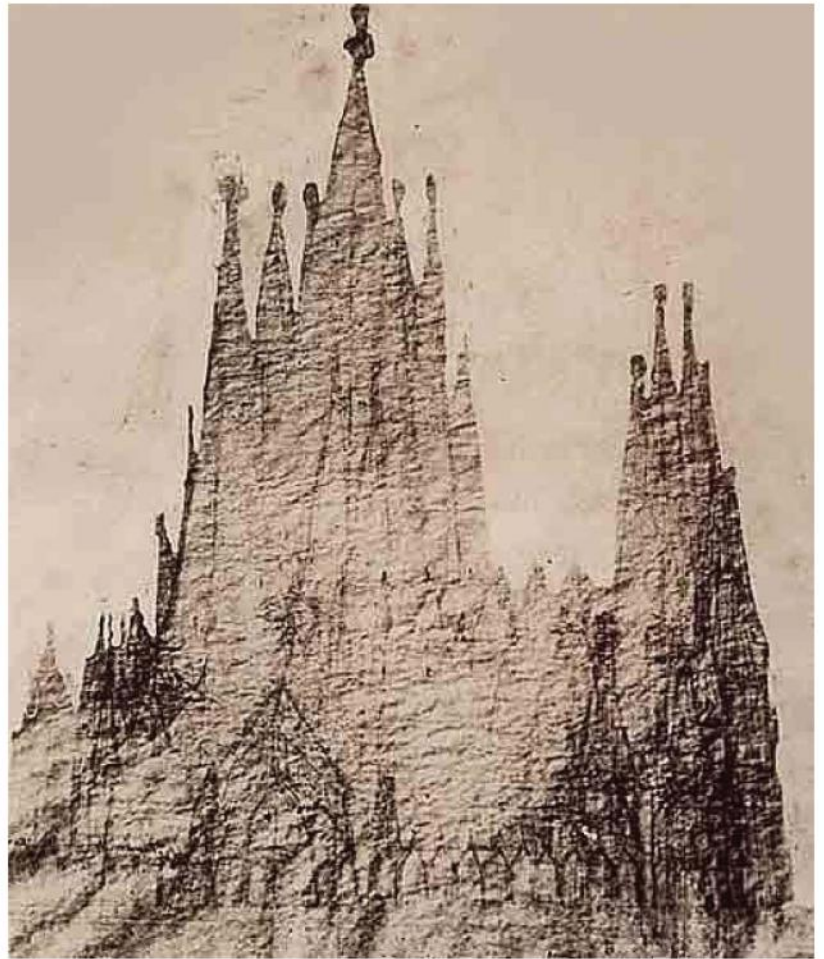
# Da Vinci



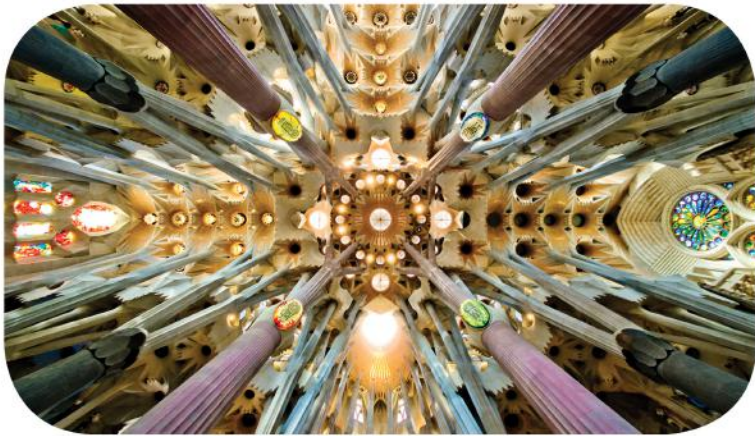
# Da Vinci



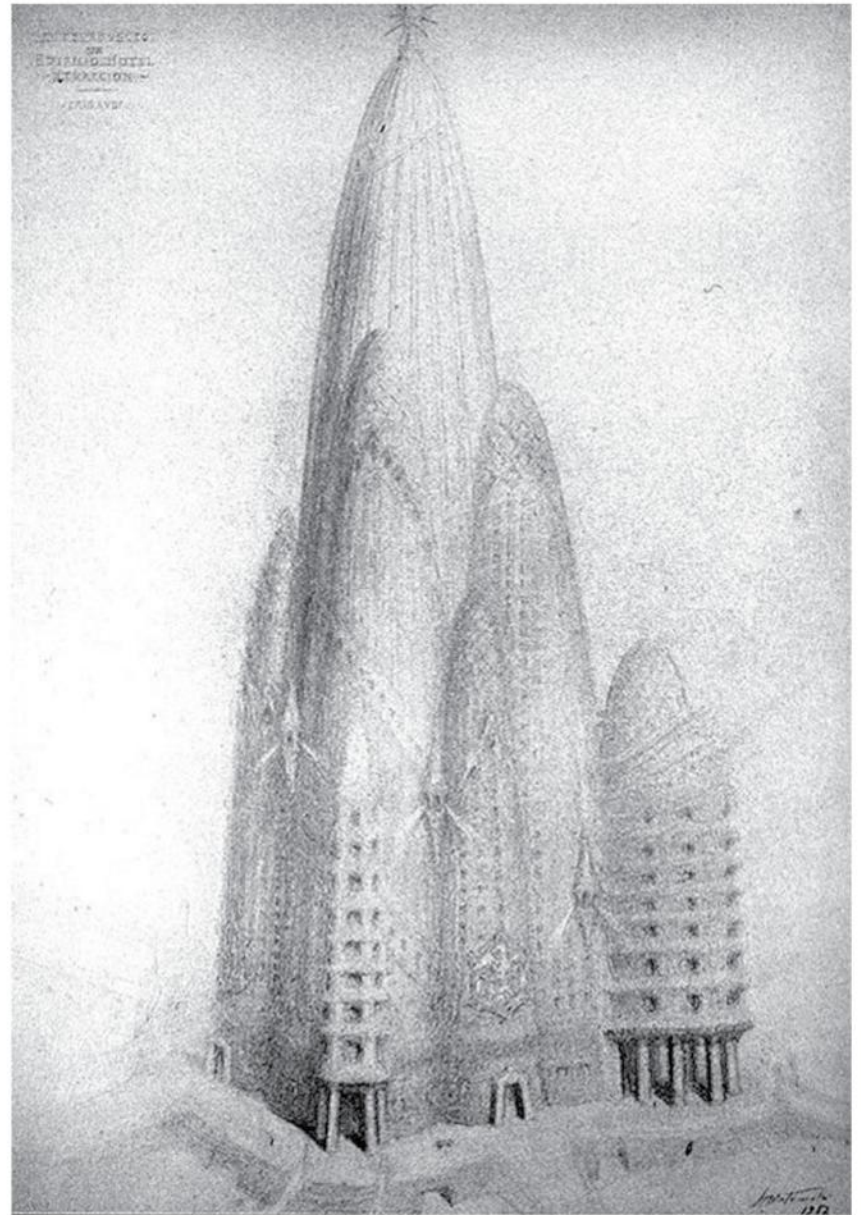
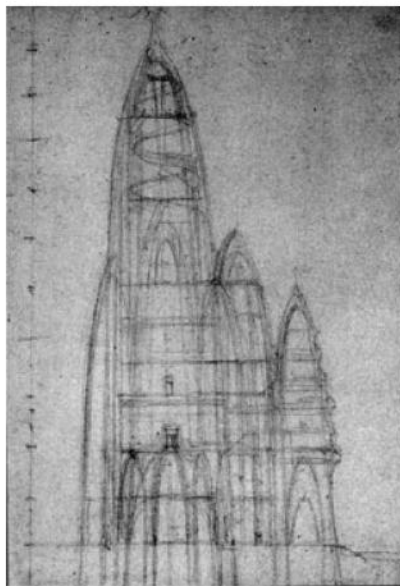
# Gaudi



# Gaudi

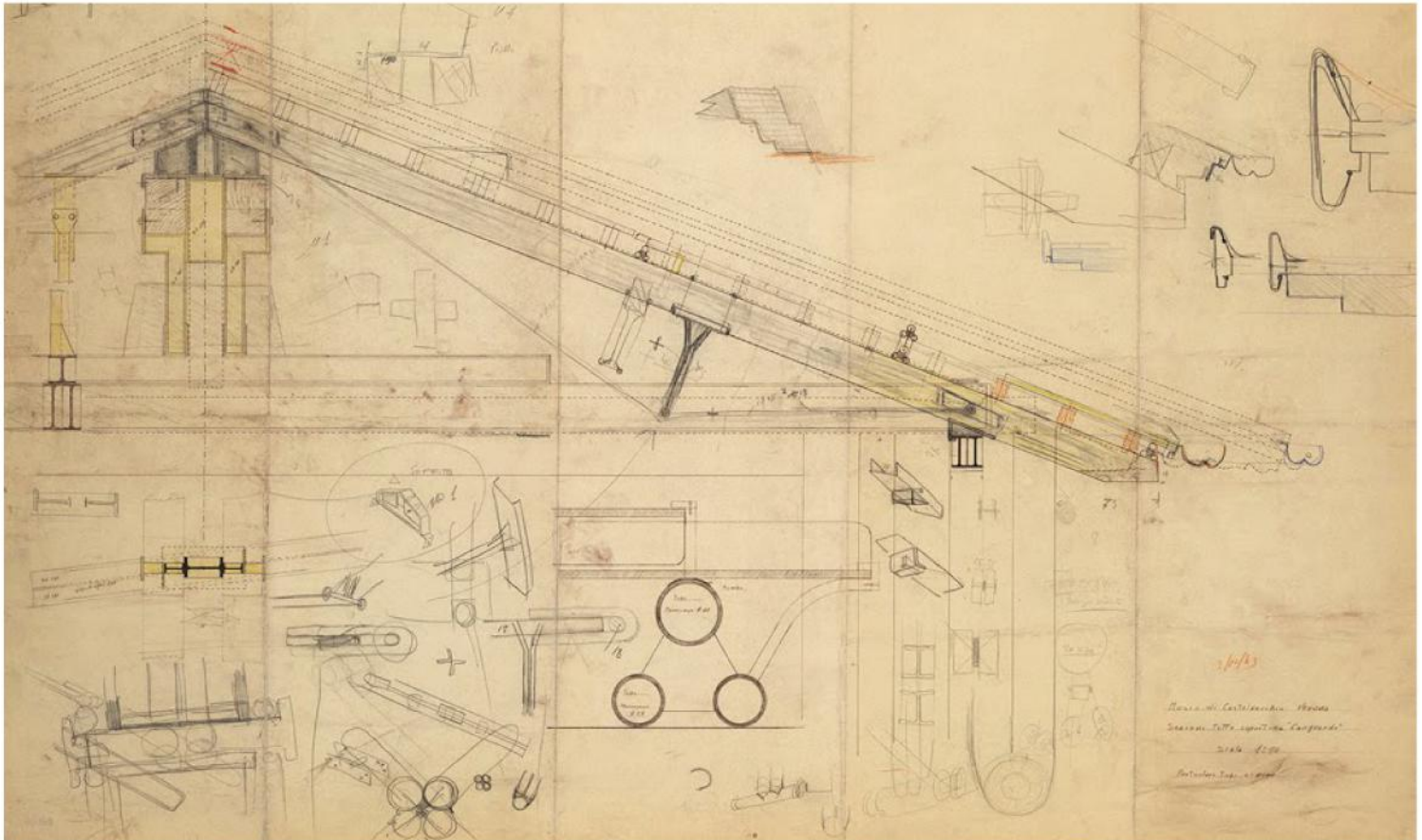


# Gaudi

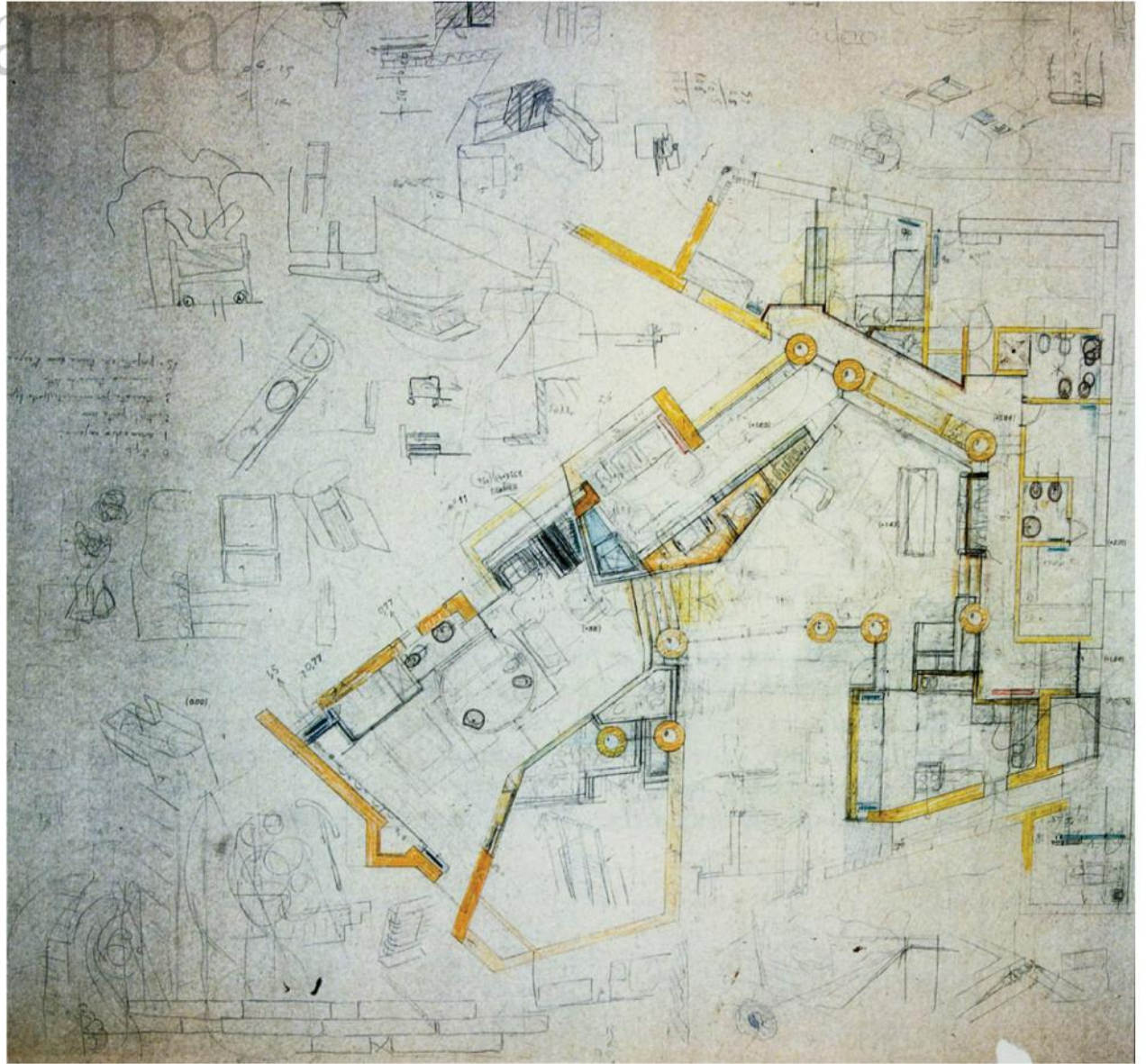




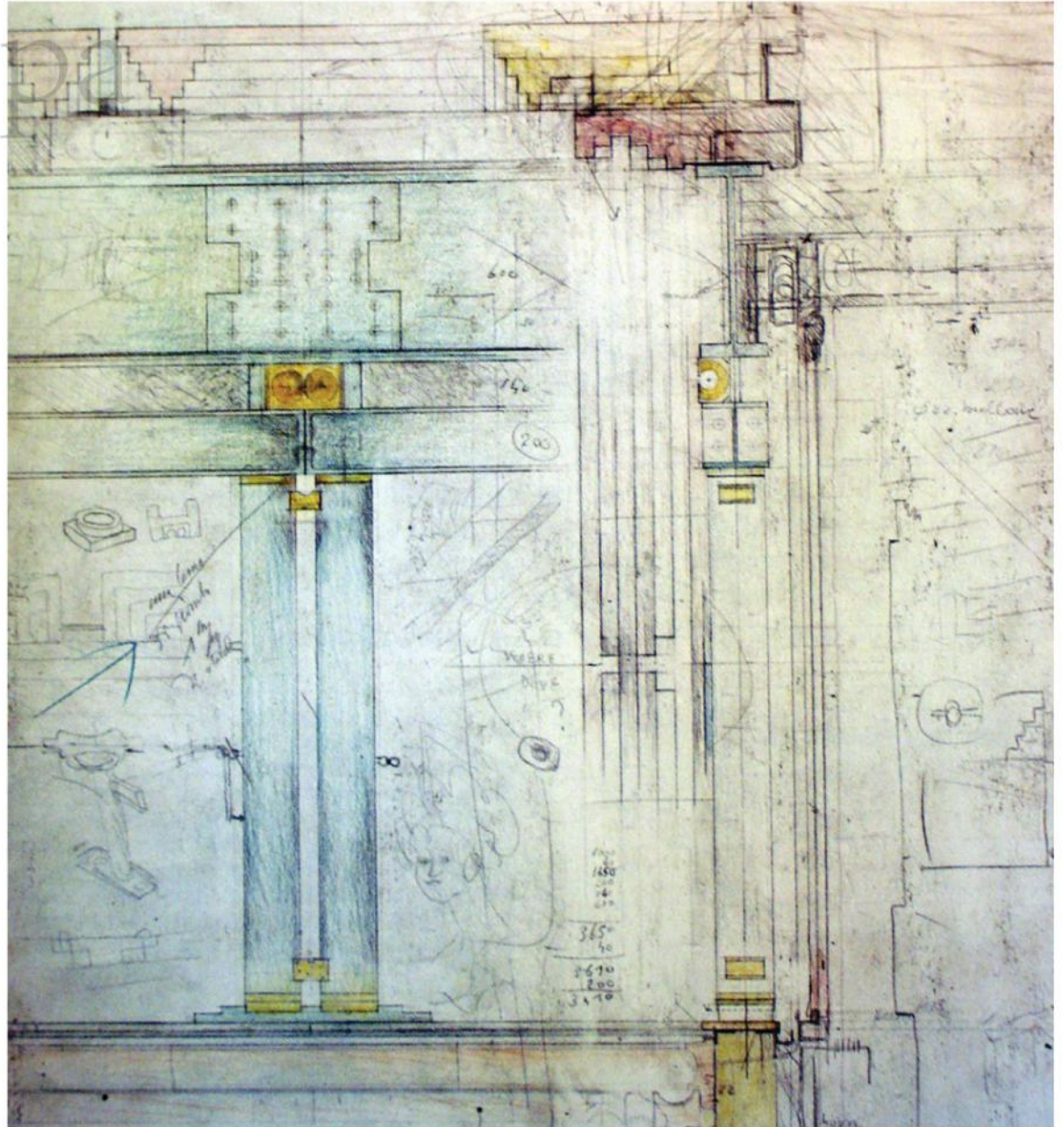
# Carlo Scarpa



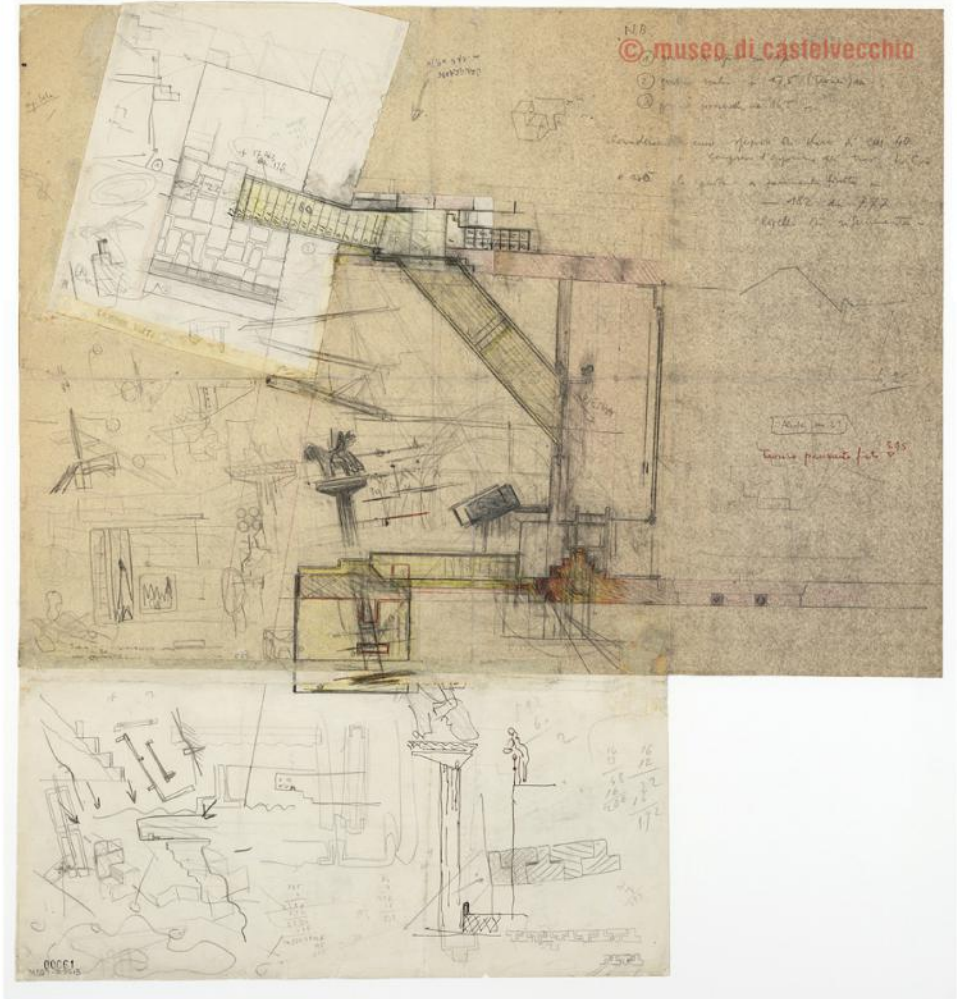
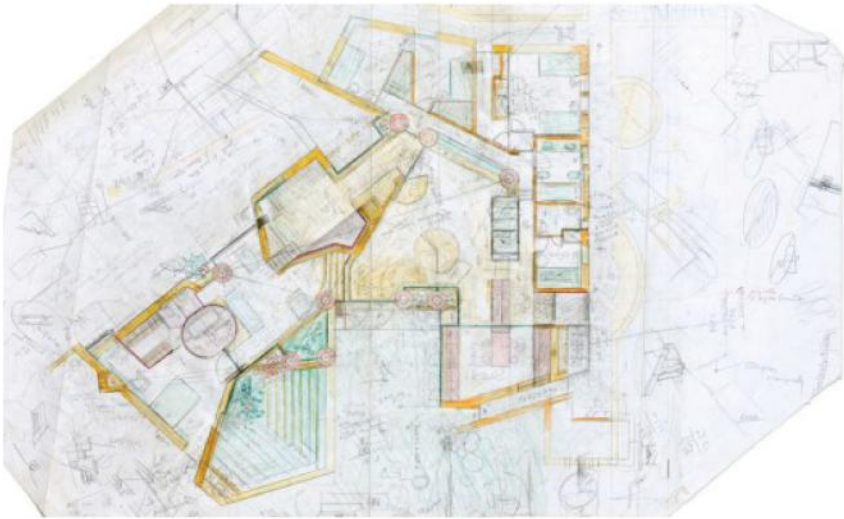
# Carlo Scarpa



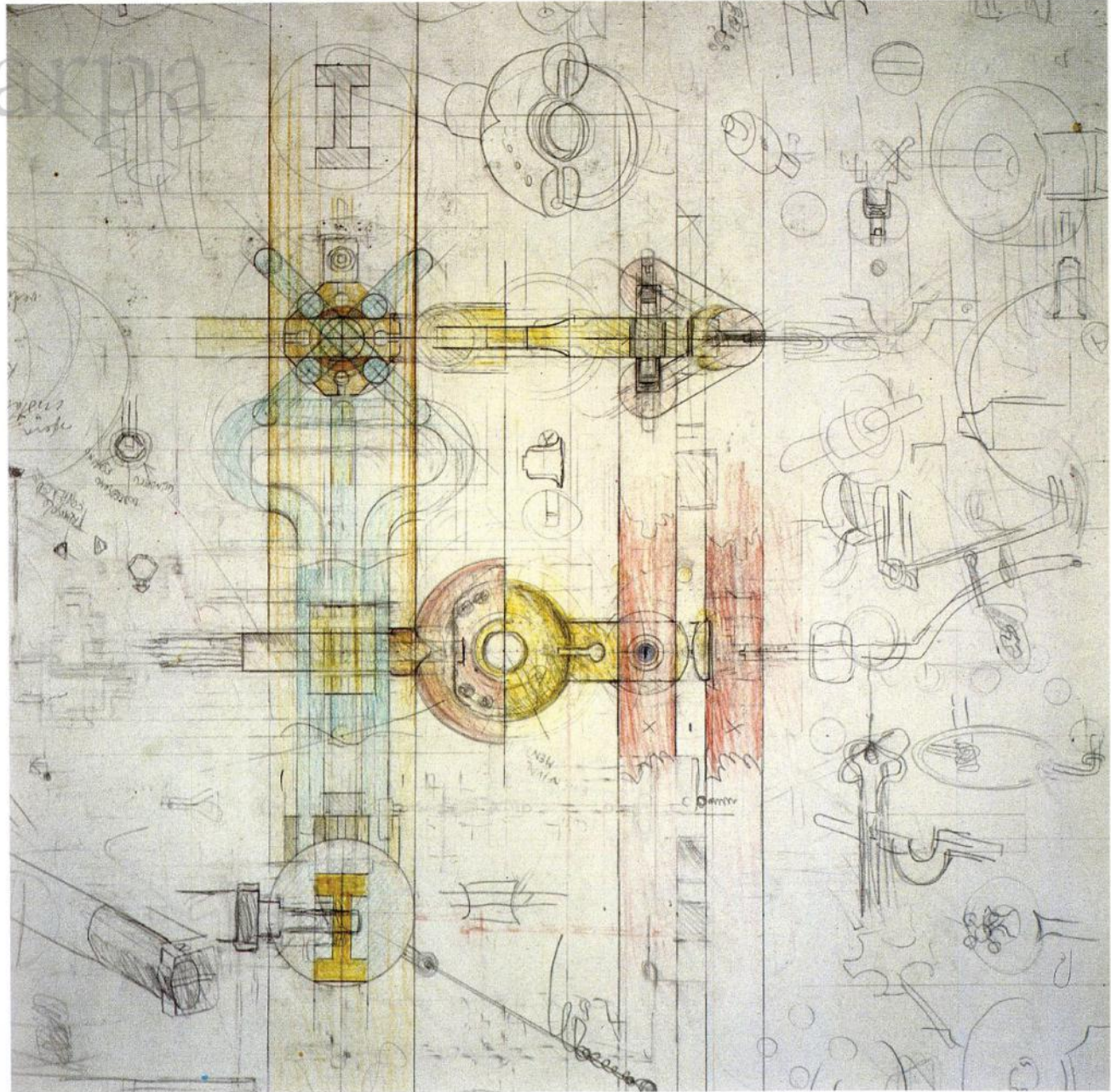
# Carlo Scarpa



# Carlo Scarpa



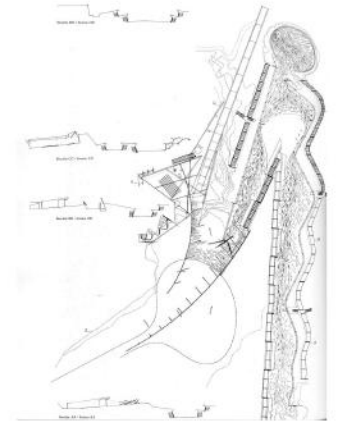
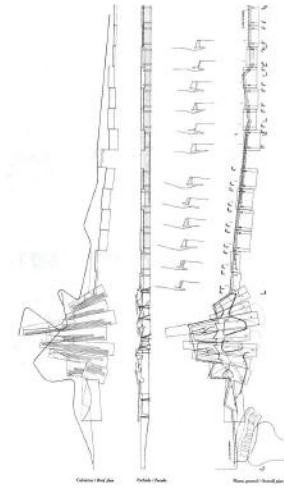
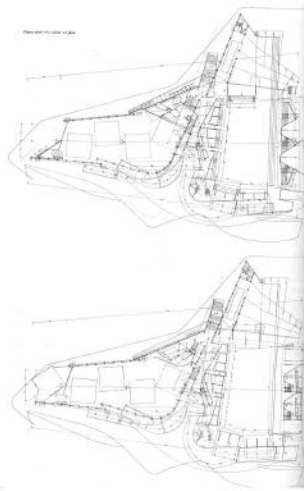
# Carlo Scarpa



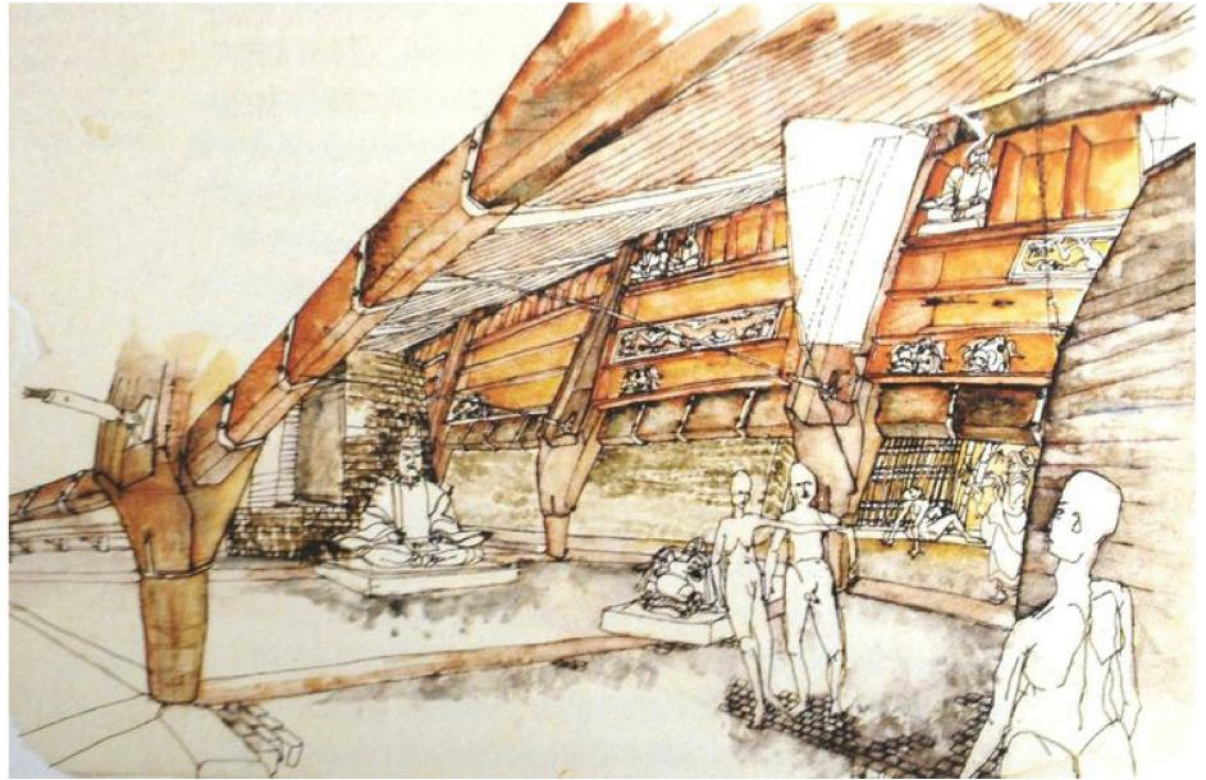
# Frank Lloyd Wright



# Enric Miralles

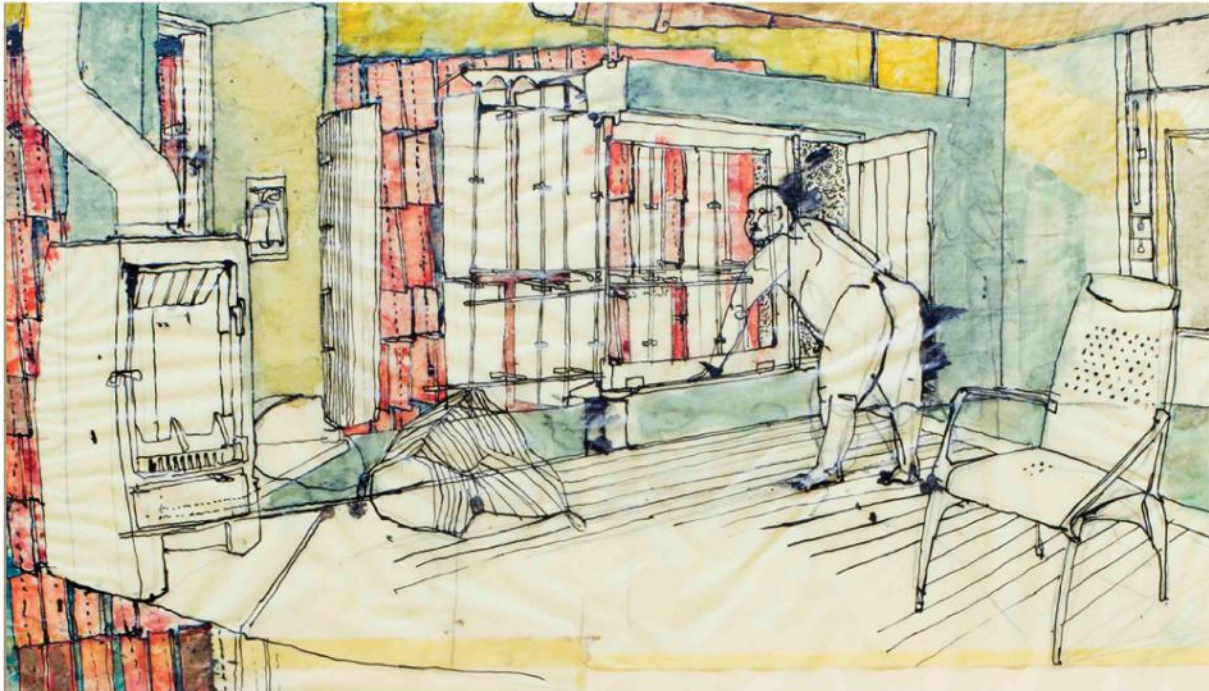
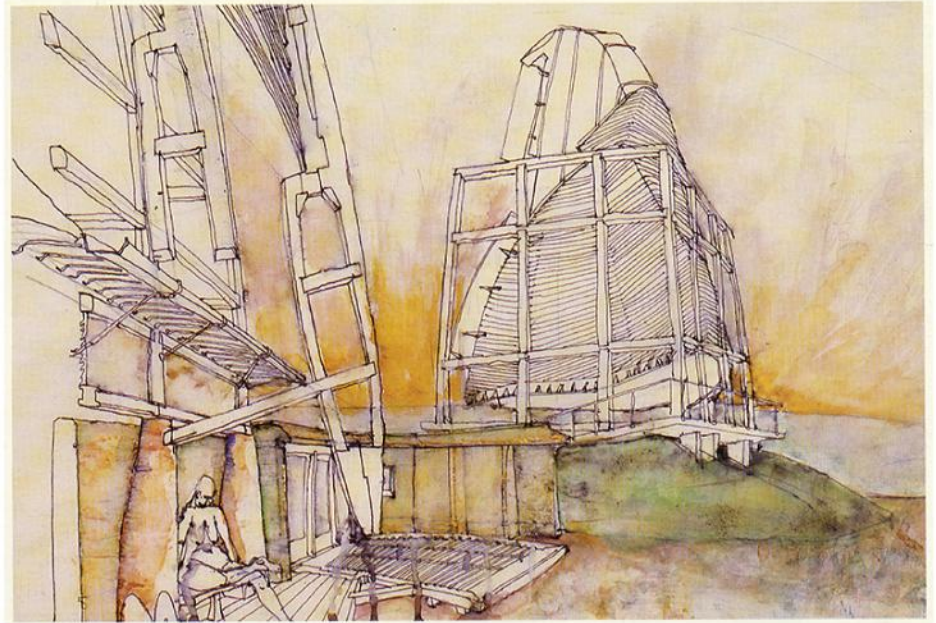


# Peter Salter

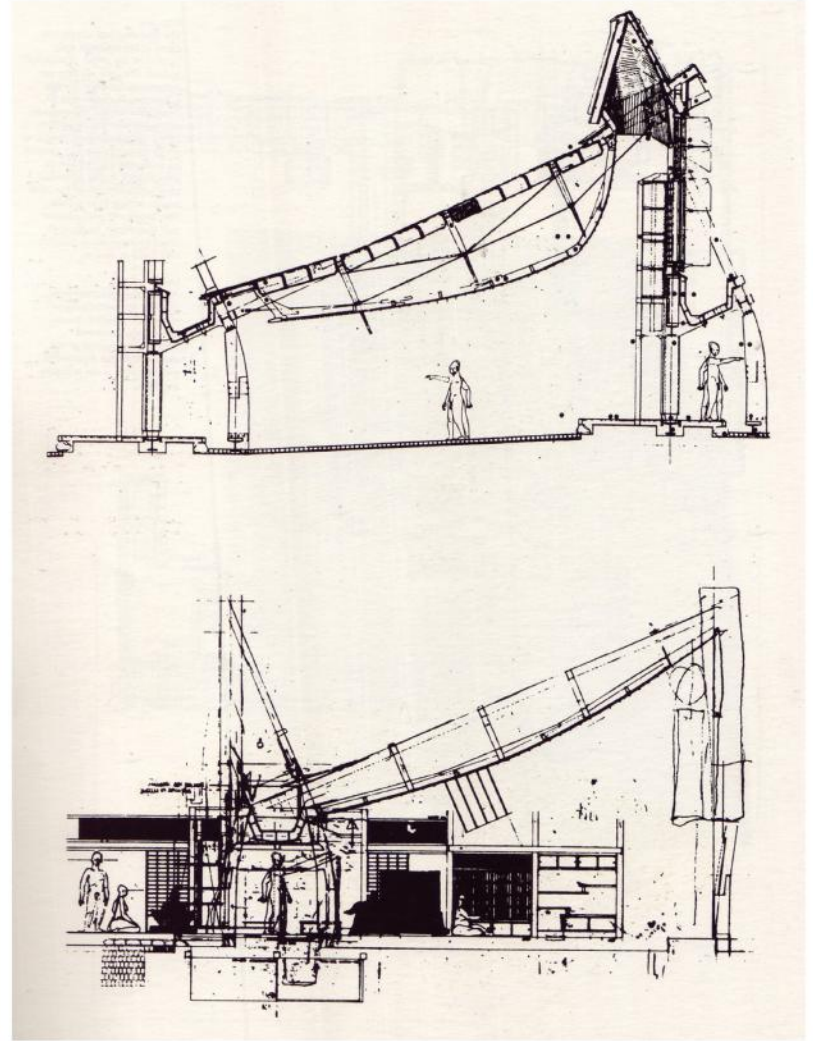
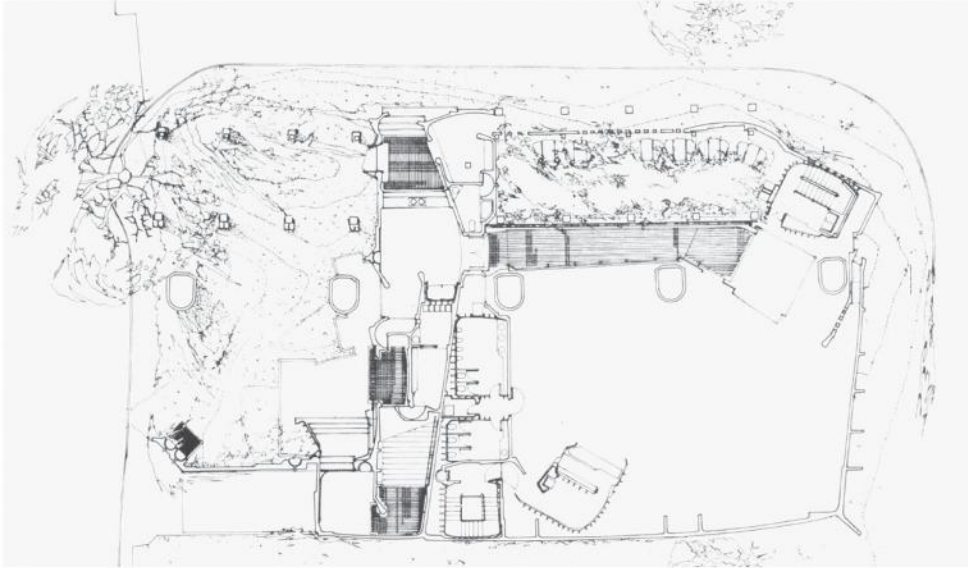




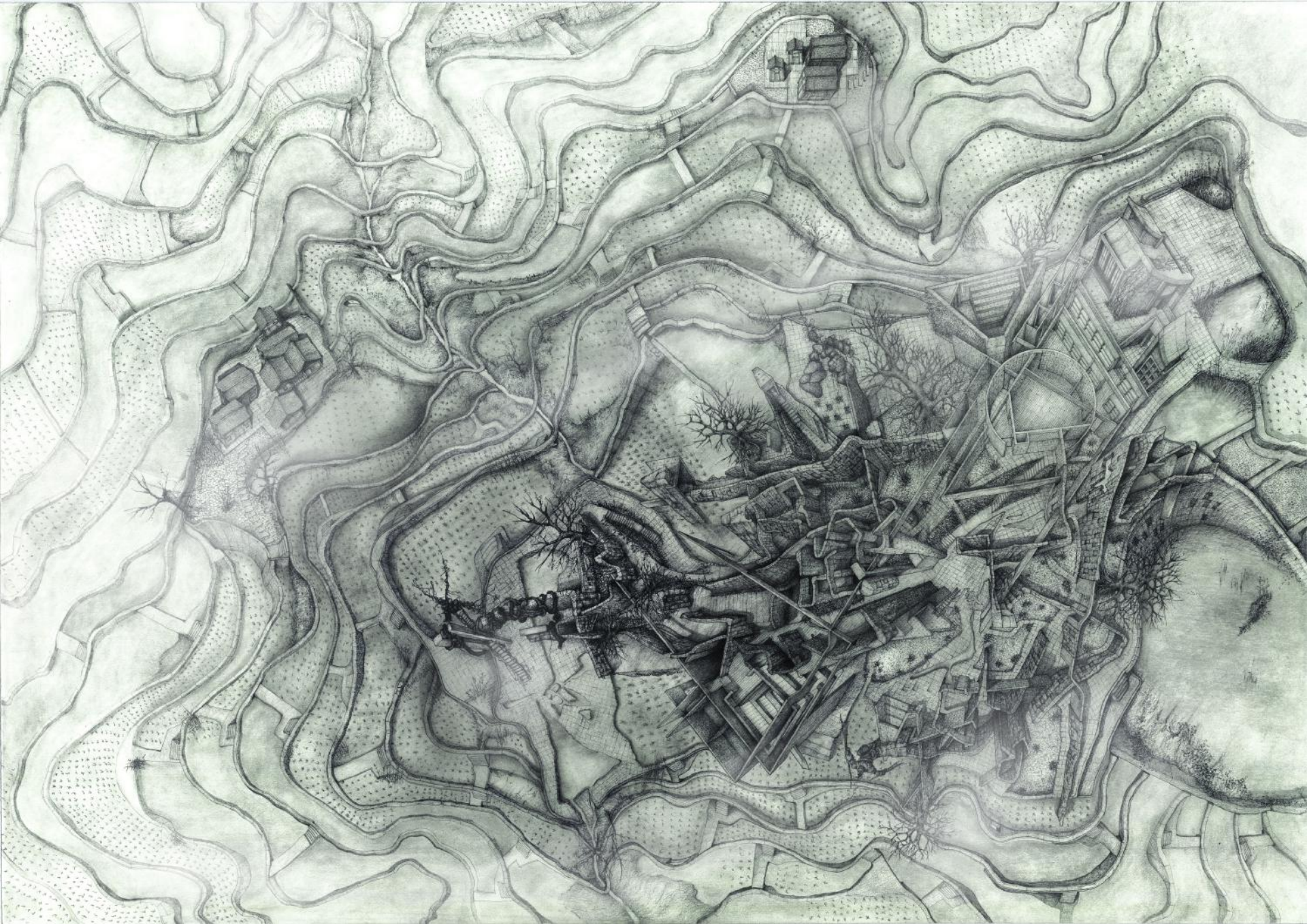
# Peter Salter



# Peter Salter



# 个人作品



由城市向乡村—探索新的居住方式  
 从一种新的居住方式到一种新的生活方式  
 探索新的生活方式

一种新的生活方式  
 一种新的生活方式  
 一种新的生活方式

一种新的生活方式  
 一种新的生活方式  
 一种新的生活方式

荒野

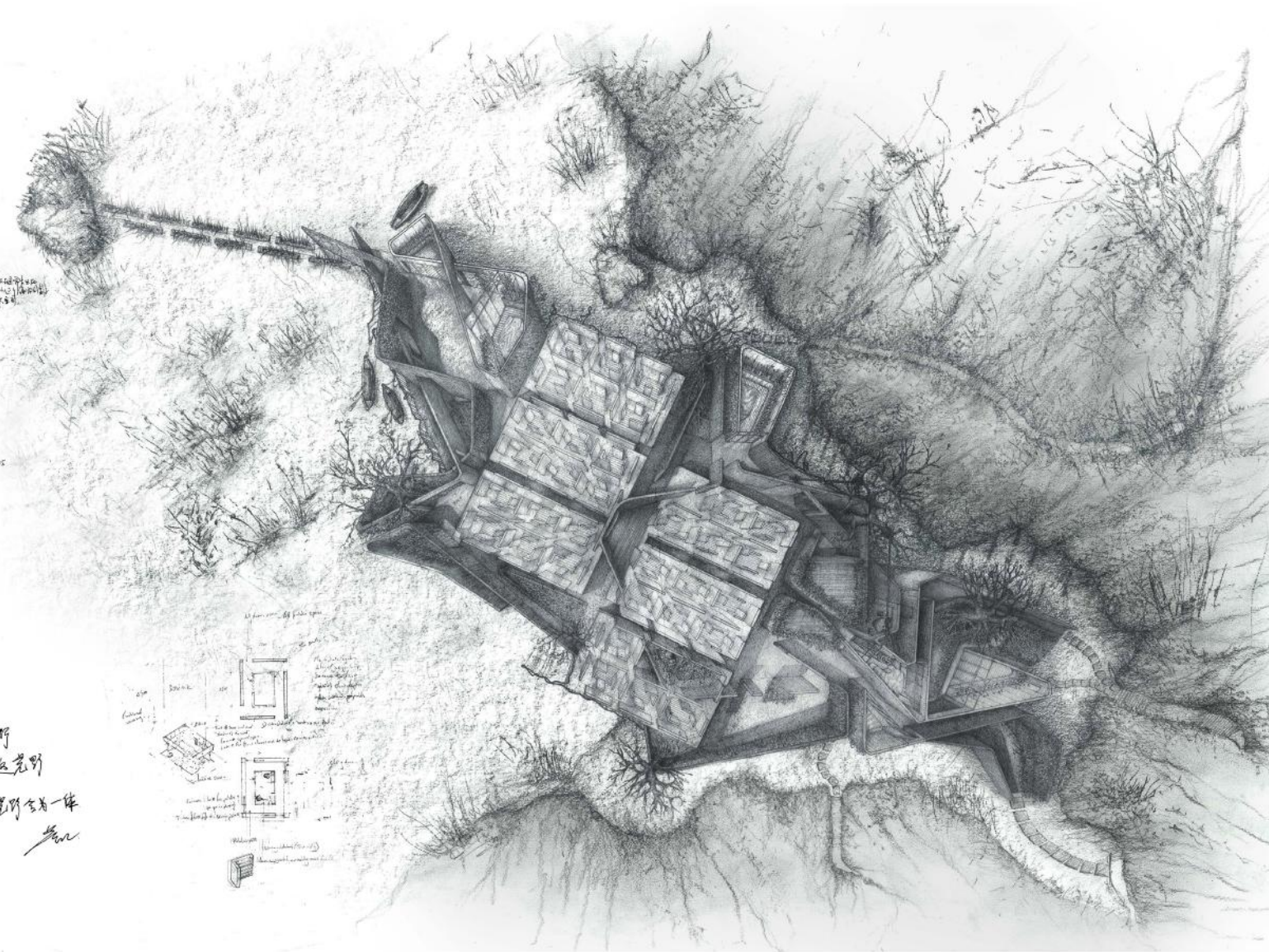
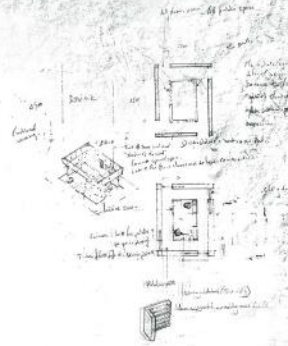
我来到一片荒凉的土地，想建一座新的城市  
 我来到一片荒凉的土地，想建一座新的城市  
 我来到一片荒凉的土地，想建一座新的城市

2015/05/05

这是一个新的城市。  
 这是一个新的城市。  
 这是一个新的城市。

Ecumpism  
 世俗主义与荒野

第一次 世俗为了生存，我们回归荒野  
 第二次 世俗为了现世而生，我们回归荒野  
 第三次 世俗为了重建秩序，我们与荒野合为一体









THE MANY DIFFERENT STYLES  
TO WRITE ONE CHARACTER



ORIGINAL CHARACTER



Territory of controlled strokes  
 Territory of accidental "bleed" of water inside the rice paper

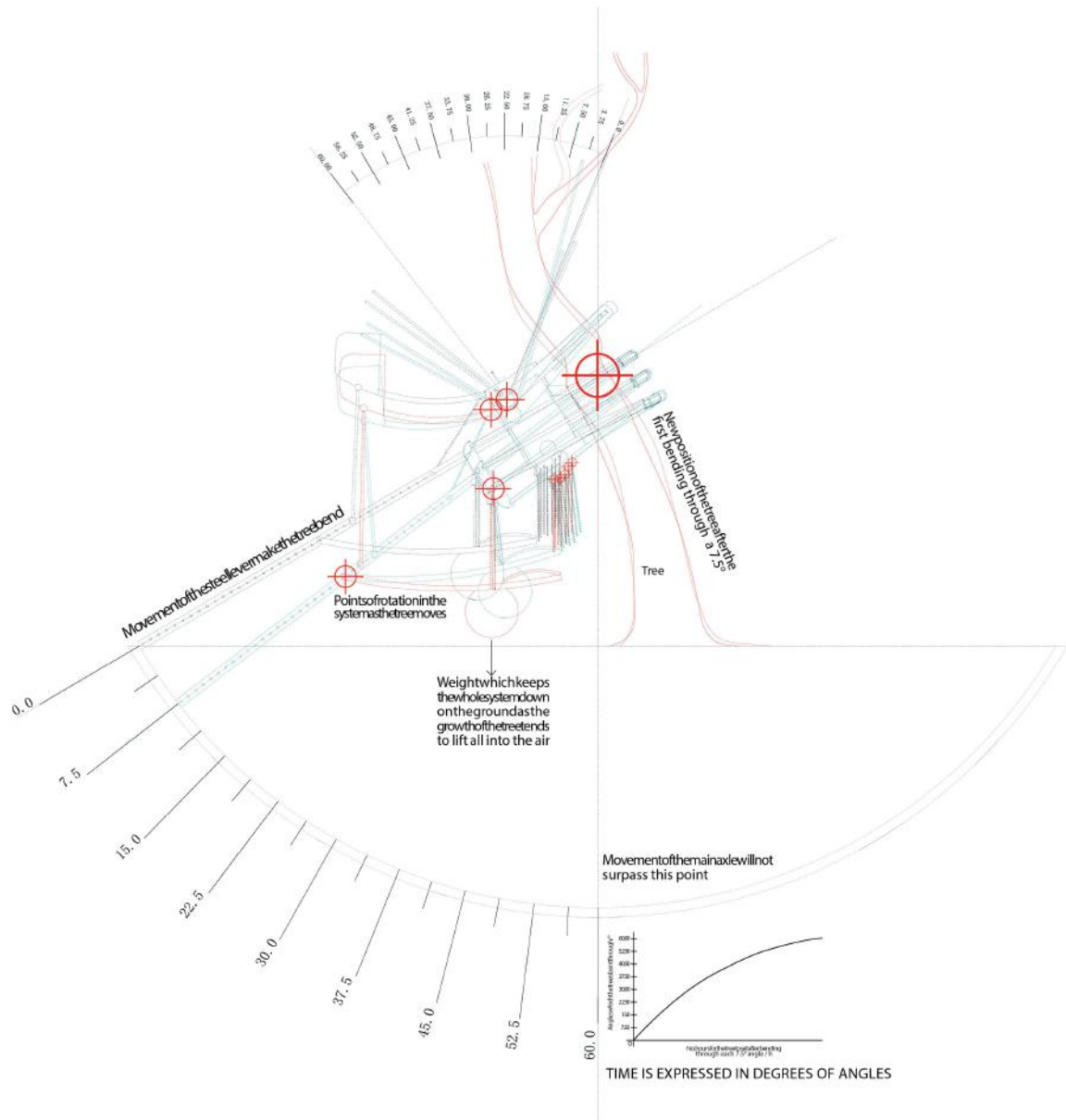


Territory of controlled strokes  
 Territory of accidental "bleed" of water inside the rice paper



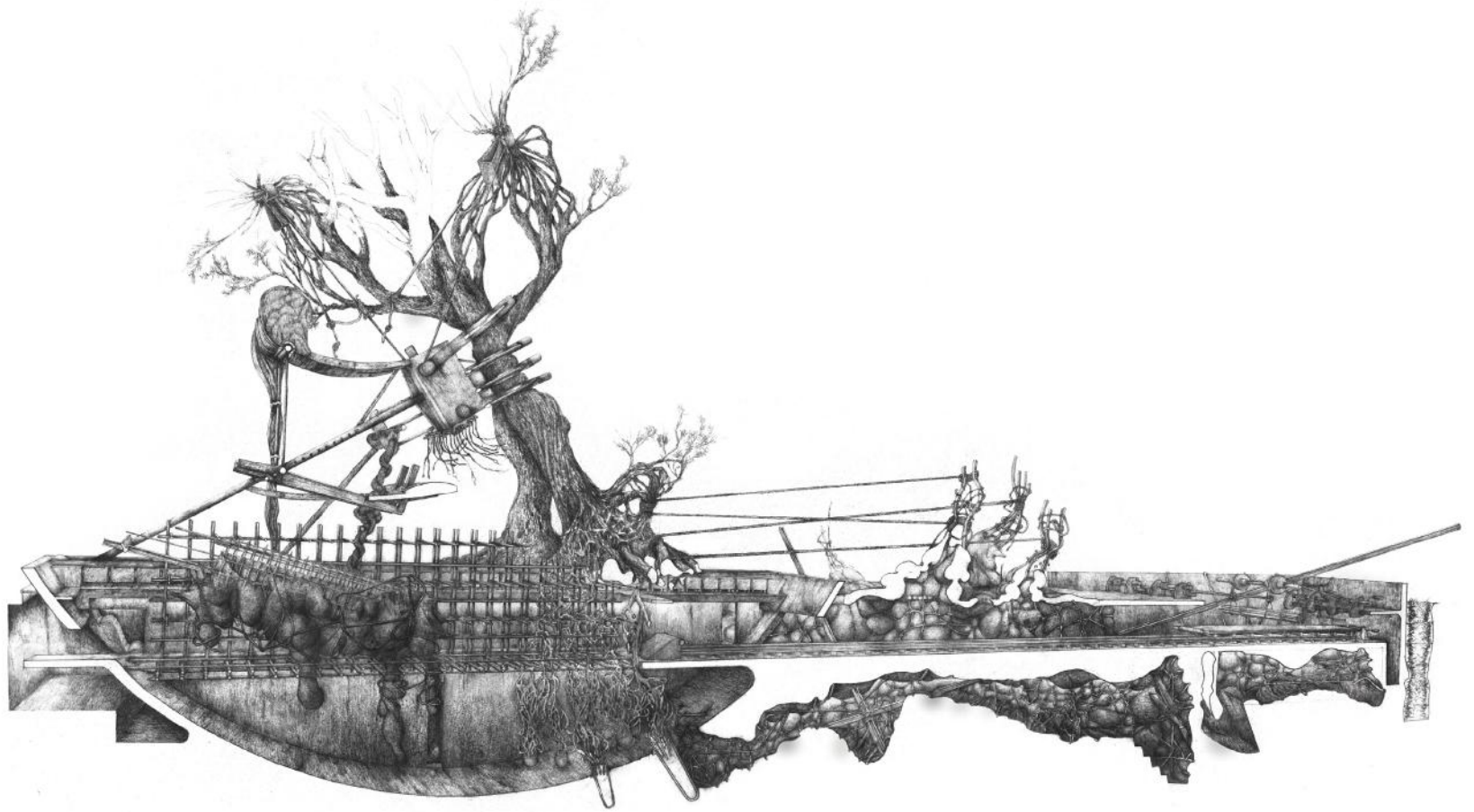






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**THE MECHANICS OF THE TREE CLOCK INSTRUMENT**

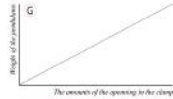
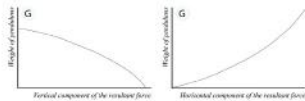
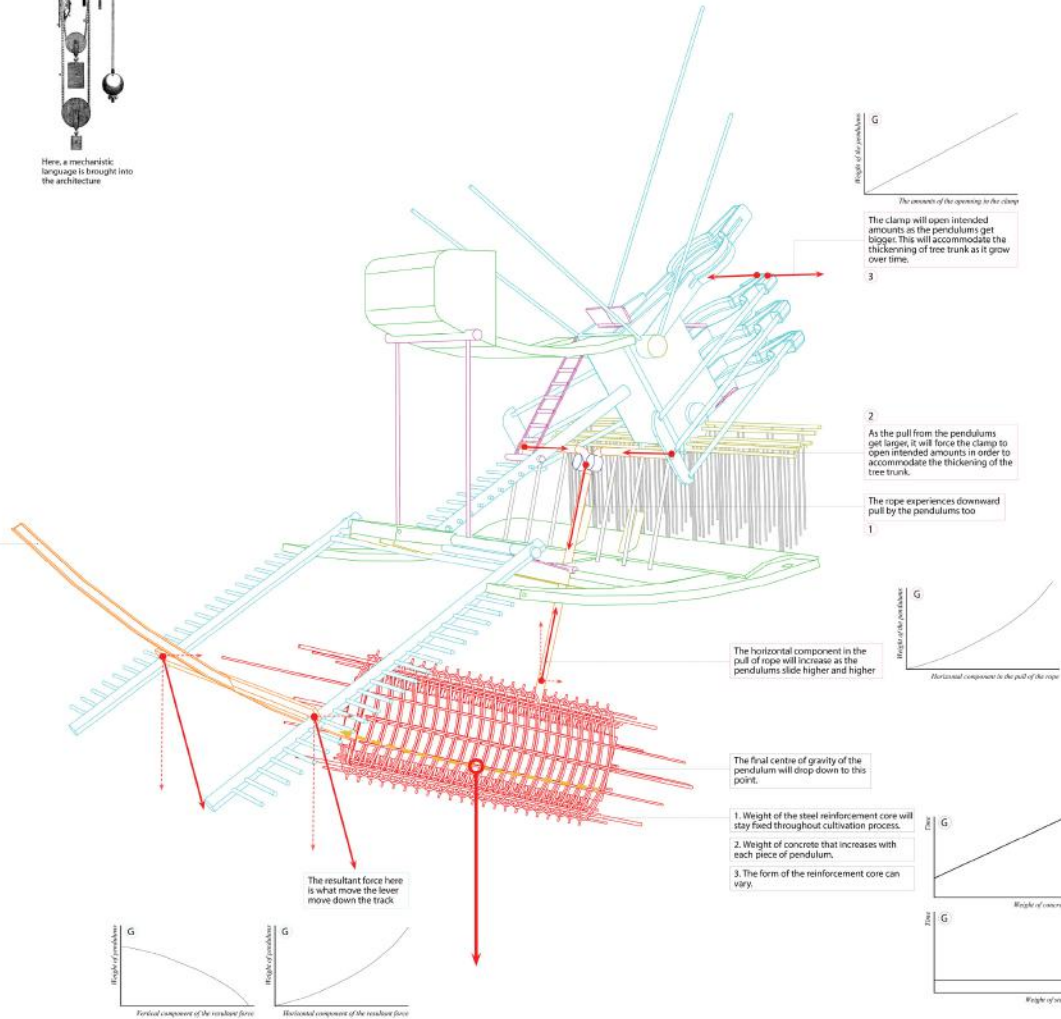
**KEY:**

- System of the pendulum
- System of the rope tying pendulums to the clamp
- System of forces on the lever
- System of the steel parabolic track of the centre of gravity



Here, a mechanistic language is brought into the architecture.

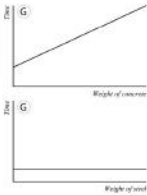
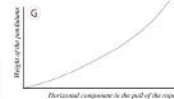
The centre of gravity of the pendulums must stay on this parabola.  
The positions of the pendulums slide along this parabolic track.



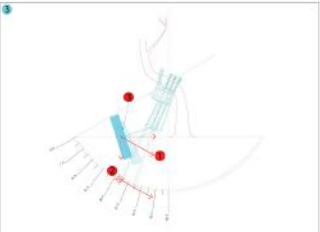
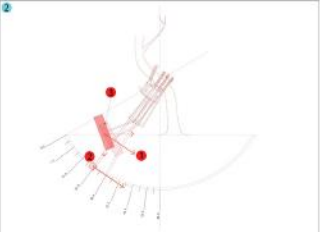
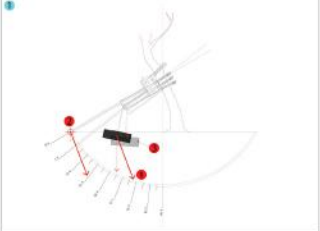
3

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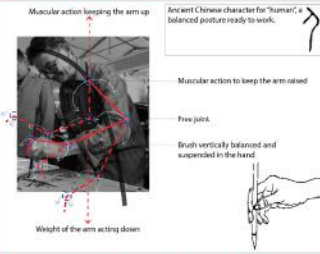


**POSITIONING THE PENDULUM'S CENTRE OF GRAVITY**

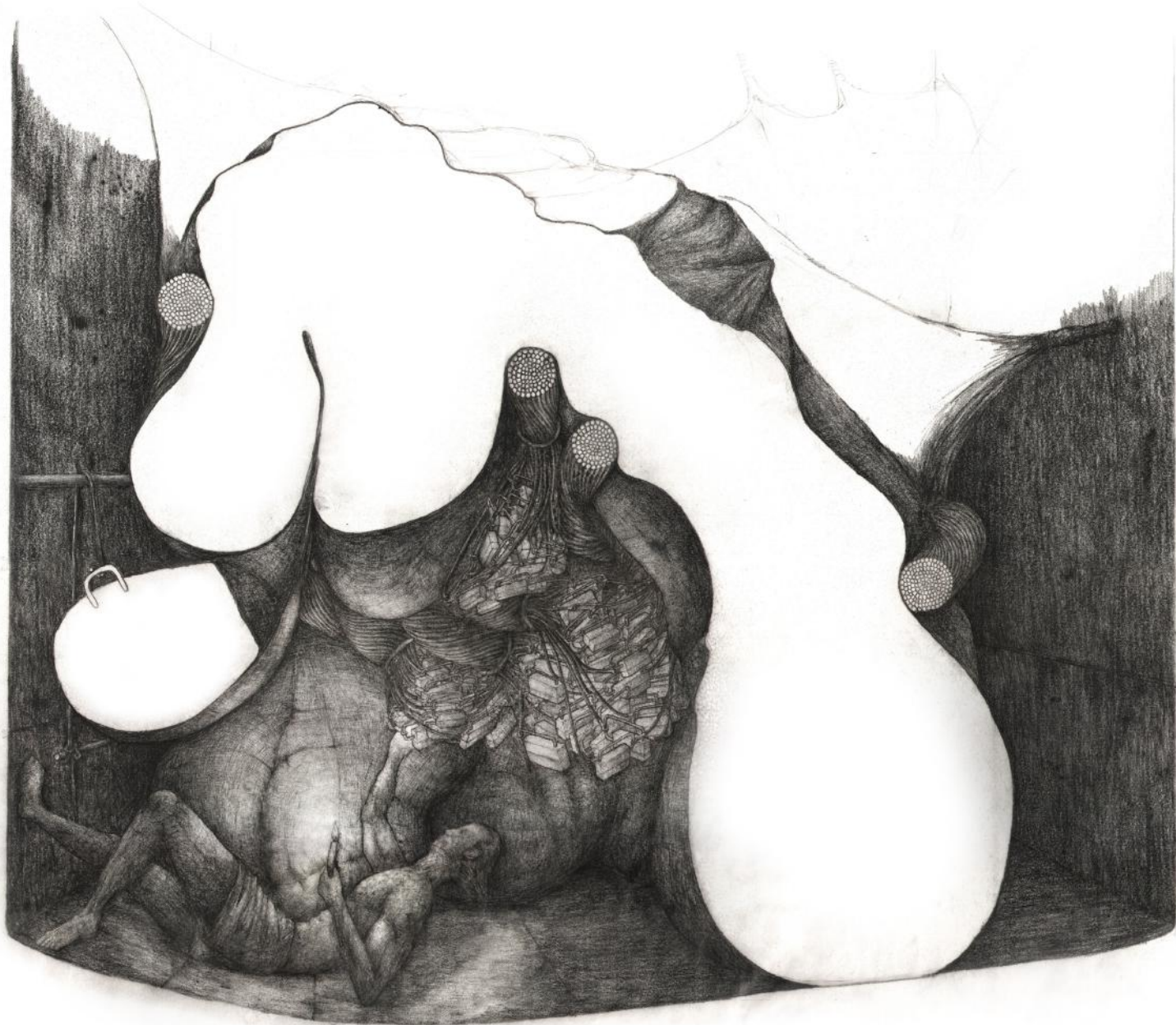


1. The position of the pendulum will be adjusted so that its centre of gravity will act in a certain direction.
2. It is the weight of the pendulum that moves the main axle down the track, which in turn bends the tree. It is also the weight of the pendulum that keeps the building down on the ground.
3. The pendulum will stay in this position after the movement of the main axle, until the tree sets into form.

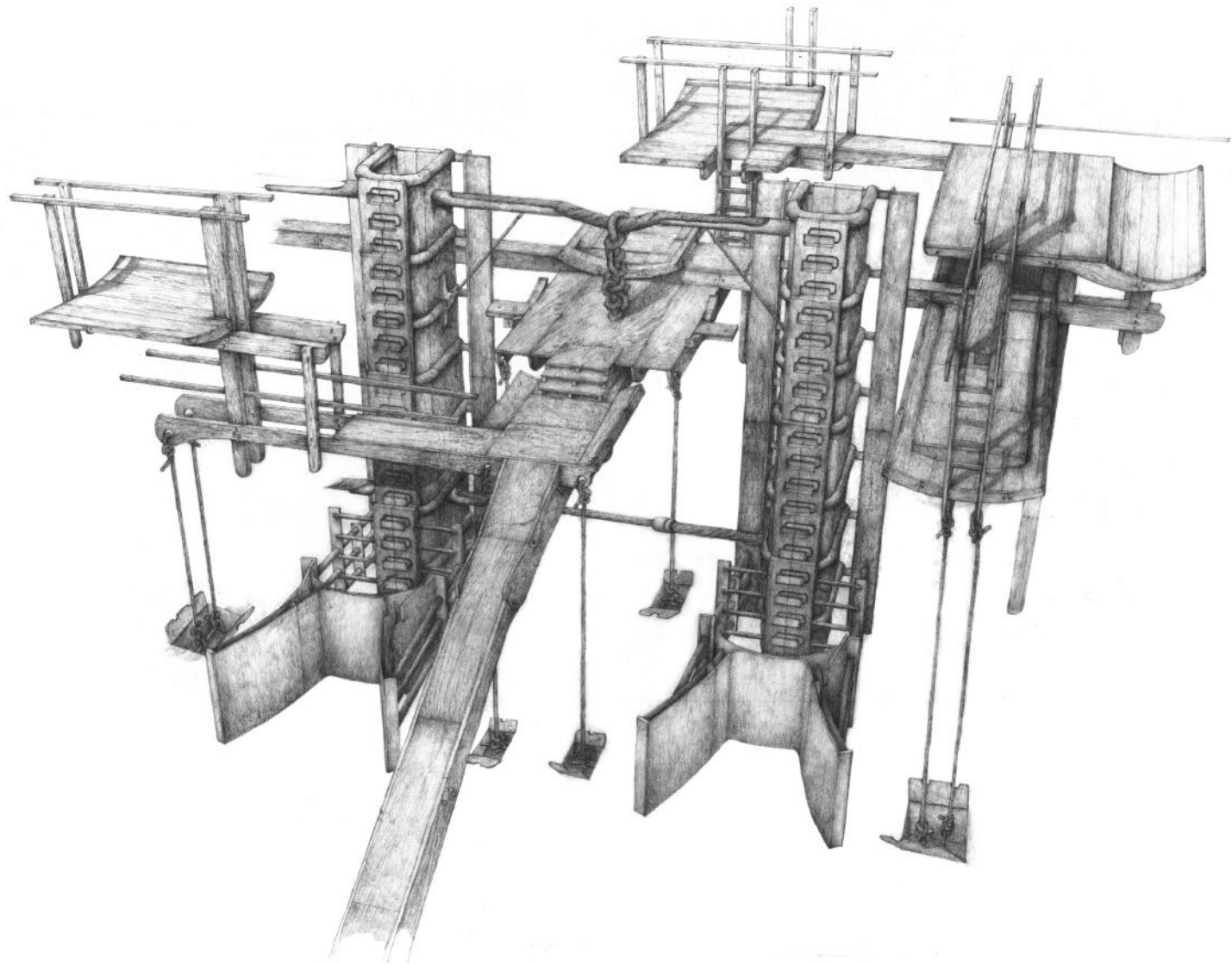
**THE CALLIGRAPHY OF GRAVITY?**

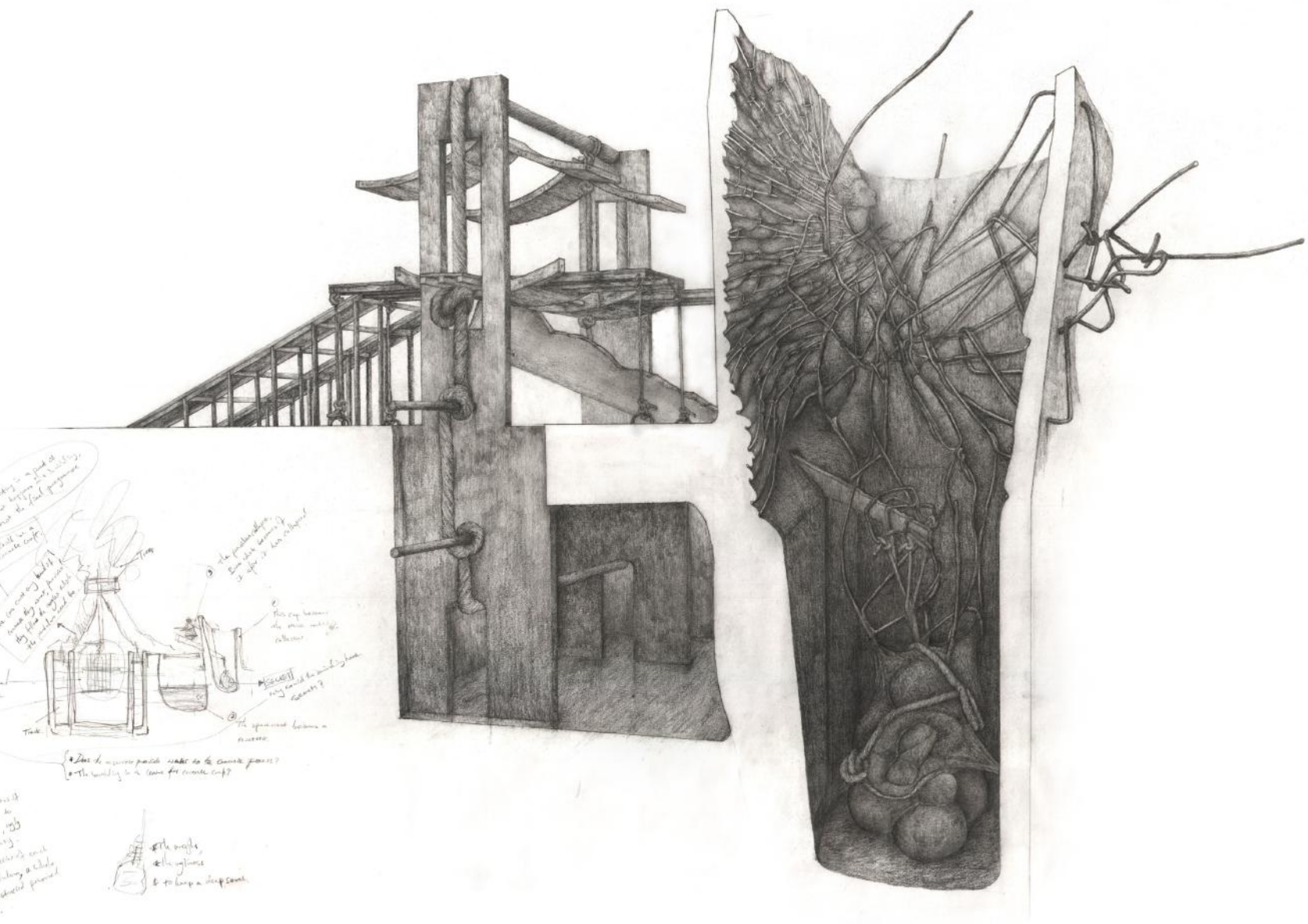


Chinese calligraphy can be seen as the careful channelling of personal energy through a instrumented bodily posture. The careful instrumentation of the production system to cast concrete in fabric formwork is essentially the same in that it is about the channelling of gravitation potential energy through an instrumented architectural posture. This way, the abstract objects produced can be seen as a calligraphy of gravity, whose ink is concrete.



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text or sketches in the upper right corner of the page.]*





Why would the  
be including this  
into the building?

Group making a part of  
the building that is a part of  
the building's structure.

The building will be a  
part of the building's  
structure.

The production of  
each piece of  
structure is the building  
of another level of construction.

How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?

How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?

How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?

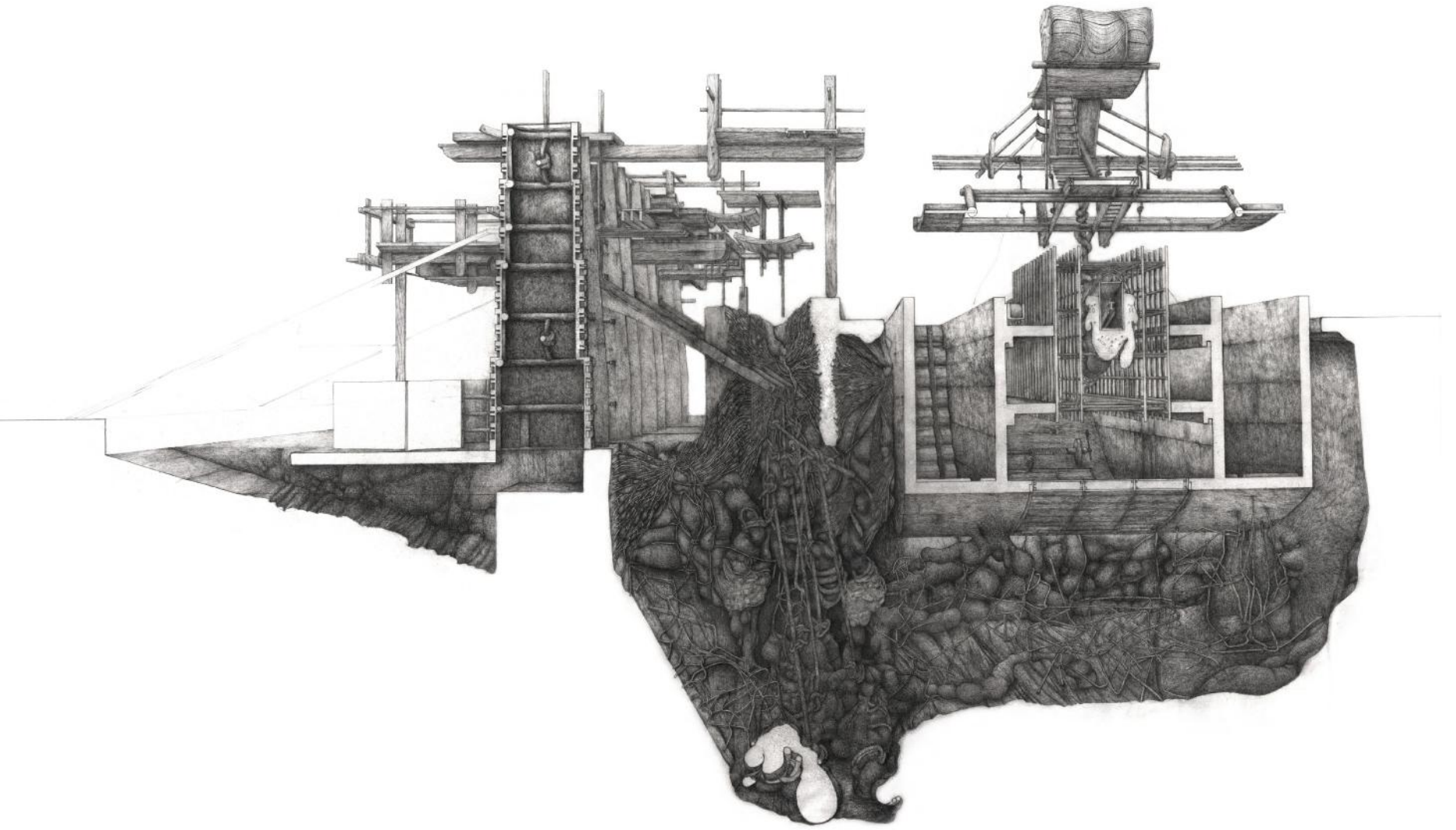
How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?

How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?



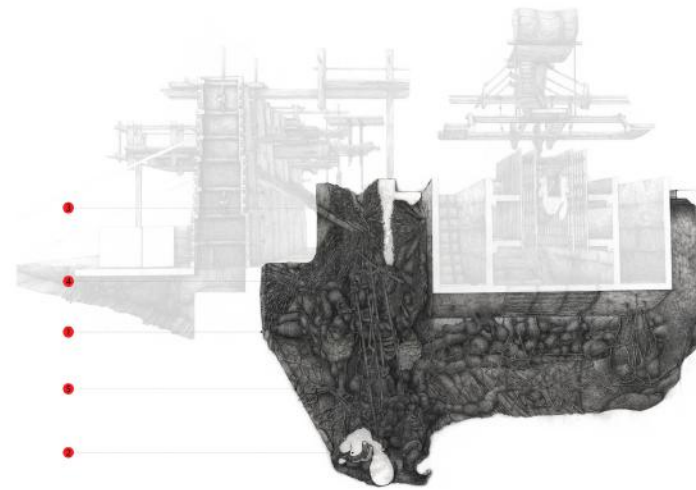
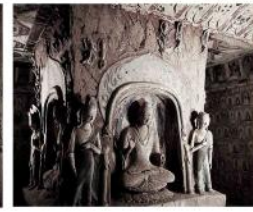
How do we know what  
parts to be made?  
What is the building's  
structure?





Dunhuang Buddhist meditation caves in China's north-east is a series of caves carved out of the mountain rocks, where the architecture is created as a gradual and contemplative process of excavation, connecting, sculpting, and cave paintings. Here is an example where an architecture is created as by the gradual devotion of energy over a long period of time, and thus a CULTIVATED ARCHITECTURE.

The idea of the concrete well is the same as the Dunhuang caves. It is a place to experiment the opportunistic use of concrete as a construction techniques. It needs to create a series of concrete chambers from the pendulum of the tree-clock to store away the "knowledge" of the society, and it casts a series of angels at the top of the pit. The rest is abstract and uncanny concrete forms, left from experimenting, whose construction is a process of meditation. The space is created over time, through periodic devotion of energy, thus creating a cultivated space.

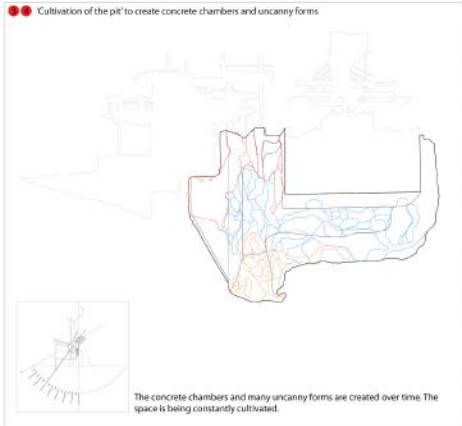
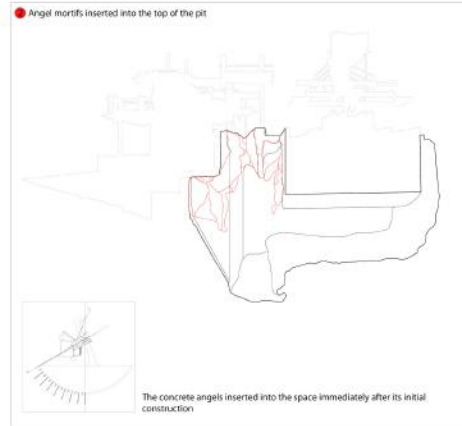
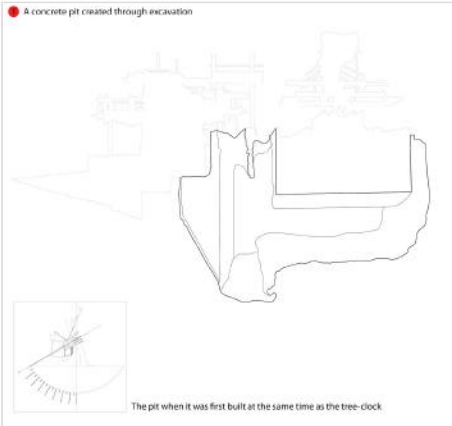


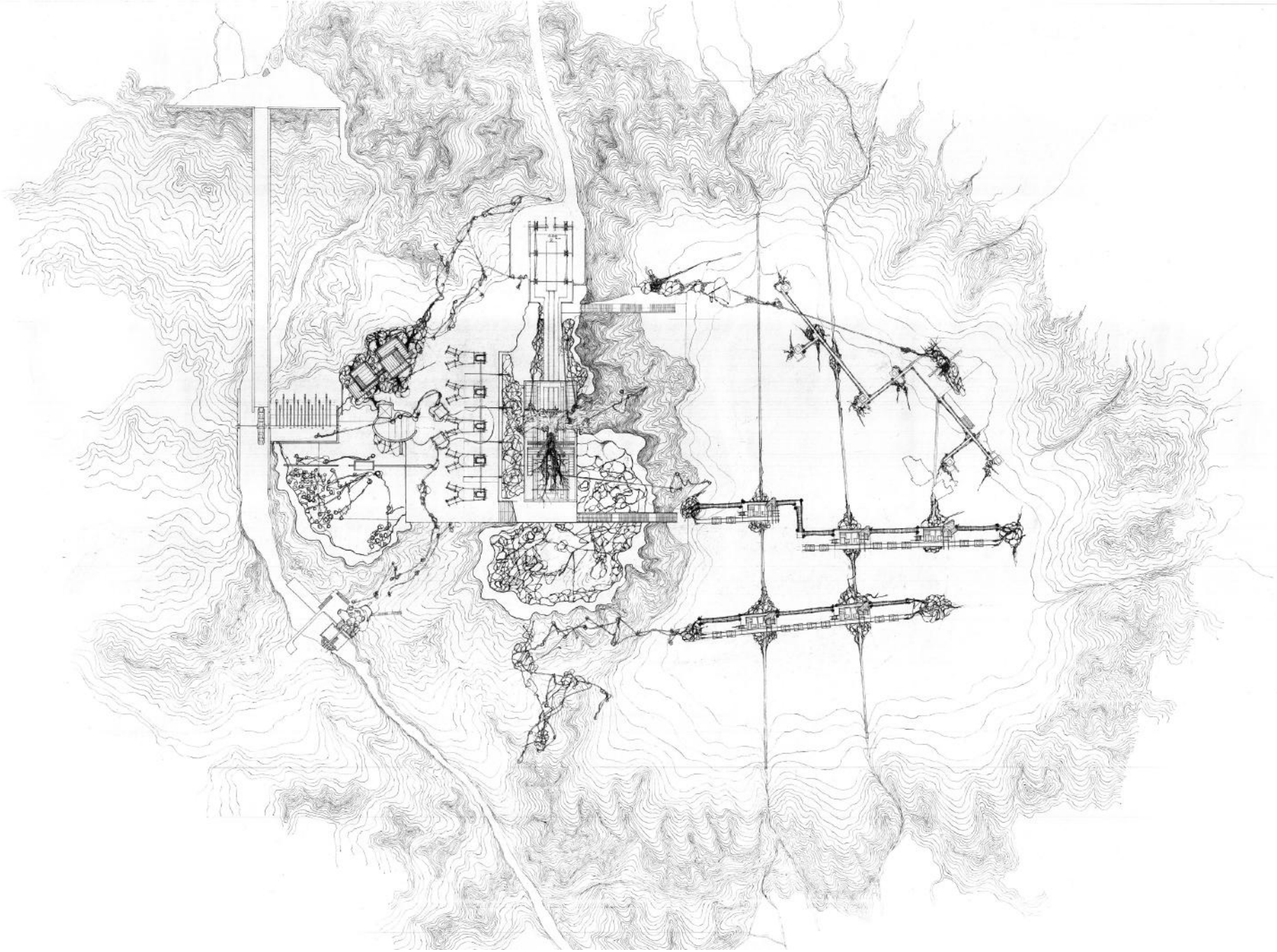
- THE PIT FOR CONCRETE EXPERIMENT  
A SPACE TO "CULTIVATE"  
KEY:
- The overall excavated space
  - Small caves for storage of "knowledge"
  - Angel mortifs at the top of the pit
  - Uncanny concrete forms from experimentation left accumulating inside the pit
  - Ladder to access the pit from above

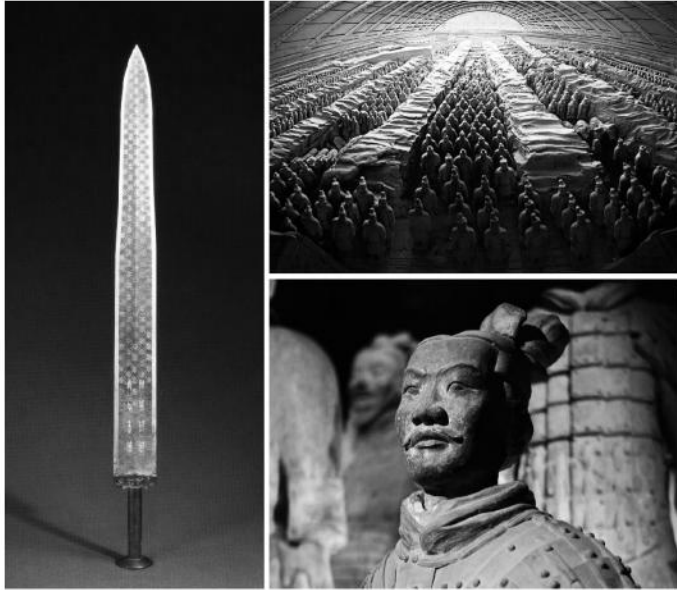
FORMING THE CONCRETE WITH TECHNIQUES OF VIOLENCE



- Excavated space
- Ceiling decorated with angel mortifs
- Creating the small sutra caves
- Walls which became accumulated with paintings overtime







法

## THE RULE OF LAW AS A FORM OF "BONDAGE" TO CULTIVATE **FOCUS, ENDURANCE AND AMBITION**

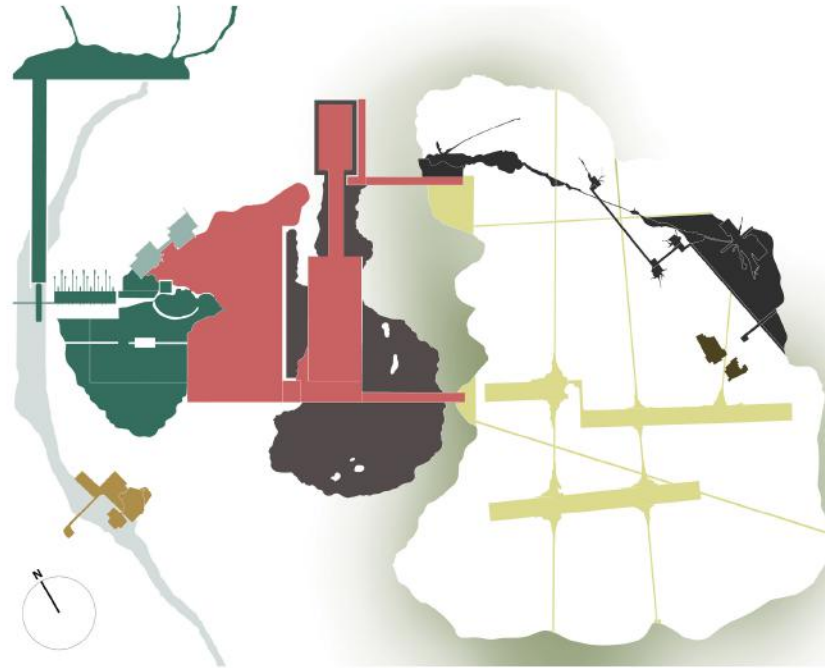
- Those who do not produce sufficient work should be enslaved.
- Those who spend more than five months without work should be enslaved.
- Those who measure the fields wrong by over 8 inches should be amputated.
- Those who throw rubbish on the streets should be amputated.
- Those who cut off enough enemy heads in battle should be knighted.
- Those who produce over twice the standard grain quality per year should be knighted.\*

Life under Qin rule is as if living under a blade of law, which could slam down anytime when one is not performing the best he/she could.

## MILITARY TECHNIQUES AS A FORM OF MEDITATION



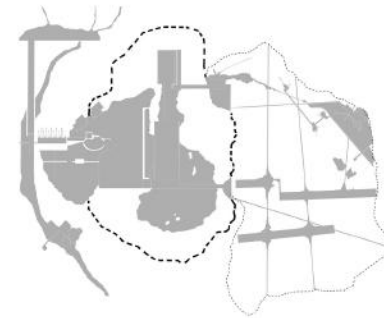
**T**he practice of military skills have been combined with buddhism in the Shaolin Temple, where martial arts became a form of meditation for inner cultivation in the way same as calligraphy.



**ARCHITECTURE AS A PORTRAIT OF SELF-ASPIRATIONS / THE VILLAGE**

**KEY:**

- The technology of the self / Monastery of the ancient tree
- The healthy balance between work and nature / Porcelain workshop
- Peaceful domestic environment / Residential units across the paddy field
- Memory of ancient ambition / Memorial to the battle of Changping
- Visitor's first impression / Harbour and the wedding tower
- Star-gazing / Astronomy platforms



**THE BASIC TERRAIN OF THE SITE**

- Mountain
- Basin

**A MONASTIC PRESENCE ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP**



**A PEACEFUL VILLAGE AMONGST THE MOUNTAINS**



The language of the plan of the proposed village is hybrid of the above two languages. A monastic presence on the mountain top, looking over a beautiful paddy field criss-crossed with residential complexes.

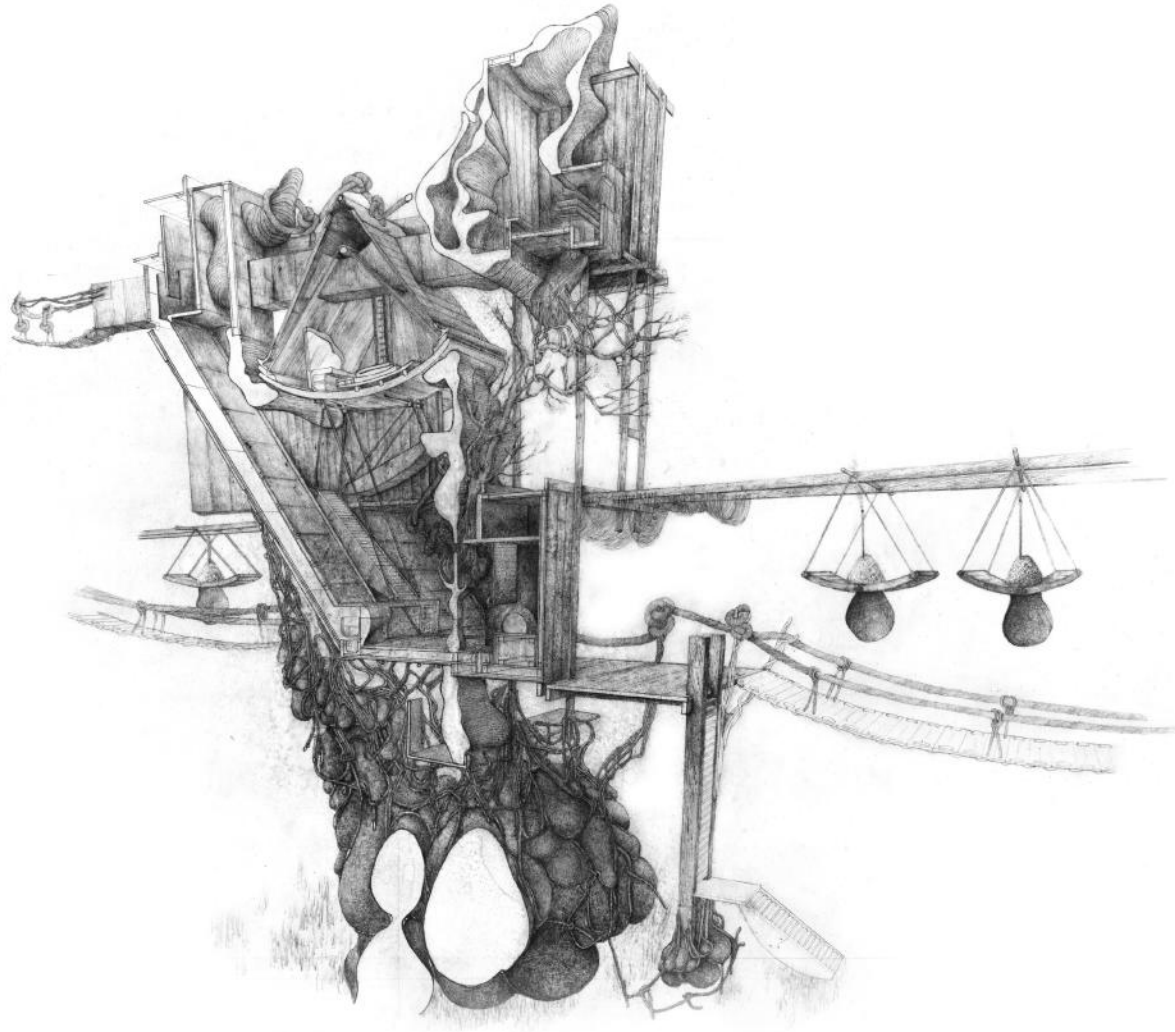
**THE HYBRID OR BALANCE BETWEEN A LANGUAGE OF CONTROL AND THAT OF UNCERTAINTY**



**THE HYBRID OR BALANCE BETWEEN A LANGUAGE OF CONTROL AND THAT OF UNCERTAINTY**



- THE YANG:** The rational systems and machines
- THE YIN:** The language of uncertainty, uncanny, eroticism





**THE FAMILY HOUSE**

**KEY:**

- The guest lounge
- The rice cooker
- Chimney to let out the rice steam
- The master bedroom and drawing room for the wife and daughter
- Staircase leading up to the master bedroom and garden
- The study room for the husband and son
- Corridor connecting the master bedroom to the study room
- Outdoor garden
- Leaf catcher
- Access to the house from ground level
- Base



**SEPARATING THE MALE AND FEMALE PARTS OF THE HOME**



Husband and son



Mother and daughter

In a typical Confucian family, the difference between male and female are very well understood and emphasized. The father is the most responsible for training the son, whilst the mother is the most responsible for training the daughter. The arrangement of the family house here took inspiration directly from this.

**MASTER BEDROOM AS A TROPHY, HOUSE AS A TROPHY STAND**



Chinese wedding cart as a trophy



The Chinese bride

In China, Men are typically expected to work very hard to "earn" a beautiful and sweet wife, who can often be a little spoilt. The idea of designing the master bedroom, a space for the women, into a trophy of some sort, and having the rest of the architecture as if a trophy stand is a formalization of this cultural reality.

**HUSBAND'S STUDY OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE HOUSE**



In the family portraits above, the husband figure always displays the greatest sense of authority over the rest of the family, in the typical Confucian Chinese family, the husband is the guidance for all the big general directions. This is why his study occupies the highest position of the house, overlooking all.

**RICE STEAM CHIMNEY AND RICE ALTAR AS THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE FAMILY LOUNGE**

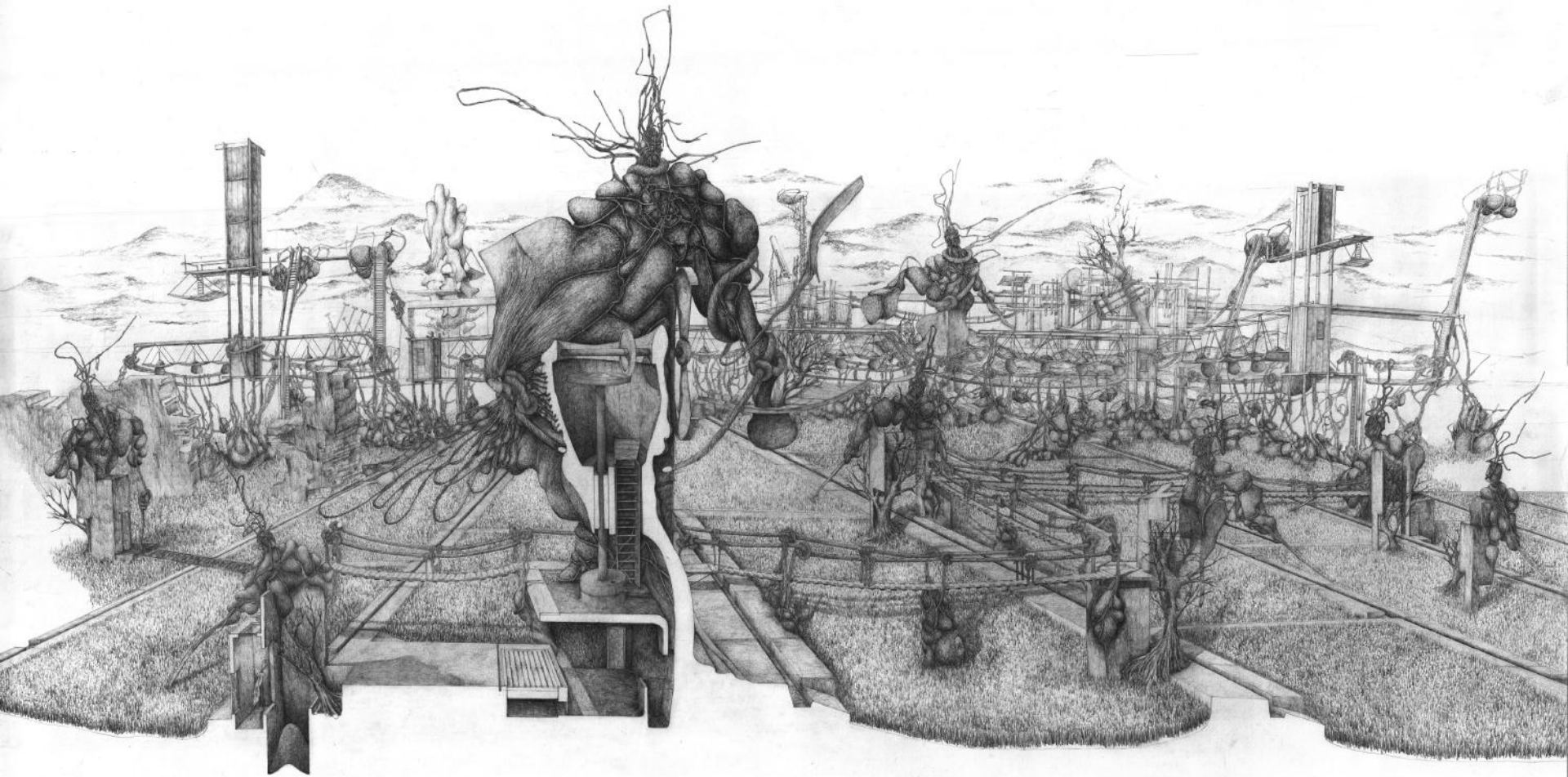


The poetry of rice steam

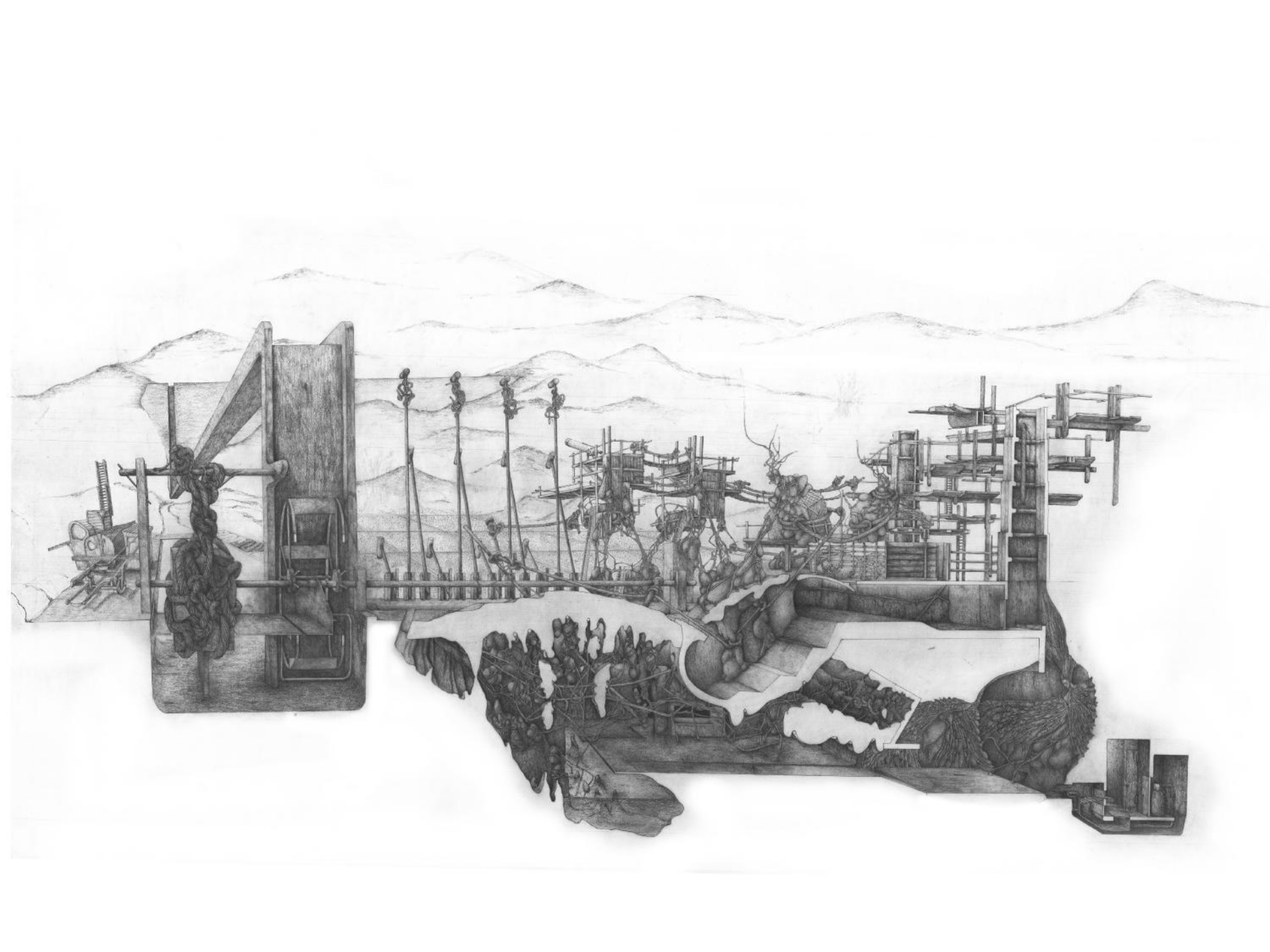


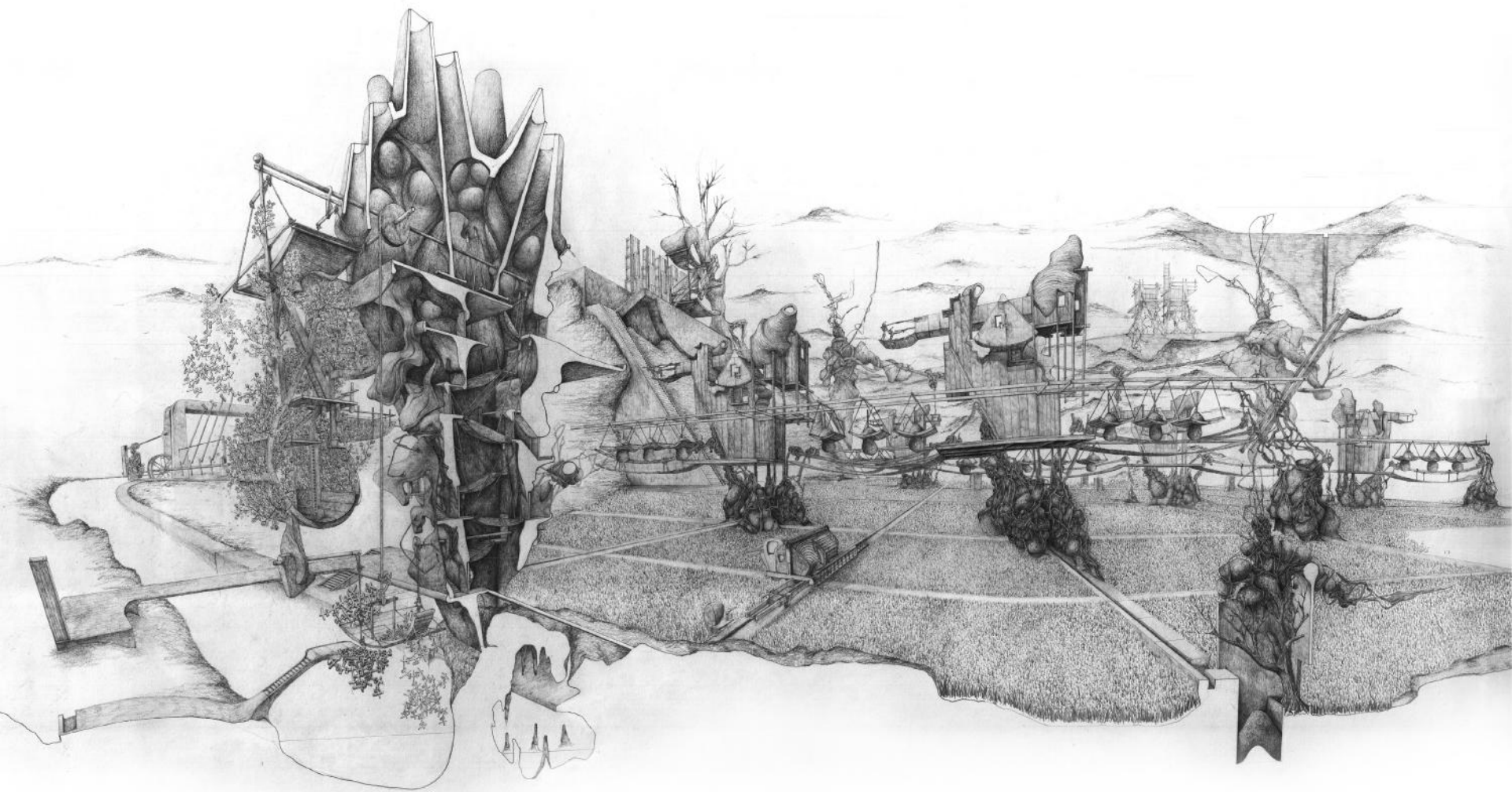
Rice is sacred in the Far East

So much poetry has been written about the rice steam, and the picture of rich peacefulness of a village when 'Yice steam rises from every family'. Rice has been the staple diet of the Far East for nearly 5000 years. Its position in the culture is sacred. This is the reason for the combination of rice steam chimney and rice altar as the main feature of the family lounge.











**THE WEDDING HARBOUR KEY:**

- The bride's arrival bridge
- Platform to the bride's swing
- The bride's waiting swing
- Terrain before the arrival of the groom
- The groom's stair tower
- The wedding hall
- Pulley to bring the bride up into the hall
- Audience basket
- Parents seats
- Rose garden for the couple to cultivate before wedding
- Harbour for outside arrivals

**THE LANGUAGE OF THE TOWER COMBINES THE FOLLOWINGS**



Light house

Cathedral

Ritual spaces on top of bridge

**THE FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE VILLAGE KEY:**

- The monastery of ancient tree
- The residential houses
- Memorial of the battle of Changqing
- Astronomy platforms
- Reservoir
- Warrior figure

**THE CULTIVATION OF A ROSE GARDEN BEFORE WEDDING**



They will grow and cultivate a hanging rose garden before marriage, such is the metaphor of love itself. It is something that requires passionate cultivation to ultimate harvest a mutual bond, which eventually develops into a family and children.

**A FESTIVE GESTURE OF WELCOME TOWARDS VISITORS**



The idea of the wedding harbour as a welcoming gesture comes from the Chinese tradition where guests and visiting friends are always greeted with extravagant and festive banquets and dances etc. Such move is aimed to show off a great first impression. This is why one must be able to gain a view of the village from the position of the wedding harbour.

**FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE VILLAGE**



The first impression is although largely peaceful, but it is honest to the history of violence that once engulfed the site. The memorials of the battlefield are clearly visible upon first impression.