

Magic, Myth, and Nature



Megalithic Passage Tomb at Newgrange
was built about 3200 BC

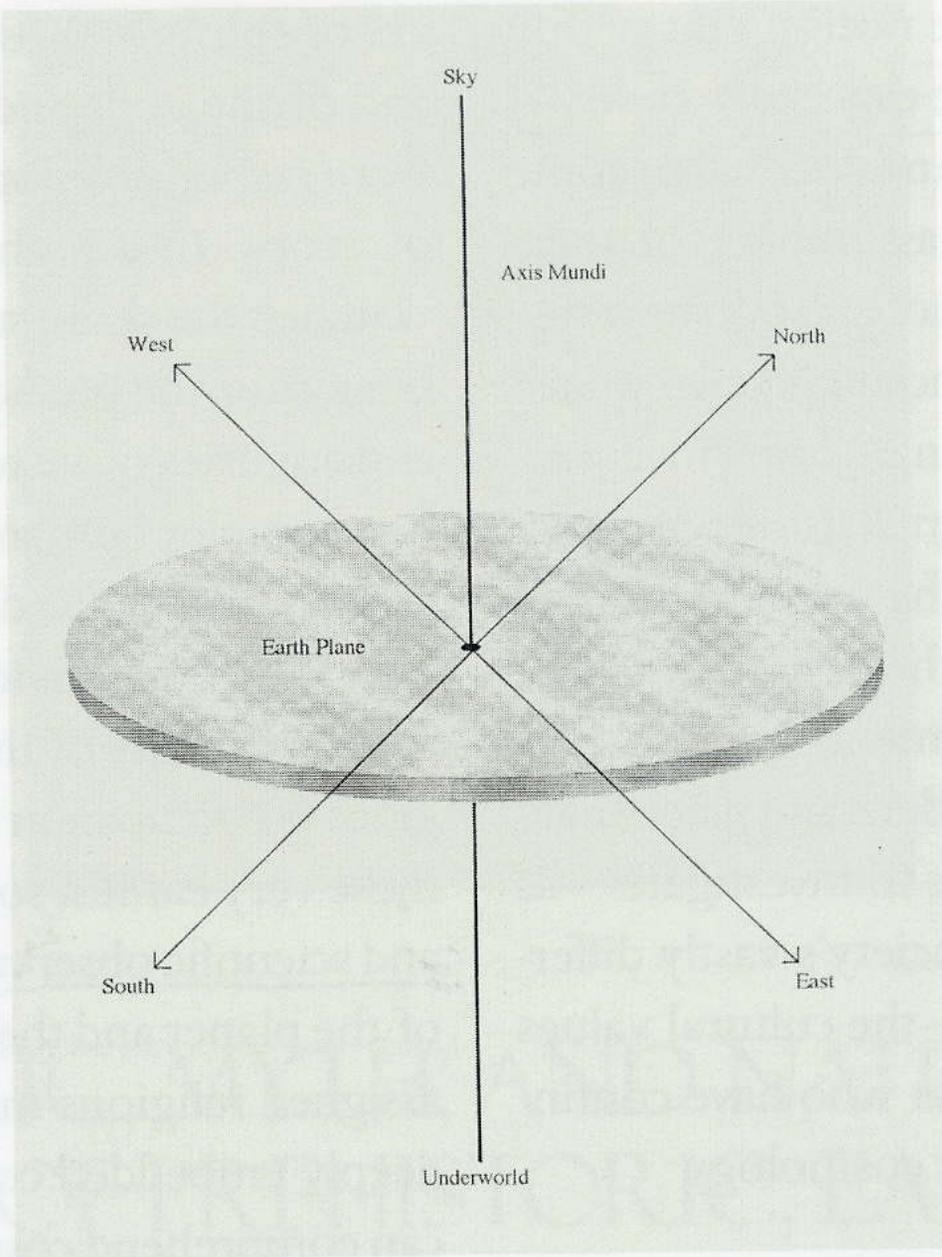
Basic Chronology

► Prehistory

- Paleolithic – Old Stone Age (20,000-3300BC)
- Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age (8000-4000BC)
- Neolithic - New Stone Age (4000-3300BC)
- Bronze Age (3300-1600BC)
- Ancient Times (4000BC – AD 476)

Thematic Overview





1.1. Diagram of *axis mundi*



Caves and Circles

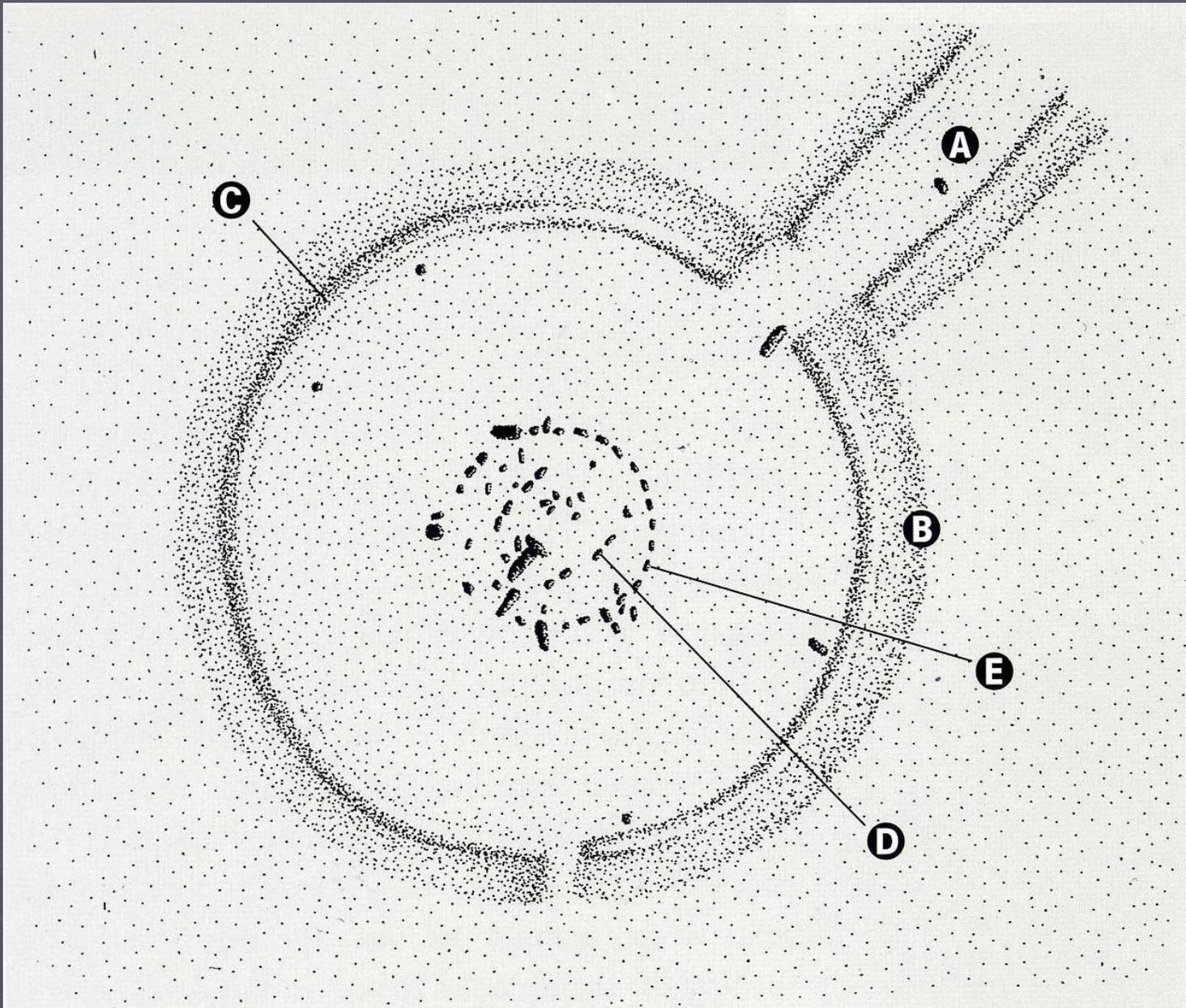






Hopewell in
Ohio

Newark Earthworks Newark
OH_100 BCE





Woodhenge_1100CE Cahokia ILL

Ancient Times





► http://www.dainst.de/medien/de/daik_elephantine1g.jpg

Chronology and Context

▶ Ancient Times (4000BC-AD 476)

▪ Egypt: 4000-500BC

- ▶ Environment: protected and controlled desert situation – annual flooding of the Nile
- ▶ Culture: strong central govt, slave labor and family system, strong sense of afterlife
- ▶ Design expressions 0-
 - Ziguarts
 - Pyramids
 - Axial funerary or mortuary temples reflecting processions, enclosed walls, aligned to sun
 - Formal residential estates

▪ Mesopotamian (3500-538 BC) Sumerian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian

- ▶ Fertile crescent, more temperate than Egypt
- ▶ Urbanized populations
- ▶ Design expressions
 - Hunting parks
 - Paradise and garden of Eden
 - Hanging Gardens of Babylon
 - Walled Cities
 - Interior courtyards in private residences

▪ Persia (539-331BC)

- ▶ Environment – Egypt to Indu R.; desert conditions with scattered fertile river valleys
- ▶ Culture – synthesis of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Ionian Greek, Alexander the Great in 331 BC ended this empire
- ▶ Design expressions – paradise gardens
 - Geometric plans
 - Biaxially divided plans (four quarters of the universe)
 - Enclosed in walls
 - Water in reflecting pools, cascades, small fountains
 - Lush shade plants, scented plants, symbolism of plants used
 - Origin of Moorish style

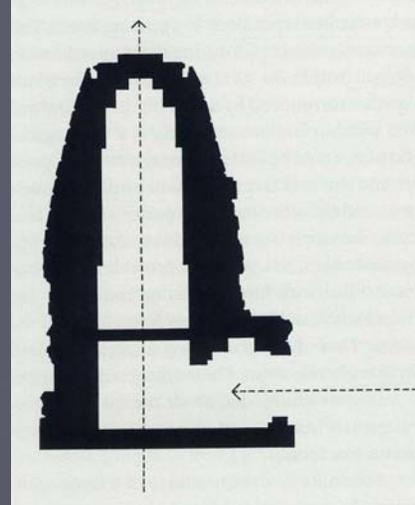
*Architectural Mountains and the Earth's first
Cities: Landscape as urban power in early
ancient civilization*



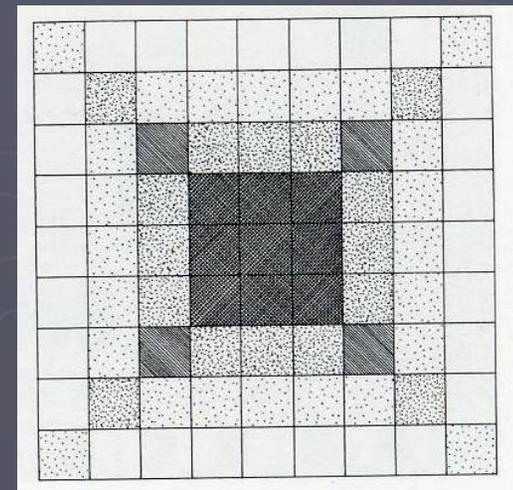
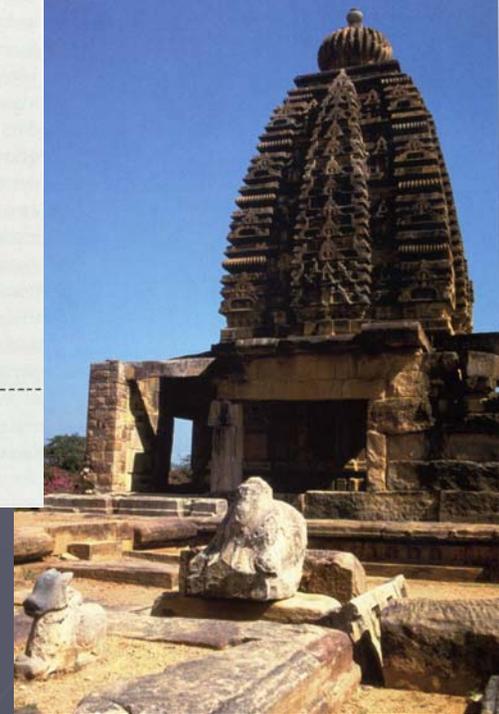
Nanna
ZigguratUR_2100BCE



PyramidsGiza_2600BCE

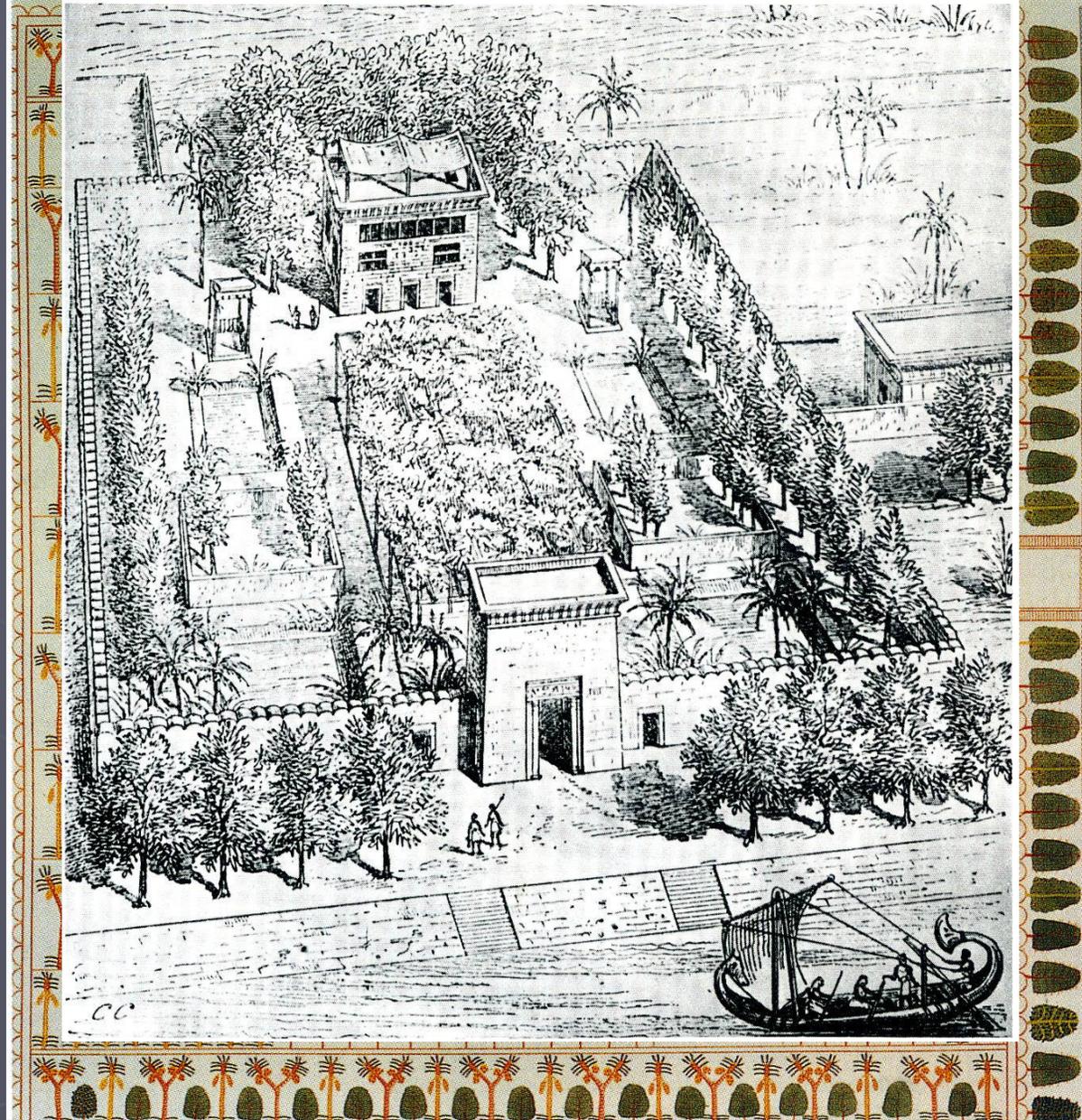


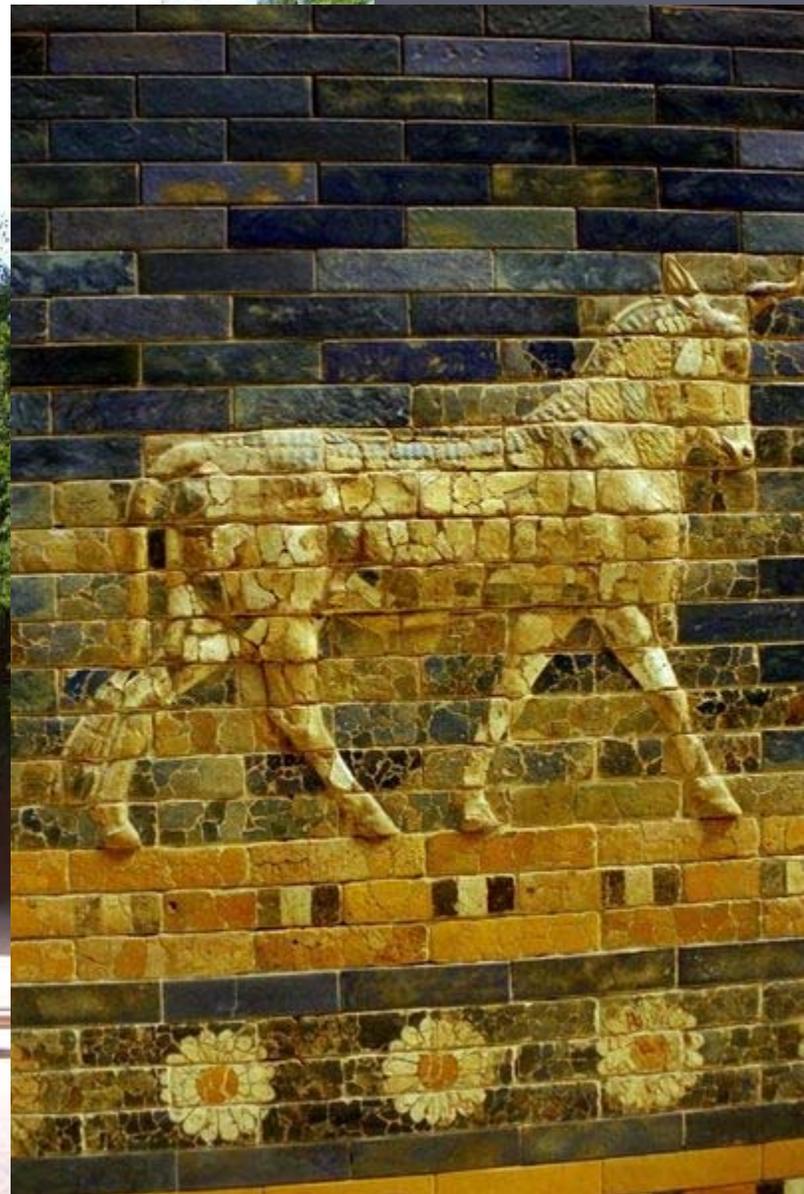
Galagantha
temple_India_8thc
BCE



Mandala forms of
Hindu temple

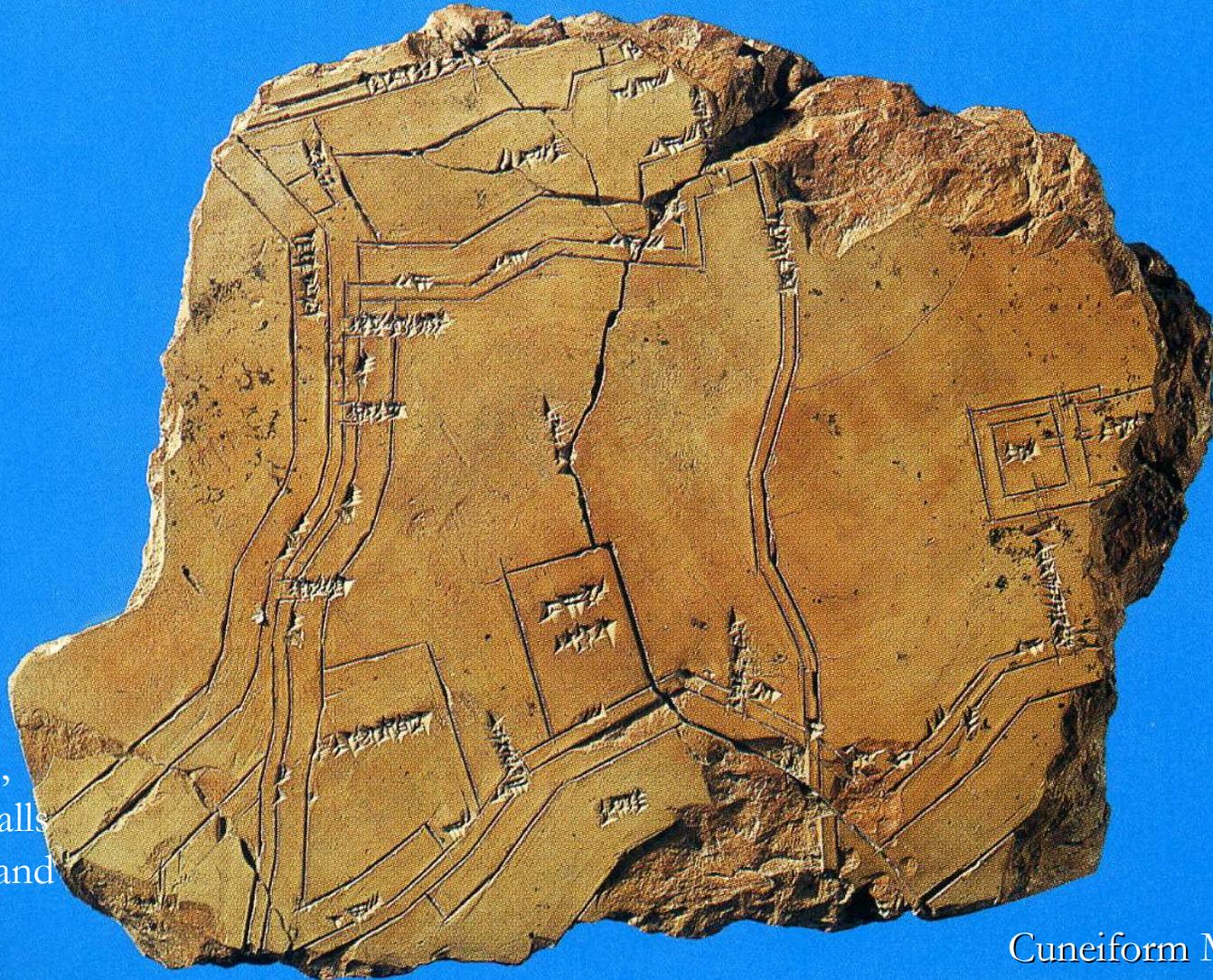
Cities, Parks and Gardens





Babylonians also used strong axial composition such as the Ishtar gate and processional way leading to the Temple of Marduk

Sumerian cities

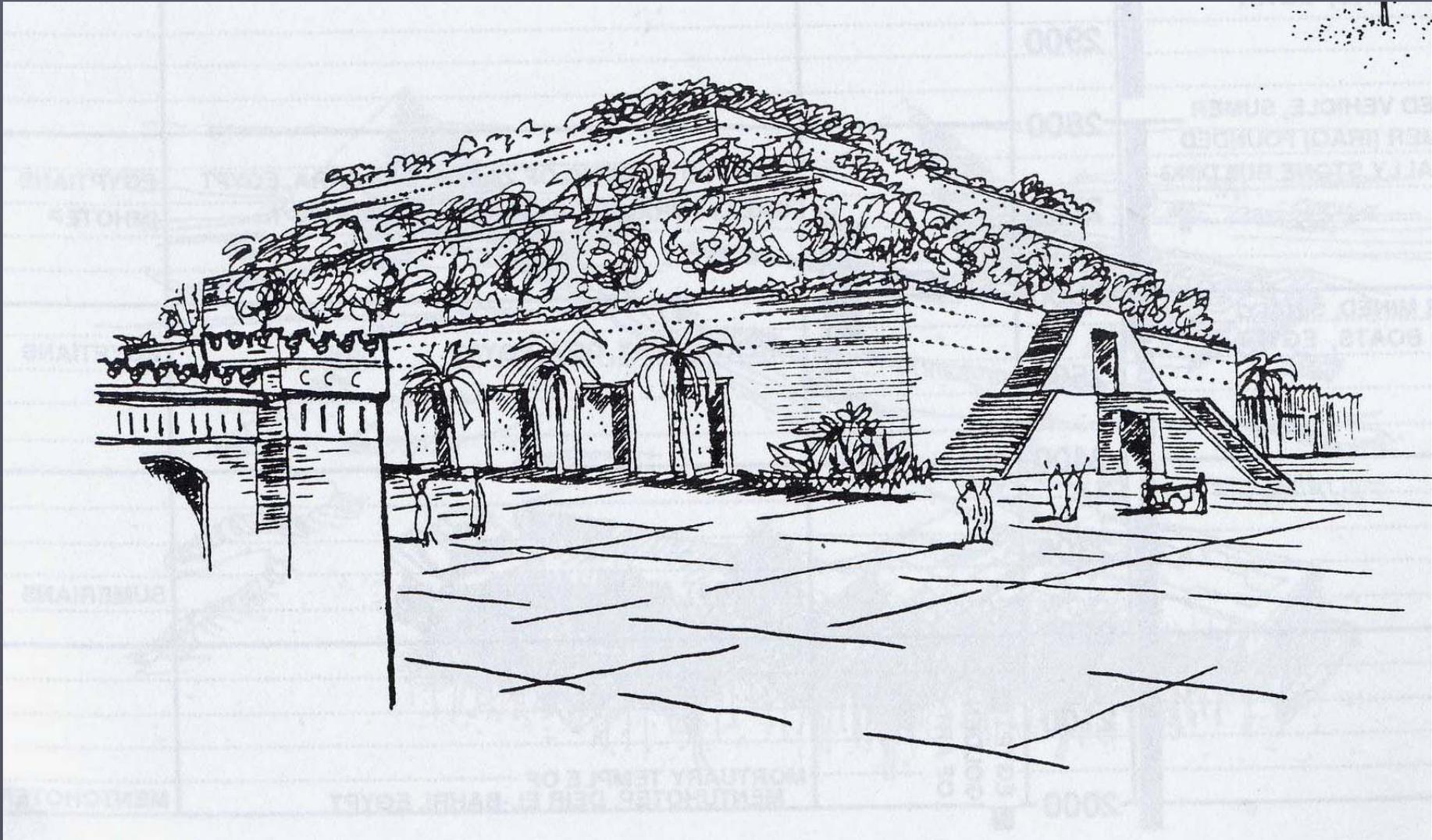


Temples,
parks, walls
& gates and
canals

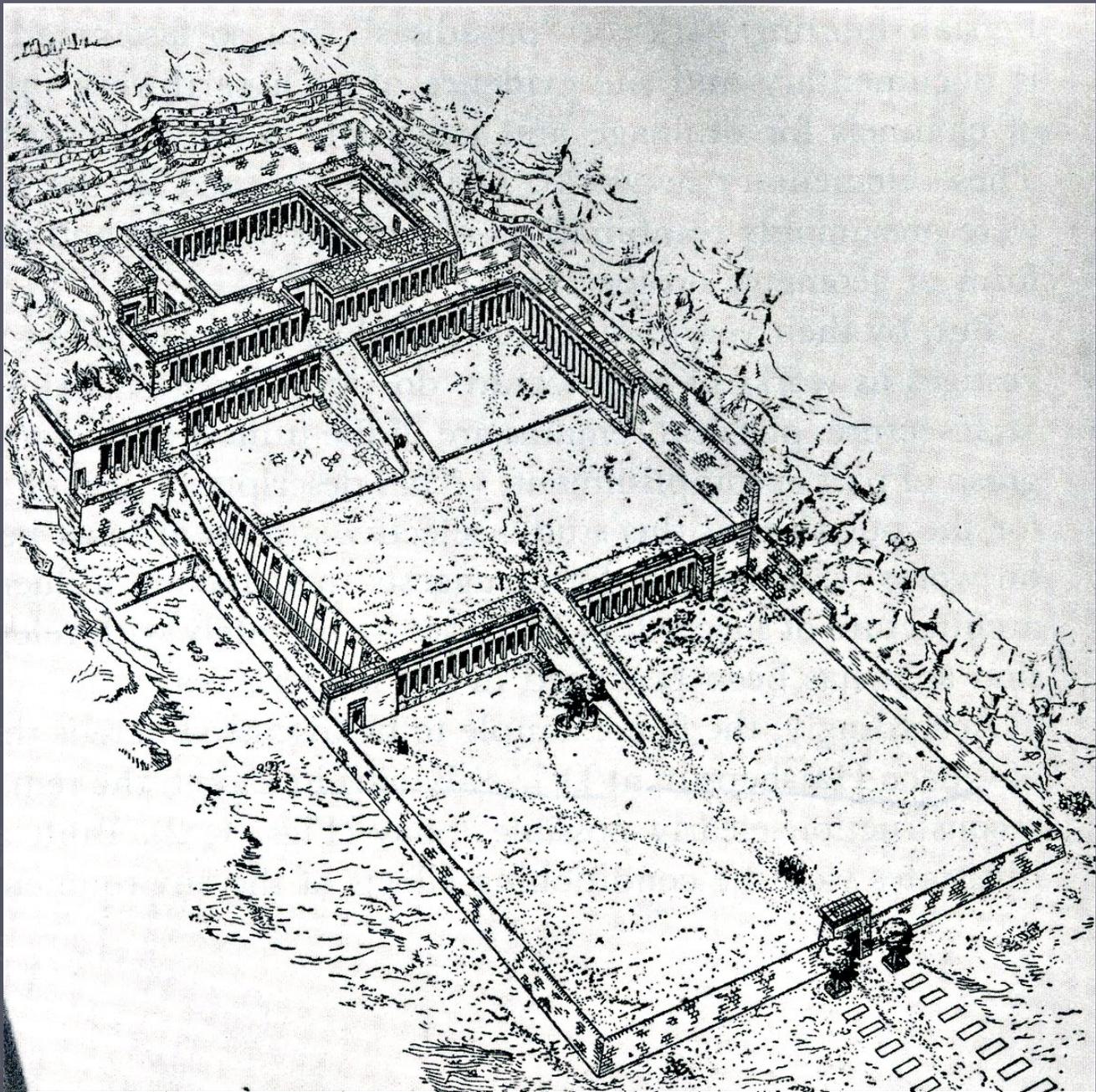
Cuneiform Map of Nippur,
Iraq_1500BCE

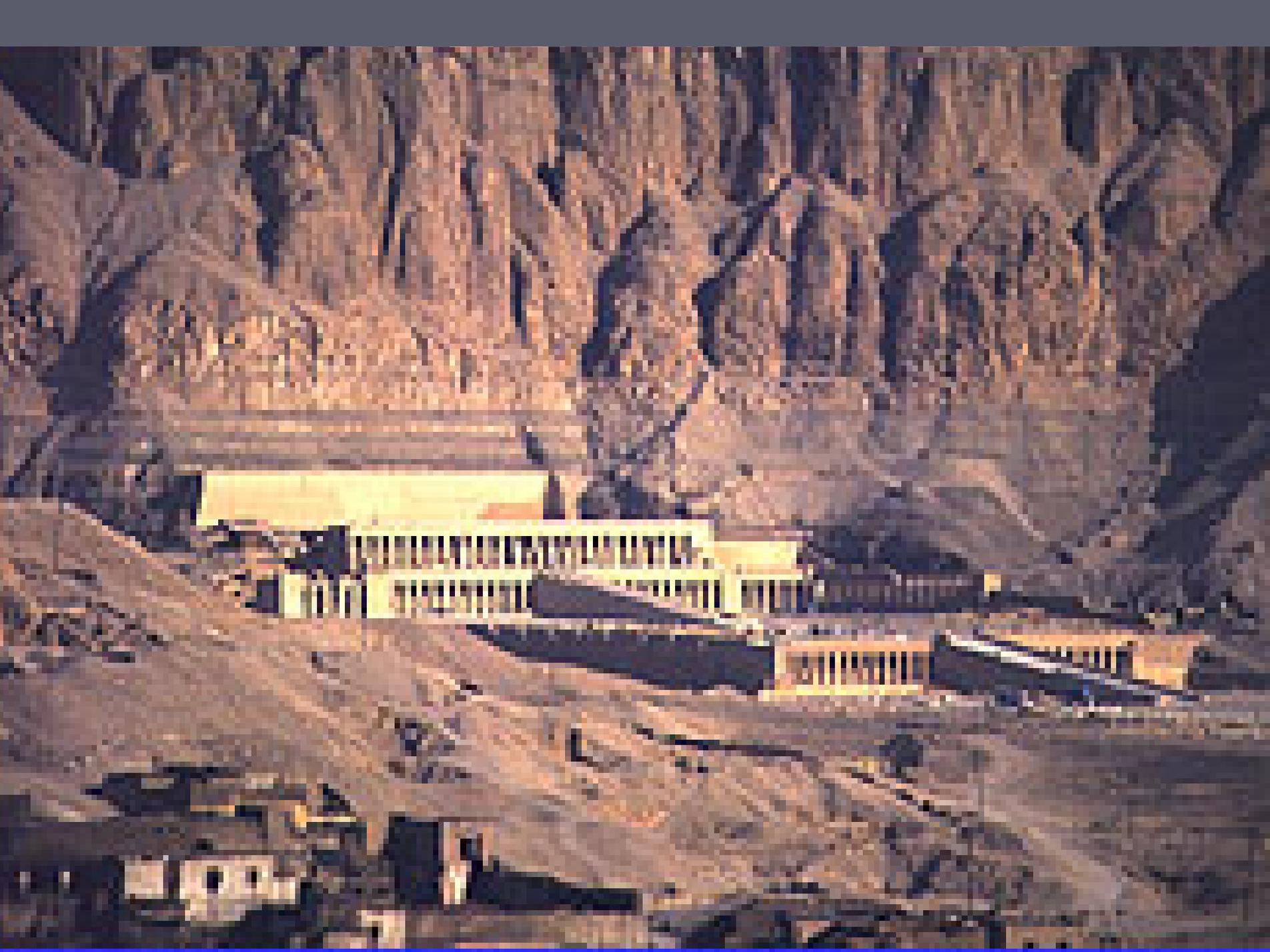


Ninevah_Assyrian palace_668
BCE



Hanging Gardens of Babylon







Temple of
Mentuhotep
II

Temple of
Queen
Hatshepwut

Deir el-Bahari



Deir el-Bahri

Ramses II

Karnak

Luxor Avenue of Sphinxes

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26 2005 25 43 53 31

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32 37 47 56

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25 4 5 2 32 3 17 22 4 1

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<http://www.panoramio.com/photos/original/7634640.jpg>



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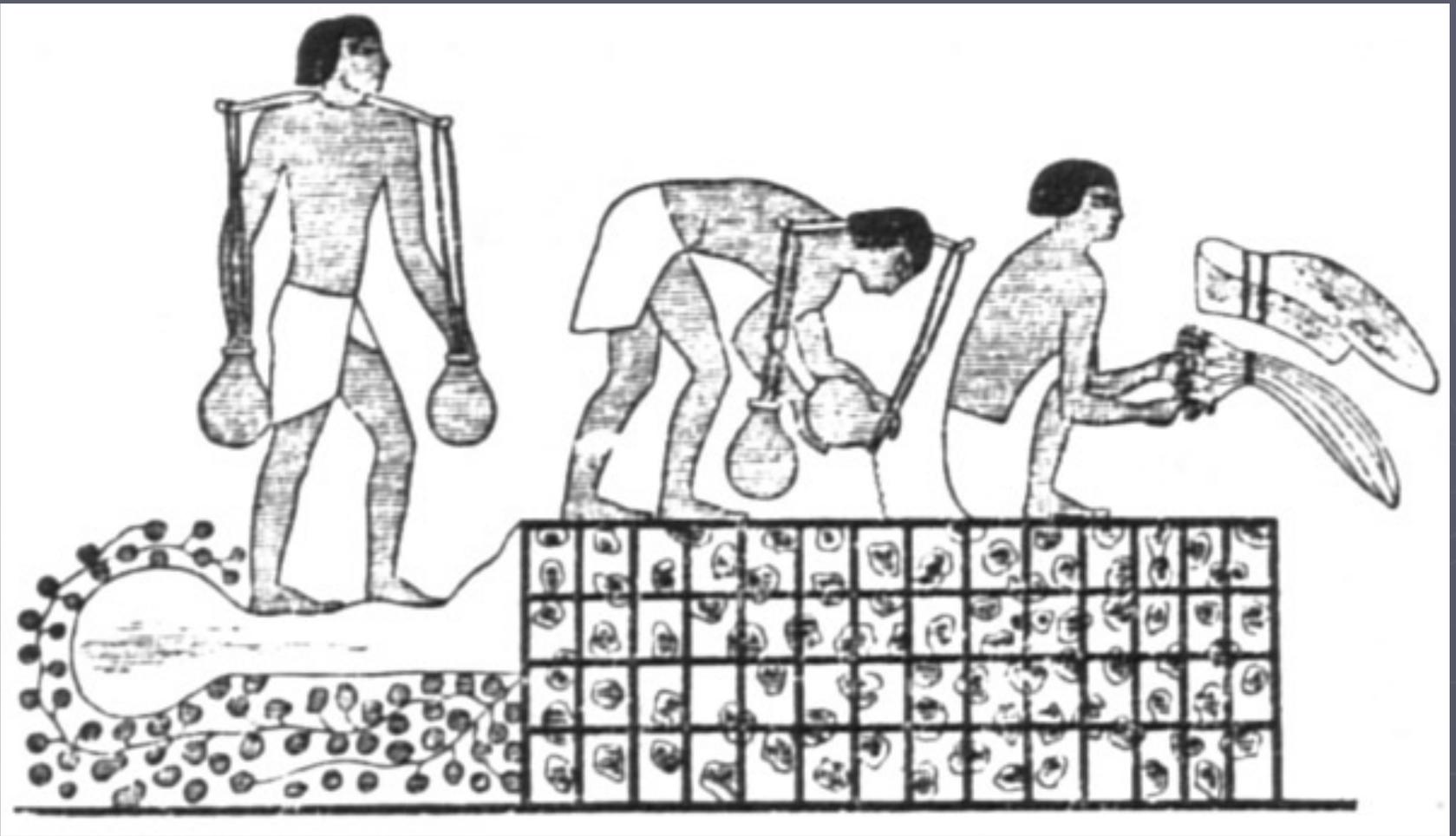
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<http://mw2.google.com/mw-panoramio/photos/medium/13666245.jpg>



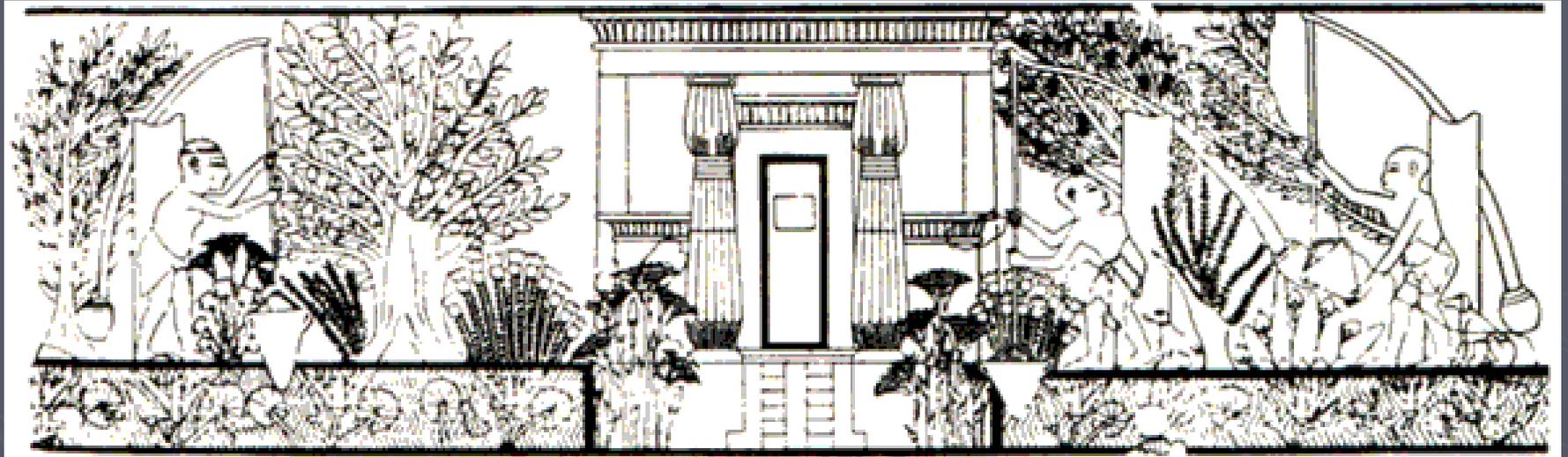
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Irrigating and harvest in Egyptian vegetable garden

Date garden,
Sinai peninsula





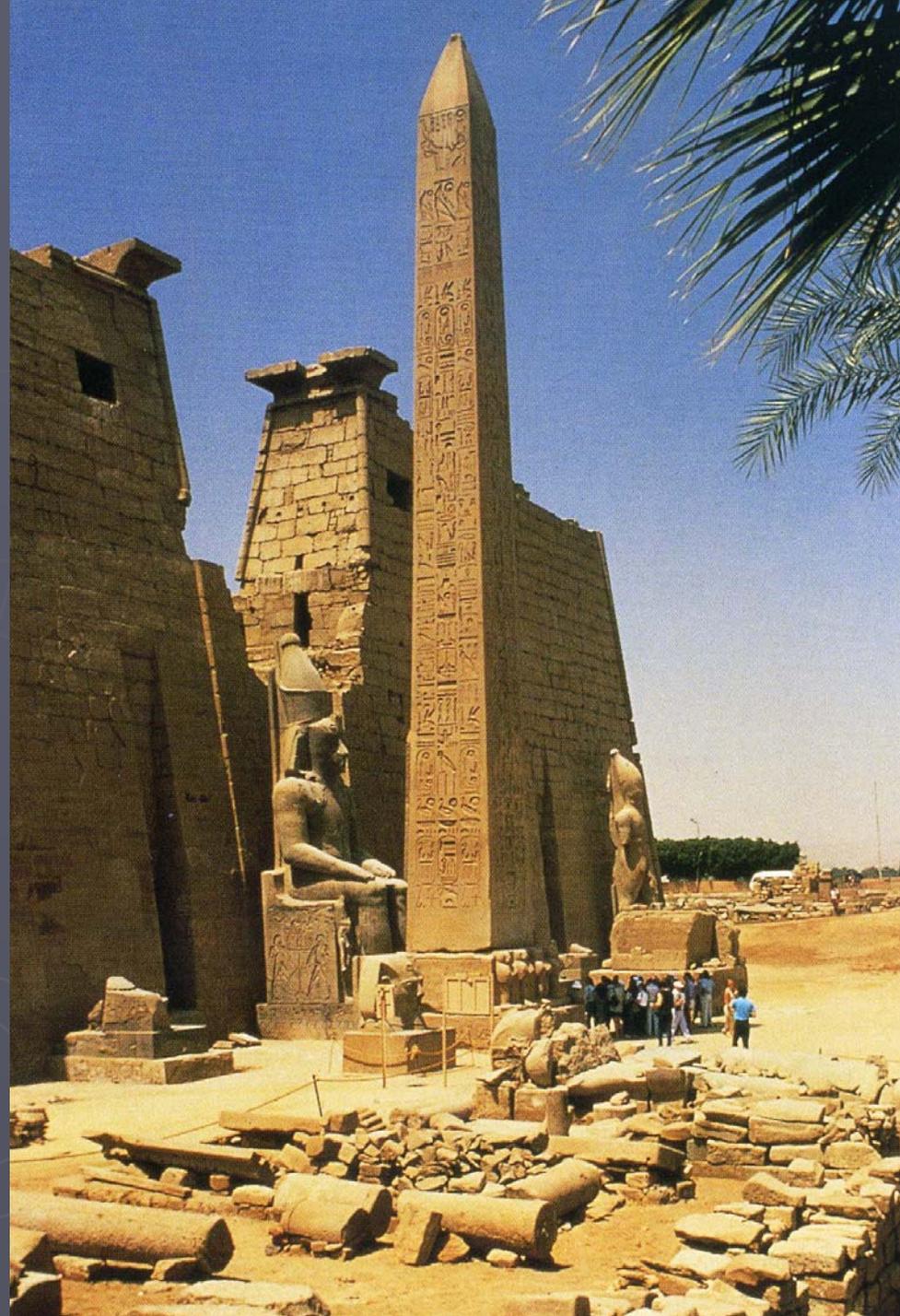
Garden planted with fig, olive trees and flowering plants containing a pavilion with steps leading down to the water, being irrigated by a row of shadufs



Four workers transporting trees

Obelisks

Obelisks erected for Ramses II



Greece

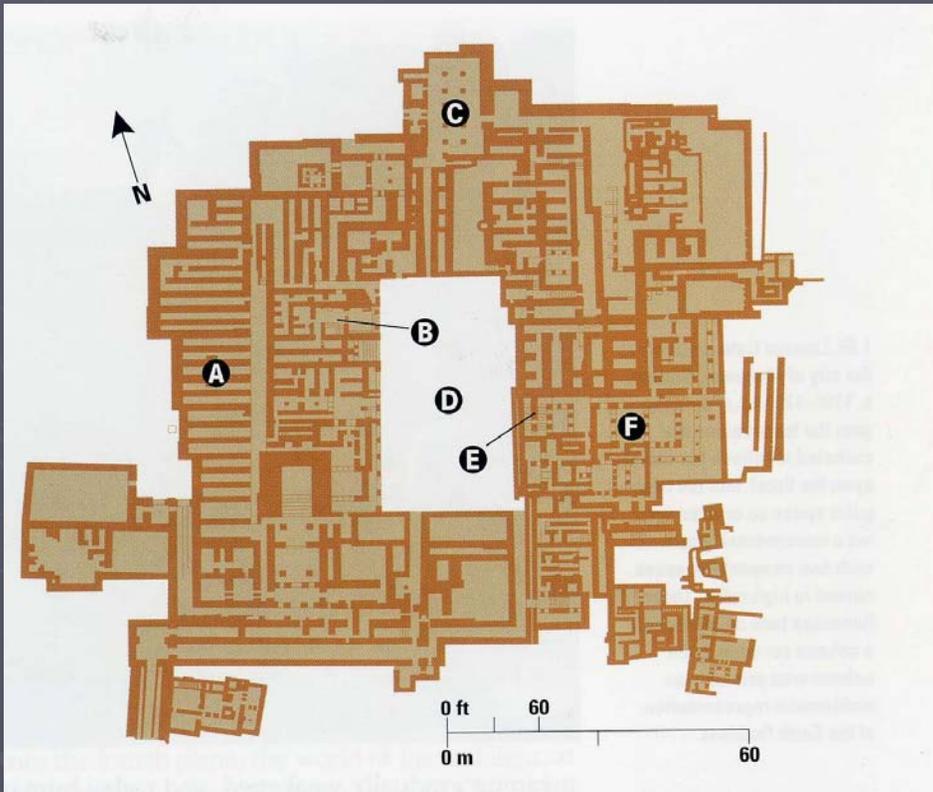




Mt Ida, Crete - Zeus' cave

Crete-Minoan

Earth goddess
Potnia



Labyrinth – Knossos,
Crete

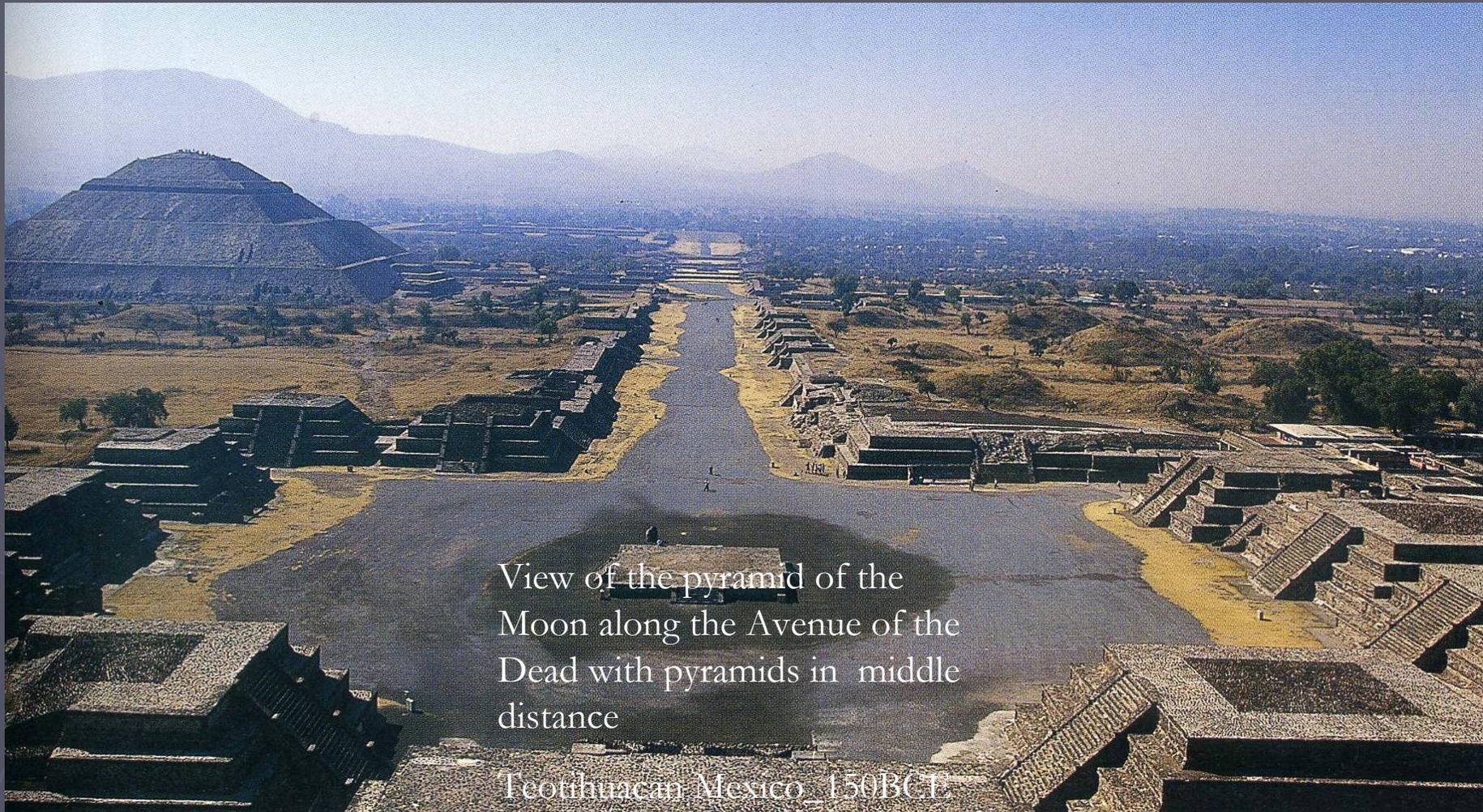
Mycenae - Greece



Lions Gate

Mycenae_1300BCE

Cosmology in landscapes of the Americas: Spirits of Earth and Sky



View of the pyramid of the
Moon along the Avenue of the
Dead with pyramids in middle
distance

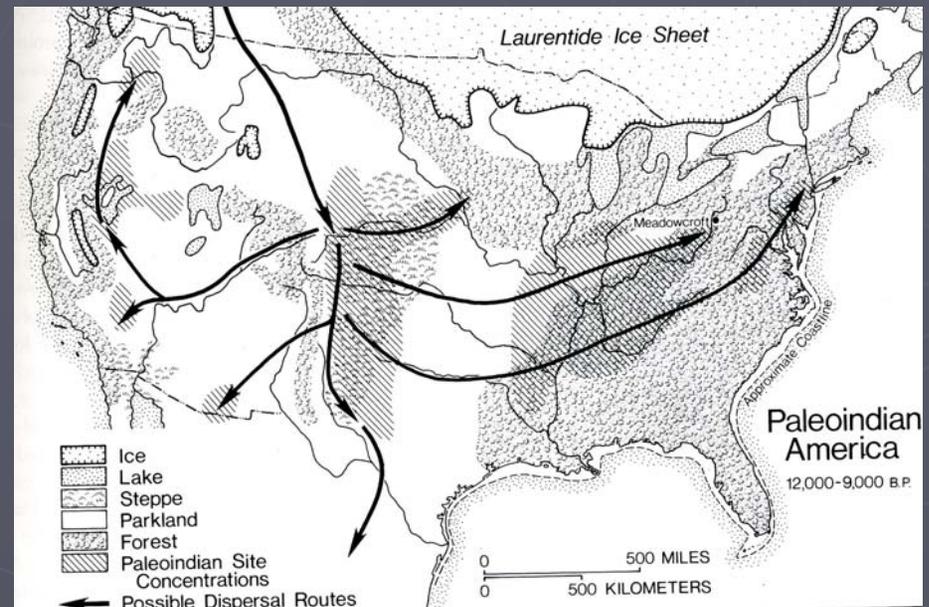
Teotihuacan Mexico, 150 BCE

Chronology – Southern Amer-Indians

- ▶ **ca. 40,000–15,000 B.C**
People migrate to North America from Asia at irregular intervals by way of the Bering Land Bridge.
- ▶ **10,000–8000 B.C.**
Paleo-Indian-period Native Americans are nomadic and hunt large animals for food. **8000–1000 B.C.**
Archaic-period Native Americans move from big-game hunting to small-game hunting, fishing, and collecting wild plants. changing climate in North America.
- ▶ **ca. 1200 B.C.**
Southeastern Indians begin growing squash gourds.
- ▶ **1000 B.C.–A.D. 1550**
Woodland-culture Native Americans settle in permanent locations, usually beside streams **ca. 200 B.C.**
Southeastern Indians begin growing corn.
- ▶ **A.D. 700–1550**
Mississippian-culture Native Americans create large political units called chiefdoms,
- ▶ **A.D. 1492**

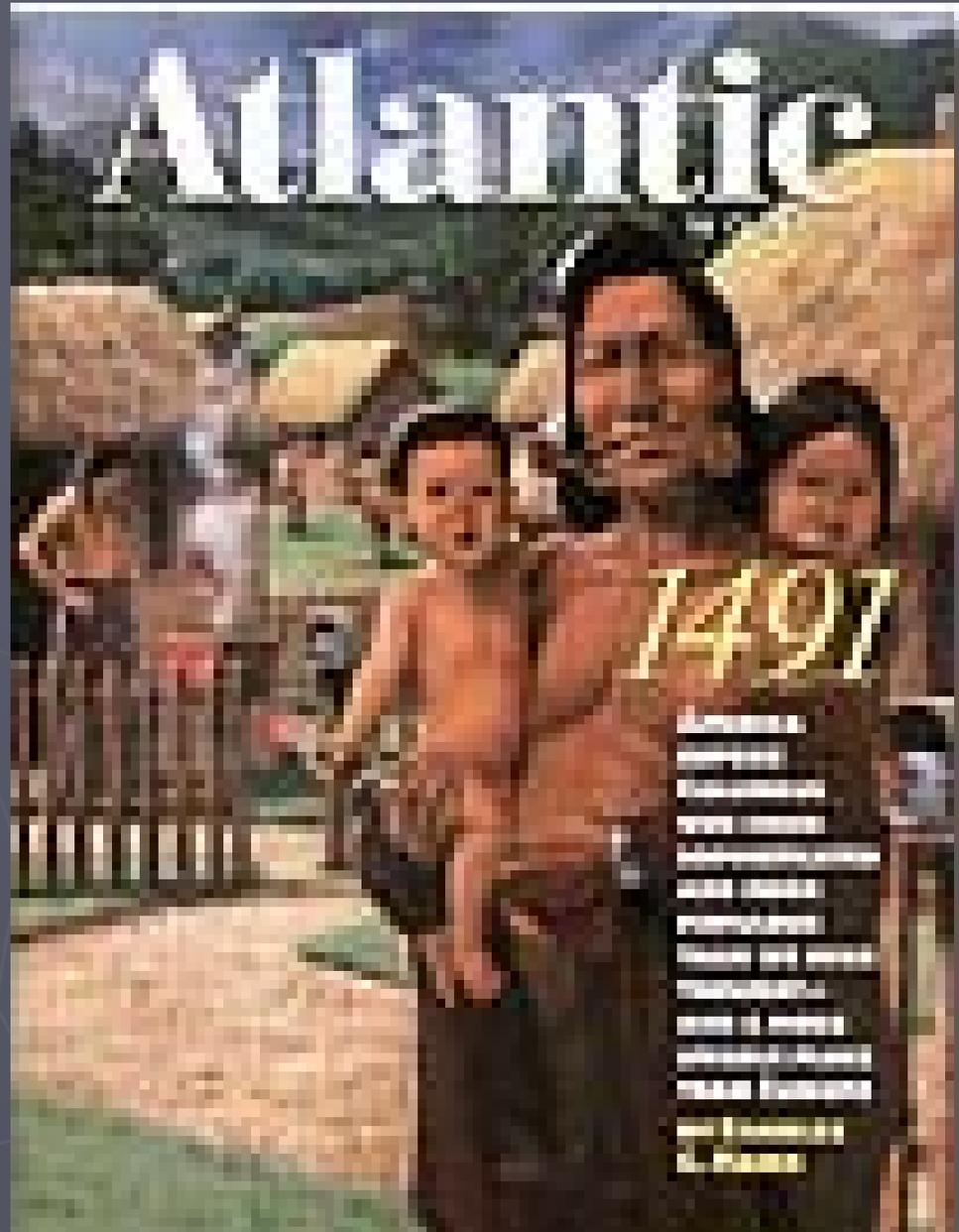


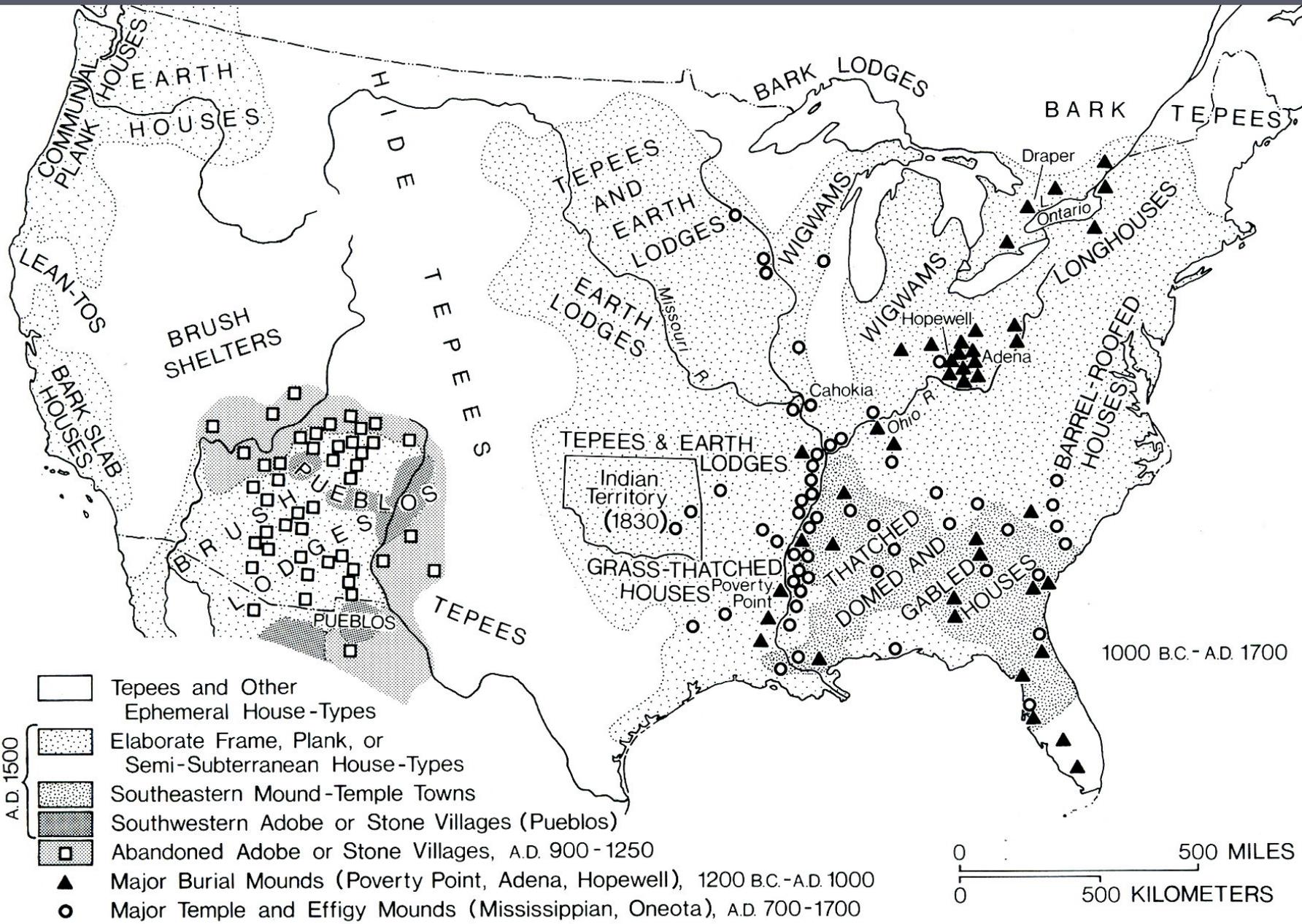
- Introduction:
 - ▶ Today the date and origin of settlement is very much in question
 - ▶ the Siberian Land Bridge of 15,000 years ago
 - ▶ the continuous ice sheets of 40,000 years earlier



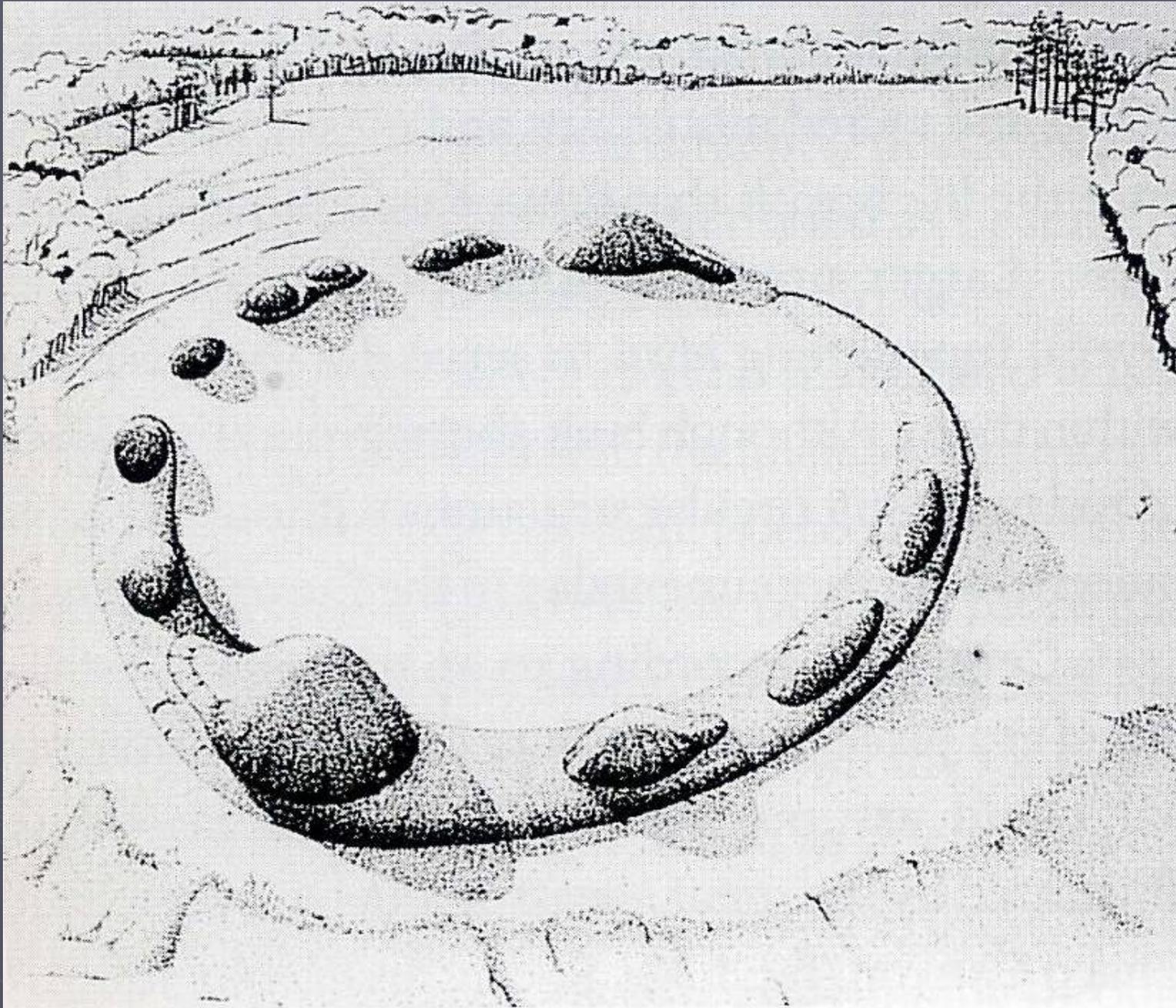


- ▶ The European settlers did not find a virgin land. They in fact made their way along already settled areas. Forests were managed, fields were cleared, even villages were established along navigable streams and at crossroads.



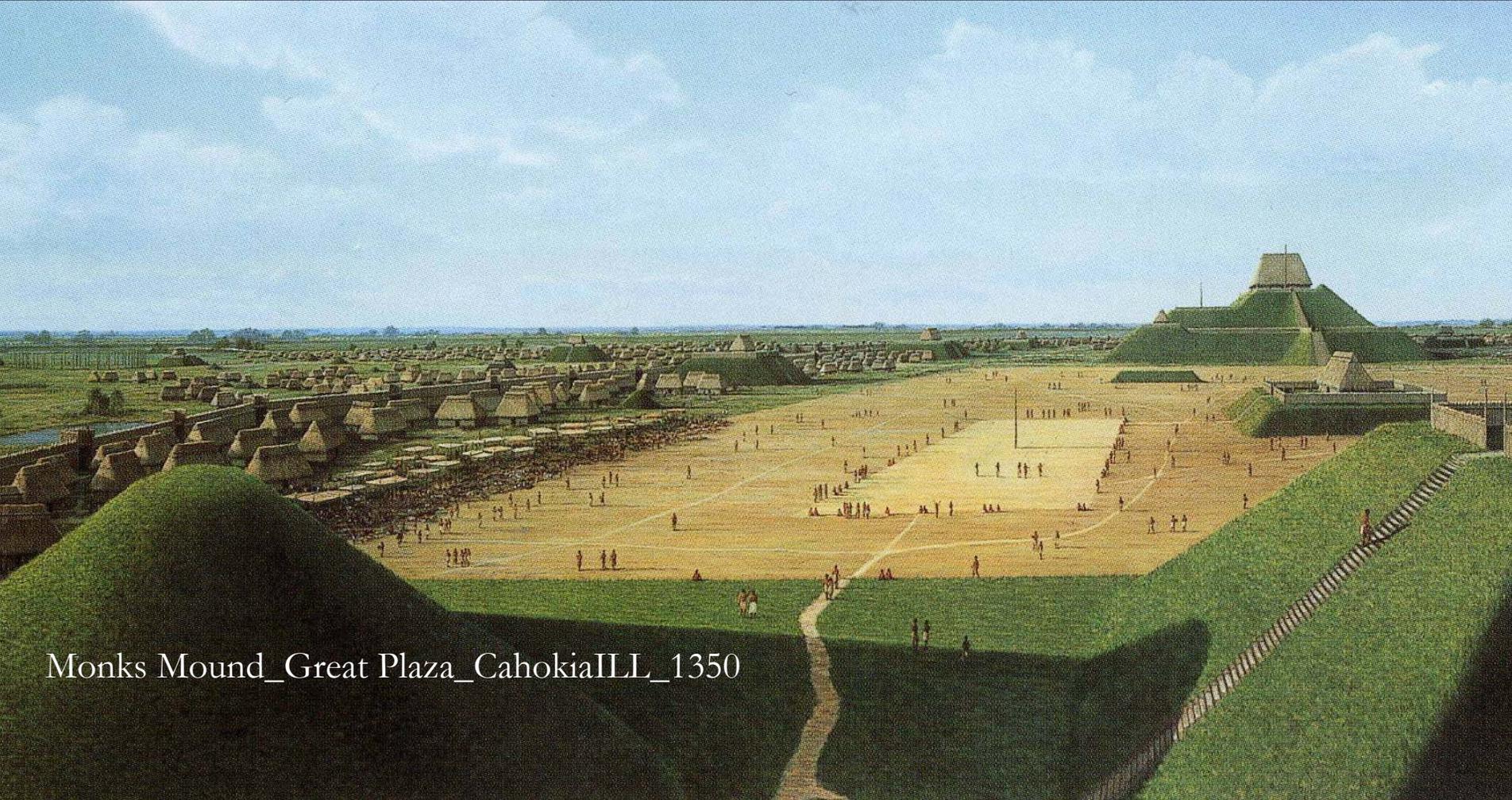


Watson Brake
3000BCE
Monroe, LA





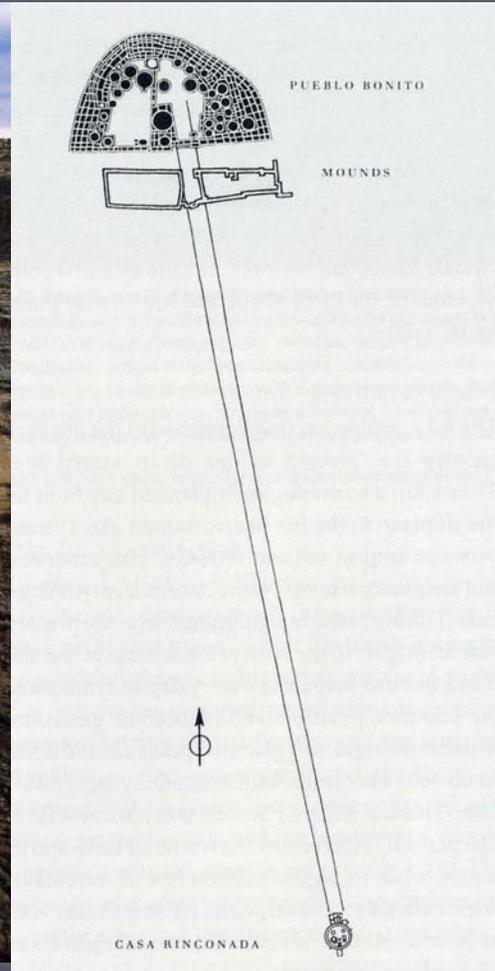
Mesa Verde Cliff
palace_5th
century



Monks Mound_Great Plaza_CahokiaILL_1350



Pueblo Bonito
Chaco Canyon Arizona 86 CE

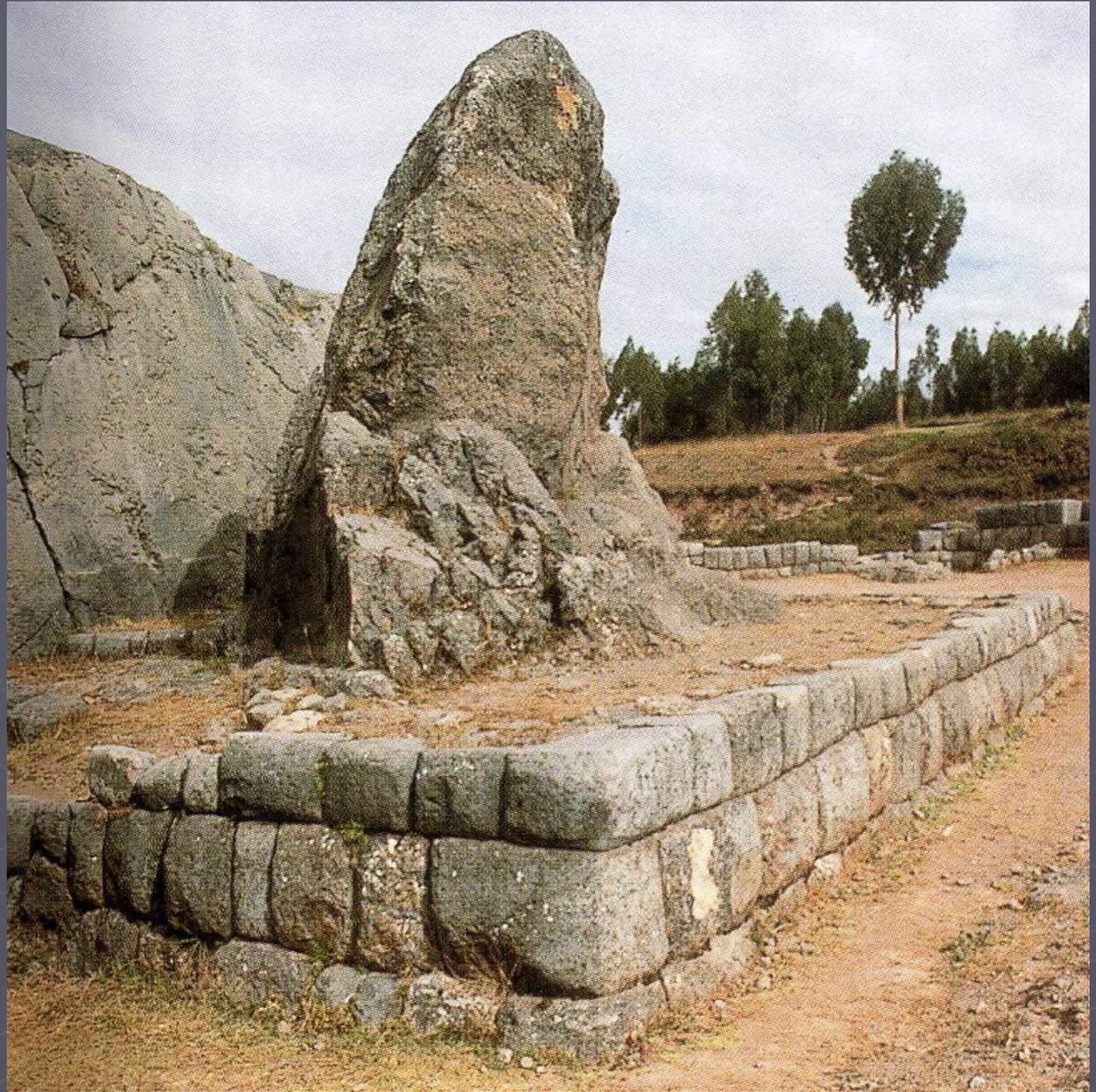


Bonito to Casa
Rinconada axial link

Inca shrines



Inka Stone – Quenco, Peru



Nazka lines and Effigy earthworks

Nazca Peru_ sacred lines – 200 CE







Serpent Mound – Locust Point Locust Grove OH



Great Bear Mound - Marquette, Iowa_350 CE



Conclusion:

Vernacular, Pre-historical & Cultural Landscapes

- The natural order: First nature, then the agrarian landscape of fields and pastures, then the third landscape of enclosed human habitation.
- The design sense: The importance in large spaces is their emptiness.
- The basic priority: First fertility and the continuance of life.

To understand its history

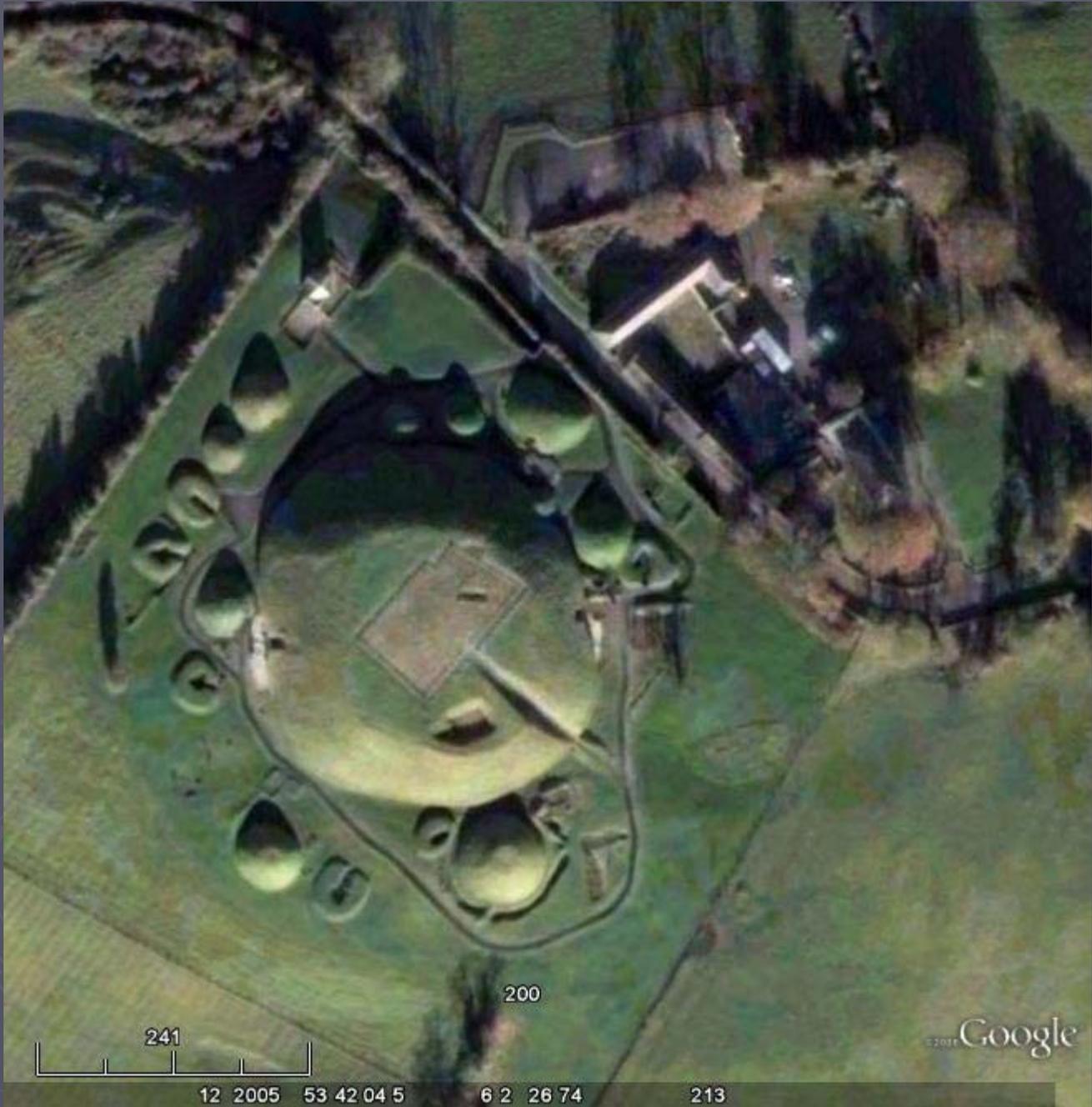
- Recapture an understanding of how people used land, first capture as closely as possible the spirit of that age, sensing something about how a person of that age would have experienced it and thought about it. How did they evaluate it? What were the contemporary affairs and how did they influence the character of the work?
 - ▶ This evaluation of conditions affect the actual form, how it arose out of its cultural context
 - ▶ Usually it is far easier to see how the actual form of an historic work was affected by the physical conditions that surrounded it (shade and water, vertical plains in a hilly terrain)
 - ▶ This spirit of the interrelationship of place and people, of causative factors and resultant form, can be of use in the present.











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