REVIEW OF RESULTS, AXIOMS, ASSUMPTIONS

- There are some buildings, which have more feeling than others. (Discernibale)
- 2. There are some rugs which have more feeling than others.
- 3. Intuitively, we may call this feeling "oneness".
- 4. This feeling of oneness, is not only in the thing, it also projects out and makes a person in touch with that thing feel the same sense of oneness.
- 5. Trad This ix feeling is most common in traditional buildings, almost non existent in present day so called industrial buildings.
- 6. The feeling is above all present in "religious" buildings.

 This means those either made specifically mndenbmhemmimphent
 as offerings, in an organised religion, or week under the impact
 of religion.

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- 7. The sense of union, or oneness, is the aim of all religions, especially in their mystical branches.
- 8. To this degree, the creation of works which embody, and project, this sense of oneenss, is fundamental to the religious task.
- 9. And, in a kex certain sense, we may say that this the desire for this oneness, and the attempt to create it, and the attempt to find it, is the ultimate human purpose, which remains when all others, more transitory, pass.

- 10. The This onemess, is certainly not confined to religious buildings. It exists, in greater or lesser degree, in many traditional buildings farms, cottages, streets, fountains, fences, walls, gateways,...
- In view of #9, we may therefore say that this oneness is the ultimate *** criterion of any created thing, and may, or must, reasonably, or must, become our central criterion when we build a building.
- 12. And, reciprocally, we may also say that when we try to make a building with this charcter, if our effort is honest, and perfectly purem in heart, then this will satisfy the ultimate desire for union and may serve, therefore, as the fundamental motivation of our life and working.

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Which spiritually deep,

- 13. If we study buildings, rugs, ornaments, which have this sense of oneness, and pay attention most exactingly, to those which have the greatest kyr "feeling", "depth", inhombine mehmebihhmi we find that there are certain recognisable geometric characteristics, which are always present there.
- 14. In This is true enough, so that we may, in the end, come to use our knowledge of these properties properties, and our perception of their presence or absence, interchangeably with our xxxx intuition about the presence or absence of feeling and felt oneness in the thing.
- 15. There are about a dozen of these properties.
- 16. Thexx properties can be well defined, up to certain limits, with a slight margin of haziness.

- 17. Further, we have the hunch that these dozen or so properties are themselves all manifestations of one single property, which can be sensed, but so far has not been defined, and may be (almost) impossible to define.
- 18. This hunch comes, in pamert, from the observation that when we define the various properties, we almost have to define each one, in terms of the others, and that, anyway each one can be more or less **x*** seen as a conglomerate of the others.
- Manhinbmhambmhhambmhhambmhambmahmhambmah The definition of these properties, is sufficiently exact, somethank and properties are person who uses them, to create things (ornaments, plans, buildings) with feeling, and which do indeed properties possess that the oneness we have defined.
- 20. We thus have a truly remarkable situationsmnbhabmbmehmnbhn
- 21. Mhat seems at first intangible; wm indeed, is centrally connected to the mystical union, that lies at the heart of many or all religions, www can be reached, mhbmmbhbhmbwhbmbbmbbm by applying certain well defined geometric properties, in the creation of an object.
- 22. Andbindmend It seems then, as though these properties, may almost be said to unlock the heart of architecture.

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23. Finally, both the oneness, and the geometric properties which seem to underlie this oneness, have a very special relation to the Timeless Way of Building, and the theory of Pattern languages, and the Pattern Language itself.

- 24. The timeless way defines a certain quality (The quality without a name) which is to the counterpart in thinks life, or living terms, to the oneness described here.
- 25. It pundumnhibm postulates that this life depends, in the environment on certain patterns, and that these patterns can only be brought into existence, finally, by the use of certain generative pattern languages which embody these patterns.
- 26. Whomene This theory is successful in generating places
 who much more alive, than those made by contemporary processes.
- 27. They also bear a certain resemblance to buildings and maniphhbunhm bourhoods neighbourhoods produced by traditional processes.
- 28. However, the theory, and practice, have a mmmmx number of serious dmfibmtbm weaknesses.
- 29. First, *hæmm the naive use of pattern languages, seems to produce a complexity, and "funkiness" severely at odds with the purity of traditional building forms.
- 30. Second, although & theoretically applicable to all kinds of buildings, the theory and practice of pattern languages tends to seem more useful for small buildings, x manname "humble" buildings, and does not confront directly the creation of what those great buildings, x which have in the past formed the core of bux architecture or the art of building.

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- 31. Third, the geometry intended or implied by the timeless way, is implicit, but not explicit, implied, but never concretely pointed out.
- 32. That is, there is acertain loose, m touching geometry

- implied by the theory, but the most people are not at able to reach it, because it is man too hidden in the theory, and not explicit enough.
- 33. This is frustrating, since in a certain sense, then,
 the whitnewn theory fails to reach its remained central
 goal, because this central goal is never sharply enough
 k defined to be attainable.
- 34. The present theory man the power to resolve these dilemmas.

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- 35. First, the class of geometries loosely implied by the timeless way, and pattern languages, is precisely that more exactly specified by the xmmemnomin properties.
- 36. Second, it turns out that these properties underly the patterns. Almost all of the 253 patterns in the Pattern Language, are manifestations, or concrete special cases, of these geometric properties.
- 37. Thus, the living patterns, are not only based on the theoretical criteria given in chapters 714,15 of the Timeless Way, but derive their strength **** above all from the fact that they embody, concretely, some dozen geometric principles that govern space.
- 38. And remembr that these dozen properties themselves seem to be merely manifestations of one deeper property.
- 39. Further, these geometric properties when correctly wmdmxmxmm understood, and used, clearly overcome the weakness of the pattern language in the area of "great" bxmm buildings.

is the fundamental way in which a building with religious or spiritual power can be made. (Remember, once again, proint #19 above).

- 41. Curiously, we find then, that in the end, the creation of a building, ix which lives, is the creation of a pure ornament.
- 42. And that, in view of the point #36 above, this ornament, if correctly and sensitively made, will embody the patterns needed for its functional life.
- 43. But, in the end, it is a purely geometric structure which unifies space.

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OPEN QUESTIONS

- 44. There are a MMMEX number of important questions to be answered.
- 45. What practical union of the pattern language process and the understanding of these geometric properties can be used to create a building.
- 46. How does the state of mind of the builder, (the reason why he is making the building), enter into the correct application of these properties.
- 47. Since the dozen properties get in each others way (
 climb over each other), they cannot be xpx applied sequentially
 like patterns. Xmnbhmmmhmmm How can they be used to
 generate something, What is the generative process.

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48. It is fairly clear that the kind of building impl defined here can only be made by the architect builder process described in Production of houses. (i.e. not from Max drawings, and not when architect and builder are separate).

49. Arethere any modifications wx or refinements of that fact, needed, in order to complete the process successfully.

James.

- 50. From a practical point of kx view, this pumm definition of a bmilding places fairly severe restrictions on the kind of physical structure which the building has, and the way in which this structure is built.
- 51. It has very strong implications for xxxx the major structural elements, similar to patterns on construction, but more pronounced.
- 52. It has wery strong implications for the small scale structure (ornament), since this cannot be produced in the usual way.
- 53. From these points of view, one may almost define a building system(structure and ornament), **medadm** different for each time/place/culture, but needed to carry out the task of bm* building in a way consistent with this theory.

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- 54. Finally then, we may summarise as follows:
- 55. There is an abstract structure which, generic structure, or class of structures which we may call "the unity of space".
- 56. This whankmam unity of space is not subjective, or based on taste: it is an abstract, mathematically definable condition, in which space reveals itself, gives its maximum potential, and unifies itself.
- 57. This structure is at the heart of all mmxmxm ornament, in in an enormous variety of human cultures, and is essentially independent of culture.

- 60. And it is only when this unity of space occurs, that a building means anything, either to the builder, ormahme to the person moving, living, working, there.