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LIGHT
PRESS
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SYNAGOGUE PAY פ Jonathan Block Friedman

PAY

A WILDCAT XEROX PRESS IMPRINT

THE ICE IS MELTING

The sins of the fathers...

ICE MELTS SEAS RISE STORMS RAGE

No Noah's Ark ~~this time~~, only our hotter whole Earth. /planet ~~Even~~ the most desperate ~~a~~ raft of flotsam will be crushed and washed

NO ESCAPE THIS TIME FOR THIS BLOATED MUSEUM OF TREACHERY

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WATERS RISE

STORMS COME

FLOOD WATERS RISE

South Miami
[my area] is 5 to 10 feet above sea level

UNTIL: RISING WATER
DOES **NOT** RECEDE
ISLANDS AND ATOLLS
ARE ALL THAT IS LEFT


ONE MORE STORM
TREES ARE BATTERED


ALL THE TREES ARE GONE!
12 FOOT RISE IN SEA LEVEL
AND ALL IS UNDERWATER
soil is gone,
trees and plants
are gone, only
limestone bedrock
remains.
nothing but water--
all land
and vegetation
drown

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A NEW
STONE AGE

WATER RISING

STORM COMES

1. THE PROBLEM

NOTHING BUT WATER

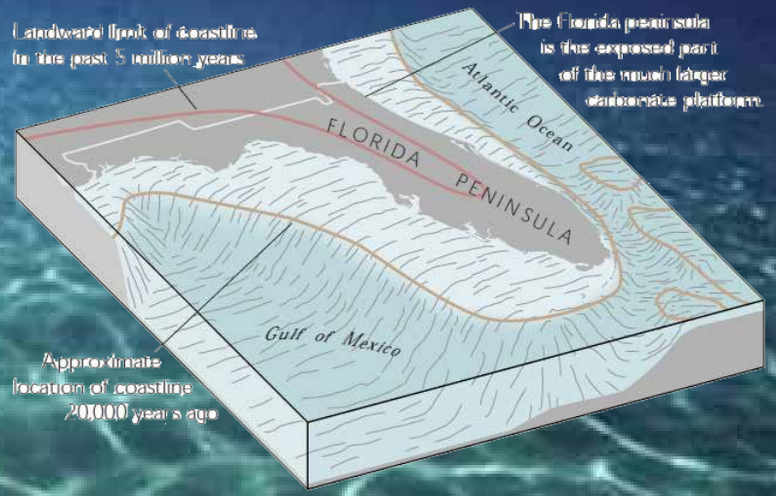
Complete Study Notes

beneath the sea surface,
lies an old builiding material
Florida is a limestone shelf...
built up of the skeletons and shells
of ancient sea creatures

THUS:
a strategy --
dig for limestone,
build up new stone(s) into
lagoon of islands
and perimeter mass

at the same time, the dig
becomes new shaded pool,
cooler, can make a new reef?
cut equals fill! solid void.

and Florida is virtually all limestone



SEABED OF FLORIDA IS LIMESTONE
FOSSIL COMPESSED SHELL (?)

NOTHING BUT WATER

2. A PROPOSAL

HARD CUT AND FILL

HARD WORK!!

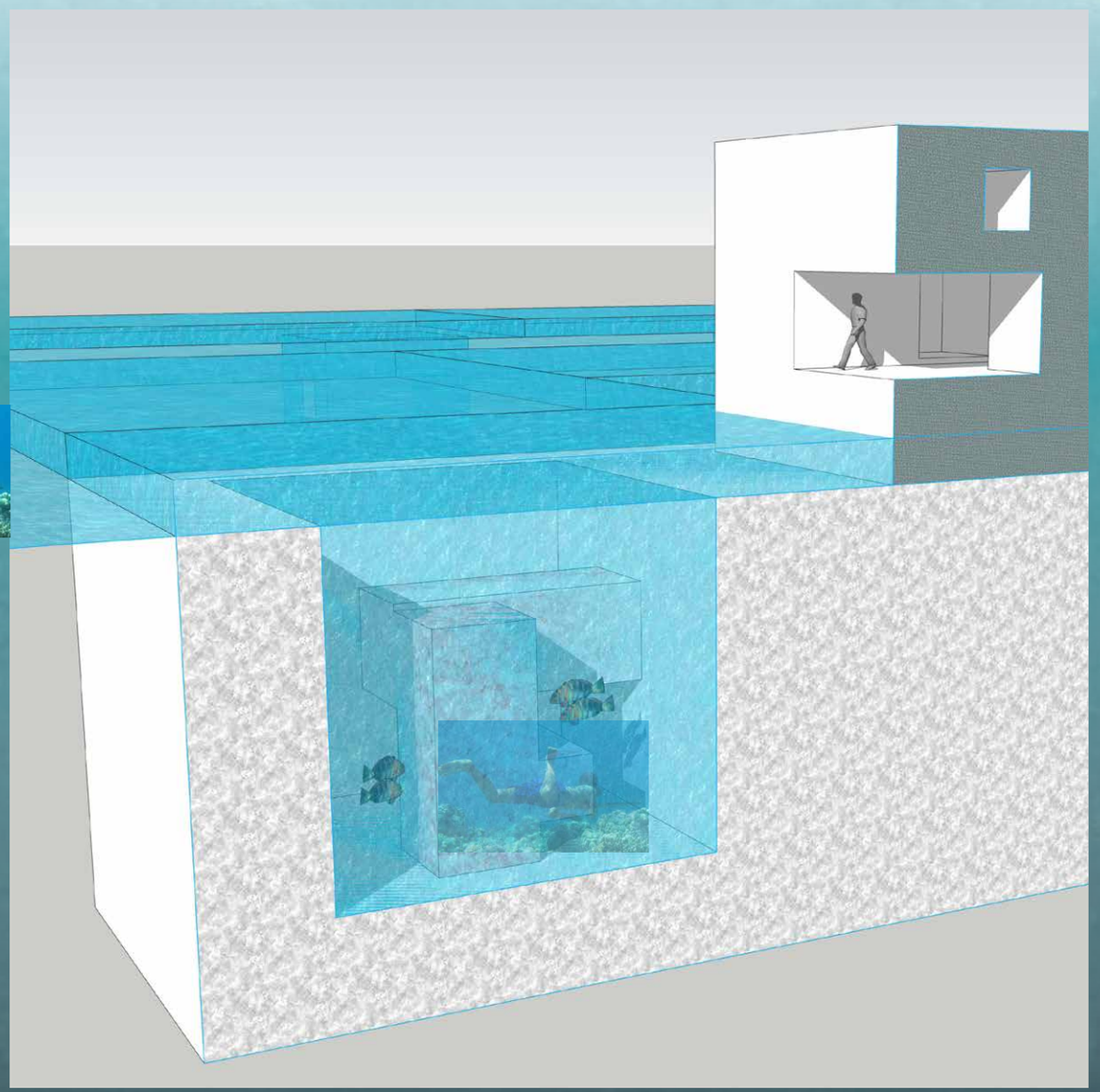
NO SCUBA FOR A LONG TIME
NO ELECTRICITY!! NO POWER!!

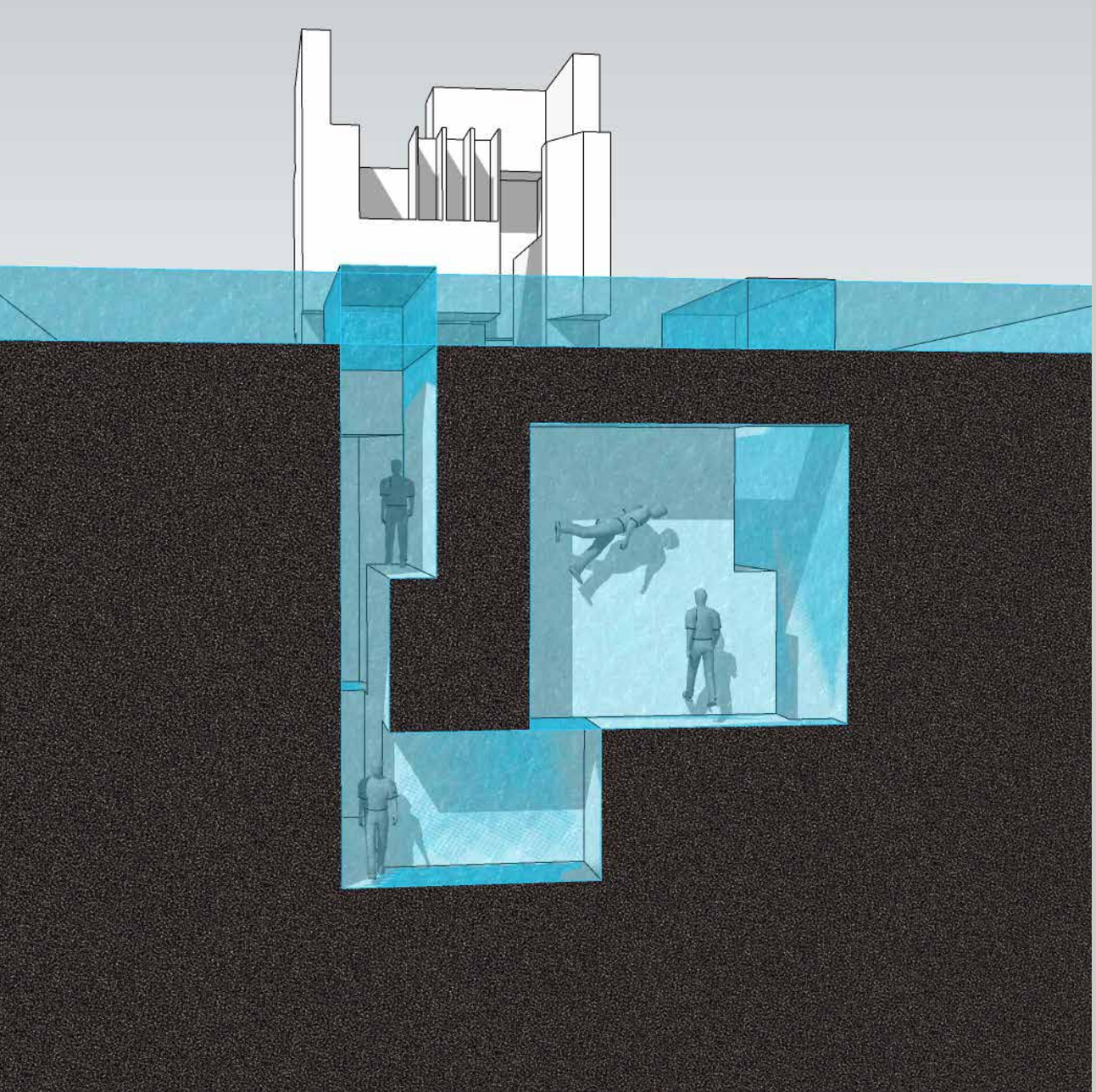
THUS:
a strategy --
dig for limestone,
build up new stone(s) into
lagoon of islands
and perimeter mass

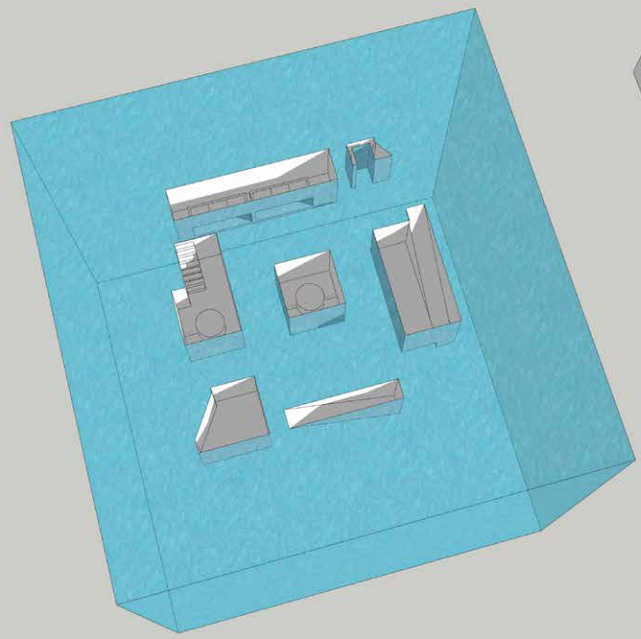
at the same time, the dig
becomes new shaded pool,
cooler, can make a new reef?
cut equals fill! solid void.

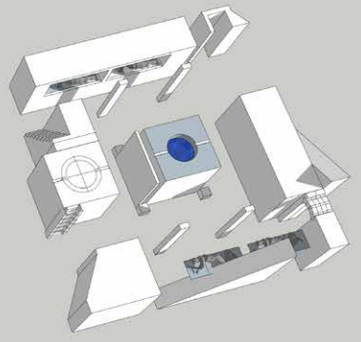
a 36 foot cube!!?? the phi of the square base
36 = 3 x 12;
= 4 x 8 + 4 = 3 x8 +12 = ... !! Le Modulor!!
or 31'5" and 50' 10" = Modulor Blue

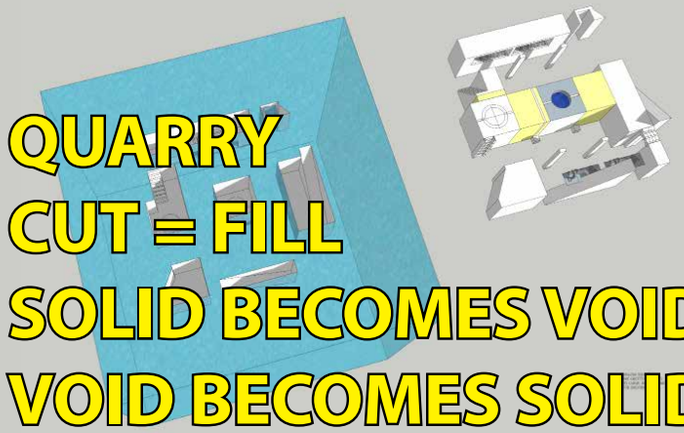
reef is negative of cave (interior of house)











QUARRY
CUT = FILL
SOLID BECOMES VOID
VOID BECOMES SOLID

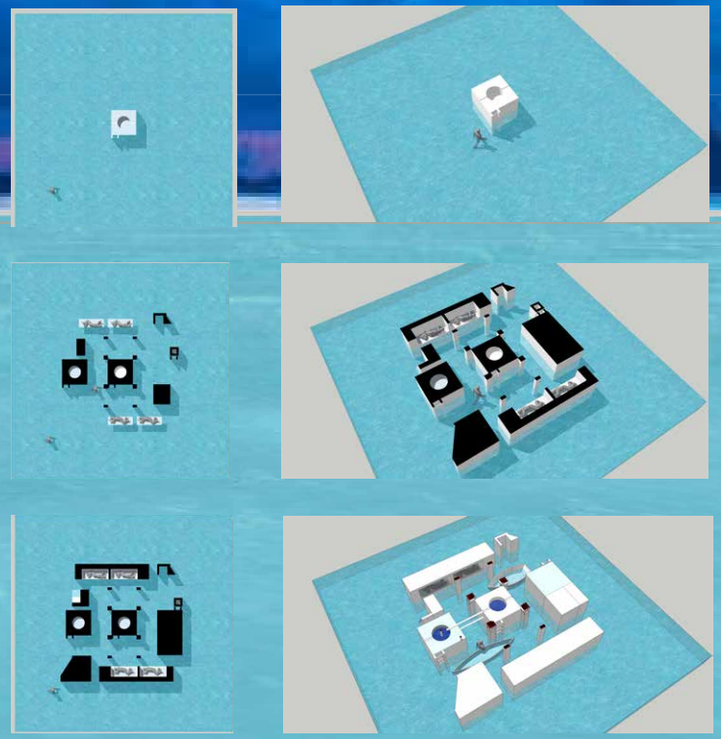
STEPS TO MAKE GROTTO

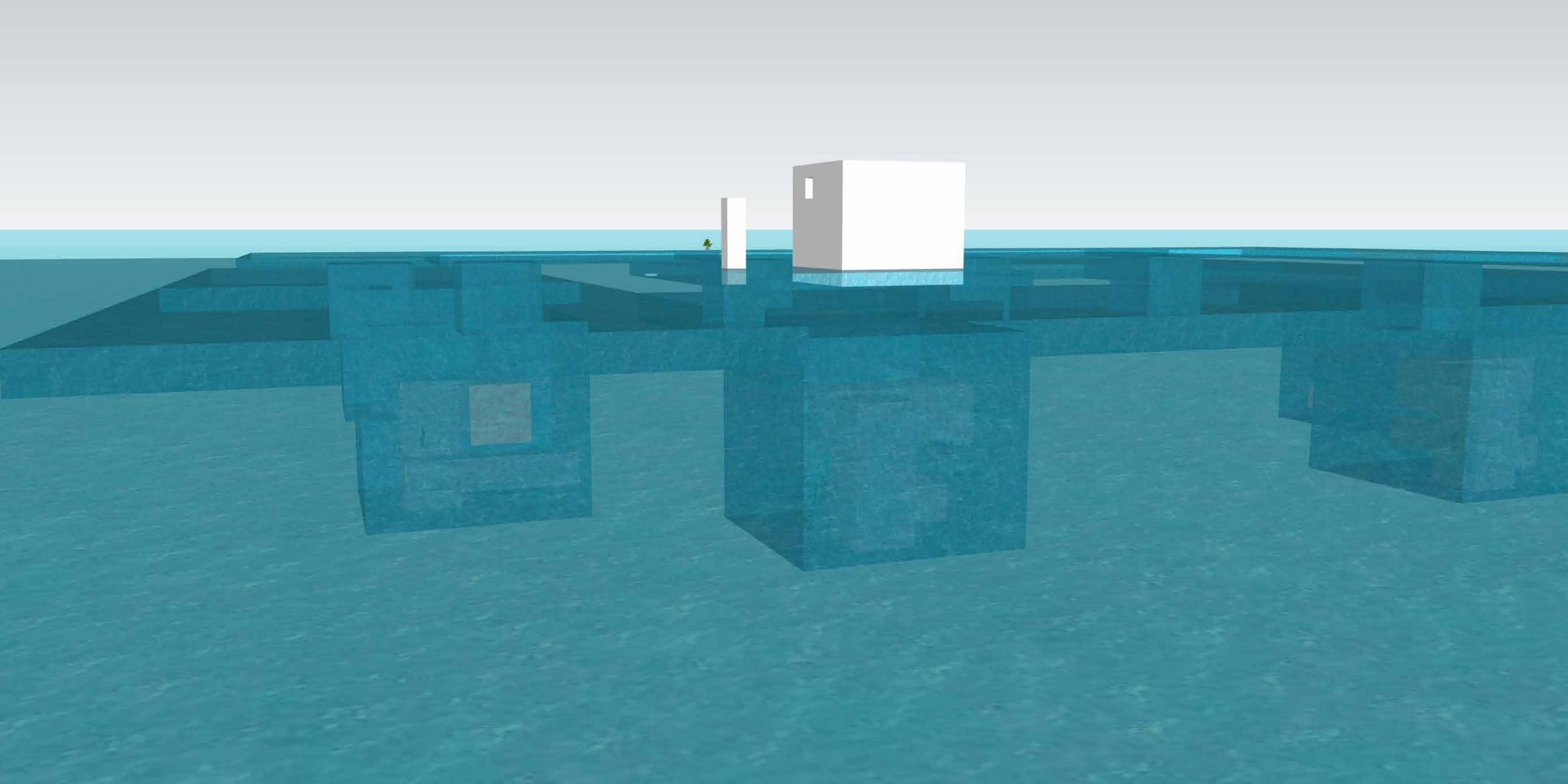
1. copy from building model GROUP (!) level 0, 1, 2, 3, etc...
2. paste in place here.
3. explode group, or...
4. check and repair solids
5. copy solid, paste in place.
6. move 30' (sea square).
7. flip along blue dimension
8. move DOWN 7' 5" , or...
9. subtract element from SUB SEA
10. take remaining group, and
    a. copy and past in place.
    b. change layer for copy, to SEA, or...
    c. change layer for remaining group to SUB SEA (again!)
    d. delete previous ROCK LEFT
    e. change copy layer to ROCK LEFT repaint as default (gray/white)
11. copy new SUB SEA into template or empty work space paste in place.
12. make new large solid 60 x 60 x 40' deep
13. subtract SUB SEA copy from new solid.
14. remainder is negative of carving same as original solid, upside down
15. copy and paste back in first file. repaint as sea water, layer SEA FILL it is the filled water in the grotto.
16. copy # 15 above, repaint copy as default. change layer to ROCK FILL. this is the quarried stone.

TO START AGAIN

DIG IN TO THE SEA
FLOOR BEDROCK

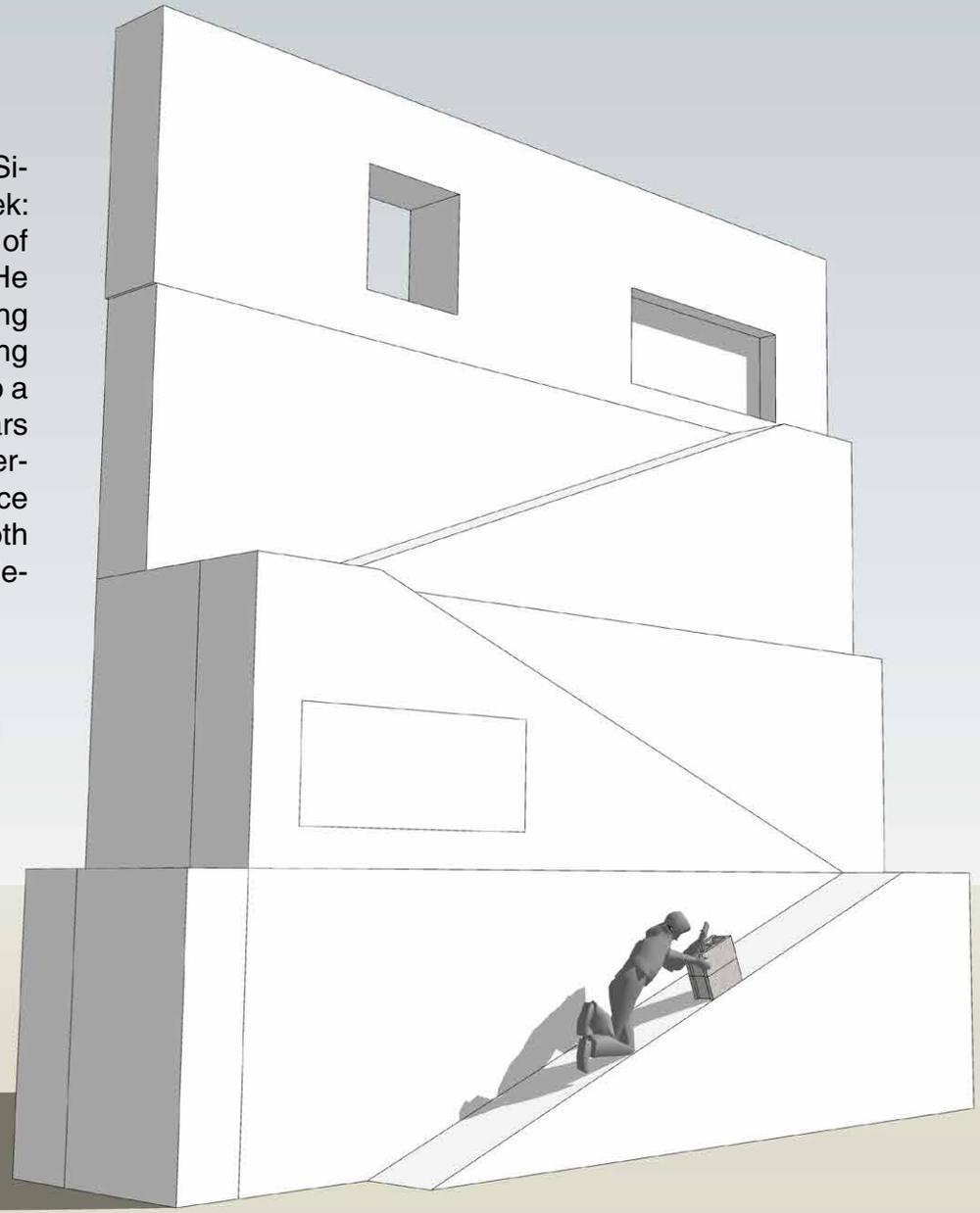
CUT AND PILE UP
LIMESTONE
make a new dry place
sleeping platform
raincatcher





In Greek mythology Sisyphus or Sisyphos (/ˈsɪsɪfəs/; Ancient Greek: Σίσυφος Sísuphos) was the king of Ephyra (now known as Corinth). He was punished for his self-aggrandizing craftiness and deceitfulness by being forced to roll an immense boulder up a hill only for it to roll down when it nears the top, repeating this action for eternity. Through the classical influence on modern culture, tasks that are both laborious and futile are therefore described as Sisyphean (/ˌsɪsɪˈfiːən/).[2]

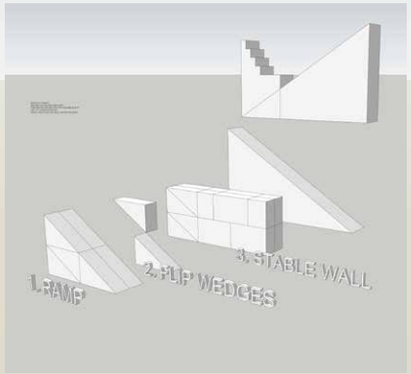
BLOATED MUSEUM OF TREACHERY



HARD WORK!!
EXTRA HARD TO GO UP

The gods had condemned Sisyphus to ceaselessly rolling a rock to the top of a mountain, whence the stone would fall back of its own weight. They had thorught with some reason that there is no more dreadful punishment than futile and hopeless labor.

Albert Camus



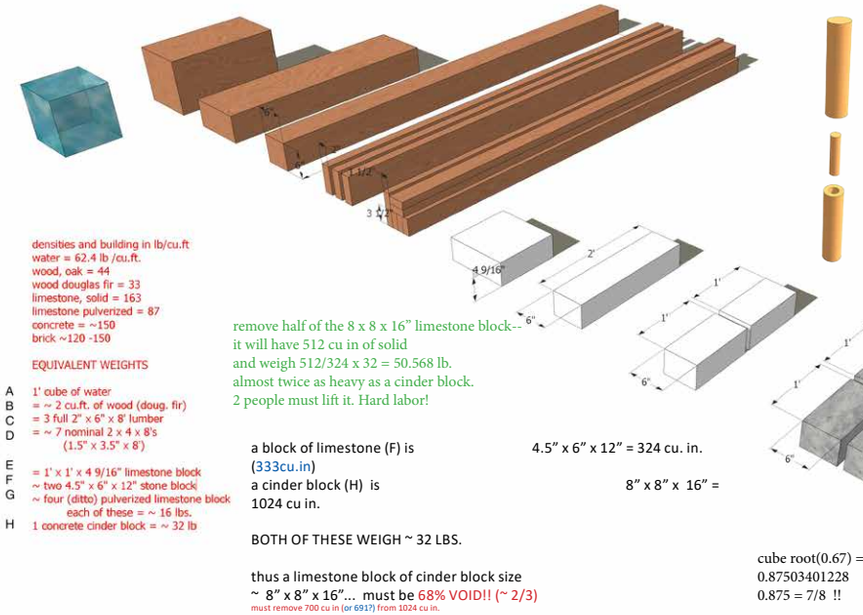
PROOF OF CONCEPT:
INCLINED HALF BLOCKS MAKE RAMP
THEN REMOVE AND REPLACE WITH SQUARED BLOCKS
ONLY AT INCLINE INTERFACE.
MAKES STEADY NON SLIP WALL, ELIMINATES SHEAR

densities and building in lb/cu.ft
water = 62.4 lb /cu.ft.
wood, oak = 44
wood douglas fir = 33
limestone, solid = 163
limestone pulverized = 87
concrete = ~150
brick ~120 -150

EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS

A 1' cube of water
B = ~ 2 cu.ft. of wood (doug. fir)
C = 3 full 2" x 6" x 8' lumber
D = ~ 7 nominal 2 x 4 x 8's
(1.5" x 3.5" x 8')

E = 1' x 1' x 4 9/16" limestone block
F ~ two 4.5" x 6" x 12" stone block
G ~ four (ditto) pulverized limestone block
each of these = ~ 16 lbs.
H 1 concrete cinder block = ~ 32 lb



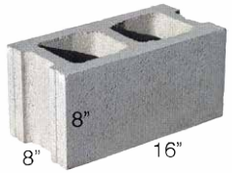
remove half of the 8 x 8 x 16" limestone block--
it will have 512 cu in of solid
and weigh 512/324 x 32 = 50.568 lb.
almost twice as heavy as a cinder block.
2 people must lift it. Hard labor!

a block of limestone (F) is 4.5" x 6" x 12" = 324 cu. in.
(333cu.in)
a cinder block (H) is 8" x 8" x 16" =
1024 cu in.

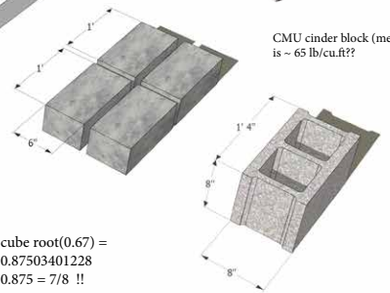
BOTH OF THESE WEIGH ~ 32 LBS.

thus a limestone block of cinder block size
~ 8" x 8" x 16"... must be 68% VOID!! (~ 2/3)
must remove 700 cu in (or 6917) from 1024 cu in.

Cinder block is a name for what is technically called CMU - concrete masonry unit. They come in a variety of sizes and configurations and densities. But as a general rule of thumb a two cell 8" x 8" x 16" block should be about 30-35 lbs. There are light weight blocks which are maybe 28 lbs or so.



CMU cinder block (medium Dense)
is ~ 65 lb/cu.ft??



cube root(0.67) =
0.87503401228
0.875 = 7/8 !!

from PLAYTIME 2.3. SKP (JBF)

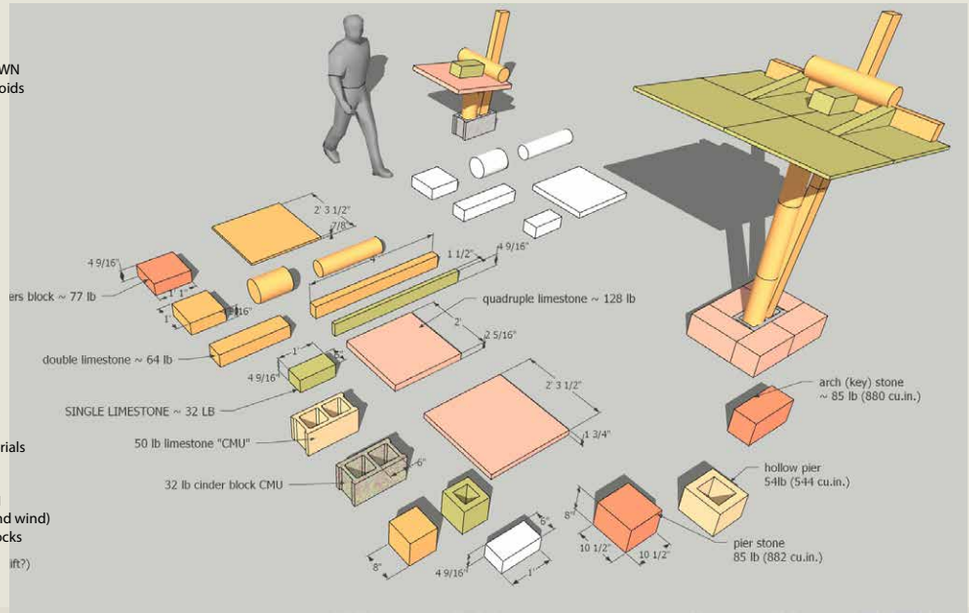
NOTE: ALL BLOCKS HERE SHOWN
AS PRE-FRACTAL, ie solid no voids

limestone
volume and weight--
rough rule of thumb:
1000 cu.in.~= 100lb

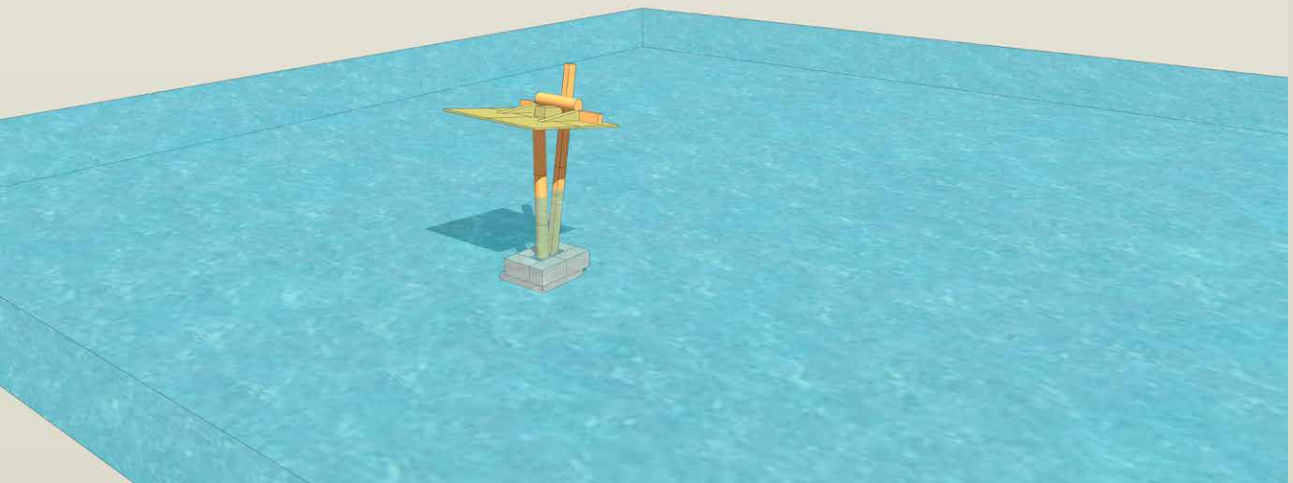
so 10 cu. in. ~= 1 lb.
and 27 cu. in. ~=2.7 lb.
(3" x 3" x 3") or 3" cube

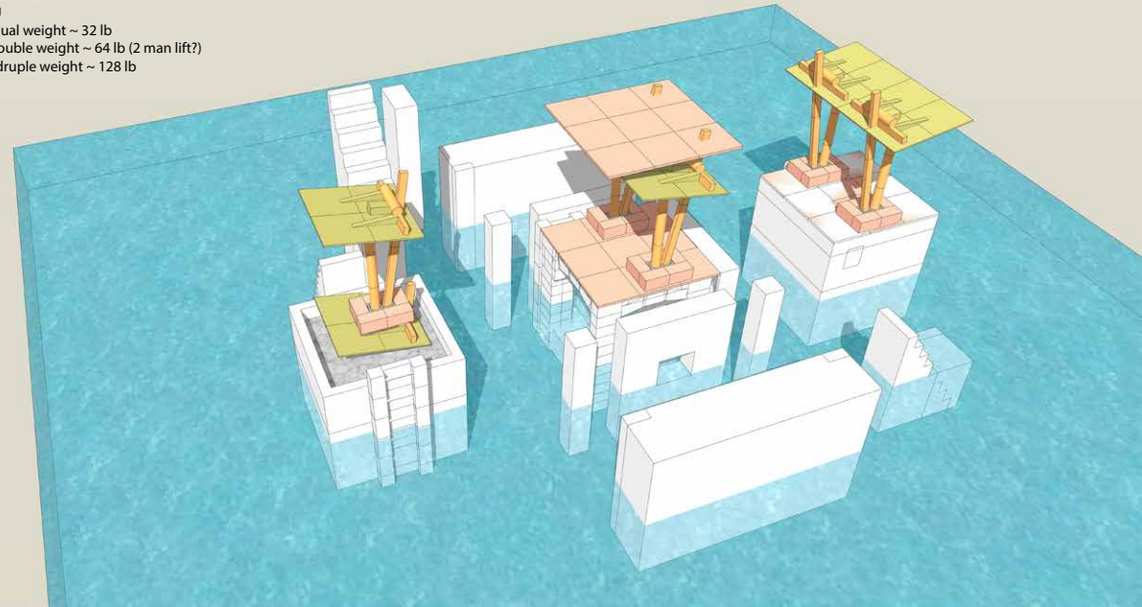
if fractal structures
are more like Cantor Dust
than Menger Sponge,
then mass/volume > 1/27,
not 1/2 (as in Menger)
of original volume.
So "Cantor Rule" of thumb
is 1000 cu.in. ~= 100/27 ~ 4lb.
SEE article Balankin, Toward
the Mechanics of Fractal Materials

TREE # 1
more properly called Shrub #1
but it makes its own shade (and wind)
CMU represents limestone blocks
with holes cut in them
note: EACH piece is ~ 32 lb.
white = limestone



WEIGHTS
CONCRETE CINDER BLOCK CMU
gray = CMU
yellow = equal weight ~ 32 lb
orange = double weight ~ 64 lb (2 man lift?)
pink = quadruple weight ~ 128 lb





LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

3. THE MEANS

Spine L4 bone shaped Voronoi micro structure object.
Great for science / medical demonstration.
Perfect for 3D printing.

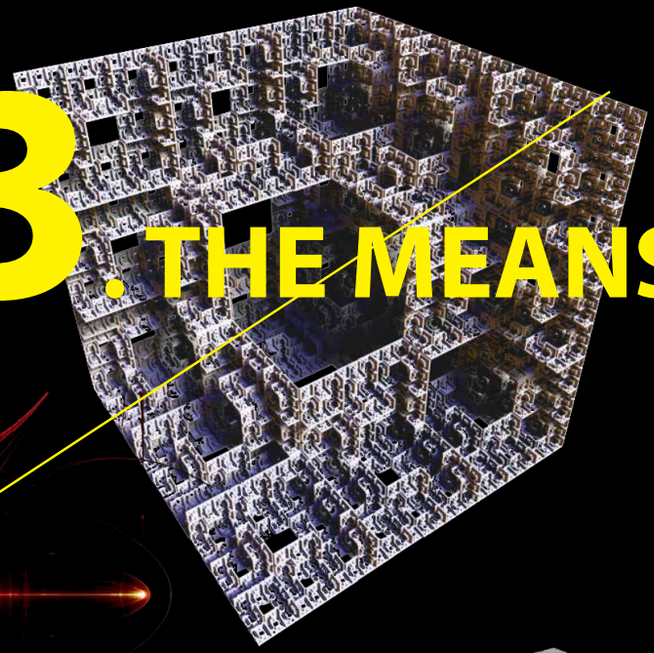
-bone micro structure
-spine L4 bone
-3D print

WITH PERFECT CUTTING CONTROL AND A REMNANT OF PARAMETRIC DESIGN CAPABILITY, THE STONES CAN BE MADE EXTREMELY HOLLOW, WHILE KEEPING STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY-- JUST AS BONES DO....
FRACTAL ITERATIONS MAY APPROACH NEARLY INFINITE SURFACE WITH INFINITESIMAL MASS-- LIKE SPONGES.

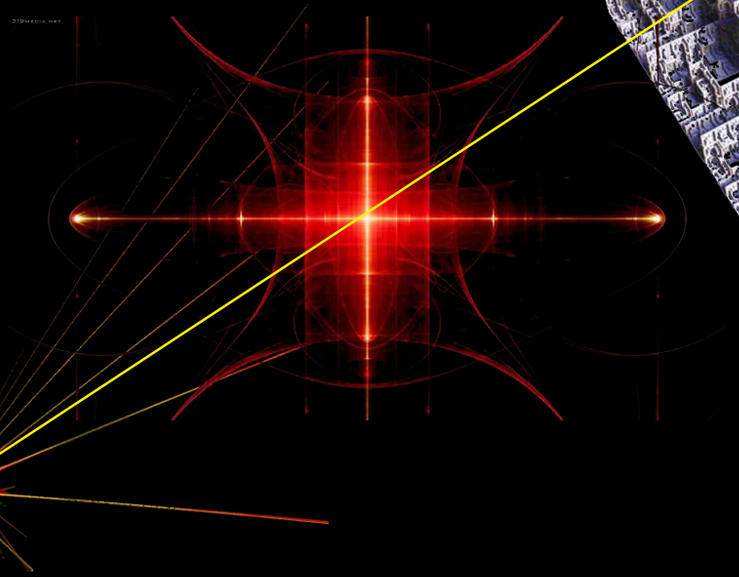
LASER CUTTING AND CARVING
ALSO LASER FUSION WELDING (OF ROCK!)
INSTEAD OF MORTAR FOR LIMESTONE BLOCKS???

THE CONCEIT (YES “CONCEIT,” NOT “CONCEPT”)
IS THAT A PERFECT 3D STONE CUTTING TOOL IS COMMONLY AVAILABLE, AND IS THE SOLE REPOSITORY OF TODAY’S HIGH TECHNOLOGY, THE ONE TOOL THAT SURVIVES THE HYDROCAUST-- THE WET HOLOCAUST--
THE “WET BURN”THE NEW FLOOD???

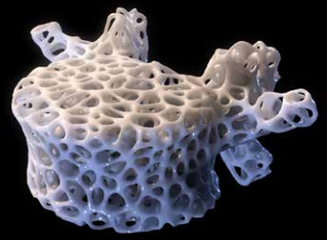
THE STONE IS ALSO “PURE”, WITHOUT GRAIN, A PERFECT AND FLAWLESS BUILDING MEDIUM, WITHIN ITS LIMITS.
NOT IMPOSSIBLY LONG SPANS-- BUT POSSIBLY NEAR-PERFECT JOINTS, AS WITH THE INCA--



3. THE MEANS



how to make stones
light and strong as bones??



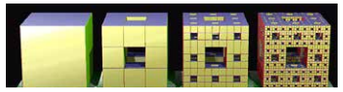
the fractal principle for cut limestone

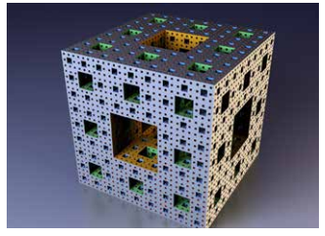
0. 3 x 3 x 3 solid cube = 27 cubic units
    27/27 = 1
1. cut out center third on each side, project through solid.
    then total mass = 27 - 7
        = 20 or 20/27 of original cube
    (lose one cube each side, and lose one in center)
    20/27 = .740740....
2. iterate the process-- do step 2 to each sub cube
    now total mass = 20/27 x 20/27 = 400/729
    400/729 = 0.5486968449931413

thus in 2 steps solid mass goes
from 1 to ~3/4 to ~ 1/2...!! (54%)

in 3rd step is 8000/19,683 = .406... (40%)
in 4th step is 160,000/531,144 = .3010... (30%)

LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE





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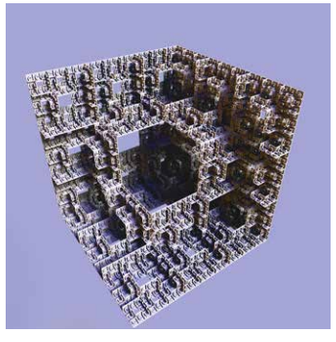
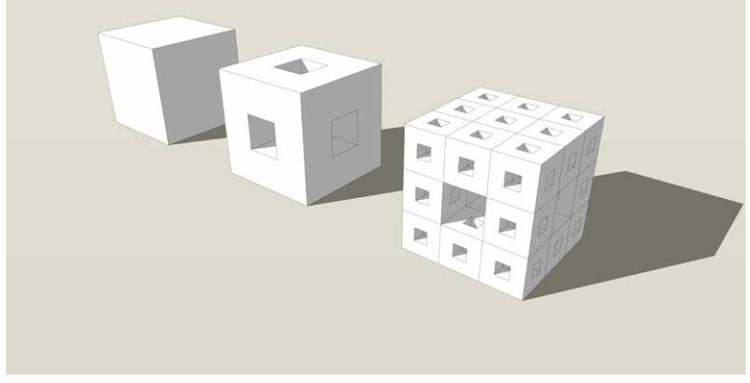
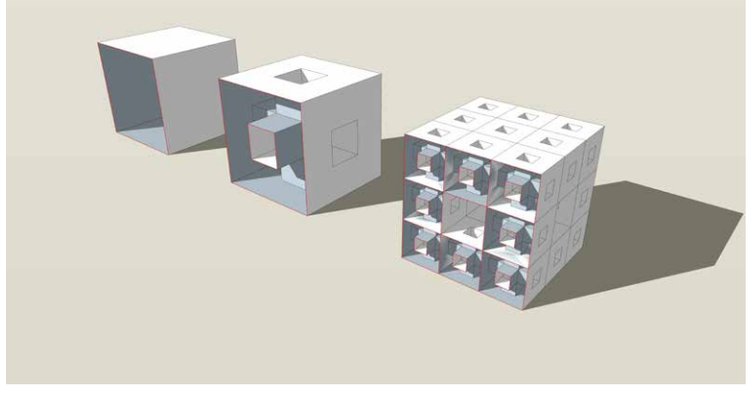
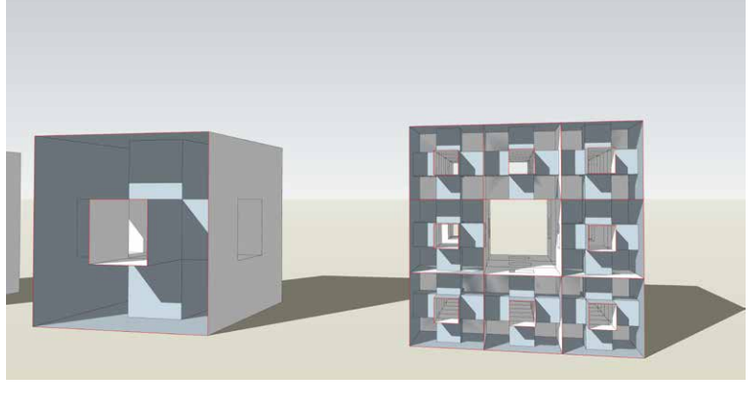






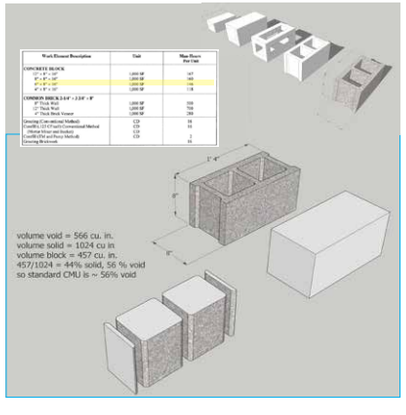


each iteration makes the stone lighter, but requires more cutting.... (and harder to get in those littler and littler holes
practice and experience will find the sweet spot.... to establish a standard perforated stone size and fractal interation.

BUT:

when it is not carving but assembly, then lightness (reduced mass is a free bonus (and increased surface may be a blessing, but increases weathering potential and rate)

THIS IS CRUCIAL TO MAKING EASY AND DCOMOKLEX HABIT-ABLE SPACE.
then limit is span and strength of material.
The roman islamic/turkish (mughal and ??) and gothic problem....



a day's work:
(assume that
piling stones = cutting stones)

2 people in one 40 - hour week
can build three "solid" 6 foot cubes
of 8 x 8 x 16" blocks
or limestone equal

2 people / 1 week = 3 cubes @ 6'

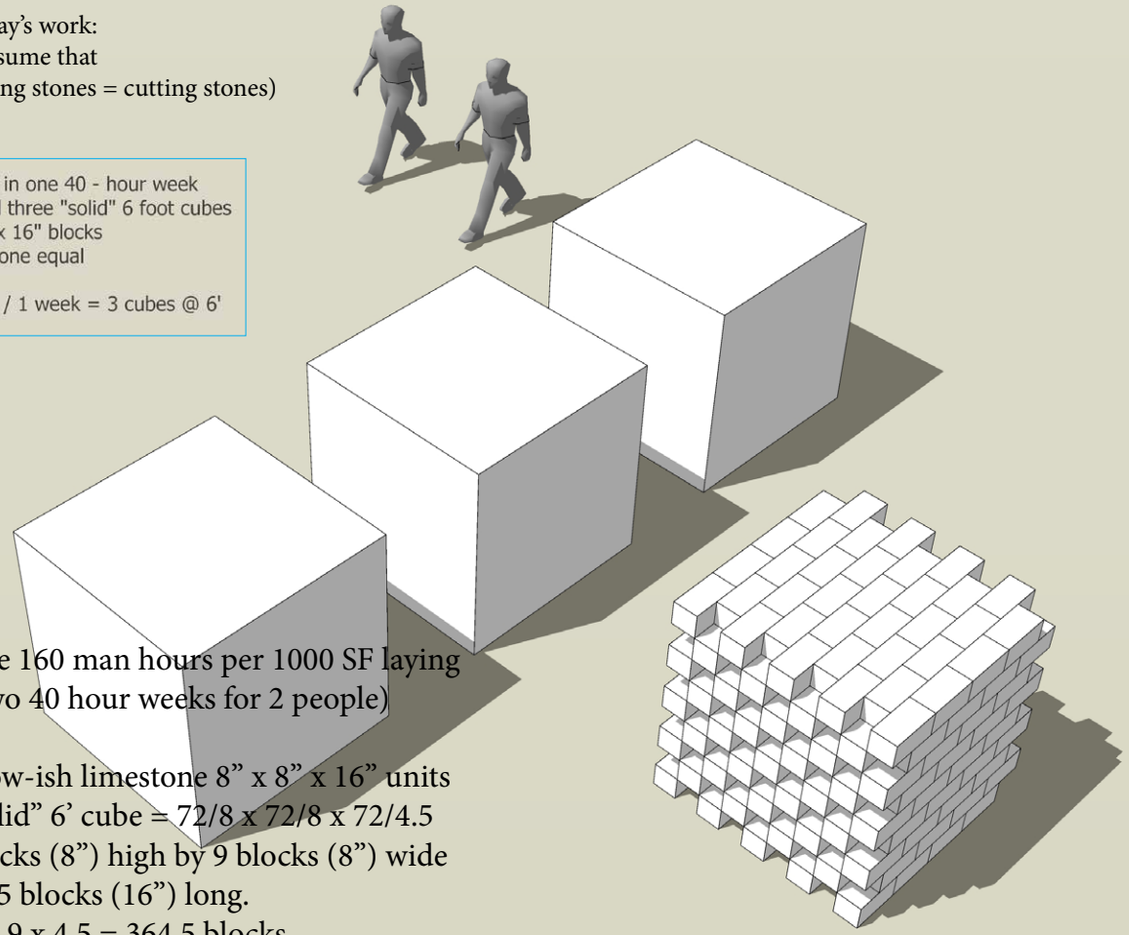


figure 160 man hours per 1000 SF laying
(= two 40 hour weeks for 2 people)

hollow-ish limestone 8" x 8" x 16" units
a "solid" 6' cube = 72/8 x 72/8 x 72/4.5
9 blocks (8") high by 9 blocks (8") wide
by 4.5 blocks (16") long.
= 9 x 9 x 4.5 = 364.5 blocks.

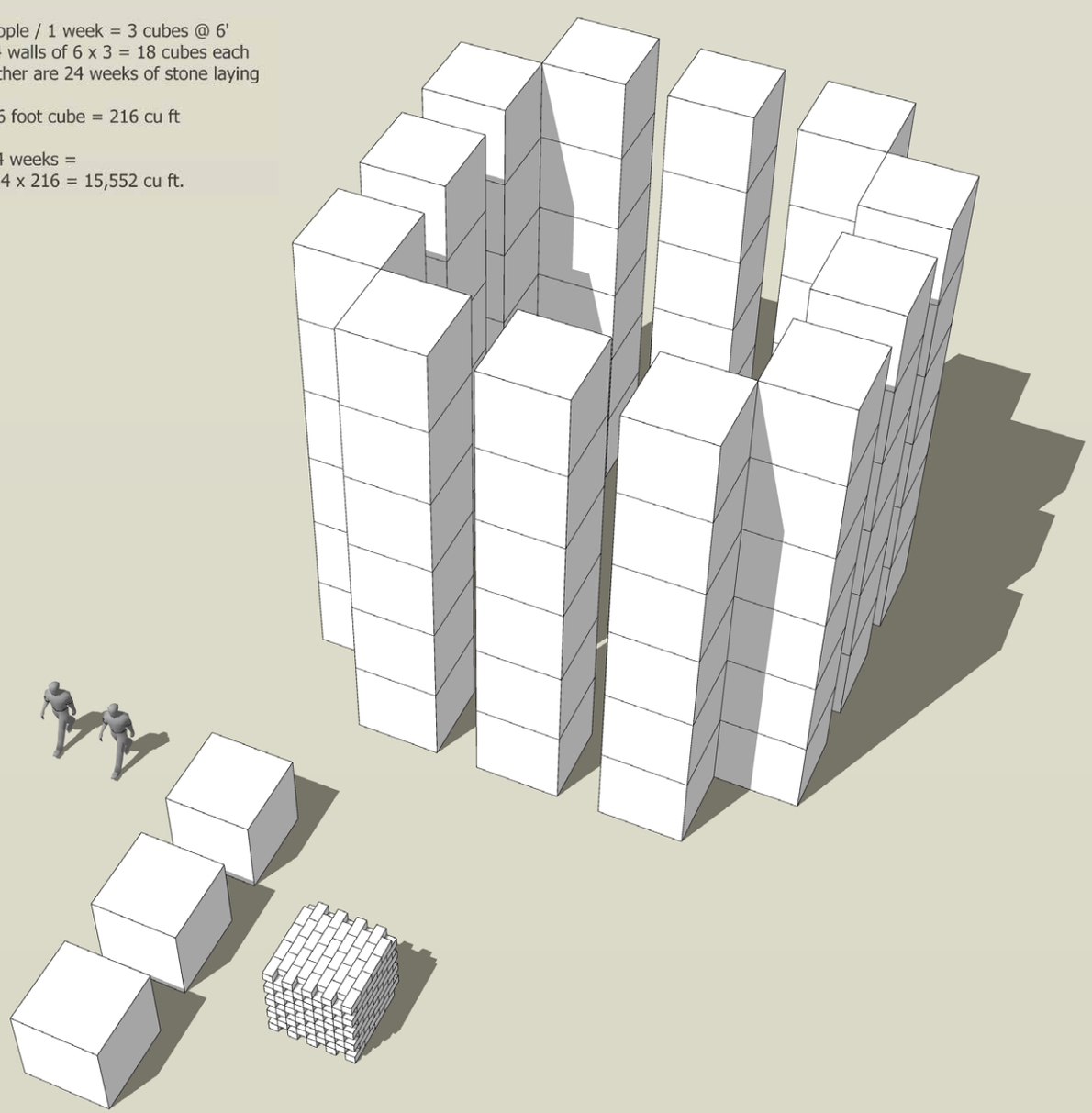
1000 SF of 8" wide wall = 10' x 100' x 8" wide
= 120/8 x 1200/16 x 8/8
= 15 x 150 x 1 = 2,250 blocks,
or **about six 6' cubes in 2 weeks for 2 people**

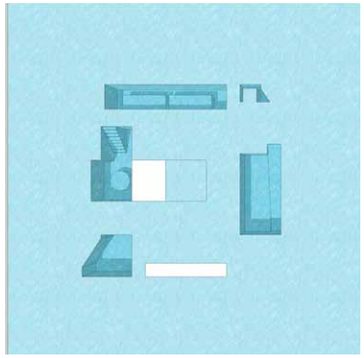
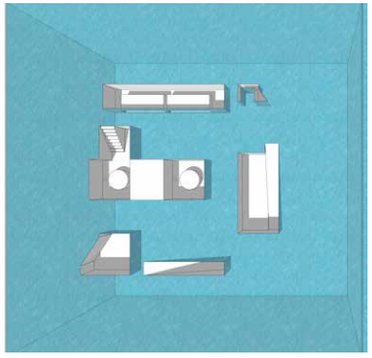
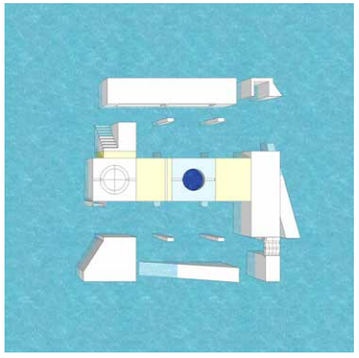
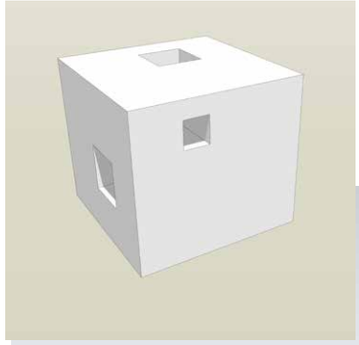
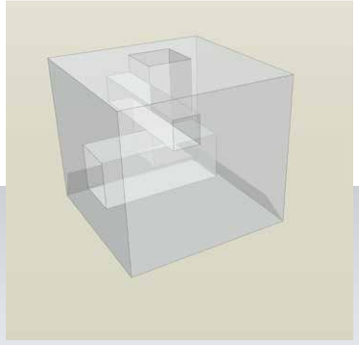
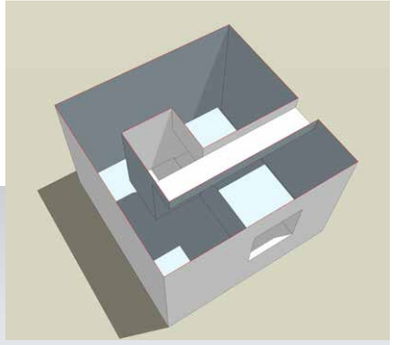
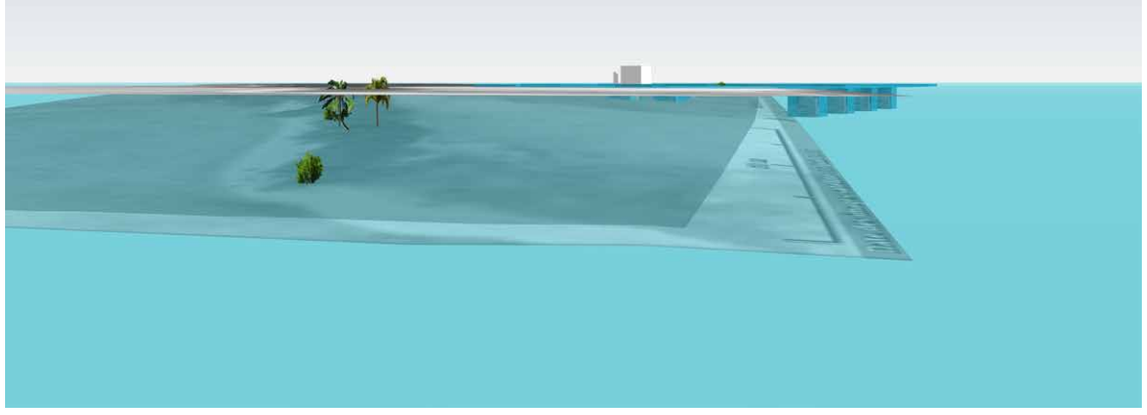
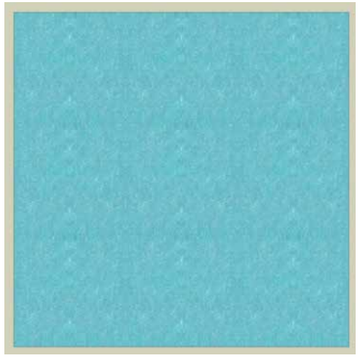
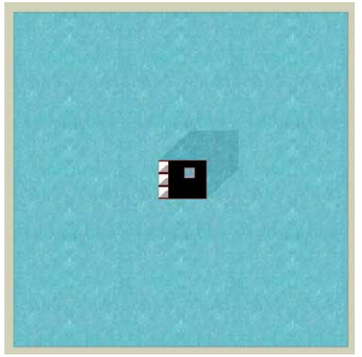
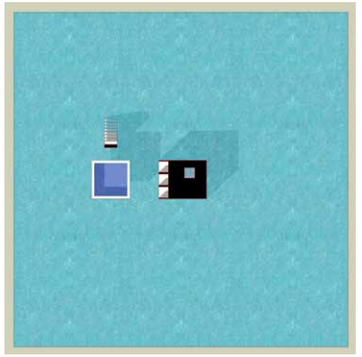
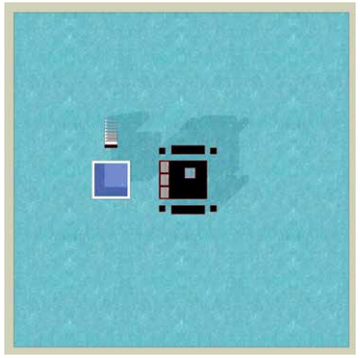
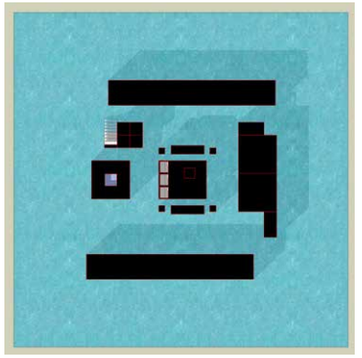
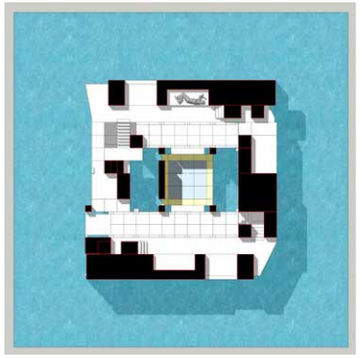
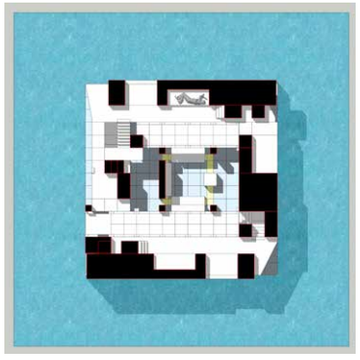
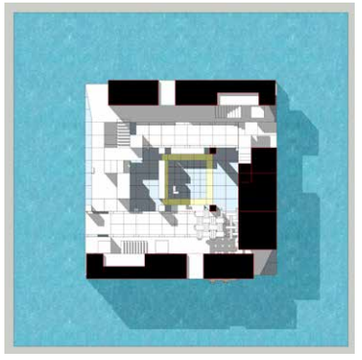
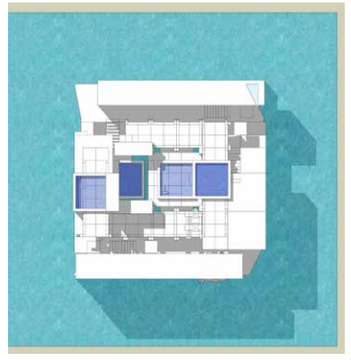
does not count cutting or moving blocks!!

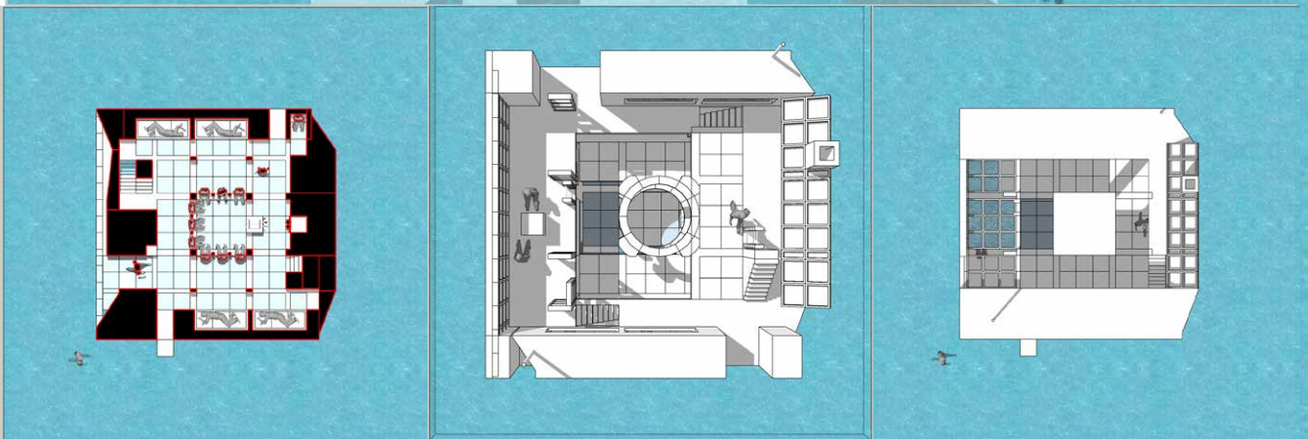
2 people / 1 week = 3 cubes @ 6'
the 4 walls of 6 x 3 = 18 cubes each
together are 24 weeks of stone laying

one 6 foot cube = 216 cu ft

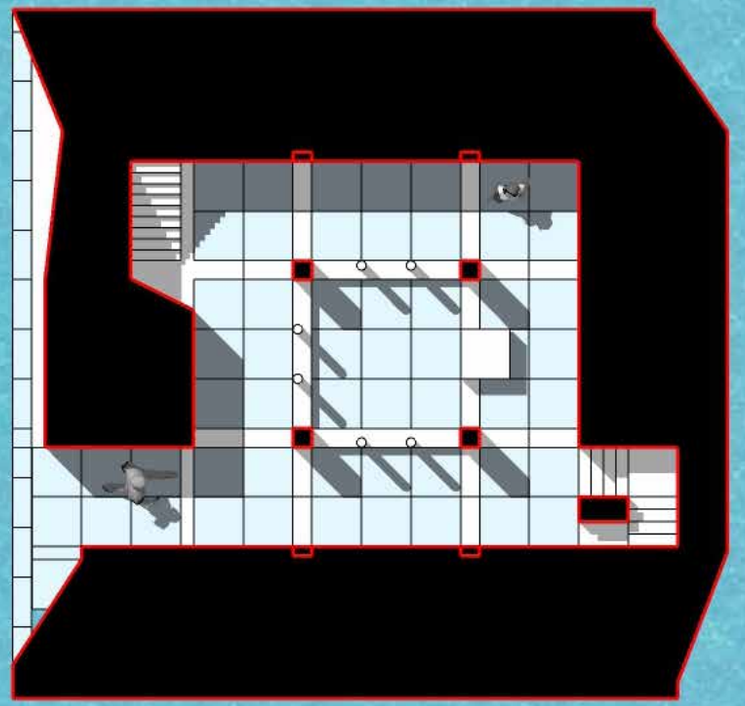
so 24 weeks =
18 x 4 x 216 = 15,552 cu ft.



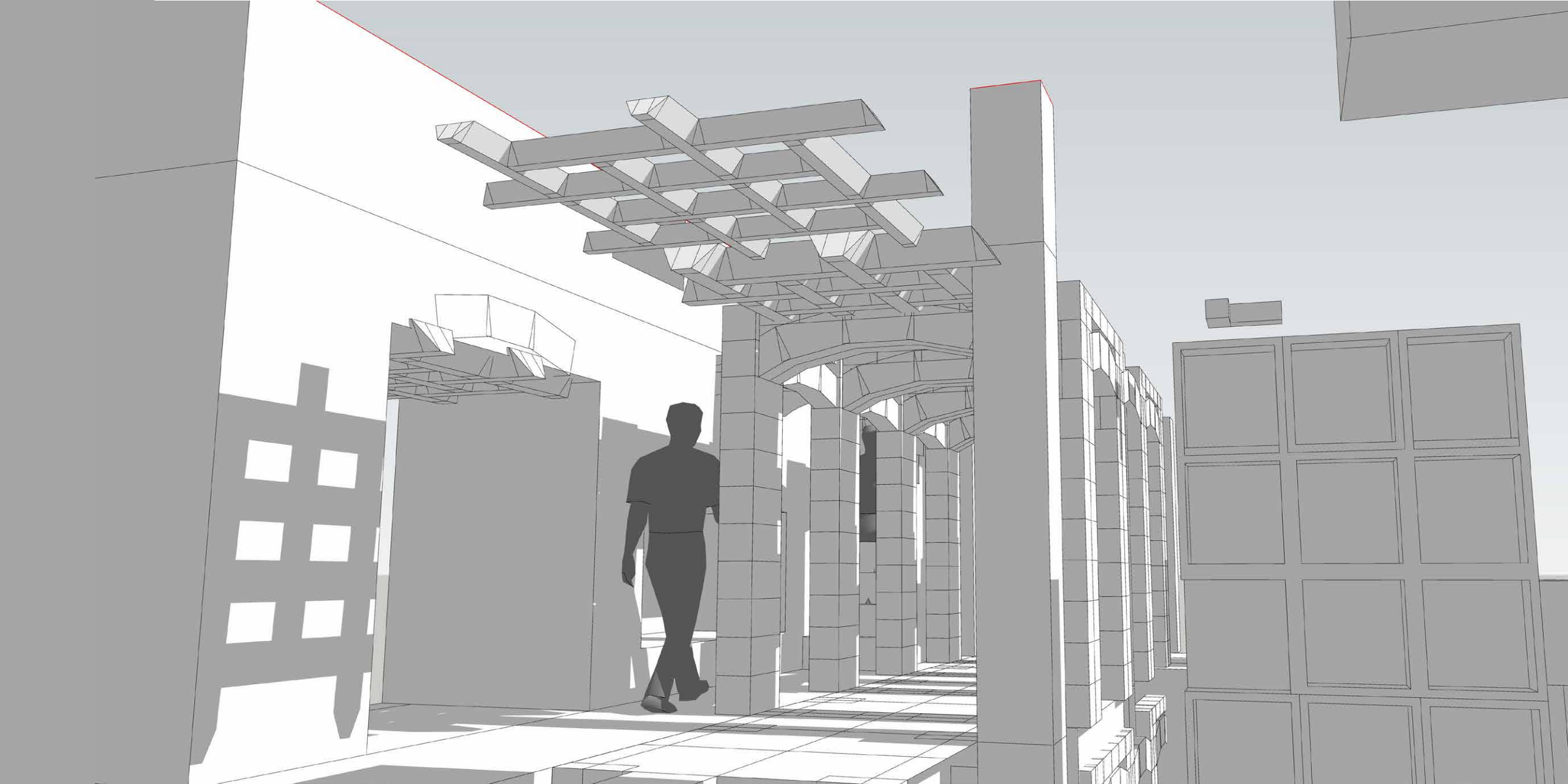

















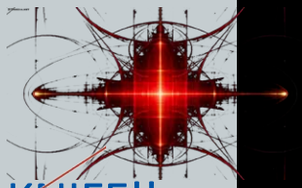


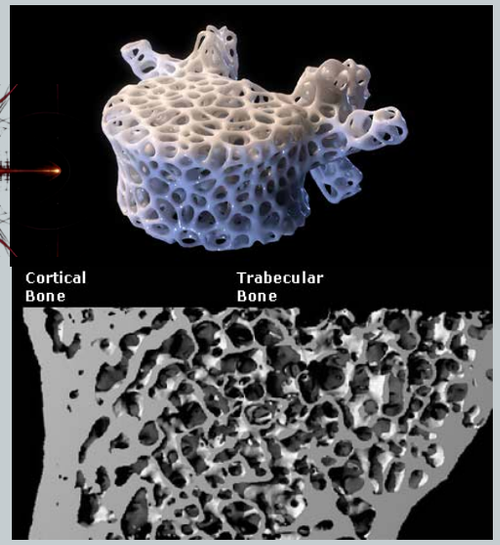
6. ARCHITECTURE



ark faces NORTH not East
(lost) ice worship

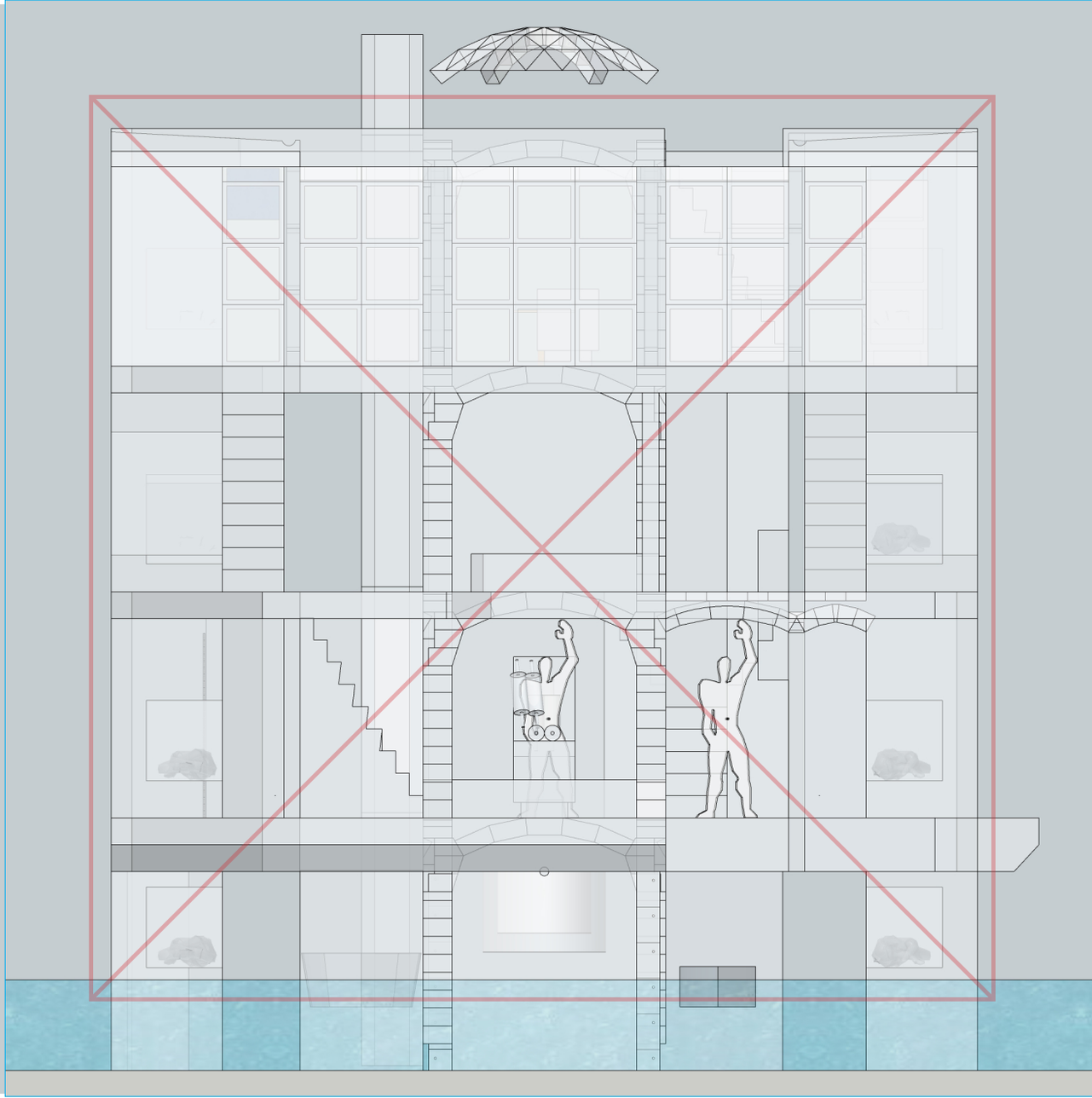




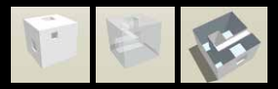


LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!

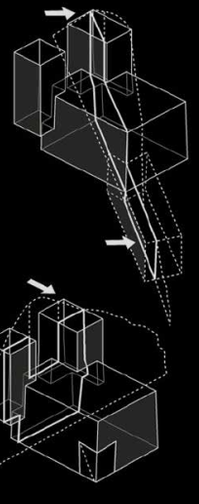
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

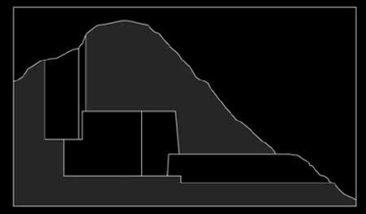


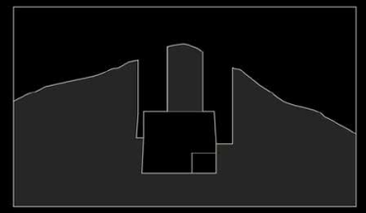
CARVING SPACE
CARVING LIGHT

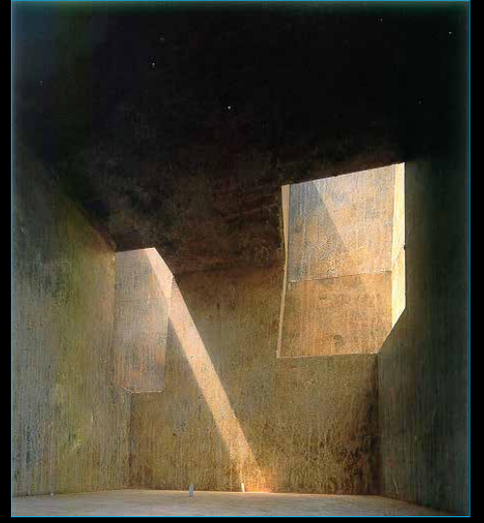


PETRA and
CHILLIDA CAVERNS
CANARY ISLANDS

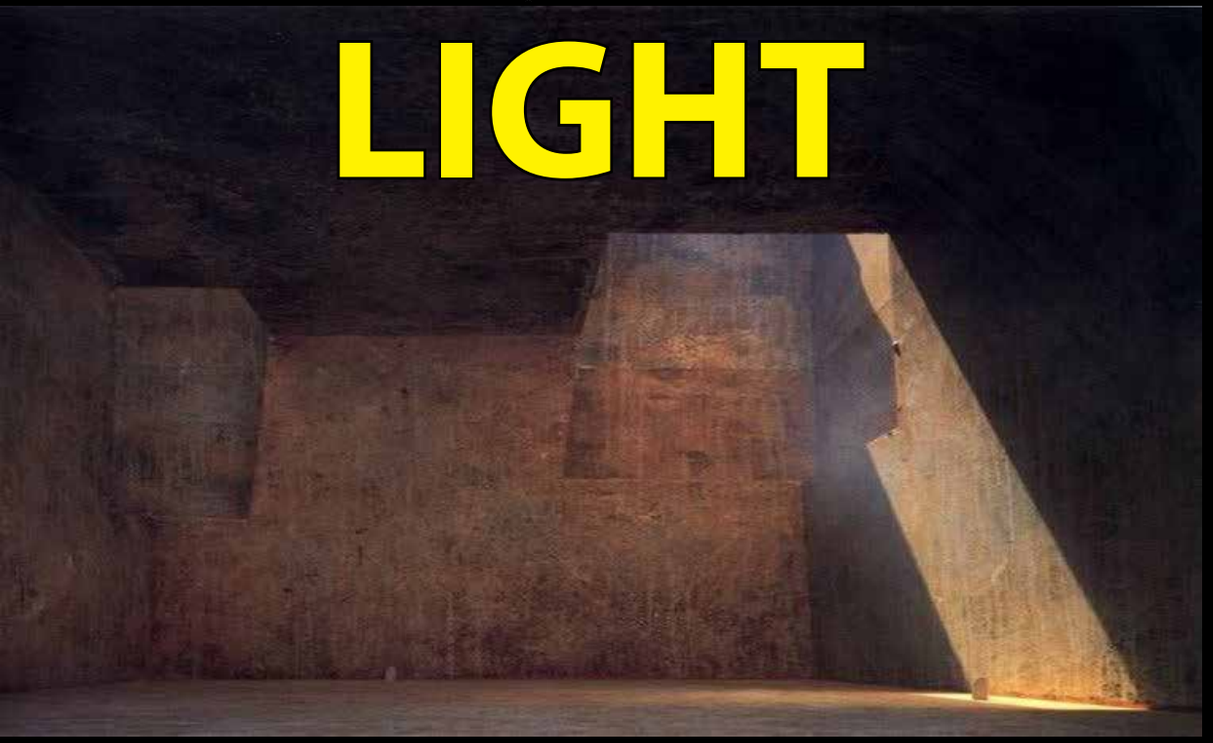


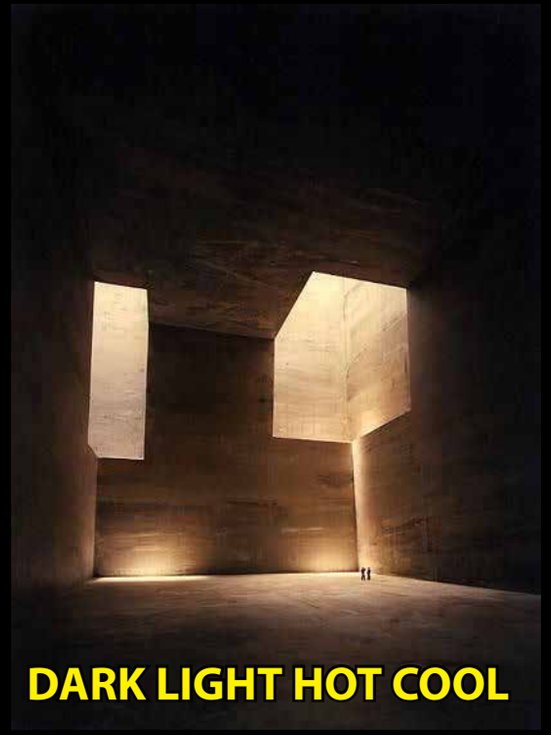




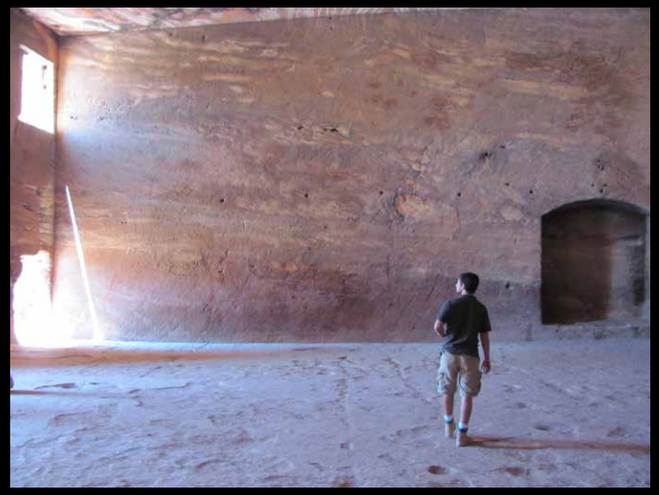


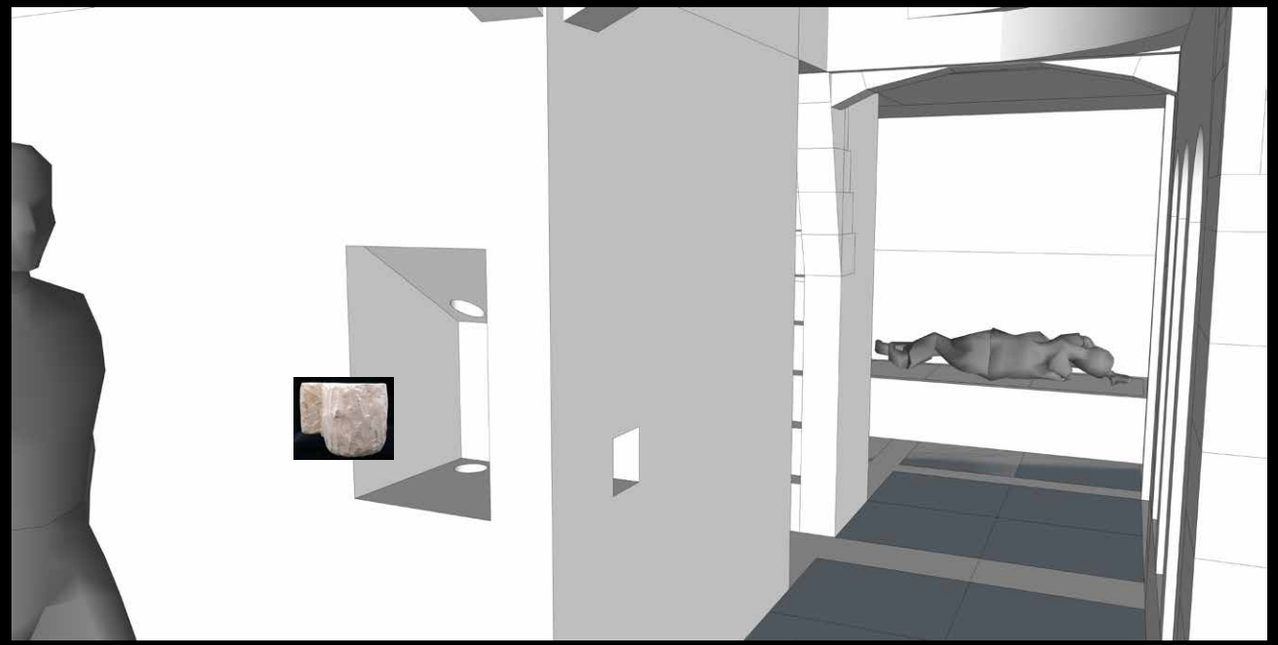
LIGHT





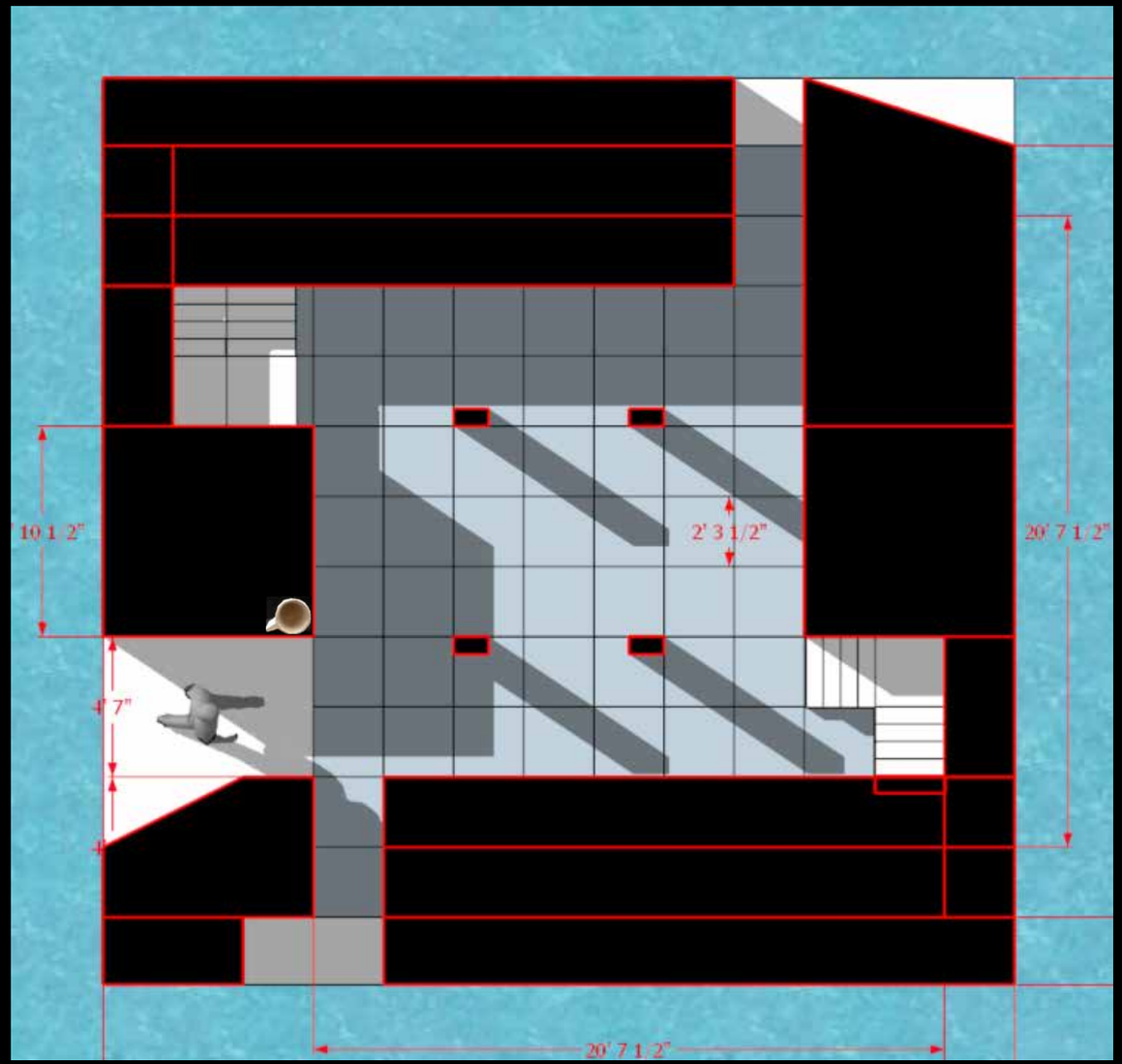
DARK LIGHT HOT COOL





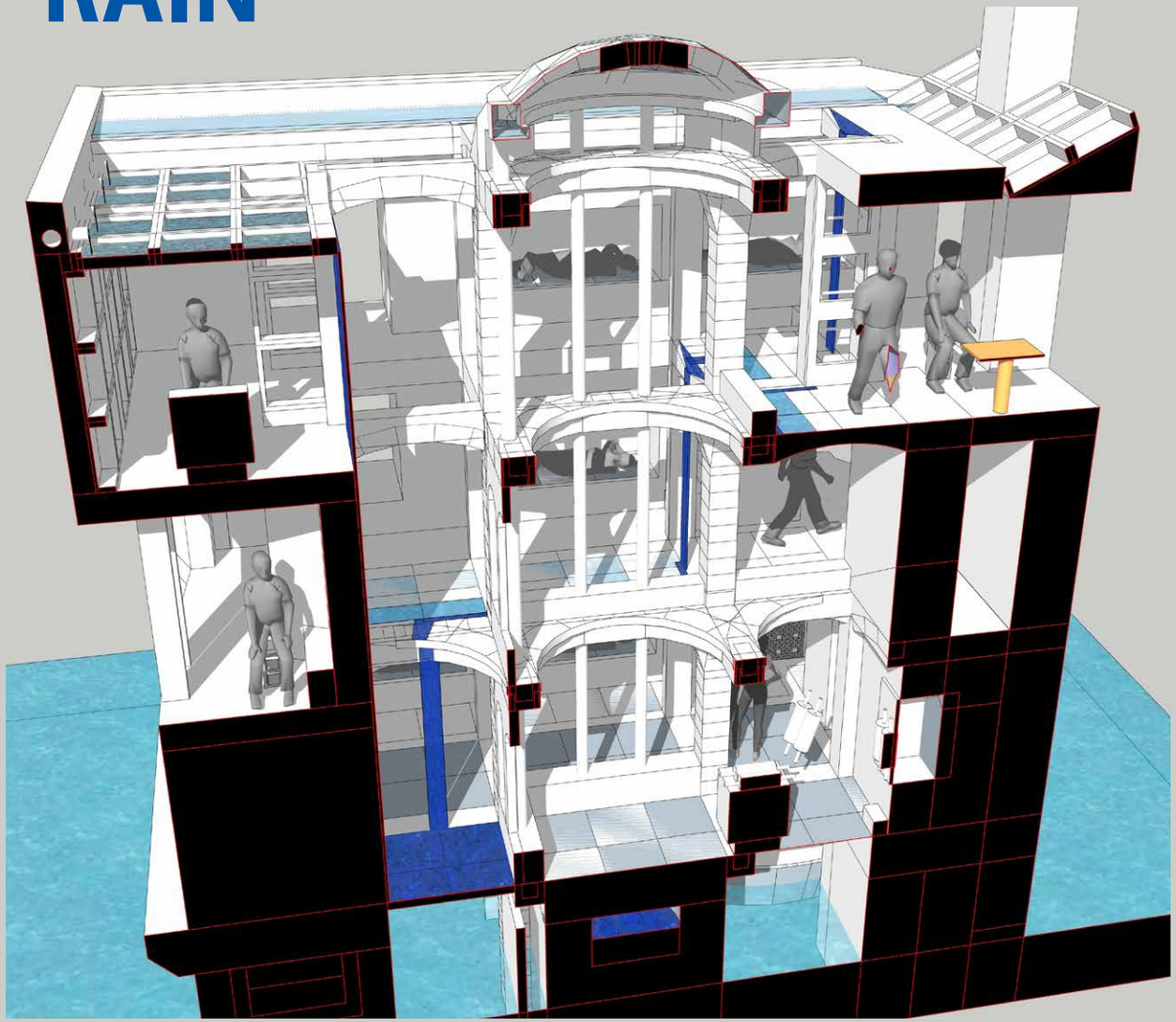
A **limestone** cup of rare fresh rainwater welcomes the visitor at the entry...
the closest there is to wine post Flood 2.
A new sacrament -- ***Borei p'ri hagafen!***

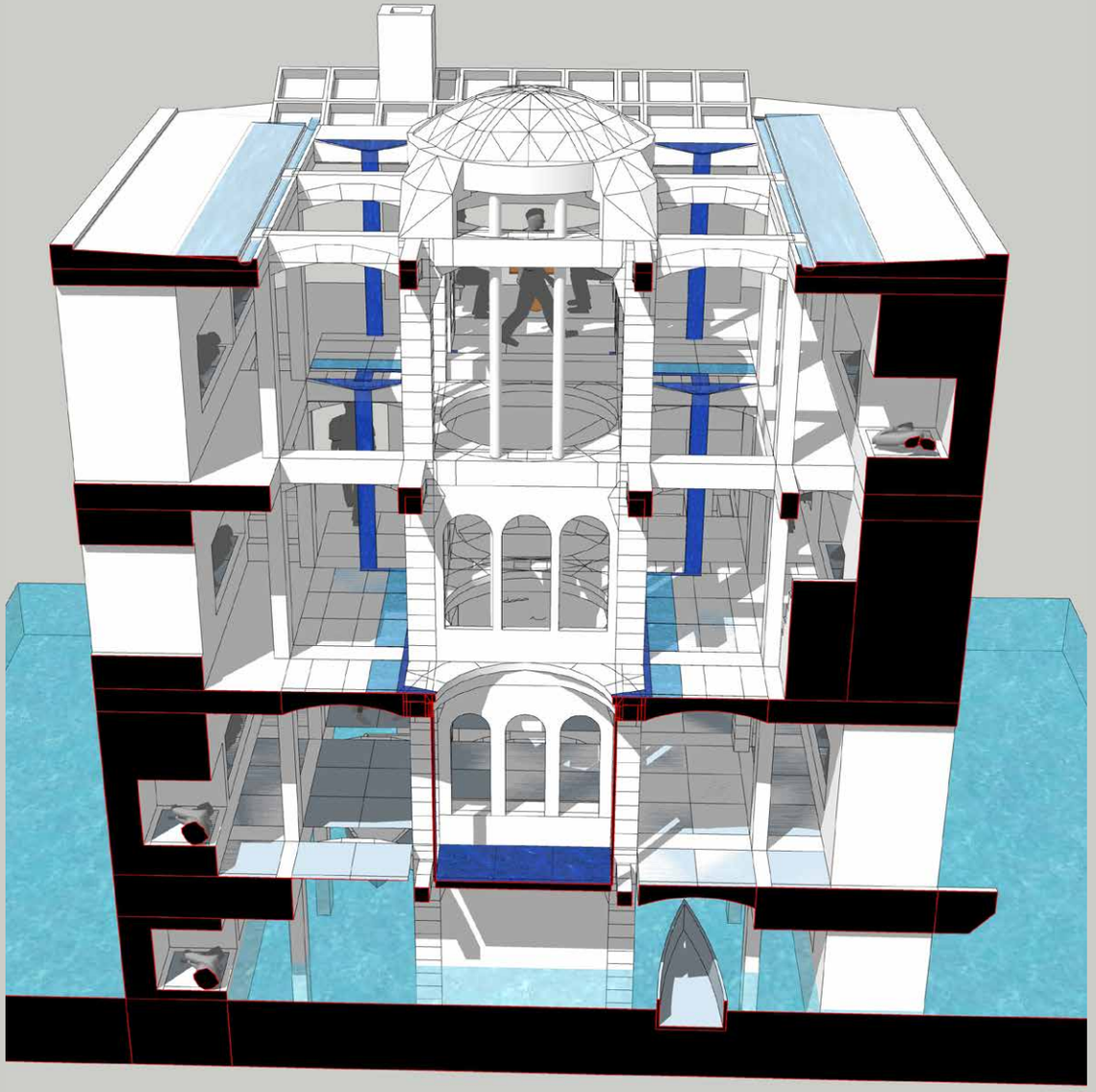
Late Second Temple 1st Century C.E. RARE Jerusalem Limestone Cup, manufactured for priests and the ritually pure such as the Essenes Ancient Coins - Late Second Temple 1st Century C.E. RARE Jerusalem Limestone Cup, manufactured for priests and the ritually pure such as the Essenes



LATE SECOND TEMPLE 1ST CENTURY C.E. RARE JERUSALEM LIMESTONE CUP, MANUFACTURED FOR PRIESTS AND THE RITUALLY PURE SUCH

RAIN

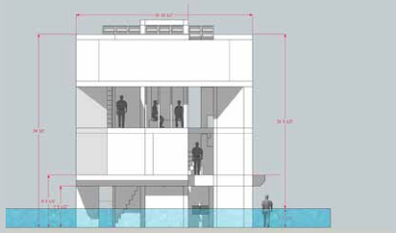


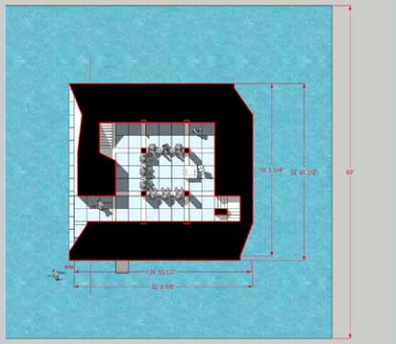


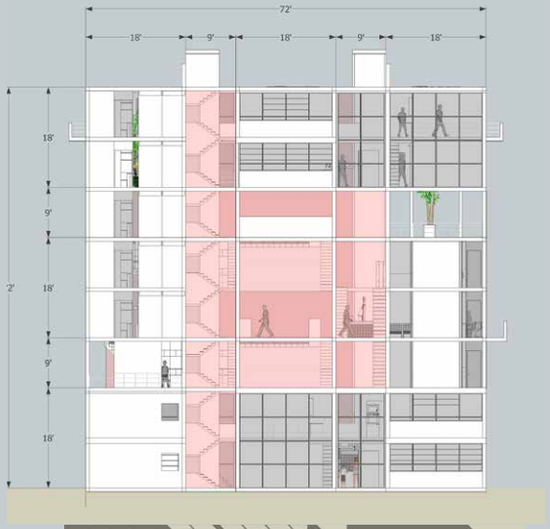
COMPARATIVE “THEOLOGIES”

(vs COMPARATIVE ARCOLOGIES)

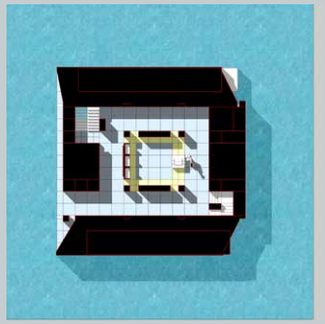
ALL AT SAME SCALE

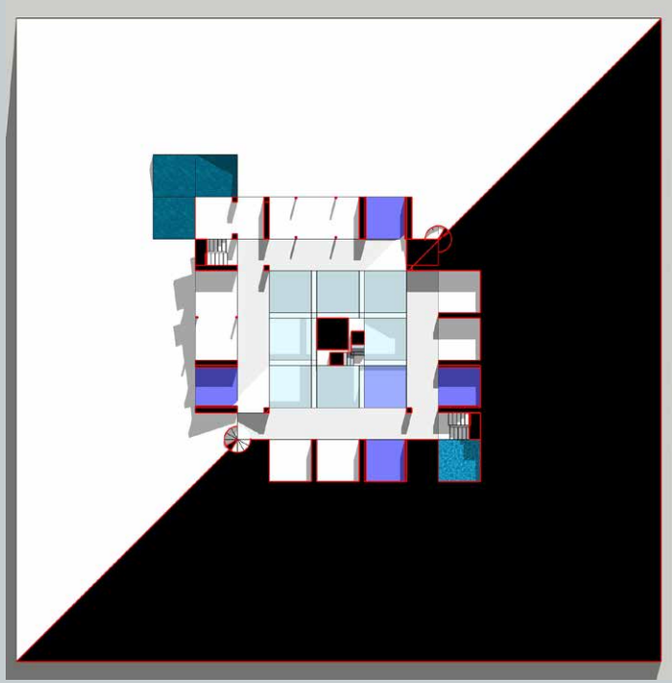






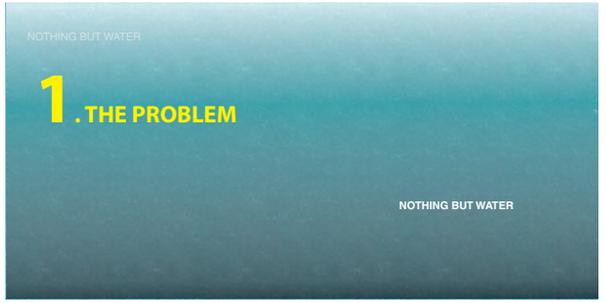
PAY IS A SMALL BUILDING
size of a house, 30’ cube
MADE OF HEAVY STONES
HARD WORK! WE MUST PAY!

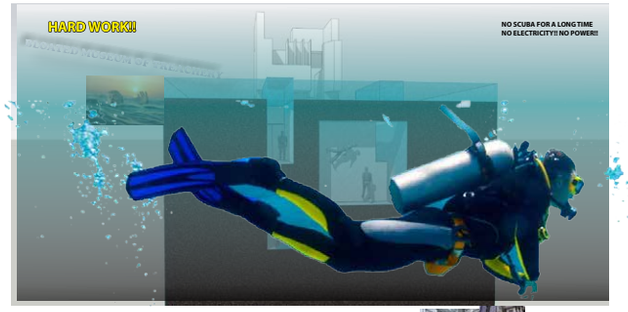


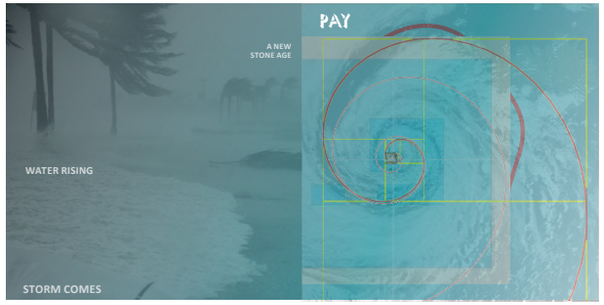


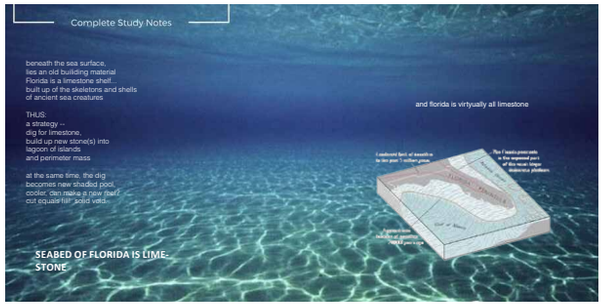
PAY the narrative!!! tell the story!!!

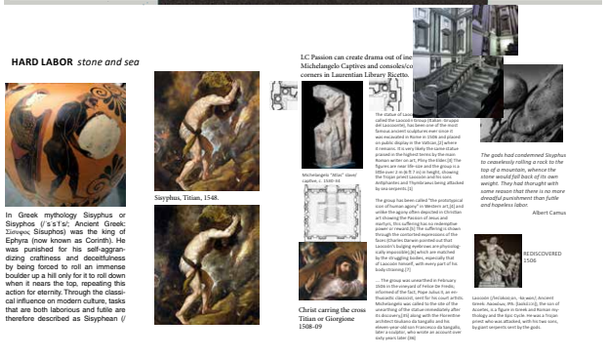
CATEGORY 6+ STORM. AFTERMATH

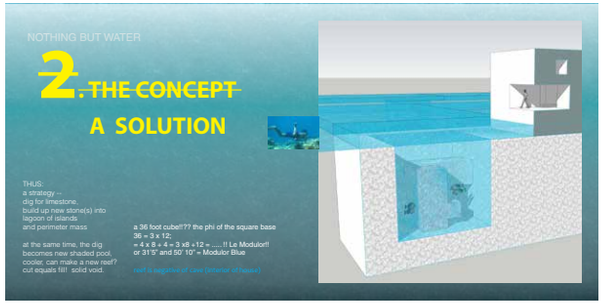


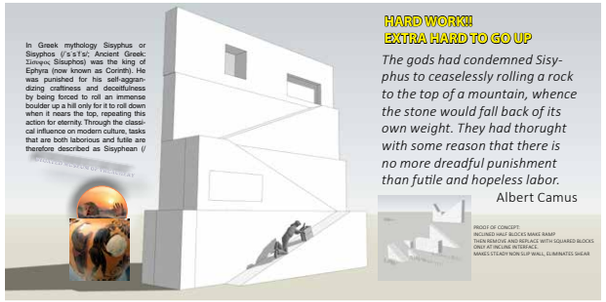












HOW TO CUT THE STONE???

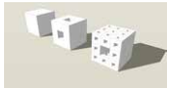
NO MORE WOOD, NOR METAL.
NO MORE TOOLS!
BUT... A VERY SMALL MIRACLE...?

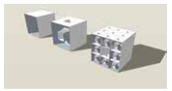
no more tools—
it's all Worst Case Scenario!!
but there is a reprieve:
one thing found in Ite Survivor's pocket:

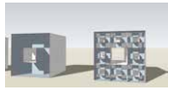
LIGHT SABER POCKET TOOL!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

and in a survivor's pocket,

A MIRACLE.....
last vestige of the old high culture
and tech..
a Light Saber Pocket Tool survives!!
(for mode, see below)
this enables a strategy....







each iteration makes the stone lighter, but requires more cutting.... (and harder to get in those littler and littler holes
practice and experience will find the sweet spot.... to establish a standard perforated stone size and fractal interation.

BUT:

when it is not carving but assembly, then lightness (reduced mass is a free bonus (and increased surface may be a blessing, but increases weathering potential and rate)

THIS IS CRUCIAL TO MAKING EASY AND ECOMOKLEX HABITABLE SPACE.
then limit is span and strength of material.
The roman islamic/turkish


By Nialsol - Own work, CC BY 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7810928

the fractal principle for cut limestone

0. 3 x 3 x 3 solid cube = 27 cubic units
27/27 = 1
1. cut out center third on each side, project through solid. then total mass = 27 - 7

= 20 or 20/27 of original cube
(lose one cube each side,
and lose one in center)
20/27 = .740740....
2. iterate the process-- do step 2 to each sub cube
now total mass = 20/27 x
20/27 = 400/729
400/729 =
0.548696844993141413

thus in 2 steps solid mass goes

LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS-ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

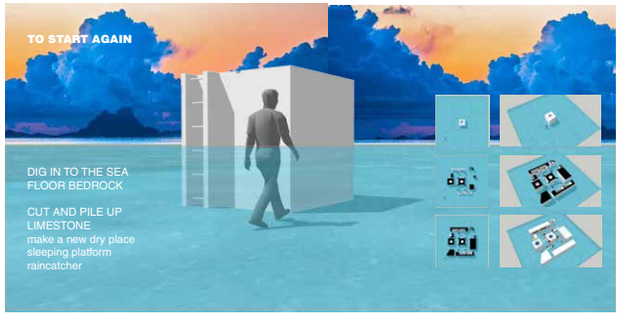
LASER CUTTING AND CARVING
ALSO LASER FUSION WELDING (OF ROCK!)
INSTEAD OF MORTAR FOR LIMESTONE BLOCKS???

THE CONCEIT (YES "CONCEIT," NOT "CONCEPT")
IS THAT A PERFECT 3D STONE CUTTING TOOL IS
COMMONLY AVAILABLE, AND IS THE SOLE REPOSITORY OF TODAY'S
HIGH TECHNOLOGY, THE ONE TOOL THAT SURVIVES
THE HYDROCAUST-- THE WET HOLOCAUST--
THE "WET BURN"THE NEW FLOOD???

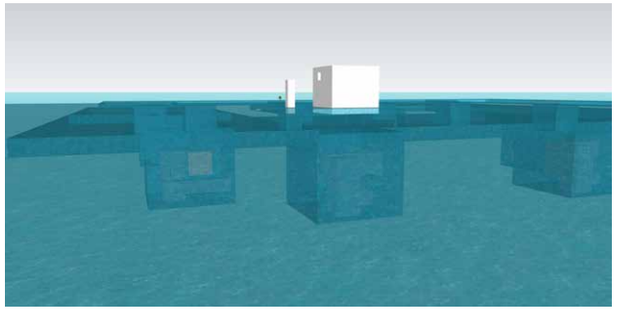
THE STONE IS ALSO "PURE", WITHOUT GRAIN, A PERFECT
AND FLAWLESS BUILDING MEDIUM, WITHIN ITS LIMITS.
NOT IMPOSSIBLY LONG SPANS -- BUT POSSIBLY
NEAR-PERFECT JOINTS, AS WITH THE INCA--

3. THE MEANS

HOW TO GET THE STONE
AND SHAPE IT?? NO TOOLS!

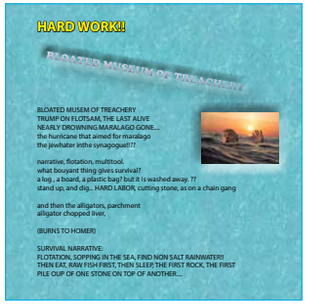


LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE



LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

HARD WORK!!



BLOATED MUSEM OF TREACHERY
TRUMP ON FLOTSAM, THE LAST ALIVE
NEARLY DROWNING MARALAGO GONE...
the hurricane that aimed for maralago
the jewhater inthe synagogue!!??

narative, flotation, multitool.
what bouyant thing gives survival?
a log , a board, a plastic bag? but it is washed away. ??
stand up, and dig... HARD LABOR, cutting stone, as on a chain gang

and then the alligators, parchment
alligator chopped liver.

(BURNS TO HOMER)

SURVIVAL NARRATIVE:
FLOTATION, SOPPING IN THE SEA, FIND NON SALT RAINWATER!!
THEN EAT, RAW FISH FIRST, THEN SLEEP, THE FIRST ROCK, THE FIRST
PILE OUP OF ONE STONE ON TOP OF ANOTHER....

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f775Kdyn-1Y

SOUNDS OF THE OCEAN-- 11 HOURS ON YOU TUBE

CENTRAL RAIN CATCHER, THEN FLOOR
EXPANDS OUT, MORE RAIN... NO GLASS
OR PLASTIC, CAN'T DISTILL/EVAPORATE
CONDENSE EXCEPT THAT SUN WILL DO IT
FOR YOU. IF YOIY CAN CATCH THE RAIN--
NEED VESSELS!!!

3. THE MEANS

- STONE
- WATER – FRESH, SWEET!
- AIR
- LIGHT

TECHNE:

MATERIAL
HAND
INTENTION

STONE: CUTTING, SIZING, STACKING, BUILDING

WATER: DRINK (AND WASH?, SHOWER) CATCH, PIPE, STORE, PRESSURE, HEAT

AIR: VENTILATION, COOLING, SANITATION

LIGHT: SHADE, SHADOW! SHELTER FROM SUN, GROW PLANTS, NER TAMID

FIRST MOVES:
survival and beyond

PHASES: 1. dry above water. sleep, dry out.
2. collect rainwater to drink
3. expand rain collector:narative, flotation, multitool
what bouyant thing gives survival?
a log , a board, a plastic bag? but it is washed away. ??
stand up, and dig... HARD LABOR, cutting stone, as on a chain gang

and then the alligators, parchment
alligator chopped liver.

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CONDENSE EXCEPT THAT SUN WILL DO IT
FOR YOU. IF YOIY CAN CATCH THE RAIN--
NEED VESSELS!!!

this all needs to worked out...
WETBACK and ramps first pyramid , or...?

SO
AFTER THE STORM, AFTER THE FLOOD. TO START ANEW / AGAIN

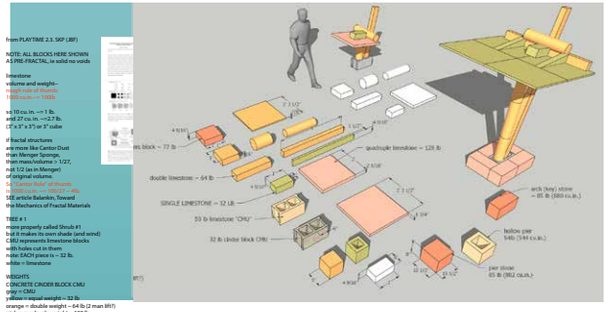
Hello, y'all.
Florida is a southern state.
It's mean average median elevation is: —.—. And those values for South Miami are.... poor Hispanic suffer most, but we all will PAY. With hard labor, loss, misery, deprivation, but survival for the few... of the 1%, only 1% survive. the next, only 1% survive loss, but many more of them— 100 times as many.

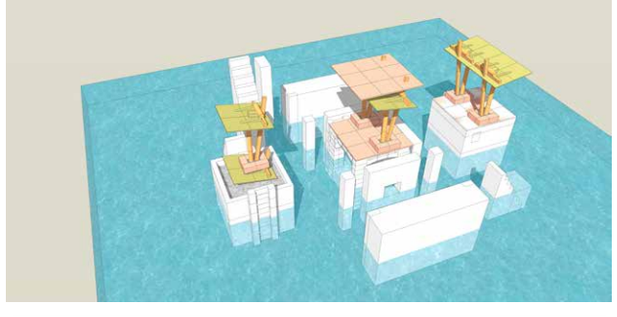
So... a sober scenario of subsequent subsistence. And riant labor. We all will PAY.

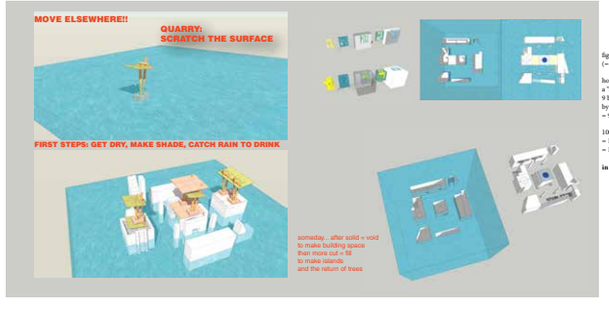
The situation: water water everywhere, Not, salty, shallow open sea. Below, at 4 feet, the old land surface. Shallow soil layer, now mud and muck. Below that, limestone base. Offers slow moving and brackish, occasional high waves and storms. Sea breezes hot and slow. The rare cool vortex and cyclone causes cooler air's high pressure to displace this hot still air.

A need: to promote air motion, rising air cells filling with cooler air—a chimney effect. The opposite of the greenhouse effect. Another need: long term, how much longer term, would have been so easy back then, but now too late— reduce the CO2 and ozone the oxygen. Where are the plants and trees? Drowned, salt poisoned roots. Where is Jonny Mangrove Seed? (Mangrove postomes??)

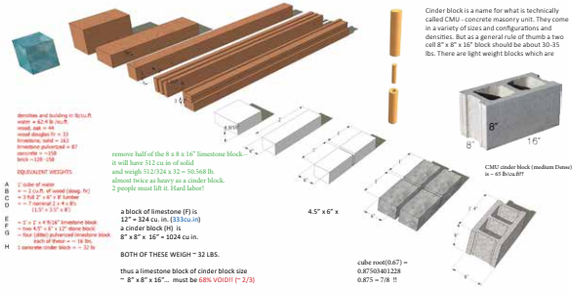
here's a method...
Create new reefs, digging the limestone, pool under water. (hard labor!!) Will laser cutting tools help. Plenty of power and electricity from solar and even slow but steady sea breezes.)
Use the dug rock for island platforms and buildings— homes—group home = synagogue PAY.
On some add mangroves.
When land / sand forms, plant those saved coconuts. Palms, shade, friends, food.
Meantime, fish from new family pool and reef.
Deep pool reef water gets some shade, is cooler, makes currents.
Air above follows pool linking channels to Syn PAY, cools its insides, then up thru open "chimney", creating vortex. Spiral counterclockwise channels start eyebrow air cells, kickstart return to temperate land (thus changing) weather. This is good, circulation b gets trade (winds) and breaks planetary tropical lock.







remove half of the 8 x 8 x 16" limestone block--
it will have 512 cu in of solid
and weigh 512/324 x 32 = 50.568 lb.
almost twice as heavy as a cinder block.
2 people must lift it. Hard labor!



Cinder block is a name for what is technically called CMU - concrete masonry unit. They come in a variety of sizes and configurations and densities. But as a general rule of thumb a two cell 8" x 8" x 16" block should be about 30-35 lbs. There are light weight blocks which are

CMU cinder block (medium Dense) is ~ 65 lb/cu.ft!!

remove half of the 8 x 8 x 16" limestone block--
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and weigh 512/324 x 32 = 50.568 lb.
almost twice as heavy as a cinder block.
2 people must lift it. Hard labor!

a block of limestone (F) is
12" = 324 cu. in. (333cu.in)
a cinder block (H) is
8" x 8" x 16" = 1024 cu in.

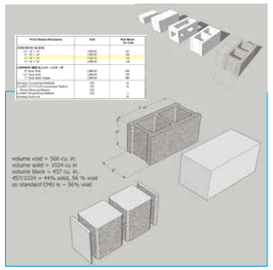
BOTH OF THESE WEIGH ~ 32 LBS.

thus a limestone block of cinder block size
~ 8" x 8" x 16"... must be 68% VOID!! (~ 2/3)

figure 160 man hours per 1000 SF laying
(= two 40 hour weeks for 2 people)

hollow-ish limestone 8" x 8" x 16" units
a "solid" 6' cube = 72/8 x 72/8 x 72/4.5
9 blocks (8") high by 9 blocks (8") wide
by 4.5 blocks (16") long.
= 9 x 9 x 4.5 = 364.5 blocks.

1000 SF of 8" wide wall = 10' x 100' x 8" wide
= 120/8 x 1200/16 x 8/8
= 15 x 150 x 1 = 2,250 blocks,
or **about six 6' cubes**
in 2 weeks for 2 people



Dense aggregate blocks have a density in the range
1800 – 2100 kg/m3 (= 112 to 131lb/ft3) , while light-weight aggregate blocks (otherwise known as Medium Dense) have with a density in the range 650 – 1500 kg/ m3 (= 40 to 94 lb/ft3). Concrete blocks have a density in the range 400 – 900 kg/m3 (= 25 to 56 lb/ft3).
1000 kg/m3 = 62.4 lb/ft3. USE THIS. (same as water!)

8 x 8 x 16" CMU = 2/3 x 2/3 x 4/3 cubic feet
so 1 CMU = .59 cu ft. But if it weighs only 30 -35 lbs, then lightweight (medium Dense) block
at 60 lb is 50% void. (31.2/62.4 = 50%)

remove half of the
8 x 8 x 16" limestone block--
it will have 512 cu in of solid
and weigh 512/324 x 32
= 50.568 lb.
almost twice as heavy
as a cinder block.
2 people must lift it.

Hard labor!

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or **about six 6' cubes**
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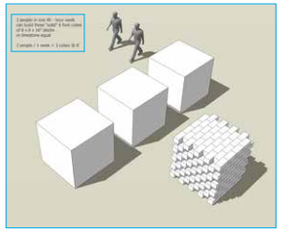
a day's work:
(assume that piling stones = cutting stones)



3. SPAN:
KEYSTONE AND ABEILLE

THE PROBLEM OF THE SPAN

when there is no wood -- when there is only stone-- there is no element of real tensile strength. No cantilevers, no large beam spans. Only STONE.
Limestone is "mined" from the now flooded-old subsoil of the ancient Florida peninsula sea-creature deposits over millions of years-- proto and archaic coral reefs creating the entire peninsaula.

The only way to span with stone is using gravity and friction--
compression and geometry make a keystone whose wheight and wedge shape displace the spanning stones beside it. Here without tools or machines, human lifting strength limits the size of the stone-- say to the wieght roughly of a cinder block-- and thus a span of about 16's for the key sstone and one stone on each side. With 3 people-- 2 to hold the side stones, one to drop the keystone in place-- a span might be accomplished through brute strength. (tough on a minimally diverse diet.) All 3 people might have to stand on stones to make a span above human height.

Important to keep in mind-- probably these stones cannot be hollowed like CMUs... wouldn't the load soon (or later?) crush the gaps between the webs. No open web joists here!! This is gothic, and Renisance architecture at best. Viollet Le Duc is instructive. But the vast Riman arches require formwork-- light and strong-- made of WOOD. AND THERE IS NO WOOD, YET!!!

**no wood, even for scaffolds--
hard to place voussoirs nd key-**

HOWEVER

so far (as of 6/4/2014-- and PAYH scratch 2.16 .skp ,
those simple arches themselves will generate horizontal thrust, which requires counter-arches to keep them in equilibrium -- on ech side of the supporting pier... this has many problems... takes up room, compromises headroom and seems delicately unstable, yet heavy and ponderous.

AND IS FUCKING UGLY.

Piers are too close together, arches in every direction are unrelenting and kill any spacial continuity.

WE NEED TENSILE MEMBERS!! REBARS AT THE VERY LEEAST.

CAN WE USE WOLF HILBERTZ" wonderful ideas of photopolymerization--
or simply generate electicity through wind power to precipitate out minerals in sea water to solidify catenary cables into limestone. But alas, the catenaries must be metal themselves. Where to find cable, or chains...or...? to make link ends of cathode and anode to generate a current and charge to collect the "calcification" as in a leaky auto battery ??

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360544213005010

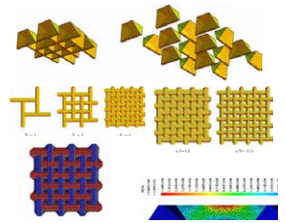


Fig. 2. Von Mises stresses [Pa] in the vertical cross section of a typical Abeille's flat vault ashlar resting on ideal smooth contacts on two fixed similar stones and bearing a vertical load of 50 kN equally distributed on top of it. The discharge arch and the tensile zone below are clearly observable; the highest stresses appear next to the upper surface, where the local effect of the applied load and the arch's thrust cumulate.

http://auzanastas.com/the-flat-stone-vaut-is-completed/

The St Mary of the Resurrection Abbey is one of Jerusalem's most valuable witness of crusaders' architecture. The site is one of the five French domains in Jerusalem including the Tombs of the Kings, the Pater Noster, Sainte Anne, and the French General consulate.

The church was built in the 12th century by the Crusaders. Its architecture offers a complete example of what was the architecture of the Crusaders in Palestine; a combination of different architectural elements that they brought from abroad and local elements that they found in situ.

The newly built flat stone vault is an extension of the monastery's shop. Architecturally, it consists of a juxtaposed volume addition. However, the strategy of integration in the site does not rely on the formal aspect of the architectural element but rather on the construction techniques the new shop is thought as a stone structure. Just like most of the architecture of the monastery – including the churchi crypt – the soundness of the structure relies on a delicate work of stereotomy.

In architecture a corbel is in medieval architecture a structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry a superincumbent weight,[1] a type of bracket.[2] A corbel is a solid piece of material in the wall, whereas a console is a piece applied to the structure. A piece of timber projecting in the same way was called a "tassel" or a "bragget" in England.[1]

The technique of corbelling, where rows of corbels deeply keyed inside a wall support a projecting wall or parapet, has been used since Neolithic (New Stone Age) times. It is common in medieval architecture and in the Scottish baronial style as well as in the vocabulary of classical architecture, such as the modillions of a Corinthian cornice, Hindu temple architecture and in ancient Chinese architecture. The corbel arch and corbel vault use the technique systematically to make openings in walls and to form ceilings. These are found in the early architecture of mostly cultures, from Eurasia to Pre-Columbian architecture.[note 1]

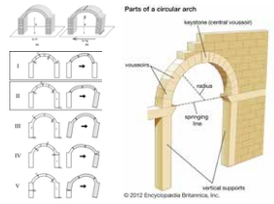
A console is more specifically an "S"-shaped scroll bracket in the classical tradition, with the upper or inner part larger than the lower (as in the first illustration) or outer. Keystones are also often in the form of consoles.[3] Whereas "corbel" is rarely used outside architecture, "console" is widely used for furniture, as in console table, and other decorative arts where the motif appears.

The word "corbel" comes from Old French and derives from the Latin corbellus, a diminutive of corvus ("raven"), which refers to the beak-like appearance.[1][note 2] Similarly, the French refer to a bracket-corbel, usually a load-bearing internal feature, as a corbeau ("crow").

from Wikipedia -- corbel

VIOLLET LE

since there is no wood for formwork for PAYH, every arch or vualt must be constructed by at least 3 people simultaneously-- one on either side to hold the side pieces of the vault against the springline corbels, and another to drop the keystone in place to lock the span. All may have to stand on other stones to do this.



ABEILLIAN TESSELATED FLAT VAULTS!!!

17th century??

Abstract
We deal with a new kind of stone spherical vaults, bonded adapting Joseph Abeille's 1699 patent for flat vaults. After the presentation of a parametric design procedure, we put forward a numerical model and propose a method to seek the optimal parameters. We conclude giving tools to process the information and produce fabrication outputs.

Most of the issues related to the stereotomy of the quoted system are solved; the automatic design of such vaults is made accessible starting from the choice of a topology and a few geometric parameters. A finite element model of the structure is put forward, sufficiently rich to nourish with numerical results the task of optimality. A graphic representation of such results is proposed to characterise synthetically each structure's performances and compare tentatives to select the optimum.

Examples are given of optimal choices of the design parameters.

Keywords
Stereotomy/Stone Vault/Optimization/Parametrization
1. Introduction
In 1699 a bond for the construction of flat vaults was invented by Joseph Abeille (Gallon, 1735), an improved variant was proposed later by Sébastien Truchet. Both were presented and studied by Frézier (1737 reprint in 1980). These findings answered to the search for a stony building system that, made of shorter elements than the span, could cover a space with a flat ceiling. The thrust of any kind of standard vault, if flat, clearly blocked whatever straightforward applications of known stereotomic systems. Hence the importance, at their times, of Abeille's and Truchet's proposals.

The geometry of Abeille's flat vault is based on a square-tiling obtained through translation and rotation of a single ashlar type, a polyhedron having two orthogonal cross sections (both vertical and passing through the centroid) in the shape of isosceles trapezia with the longer bases at opposite sides (see Fig. 1). Contrary to what happens in other stereotomic systems, this structure is conceived as the assembly of identical stone pieces leaving an inherent decorative pattern on the underside.

Download full-size image
Fig. 1. Perspective views of a portion of an Abeille's flat vault: (a) mounted, (b) exploded. This vault is characterised by a smooth extrados and a curved intrados, nevertheless the bond is stable also if mounted upside down.

of the vault and have ruled contact surfaces between stones.

Probably inspired by the proposals of timber frames that appeared previously in Villard De Honnecourt, Leonardo da Vinci, and Sebastiano Serlio, and in the contemporary work of John Wallis (these timber frames are called Serlio's floors in Italy, 1617, Sessmann, 1907), the flat vaults are structures that partake of the nature of rowarades (or reciprocal frames Baverel, 2000, Baverel et al., 2000, Baverel and Nooshin, 2007) and of traditional vaults.

In fact, as already noticed by Frézier (1737 reprint in 1980), each ashlar, like a wooden beam in a Serlio's floor, supports two neighboring ashlars and is supported by two others. The support is not simple though as it happens for wooden timbers, because the inclination of the joints induces a side thrust. Thus, these vaults can discharge loads in compression as usually, but, thanks to the particular interweaving of stones—mimicking that of timbers in Serlio's, a bending resistance larger than standard can be obtained for unit thrust. As a consequence, a sufficient strength of the construction to withstand its self-weight and the usual vertical loads was expected, together with an enhancement of the vault's intrados appearance.

The static performance of the system has recently been observed in experiments (Fleury, 2009).

If Abeille's and derived bonds were used to build only a few flat vaults in XVIII and XIX century's Spain (Rabasa-Díaz, 1998, Nichlás, 2003, Uva, 2003), these systems have lately received a renewed attention for the design of curved surfaces (Dilin et al., 2008, Fallacara, 2006, Fallacara, 2009, Sakarovitch, 2006). Interesting geometric and structural issues emerge then from the need of adapting the bond on the surface. A routine to define the shape and arrangement of stones given the morphology of the vault has been proposed by the authors of this paper (Block and Mondardini, 2010, Block and Mondardini, 2011), some unpublished variants are presented here. In addition, this paper focuses on the idea that a structural optimum can be sought changing the parameters of the bonding and presents a method to derive it.

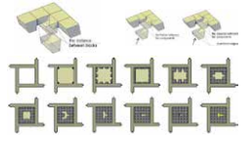
In a curved Abeille's bonding two features can be expected to merge: the catenary effect inherent with vaulted forms and the stacking timber effect proper to rectangles. Hence the guess that an optimum exists between a system where the former character dominates over the latter one and a system where the opposite condition takes place. Noticeable can in fact be seen as structures statically antithetical to arches, that can be named 'lowery' as based on the principle of the lever instead than that of the inverted chain (Heyman, 2011).

Notice that Abeille's flat vault stability relies on thrust as it happens in standard vaulted systems, but—contrary to what occurs in these systems—here each stone withstand loads as a compressed deep beam. The inclination of the stone's faces makes in fact contact forces act out of the plane of the vault, with a resultant orthogonal to that plane larger, per unit of thrust, than standard. Actions in the stone are those typical of bending of deep beams, with a discharge arch interesting most of the stone's volume and a quasi-uniform traction along the fiber opposite to the arch.

To support this description, in Fig. 2 we show the von Mises stress map in the vertical cross section of a single Abeille's flat vault ashlar with ideal contacts and load. The computation was performed using the model and assumptions that will be presented later in this paper to study the whole vault. The dimensions of the ashlar are given in the following table.

New Concepts for Application of Topological Interlocking in Architecture
Maciej Fiekarski
Lodz University of Technology
(mgaarkan@p.lodz.pl

The paper concerns the issue of constructing flat vaults from elements topologically interlocking inspired by the Abeille blocks. One of the new ideas that are presented is constructing the vaults in an order opposite to the one considered until now. The problem of static response on the thrust force, significant for flat vaults, is usually solved by the use of the perimeter frame, added only after arranging all the elements of the vault. The author proposes to begin the work with the creation of the frame, and then to complete the vault with the components divided into parts, which are inserted at the end and play the same role as a keystone in a stone arch. The other new concept is shaping vaults based on equilateral triangles and regular hexagons, from hexagonal, rombodal and trigaular elements shaped and arranged in a manner similar to the one used for shaping square vaults. The last innovative concept presented in a paper concerns shaping the perimeter frame from the components providing stiffnes of the frame only due to topological interlocking. All presented ideas have been analised purely at a geometric level



ORDER OF ASSEMBLY AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Eisenman
Palladio Virtuelle
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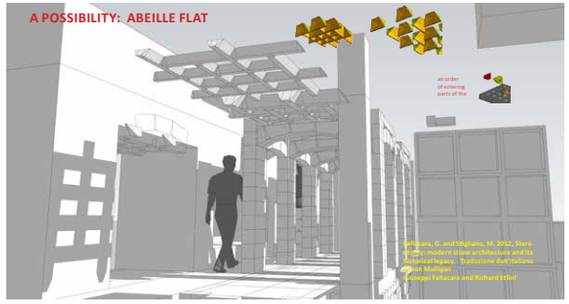
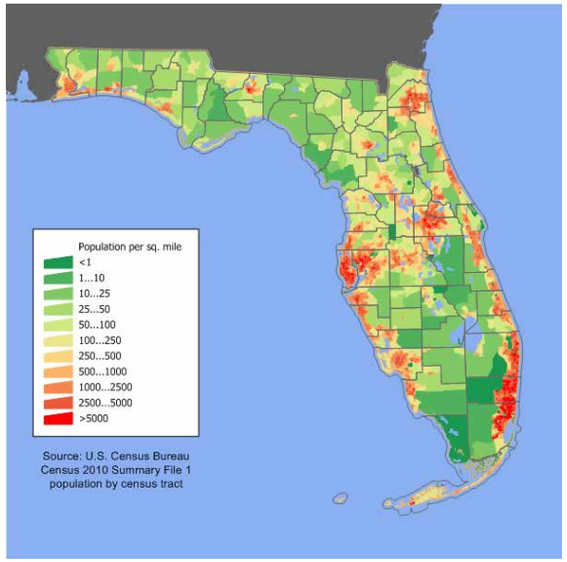
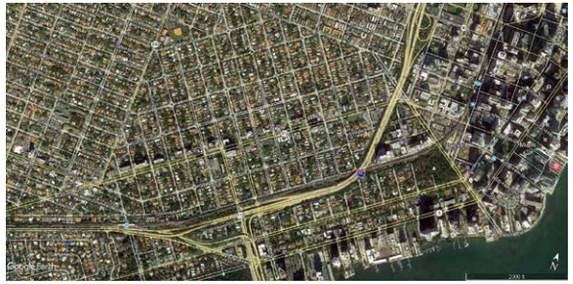
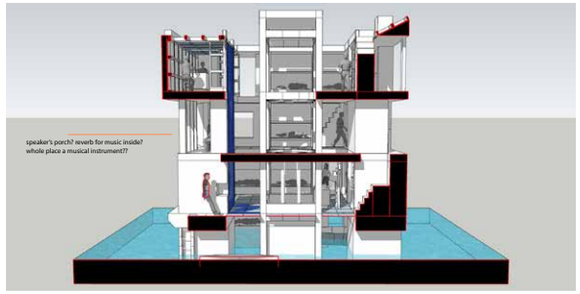
A POSSIBILITY: ABEILLE FLAT



Williams, C. and Kingsbury, M. 2012. Stone Vaults: modern stone architecture and its precedentsHegaz, Traditional Nubian Stone Vaults Michigan
Joseph Fallacara and Richard Ellis'

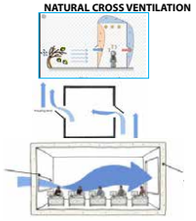






AIR

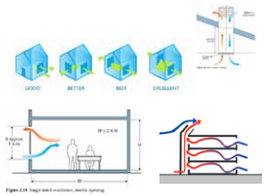
NATURAL CROSS VENTILATION



Pairing a large outlet with a small inlet increases incoming wind speed.

PREVAILING WINDS SOUTH FLORIDA

Wind. Over the winter prevailing winds are out of the north across the panhandle south to near Orlando, but are variable in the rest of the state. The summer season sees generally east and southeast winds across the peninsula.



PREVAILING WINDS SOUTH

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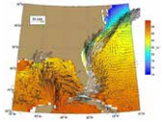
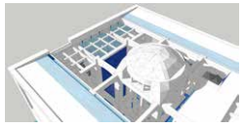
PROGRAM: SANITATION

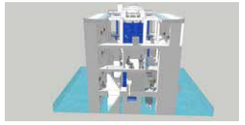
where to put the outhouse?? CAN IT BE THE LONG ARM OF THE FINAL PAYH??? IE TO THE EAST?? well, if the winds come out of the east, toward the west, then the outhouse can't be to the east, ie the long extension of the final PAYH.
but what can be? and then does outhouse come from NorthWest?

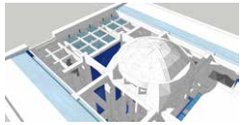
NEXT florida currents for location of outhouse??

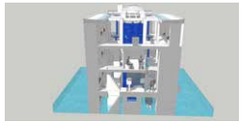
currents come from SW around
Florida peninsula towards NE.
if no peninsula (flooded, underwater) then currents come even more directly from S and W? so in general currents flow SW to NE. Less rapidly, more stagnant if no dry land??

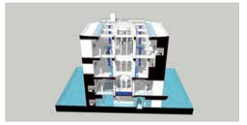


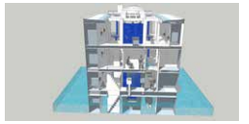


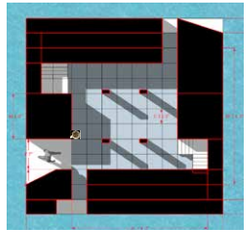








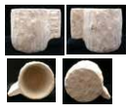




LATE SECOND TEMPLE 1ST CENTURY C.E. RARE JERUSALEM LIMESTONE CUP, MANUFACTURED FOR PRIESTS AND THE RITUALLY PURE SUCH AS

A **limestone** cup of rare fresh rainwater
welcomes the visitor at the entry...
the closest there is to wine post Flood 2.
A new sacrament -- ***Borei p'ri hagafen!***

Late Second Temple 1st Century C.E. RARE Jerusalem Limestone Cup, manufactured for priests and the ritually pure such as the Boethusians
Ancient Colors - Late Second Temple 1st Century C.E. RARE Jerusalem Limestone Cup, manufactured for priests and the ritually



RAINWATER:
HOW MUCH RAIN??

at least this, when land still prevails,
when there is nothing but sea, solar evaporation and shadow condensation must happen all the time..?

average rainfall NOW in Florida is about 60 inches / year ?

a cubic foot = 1728 cubic inches,
a volume 1" deep x 12" x 12" = 1/12 of cubic foot,
so 1" deep x 41.6' x 41.6' = 1 cubic foot! 51728 = 41.6, or 41.6² = 1728

so 4' x 4' = 16 ft² is more than enough for 1 cubic foot of water in a 1" rainfall.

24' x 24 ' Rainfloor = 576 ft²
576 ft²/16 = 36 cu ft of water = 36 x 7.5 = 270 gallons

A low-flow showerhead uses about two gallons a minute, or 20 gallons for a 10-minute shower.
A standard showerhead uses 2.5 gallons a minute, or 25 gallons for 10 minutes. Feb 13, 2014

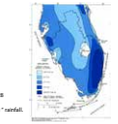
drinking water need: average adult in temperate (!) climate--
about 3.7 liters or about 1 gallon per day

a cubic foot of water is .7.48 gallons, say 7.5 gallons

so 10 people need: about 1.3 cu. ft of water per day.
a 6 foot cube = 6 x 6 x 6 = 216 cu. ft.
a 6 foot cube of water = 216/1.3 = 166 days of drinking water for 10 people !!

if we cut shower time to 5 minutes of low-flow = 10 gallons per shower.
for 10 people getting 5 minute shower only = 100 gallons of water.
once a week each person? = 100 gallons per week for showers.

washing? cooking???

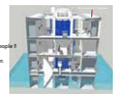


2' x 2' x 2' = 8 cu. ft.
= 8 x 7.5 gal/cu. ft.
= 60 gallons
of water

= 6 days drinking water for 10 people

OR

= 6 *short* showers @ 10 gallons each



Generally, minimum slope for water to run off is 1% (1/8" per 1'). However, minimum slope for a flat roof by building code here is 3%. (1/4" per 1'). You have more options with a 3% slope roof, however you will likely need some sort of membrane roofing since it is very low slope.
Feb 17, 2013

What is the minimum roof slope to accommodate rainwater drainage ...

4'x 4' = 16 ft² is more than enough
for 1 cubic foot of water in a 1 " rainfall.

RAINFLOOR GATHERS 1" OF RAINFALL

24' x 24 ' Rainfloor = 576 ft²
576 ft²/16 = 36 cu ft of water = 36 x 7.5 = 270 gallons
270/1.3 = 207 days of drinking water for 10 people

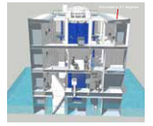
ADD ROOF -- TOTAL WATER GATHERING AREA = say 32' x 32'

32' x 32' = 1024 ft²
1024 ft²/16 = 64 cu. ft. of water = 480 gallons
480 / 1.3 = 369 days of drinking water for 10 people -- SAY 1 YEAR

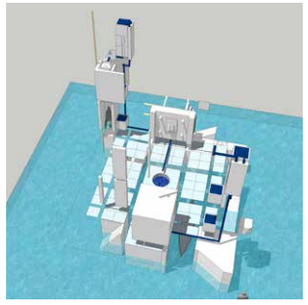
IF FLORIDA HAS average 60 inches of rain per year,
SYNAGOGUE PAYH footprint
can gather a years worth of drinking water in about 2 months!!
(369/60 = 6.15 times needed total is gathered.
So 1/6 x 369 days = 61.5 days ~ 2 months

THE FIRST MIDDLE CUBE AND SECOND SOUTH CUBE
EACH HAS A MINIMUM AREA OF 48 FT² = 3 X 16 FT²
SO EACH OF THESE CUBE TOPS
CAN COLLECT 3 CU.FT. OF WATER IN A 1" RAINFALL
ALMOST ENOUGH FOR 10 PEOPLE FOR 3 DAYS
(3 x 1' x 16 ft²) / 1.3 = 39.9 cu ft.
(10 people x 1.3 cu. ft. = 13 cu. ft.)
13 x 3 = 39 cu. ft. = 3 DAYS!! or is it 30 days??? either way is ok.. but sketch this. get it right!

4. WATER

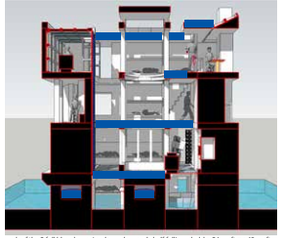


rain = weeping (ceremony)
sharvuot-- for lost beautiful world
this synagogue is a purgatory to hell
(moth circle IS FROZEN)
for the Evil ONe the Evil Orange ONE!!



RAIN drinking water storage

drinking water need: average adult in temperate (!) climate--
about 3.7 liters or about 1 gallon per day
a cubic foot of water is .7.48 gallons, say 7.5 gallons
so 10 people need: about 1.3 cu. ft of water per day.



each of the 2 full blue drums (as shown here only half full) can hold ~ 24 cu. ft = ~48 cu. ft.
48 /1.3 ~ 36 days of drinking water for 10 people. Say 1 month + DOUBLE THIS! = 96 CU.FT.

RAINFLOOR

4' x 4' = 16 ft² is more than enough for 1 cubic foot of water in a 1" rainfall.

RAINFLOOR GATHERS 1" OF RAINFALL

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SYNAGOGUE PAYH footprint
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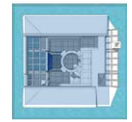
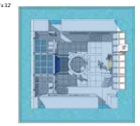
(369/60 = 6.15 times needed total is gathered.
So 1/6 x 369 days = 61.5 days ~ 2 months

COMPARE 64 cu. ft. with 2 X 48 cu. ft. = 96 CU FT.
a 1" rainfall over PAYH = 64/96 2/3 capacity
SO

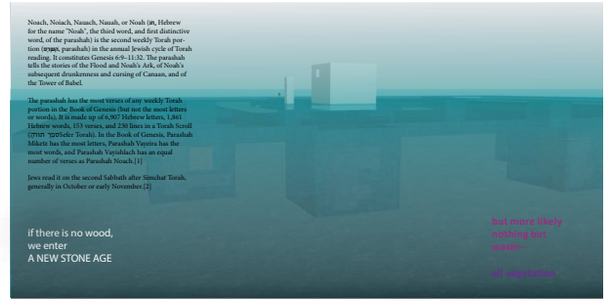




Noach, Noiach, Noauh, Naoah, or Noah (**nh**, Hebrew for the name "Noah", the third word, and first distinctive word, of the parashah) is the second weekly Torah portion (**פרשה**, parashah) in the annual Jewish cycle of Torah reading. It constitutes Genesis 6:9–11:32. The parashah tells the stories of the Flood and Noah's Ark, of Noah's subsequent drunkenness and cursing of Canaan, and of the Tower of Babel.

The parashah has the most verses of any weekly Torah portion in the Book of Genesis (but not the most letters or words). It is made up of 6,907 Hebrew letters, 1,861 Hebrew words, 153 verses, and 230 lines in a Torah Scroll (**ספר תורה**, Sefer Torah). In the Book of Genesis, Parashah Miketz has the most letters, Parashah Vayetsa has the most words, and Parashah Vayishlach has an equal number of verses as Parashah Noach.[1]

Jews read it on the second Sabbath after Simchat Torah, generally in October or early November.[2]



NOT VERY PLASTIC AFTER ALL!!

4. THE NEED -- COMMUNITY!! (PROGRAM - HOUSE IN A MOUTH)
TO SURVIVE, TO BUILD, (2 TO LIFT A BLOCK / STONE)
TO THRIVE?
FAMILY + REFUGEES = MINYAN + = BUILDERS +

4. THE NEED

A GATHERING OF SURVI-

PROGRAM STILL

shower. kitchen (food prep)
storage: food plus?
fish pen (in sea)

tables seats group eating??
3rd fl N so far away?

music, speakers podium
(S porch FL 2?,
minyan/bimah
audience on floors above?)
"oil lamp" ???
sun porch (FL 3)
dry racks (dried fish)
and dry clothes?
smokehouse (lox, someday....!)

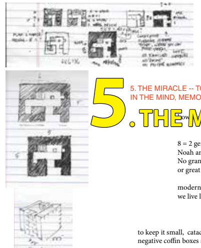
shade porch (FL 3)
sukkah overhead grid--
damp soil? hydroponic,
seed landing area
way to limit evaporation
as plants (from seeds) grow?
place of maximum sun,
plus fresh (rooftop gathered) rainwater.

and so to begin...
(after some clean-up and order.
still papers, files, shelves, boxes, digital
stuff... *everything* still to do.

first goal: make this one plastic.
sculptural, dynamic interrelationships.
resonating,. resonance.

hmmm... for me it starts with words,
not drawing....

Above photo: Butantã Residence designed by Paulo Mendes da Rocha located in São Paulo, Brazil and completed in 1964.



ark faces NORTH (lost) ice worship

5. THE MIRACLE -- TORAH, WRAPPED, SAFE?
IN THE MIND, MEMORY. TORAH = STUDY???

5. THE MIRACLE

8 = 2 generations and wives.
Noah and his 3 sons.
No grandchildren
or great grandparents.

modern Ark needs more,
we live longer.

to keep it small, catacombs sleeping "lofts"
negative coffin boxes a la Outland or Tokyo

IT'S A CAVE!! survival. tight fit. spelunking!!!
cavemen again.

The minimum requirement for a synagogue is
that it is a synagogue-- a place for gathering together (for worship and study and...)
it is a minimum unit of community for a particular group of people.

the Minyan determines what this minimum is --
10 adults to pray together, conduct service -- alos study?? also ??

They (the minimu 10) do not have to live in the synagogue
but if they do, they are already in the place of prayer. does this make it more sacred or less?

So the minimum self-sustaining unit of dwelling as prayer and vice versa
is 2 families-- calculated as 2 children (below 13?) 2 parents 2 seniors 2 elders
4 generations steady state replacement of births to deaths in a non-violent world.
providing 6 assured adults for prayer at minyan.
double this is 2 families, or 12 adults, equals minimum 10 + 2 reserves. and 1 for each tribe!
how many people on Noah's Ark?
so the minimum synagogue house is accomodation for 12 -- to live eat sleep pray ....???
3.12.2019 *Prince avenue mom and dad of blessed memory*
+ 4 children: 12 + 4 = 16 altogether, twice Noah. 3/24/2019. (twice 3.24 = "twice" 3.12)

eating feeding growing raising preparing cooking reaping...
House in a Mouth Mouth in a ?? (house? field? sea-as-field soon?)

not so much thriving as surviving, enduring, cooling, filtering, sequestering, until the earth cools down again, enough... for ALL THE LAND to be habitable-- for the seas to recede somewahat, for ice to come back, a little, for coral to regrow reef, as in this pool/quarry/reef in front of synagogue

filter plastic, use as aggregate, reduce in sea. each little synagogue wigwam in whole region
if 4,000,000 people in miami. if flooded area = ~ 200 x 200 miles,
then 4000000/40000 =100 people /sq mile.
10 x 10 home/synagogues ~500 x 500 ft /unit ~ 1 acre + ?????

http://cool.conservation-us.org/byform/mailing-lists/cdl/2010/0065.html

Storage environment for parchment
Contemporary messages sorted: [by date] [by subject] [by author] [by messages with attachments]
From: Chris Woods <conservation<-at->
Date: Thursday, January 14, 2010
Robert J. Milevski <milevski [at] princeton__edu> writes

>What are the recommended temperature and relative humidity (or
>published standards) for storing bound and unbound vellum and
>parchment library material? Trolling the Internet and available
>books I come up with only two references. ...

Two published Standards that cover the environment for storing parchment are: BS 5454:2000 Recommendations for the storage and exhibition of archival documents, and ISO 11799:2003 Document storage requirements for archive and library materials. The British Standard 5454 section 7 covers environments for paper and parchment, section 7-3-3 covering RH states "Relative humidity should be at a fixed point between 45% and 60% with a tolerance of 5% on either side [of the fixed point]..."

The ISO Standard 11799 Annex B, Table B.1 gives figures for the variety of materials found in archives and libraries and specifically recommends the following for parchment (separately from paper): minimum 50% maximum 60%, plus or minus 3%.

The problem of mixed media archives is not easily addressed by the ISO standard, since the RH recommendation for paper in regular use is 35% to 50%, which at the bottom is too low for parchment that may be taken out and used in a more humid search room for example, and its recommendation for little used paper is 30% to 45%. Dry, stiff parchment is known to suffer damage if manipulated in that state.

Both standards focus predominantly on the qualities of an archive storage building rather than on the nature of the materials stored, and both are being reviewed. If your collection is mixed and is likely to be used, it is advisable to maintain the environment in the 50% region and as stable as you can manage, especially on a diurnal basis, as parchment expands and shrinks very significantly in changing RH environments. New parchment can take on 10% of its weight in water every 30 minutes in a high humidity environment. Expansion and contraction varies depending on the condition of the parchment but, for example, I recently noted an expansion capacity in an 800 year old document of over 2% growth in size for every 10% increase in RH. To put that into context, a square document of, say, 500mm (20inches) along each side can grow 10mm (3/8 inch) in each dimension when the RH moves from 45% to 55% (and correspondingly shrinking in a drop in RH). Inks and illumination pigments such as gold leaf are at risk of flaking and loss with significant and regular expansion and contraction.

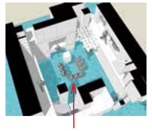
Parchment can last many centuries in dry conditions but only if not used. The greatest common threat to parchment is water or damp conditions and the mould growth that results, hence the shift away from 65% in earlier recommendations, where this level was considered still to risk mould growth in an archive with poor air circulation. More significantly perhaps, operating at a level in the region of 65% is likely to mean that for part of the time conditions will be above this, especially when air conditioning fails or passive control is inadequate in seasons of higher humidity.

If readers of this list will forgive my immodesty, you will find a comprehensive review of parchment conservation issues and an extensive bibliography in my chapter on the topic in Conservation of Leather and Related Materials, edited by Marion Kite and Roy Thomson, published by Butterworth-Heinemann and IIC, 2006, which you can get easily from Amazon or other online book sellers.

Understanding the nature and condition of parchment items in your collection will be an important step in planning storage, excellent work has been undertaken on the ageing characteristics of parchment and early warning signs of its decay in a European, EU-funded project IDAP - Improved Damage Assessment of Parchment <URL:http://www.idap-parchment.dk>, and its associated book Microanalysis of Parchment, edited by Rene Larson, also available to buy online.

Chris Woods
Director
Conservation Ltd and
National Conservation Service
+44 845 156 2103
Mobile: +44 7855 796985

ark faces NORTH (lost) ice worship



A MOUTH!! TEETH IN A MOUTH??!!

the problem of storing parchment, vellum, torah???
DAMP AND MOLD!!!
need 40% max humidity, good ventilation
(these 2 are antithetical in PAYH environment
hot florida lagoon...)

https://www.thesofercenter.com/how-to-maintain-a-sefer-torah.html

How to maintain a Sefer Torah

Maintaining regular use.

A Torah scroll should be read from regularly for the weekly reading or at least rolled to a different section on a regular basis to prevent the ink from fading and cracking.
Using a Torah scroll exclusively for the reading of Rosh Chodesh for example will not suffice, even though it is used monthly.
Here are a few suggested ideas.
- Use a different Torah scroll for each of the four weekly readings (Monday mornings, Thursday morning Shabbos morning and Shabbos afternoon).
-Set up a rolling schedule for those Torah scrolls not used for the weekly reading so that they are rolled from beginning to end each year.
-Some Shuls rotate Torah scrolls on a yearly basis. However, this is not the most recommended program especially if the Shul has a number of Torah scrolls in the rotation.
If the Halachic level of the Torah scrolls vary, consult a Rav if (and when) one should use the less Halachicaly preferred Torah scrolls in a rotation program.

Proper care of the Torah scroll

Sifrei Torah should ideally be housed in an Aron Kodesh or room in which a cool comfortable temperature is maintained and the humidity is regulated to approximately 40%.
Wood is an excellent insulator. There should also be openings for proper airflow. Many Shuls house their Sifrei Torah in a large safe due to insurance requirements or to prevent theft. In such a case, it is imperative that the recommended humidity level is maintained and that there is proper ventilation.
Care must be taken on Simchas Torah that the Sifrei Torah do not become moist from sweat. Plastic can be placed between the mantle and the klaf (parchment).
When reading the Torah the reader should not put the Yad (pointer) on the klaf itself. Instead, he should hold it slightly above the Sefer Torah to prevent it from scratching the letters. One who is called to the Torah should not touch his Talis or the Torah gartle (belt) to the actual writing but to the margin at the beginning of the line.
A gartle that closes with plastic clips of Velcro is preferred to metal clasps as they can dig in the parchment.

PAYH, the letter, seems to have the most variation from open to closed, empty to full of all Hebrew letters

right is font DAVID, left is Alefbet

already, 3 8 2019-- something subtraction, house in a mouth??!!

literal figure ground
beit House in Pei, mouth
forms tooth, liek truth wisdowm
in cavity of mouth
from cavity of skull (mind)....

p 256 + Ginsburgh, p. 61 Kushner

needs work

an echo chamber

Hebrew Letter Meanings Chart
by Sum1Good.deviantart.com
on @deviantART

house in a mouth
NORTH IS TO THE RIGHT

https://i-h1.pinimg.com/564x/a9/10/3d/a9103dcfeb1ad1b-1c6462b4e64888e0d.jpg

the virtue of darkness

pei, pey, peh, pay....
mouth. oral tradition.

mouth speaking follows eye AYIN seeing

music silence and sound words without labels
jazz "all creation singing its song

here the awareness of physical time and space
speech the power to enter the "here and now"
All creation singing its song

Ginsburgh p. 254

March 7 2019. 6 PM.

PEI
Communication: The Oral Torah

Ginsburgh p. 251

(speakers platform?? (south side porch9es) ??
discussion of the law oral traditon within --
the [center of] the labyrinth--- study table for reading and discussion?

jazz hall reverberation amidst silence>>>
PAUL HORN!! in the Taj Mahal ***INSIDE*** (the album)

May 29 2019. 6 PM.

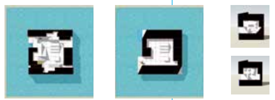
THE PROBLEM appears early this time
before April 1, 2019. no fooling!
(3/27/19-- 20 days after start)

issue: make the Sleep Wall work and fit
must hold 6 to 8 sleepers on each side of cube
must allow vertical circulation, without stacking stairs,
since it must be "carved" from limestone rock cube...
and as usual, it's not easy-- and/or I don't see it...yet

THE SNAG-- (before April 15, 2019)

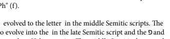
how to control entry, and solve stairs and sleep wall and make proper access AND isolation to the SANCTUARY... all at the same time, and all so the PAYH (and the BAYT!) still reads in plan and section!!! it's not easy, and it's not working. that's a good thing. the parameters are emerging and closing in....

(and THE PROBLEM is still unsolved)



Pey

Ancient Name:	Pey	
Pictograph:	Mouth	
Meanings:	Open, Bl	
Sound:	P (stop),	



History & Reconstruction
The Semitic word pey means a "mouth" and there are several ancient Semitic pictographs believed to be this letter, none of which resemble a mouth. The only exception is the South Arabian pictograph . This pictograph closely resembles a mouth and is similar to the later Semitic letters for the letter pey.

This pictograph has the meanings of "speak" and "blow" from the functions of the mouth. This letter also means "edge" as the lips are at the edge of the mouth.There are two sounds for this letter, the stop "P" and the spirant "Ph" (f).

The early Semitic evolved to the letter in the middle Semitic scripts. The letter continued to evolve into the in the late Semitic script and the פ and ף (final pey) in the modern Hebrew script. The middle Semitic became the Greek Π and the Latin P.

PI !!!!

Parashah
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Jump to navigationJump to search
This article is about section divisions throughout the Tanakh. For the weekly portion (Parashat HaShavua), see Weekly Torah portion.

A page from the Aleppo Codex, Deuteronomy 32:50-33:29. Parashah breaks visible on this page are as follows: {P} 33:1-6 (right column blank line 8th from top) {S} 33:7 (right column indentation line 23) {P} 33:8-11 (right column blank line 2nd from bottom) {S} 33:12 (middle column 1st indentation) {S} 33:13-17 (middle column 2nd indentation) {S} 33:18-19 (left column indentation at top) {S} 33:20-21 (left column space in middle of 6th line) {S} 33:22 (left column 13th line indentation) {S} 33:24-39 (left column 17th line indentation).
The term parashah (Hebrew: פָּרָשָׁה Pārāšā "portion", Tiberian /pɔrɔˈʃɔ/, Sephardi /paraˈʃa/, plural: parashot or parashiyot) formally means a section of a biblical book in the Masoretic Text of the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible).[1] In the Masoretic Text, parashah sections are designated by various types of spacing between them, as found in Torah scrolls, scrolls of the books of Nevi'im or Ketuvim (especially megillot), masoretic codices from the Middle Ages and printed editions of the masoretic text.

The division of the text into parashot for the biblical books is independent of chapter and verse numbers, which are not part of the masoretic tradition. Parashot are not numbered, but some have special names.

The division of parashot found in the modern-day Torah scrolls of all Jewish communities is based upon the systematic list provided by Maimonides in Mishneh Torah, Laws of Tefillin, Mezuzah and Torah Scrolls, chapter 8. Maimonides based his division of the parashot for the Torah on the Aleppo Codex.[2] The division of parashot for the books of Nevi'im and Ketuvim was never completely standardized in printed Hebrew bibles and handwritten scrolls, though important attempts were made to document it and create fixed rules.

Incorrect division of the text into parashot, either by indicating a parashah in the wrong place or by using the wrong spacing technique, halakhically invalidates a Torah scroll according to Maimonides.[3]

WHEN EATING IS A PROBLEM:

AFTER THE FLOOD.
WHERE IS THE FOOD?

WHERE IS SHEL-TER??!!!!

פ	Pey KeyWords
פֵּה	Pey: 17th Letter
פֶּה	Pey: Mouth
פָּעַר	Pa'ar: To Gape, To Open Wide
פָּתַח	Patach: To Open
פֶּתַח	Petach: Door, Entrance
פָּצָה	Patzah: To Open, To Part
פּוּחַ	Puach: To Puff, To Blow

literal figure ground
beit House in Pei, mouth
forms tooth, liek truth wisdowm
in cavity of mouth
from cavity of skull (mind)....

p 256 + Ginsburgh, p. 61 Kushner

already, 3 8 2019-- something subtraction, **house in a mouth**!!

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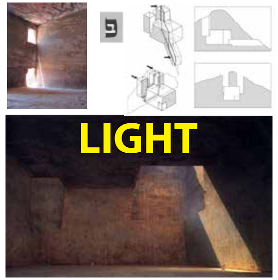
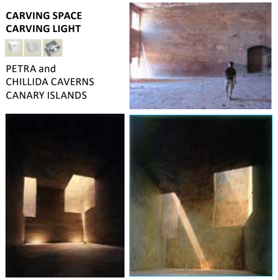


CARVING SPACE
CARVING LIGHT

PETRA and
CHILLIDA CAVERNS
CANARY ISLANDS



more or less resolved, by June 25, 2019....

1. issue: make the Sleep Wall work and fit
must hold 6 ~~to 8~~ sleepers on each side of cube
must allow vertical circulation, without stacking stairs,
done! Use corner stairs and only one flight up from FL 2 to FL 3 [DONE. check]

2. control entry, and solve stairs and sleep wall and make proper access AND isolation to the SANCTUARY... all at the same time, and all so the PAYH (and the BAYT!) still reads in plan ~~and section~~! [DONE. check]

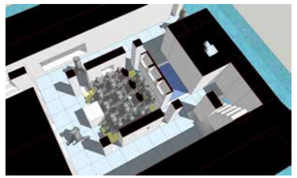
BUT NOW-- (6/26/19) THE NEXT MAJOR QUESTION:

1. What is the nature of the N and S sides? what needs to be dry and cool, what needs to be dry and warm. what needs to be not too dry and warm? (paper storage, books, torah scroll -- vellum/parchment? from where? just magically survived?) where is eating, cooking, torah storage, fireplace, music hall?

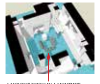
2. how to work out spacing for lagoon and FL 0 and 1? what about these damn ramps to slide up the stones?

3. rain capture and run-off. fresh water storage?

4. Abeille, for flat floors and spans, vs. vaults and arches. thickness of ceiling to floor space? Insert them. construction? Lifting stones?

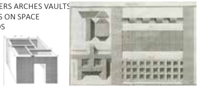


AN EVOLVING CENTER
SANCTUARY PRAYER STUDY
REVERBERANT MUSIC
TIERED SEATING GROWING OUTWARD AND UP
BUTTRESS RING THRUSTS FROM CENTER

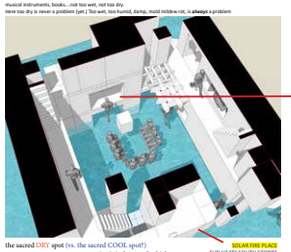


A MOUTH!! TEETH IN A MOUTH??!!

ARTICULATED STONES PIERS ARCHES VAULTS
DENSE ARCHAIC IMPOSES ON SPACE
READ OBJECTS NOT VOIDS
HENCE... ***ABEILLE!***



A DRYING KILN!! FOR ALL THINGS!!??



6/16/2019 Fathers Day 8:03 AM

sanctuary IS the sacred fire place
sacred WOOD, when it finally grows
can keep the sacred PAPER book
(or sacred
LIBRARY, of BOOKS?)
(parchment vellum TORAH)
drier, less humid area -- dry heat-- smoke...

THE FIRE PLACE
ZOROASTRIAN?
FIRE WORSHIP???
MANGROVE PALM TTREE FIRE.
ONLY AFTER YEARS OF RECOVERY
SOME DAY...
THE SACRED BARBECUE RETURNS???

https://www.thesoferscenter.com/how-to-maintain-a-sefer-torah.html

How to maintain a Sefer Torah

Maintaining regular use

A Torah scroll should be read from regularly for the weekly reading or at least rolled to a different section on a regular basis to prevent the ink from fading and the parchment from drying out. Many communities have a custom for the reading of Torah Chosheh for example will not suffice, even though it is used monthly.

There are a few suggested ideas.

- Use a different Torah scroll for each of the four weekly readings (Monday mornings, Thursday morning Shabbos morning and Shabbos afternoon).
- Set up a rolling schedule for these Torah scrolls not used for the weekly reading so that they are rolled from beginning to end each year.
- Some Shuls rotate Torah scrolls on a yearly basis. However, this is not the most recommended program especially if the Shul has a number of Torah scrolls in its possession.

If the Halachic level of the Torah scrolls vary, consult a Rav (Open when) ever should use the less Halachically preferred Torah scrolls in a rotation program.

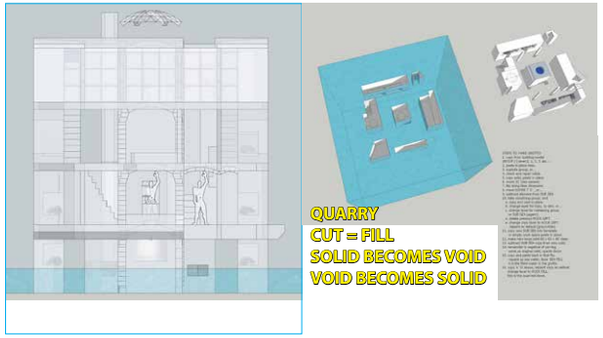
Proper care of the Torah scroll

When Torah should not be read in an Aron Kodesh or room in which a used comfortable temperature is maintained and the humidity is regulated between 40% and 60%. Extreme temperature changes should be avoided. Sefer Torah should not be stored in a cold room or garage with due to excessive requirements or equipment theft. It could, as well, it is imperative that the recommended humidity level is maintained and that there is proper ventilation.

Care must be taken so Sefarim Torah that the Sifrei Torah do not become mold from water. Plastic can be placed between the mantle and the Kal Questions?

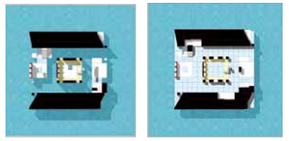
Before the Sefer Torah the reader should not put the hat (worn) on the Kal itself. Instead, he should hold it slightly above the Sefer Torah to prevent it from scratching the letters. One who is called to the Torah should not touch his Tallis or the Torah parchment (with) to the actual writing but to the margin at the beginning of the line.

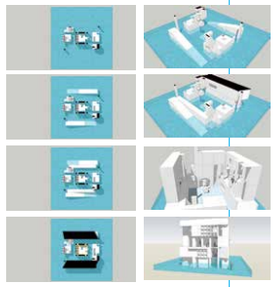
BOOK CARE TORAH CARE! DRY VS DAMP



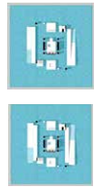
THE NEXT MAJOR QUESTIONS: (6/26/2019)

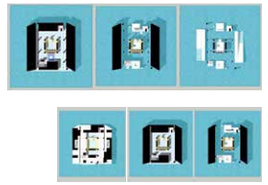
1. N and S sides? dry/cool vs. dry/warm vs not too dry/warm?
   (paper storage, books, torah, sun-dried foods (fish and ??)
   eating, cooking, torah storage, fireplace, music hall – where?
2. lagoon, ramps?
3. rain capture and run-off. fresh water storage?
4. spans vaults arches. floor space in section? construction? Lifting stones?

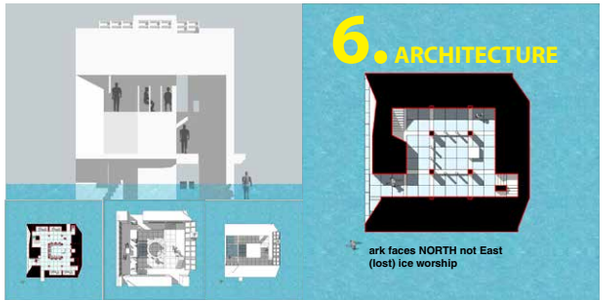




LET'S FOOL 'EM
North is now UP (but same plan and site as previous page)... will this disguise/camaflauge work, be necessary? Be a good thing??
... but it does help *me* to see it.

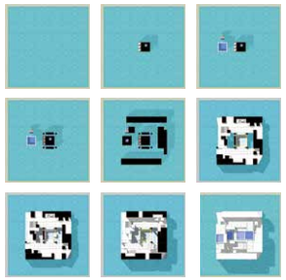




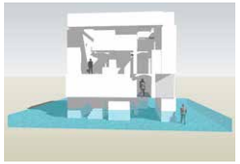


6. ARCHITECTURE

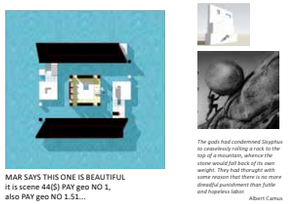
ark faces NORTH not East
(lost) ice worship



evolution and plans *



SEQUENCE
PHASING plan studies only



MAR SAYS THIS ONE IS BEAUTIFUL
it is scene 44(S) PAY geo NO 1,
also PAY geo NO 1.51...

The gods had condemned Sisyphus to ceaselessly rolling a rock to the top of a mountain, whence the stone would fall back of its own weight. They had thought with some reason that there is no more dreadful punishment than futile and hopeless labor.
Albert Camus

these are all 1.51 x2 with the "thin ramps" E and W walls have been moved out 1/2 module each (add 27.5" to E-W width)

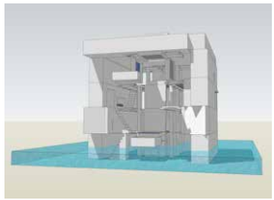
this one is better

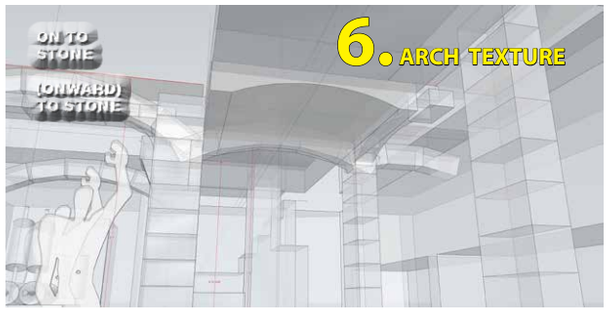
MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES:
5 survivors, welcome 5 more make a minyan, start a family genetic, adopted, gender? who cares? SURVIVORS! eventually, the luxury of living beyond necessity allows for a future, for progeny... overflow in the old "basement" first place above water, now 4 more or more... launch pad for canoes, rafts, to find or make new islands... 9 20 2019.
In memory of Leonard Tager, of Dix Hills and Clearwater

TEETH!!
MOUTH CHEWING,
FILTER UNDERWATER
(BALEEN??)

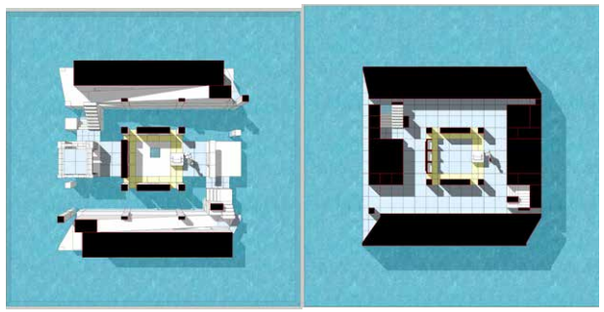
this is geoX 0.42
on a 24" grid.
not 27.5" grid

but lagoon is jammed!!



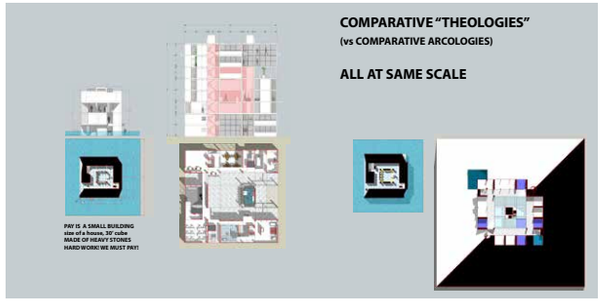


6. ARCH TEXTURE



COMPARATIVE "THEOLOGIES"
(vs COMPARATIVE ARCOLOGIES)

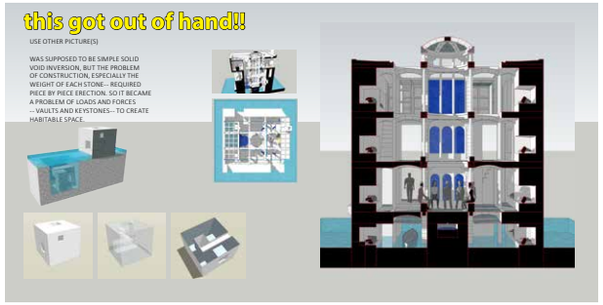
ALL AT SAME SCALE



this got out of hand!!

USE OTHER PICTURE(S)

WAS SUPPOSED TO BE SIMPLE SOLID VOID INVERSION, BUT THE PROBLEM OF CONSTRUCTION, ESPECIALLY THE WEIGHT OF EACH STONE-- REQUIRED PIECE BY PIECE ERECTION. SO IT BECAME A PROBLEM OF LOADS AND FORCES -- VAULTS AND KEYSTONES-- TO CREATE HABITABLE SPACE.



25°51'06.86" N 80°16'41.29" W

red square is 200 feet on a side.
1 acre = 208' x 208'
1.5 red squares = 6 lots
these are 1/4 acre plots

If 4 in a house, then 16 people per acre.
640 acres/ sq. mile
16 x 640 = 10240 people / sq. mile

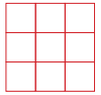
Miami Florida

population = 463,347 (2017)
Area of Miami = 55.25 sq. miles

density is 8,386 / sq. mile.

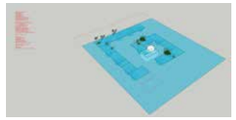
site plan
density study
A NEW SUSTAINABILITY AT THE SAME DENSITY???

Hialeah area south Miami Florida
let's say we come to rest here...



600' x 600' – 9 acres
at South Miami density
(16 people / acre)
= 16 x 9 = 144 people

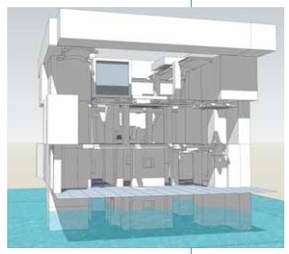
density is 10240 people / sq. mile

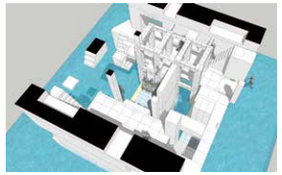


Sunken Observation Platform (Vicklabruck, Austria)

The scola tower built in the 17th century, as a part of defensive systems for the republic of genoa .... Located in #laspezia #italy ....

count the stones!?!?!





FUCKING UGLY 6/4/2019

isn't there a way to make a flatter arch??? problem is if the stones are too thin in depth, they will crack under their own weight. What is that about? Crystalline structure/??

so much prettier with just catalan vault--shallow smooth, airy-- but what holds them up? where are the supports!?!?? need beams or carrying girders
a la EC's Maison Jaoul or better Villa Sarabhai

BUT IT IS ... ARCH-TECTURE.

http://wwwbiorock.org/

Humans have been trying to construct artificial coral reefs since at least the 1950s, with only marginal success. But in 1979, German scientist and inventor Wolf Hilbertz created 'Biorock,' also known as 'Seacrete.' Hilbertz found that by directing a low-voltage charge to a metal frame submerged in seawater, calcium and other minerals in the water would build up on the frame. This mineral coating is so similar to the mineral composition of natural reef substrate that it creates a good habitat for the growth of corals. After the minerals have begun to coat the surface, divers transplant coral fragments from other reefs, attaching them to the structure's frame. These coral pieces begin to bond to the accreted mineral substrate and start to grow, typically faster than in natural environments. Eventually the reef looks and functions like a natural reef ecosystem rather than an artificial one.

The story of Biorock is a good example of how technology and human innovation are important parts of the conservation movement, especially where Earth's oceans are concerned. More than 70 percent of our planet's surface is covered by oceans, and those oceans contain 97 percent of Earth's water. That's why ocean health is a global concern. It's also the motivation behind World Oceans Day, celebrated every June 8. We're celebrating with this photo of a Biorock reef off the Gili Islands in Indonesia.

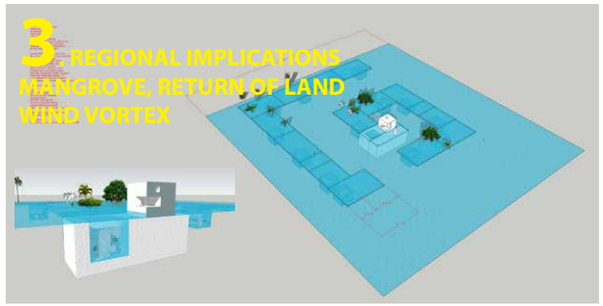
survival -- getting fresh water--

New solar technology could produce clean drinking water for millions in need. Researchers have developed a new material that speeds the process of evaporation, enabling a small solar still to provide all the drinking water one family needs

https://www.reddit.com/r/science/comments/c6om9e/new_solar_technology_could_produce_clean_drinking/?st=JXGLCS1A&sh=f53b043b

6B. arcology
REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS
MANGROVE, RETURN OF LAND

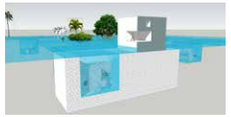
3. REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS
MANGROVE, RETURN OF LAND
WIND VORTEX



6. SHELTER, UNDER CONSTRUCTION

2b. DESIGN STRATEGY

the REAL ... (as of April 4, 2019)
la mesure---... eration of the XYZ INTERIOR EROSION OF THE SOLID---... CUBE ... along all 3 axes...
to do this ... while making void in the solid, to arrive at volume...
when light ...



a "pillow problem"

XYZ cube. In stop. Down stop.
Across thru.
$6183\frac{1}{3}$bf friedman

In 3x3x3 cube, inside XYZ intersects.
In 4x4x4 cube,inside XYZ abuts.
In 5x5x5 cube, inside XYZ can miss.

Inside X, Y, & Z can vary in each x y or z, in each XYZ, in each chord. A "chord" = a set of XYZ dimensions.
So a 2x2 X abuts a 3x3 Y and can miss a 1x1 Z.

A 5x5x5 is the minimum for interior flexibility and exterior integrity. Rotations allow for infinite variety.

Surface area? A Block of menger sponge has 6(3x3) = 54 surface squares to start as a 4-cube, and 3x3x3 cubes = 27 volumes to start. First iteration of central square-cube subtraction from each side + intersecting cube at center = 27 - 7 = 20 volumes, or 20/27 of original menger sponge. But surface area increases to (3x5 - 1) = 8 squares + 4 inside "folds" = 12 x 6 sides = 72 total. 72/54 or 4/3 of original surface. Surface to volume almost doubles, while exterior dimension of Block stays the same 1:1.

Next iteration; each sub-Block of the 27 cube original menger Block can be "mengerized".
So 4/3 x 4/3 x 4/3 x 4/3 .... -->
= 2 to 3 steps,
while 20/27 x 20/27 x 20/27... -->
= < 3 in 4 steps!!!

Careful carving can make "foam" limestone Blocks... very light but stackable. 3D "print" of stone.
Of course, increased surface area accelerates weathering, decreased volume increases unit stress. So building will not last as long as non sponge non foam stone. But sponge-stone is lighter, which decreases stress. "Engineered volume". (Sponge Bob.) floating limestone!

Limestone dust (+ fire?) makes lime, for mortar. So final mass can be solid but porous. A carved "solid and continuous" mass of assembled elements.

Its on opposite sides, of different chords. Vs through.

LIGHT SABER POCKET KNIFE!!
SWISS ARMY KNIFE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

mangrove shade farm
cool the water, make land
needs shallows?
make O_2, eat CO_2

https://coastalrelm.org/green-beef-stressed-mangroves-happy-estuaries/

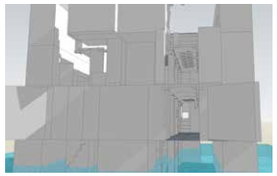
Mangrove trees grow in and near bodies of saltwater in areas where other species of trees cannot survive. Mangrove trees are able to absorb much higher levels of salt than typical trees. Many species of mangrove tree produce small plants known as propagules rather than seeds, which makes the mangrove life cycle different from that of other types of trees.

Adults
Adult mangrove trees usually grow in [illegible] called mangrove forests. Mangrove forests can be found growing [illegible] sheltered beaches with muddy [illegible]

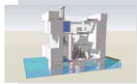
Flowers
Adult mangrove trees produce [illegible] winter and early spring, [illegible] flowers do not generate [illegible] young. Instead, mangrove [illegible] trees, called propagules.

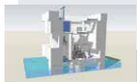
Propagules
The propagules remain on [illegible] This growth stage can last [illegible] from the tree in the winter [illegible] As they fall, they are carried great distances by the wind. Since mangrove forests grow near the ocean, many of the propagules land in the water. Propagules can survive for a long time in the water, up to 24 months. One end of the propagule absorbs water, while the other repels it.

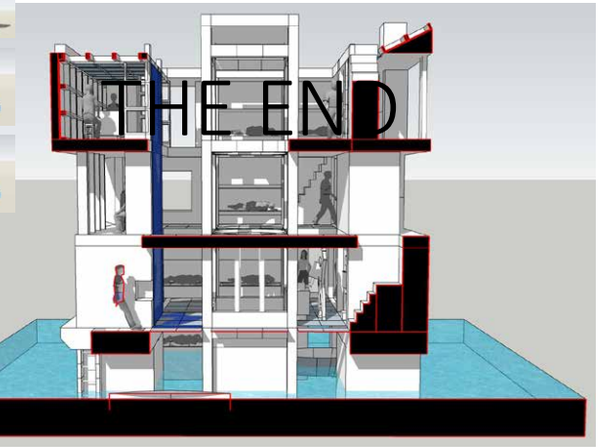
Ground Growth
If the propagules land in a conducive climate, such as the muddy waters of an isolated beach, they begin to plant roots in the ground and grow more leaves. As they grow into adult mangrove trees, they start to produce propagules, and the cycle continues.

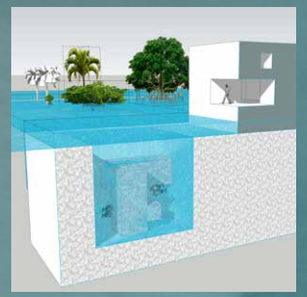


HOT SPRING MORNING



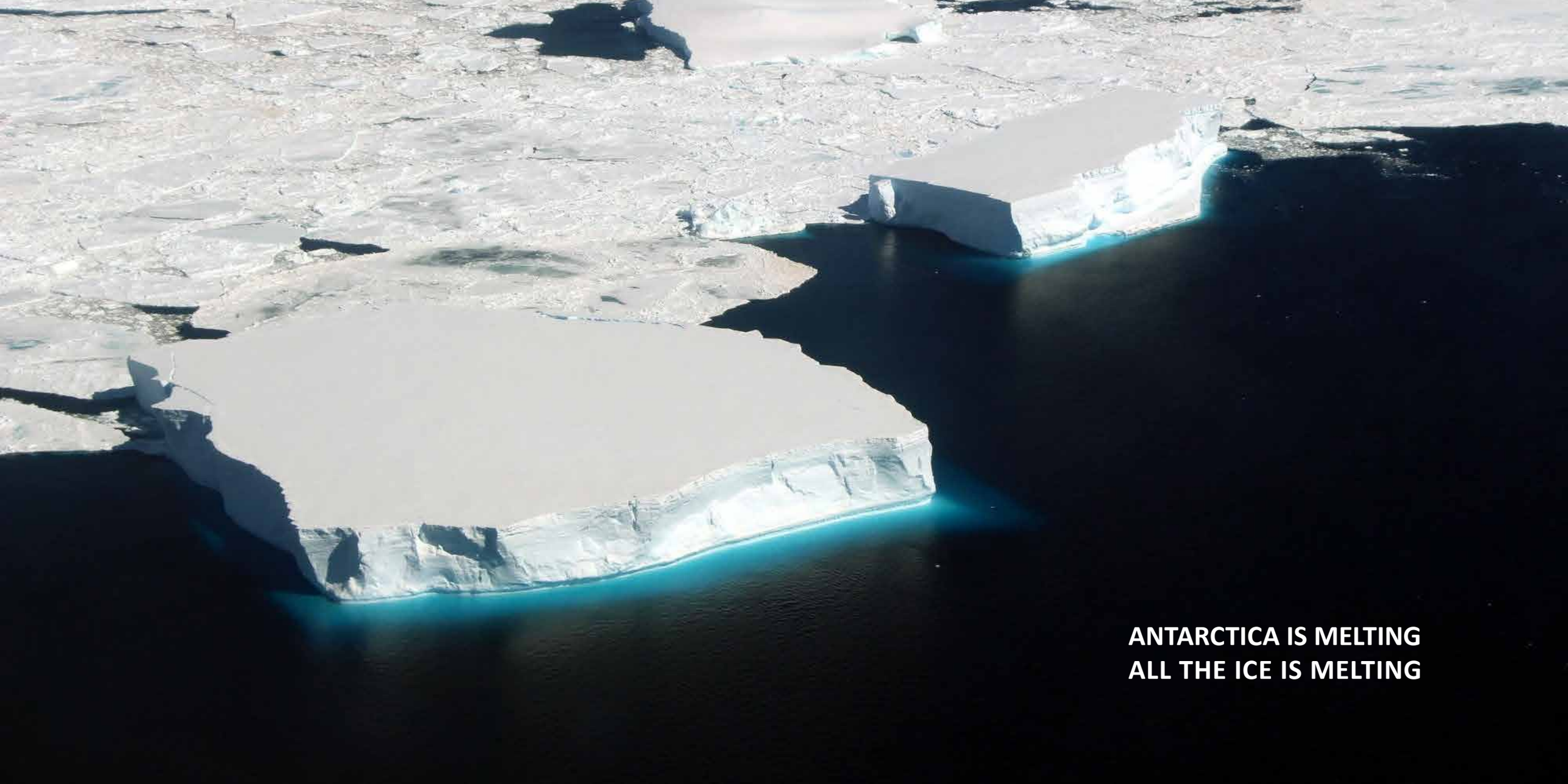






DOWN THE DRAIN

PAY


ANTARCTICA IS MELTING
ALL THE ICE IS MELTING