

Contents

- 7 Introduction
- 9 Acknowledgements
- 10 Chapter 1: The genesis of mud architecture**
- 12 The building materials
- 20 Chapter 2: Sod walls and other simple forms of mud architecture**
- 20 Sod walls
- 24 'Puddle mud' walling
- 24 Pisé walls
- 28 Chapter 3: Making mud-brick**
- 42 Chapter 4: Building with mud-brick**
- 58 Chapter 5: Flooring and roofing**
- 59 Simple floor constructions
- 60 Suspended floors
- 64 Roof-covers
- 72 Chapter 6: Beehive houses**
- 88 Chapter 7: Traditional village dwellings in the 20th century**
- 90 Mud-brick in Syria
- 106 Mud-brick in Anatolia
- 112 Chapter 8: Mud-built structures and mud-built furniture**
- 113 Ovens and cooking-places
- 120 Fireplaces for cooking inside the house
- 123 Fireplaces for cooking outside the house
- 130 Grinding installations
- 133 Storage of crops and seeds
- 140 Chapter 9: Mud-brick in the archaeological context**
- 149 The dating of mud-bricks
- 150 Chapter 10: A mixture of mud-facts**
- 151 The effects of fire on mud-brick walls
- 156 Earthquakes & archaeology
- 160 Mud-brick and earthquakes
- 164 Quantification in mud-brick architecture
- 166 The muddy heritage
- 167 The same feelings are endorsed by city councils

Ben Claasz Coockson, was born in 1956 in The Hague, The Netherlands. Worked in his own Archaeological Buro in Holland from where he was in 1986 sent to Syria to do the architectural work on the excavation site of Tell Hammam et Turkman, This was the first introduction with mud-brick. Almost all the architectural remains on the Tell were mud-brick and a quick understanding of this for him unknown material was necessary. The excavation house and everything else in the neighbourhood were mud-based, so the title of this work is directly related to the work-living situation of that expedition.

After Syria, excavation projects in Turkey followed and he migrated in 1990 permanent to Ankara. Here he worked till 1995 for the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara (BIAA) and since 1997 he teaches fulltime in the Department of Archaeology, Bilkent University (Ankara). The rapid transition from mud-brick to concrete in the last 30 years and the need for archaeology students to see the possibilities and variations with this plastic material were the main motivation to create 'Living In Mud'.