

Theory of Architecture II

Lecture 5

Works of Architects – 1

I will start with the most contemporary ones this time.



Daniel Libeskind has been a contemporary architect.



See the kind of emergence of form .He was one of the deconstructivist. I am quickly going through some of his works.



So that we will understand the different kind of form people have try to emerge.The creators have emerged in the contemporary times.They have highly influenced by the way materials have come to form.The unconventional way of designing building.



This is one of the most influential building designed by Daniel Libeskind.This is the Holocaust Museum Jewish Museum in Berlin.He has derived this from the Star of David as a plan.



The interior of the building is a museum holocaust museum which is to express the sorrow of the people who were in concentration camps. So we can see the stark reality of the interiors. He wanted to influence that. He wanted to bring the influence of that into architecture.



This is Imperial War Museum designed by Daniel Libeskind.



This is Run Run Shaw media centre in China. I am quickly going through the great architecture of the contemporary times from different works of architects. This group of people called the star architects, the star architects.



This is Frank Gehry.



This is the Beekman Tower in New York. See how the higher is building has taken its form by an influential architect. So he was just used a simple man hover of twisting it.



This is the famous Fred and Ginger building in the historic parts of Prague, in Czech Slovakia.



This is very typical of Frank Gehry.





The Disney hall is a music project, the museum, the Guggenheim Bilbao. We can see the kind of style that he has emerged pre usage of metallic form in his Building. There is no conventional openings, windows, doors, straight lines, lines. We can't quite see where it starts and where it ends.



Some of the sketches, earlier sketches of him.



Second the Guggenheim museum Bilbao.



The Arial view, is One of his earlier works the Loyola law school. See how Un conventionally uses the elements of colors, the way its struck out.



It is one of the houses that he was designed earlier.



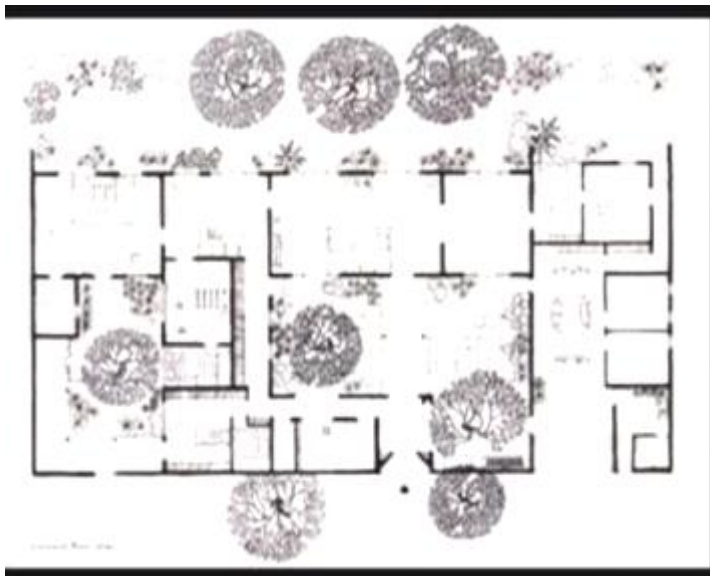
I would like to quickly take you through an another influential architect of our region. This is Geoffrey bawa from SriLanka.





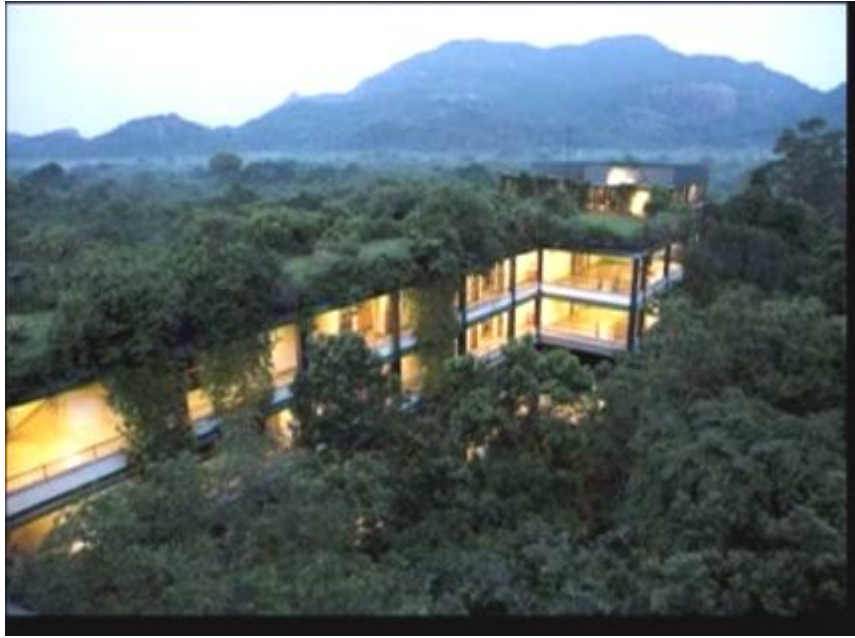


See how he used spaces appropriate for his region. He says that building has to be live with nature, nature has to be in the building. So there is no inside or outside. It's all part of the nature. He creates the nature inside the building.

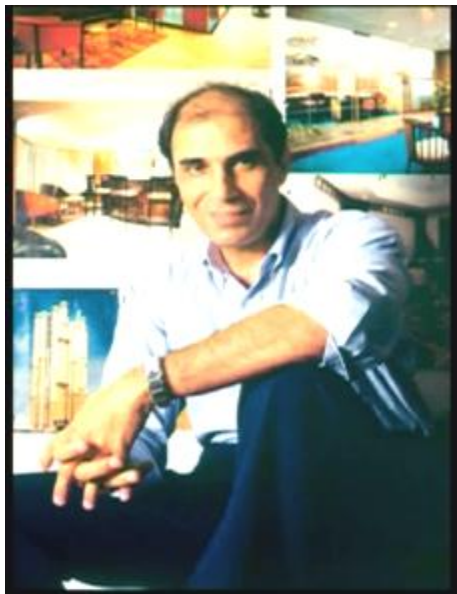


This is typical drawing by Geoffrey Bawa. We will see nature inside the building as well as outside of the building in the plan. It's not very clear cut.

Look at this. This is also much needed for the Tropical country that he lives in Sri Lanka. Look at the way the organic architecture has developed.



This is the Resort in sigiriya in SriLanka is goes along with the hill.



This architect perhaps the most popular and commercial architect of India. In India a multicultural land like India, the forms always have to be eye popping.



Look at this building, which was a software building for Infosys, software giant in Bangalore.



This is the later building by him. Thus is in India. This transforms a whole country in to new level. Very unconventional building for an IT building.



This is an ONGC building in Hyderabad. Thus proposal given by him. Can we believe this is in India.



These are the kind of building that he has offered to change the skyline of Mumbai, the commercial capital of India. This is shapoorjipallonji towers in Mumbai. He is the very influential architect so to say in India.



Herjaq and demuron are probably the most popular amongst architects themselves. They were the starchitects again. The couple of architects two of them designing exemplary work in the world and making marks in every continent of the world.



This is actelioncenter.



The state gallery extension in New York. See how they emerge form from stop being conventional and being eye popping.



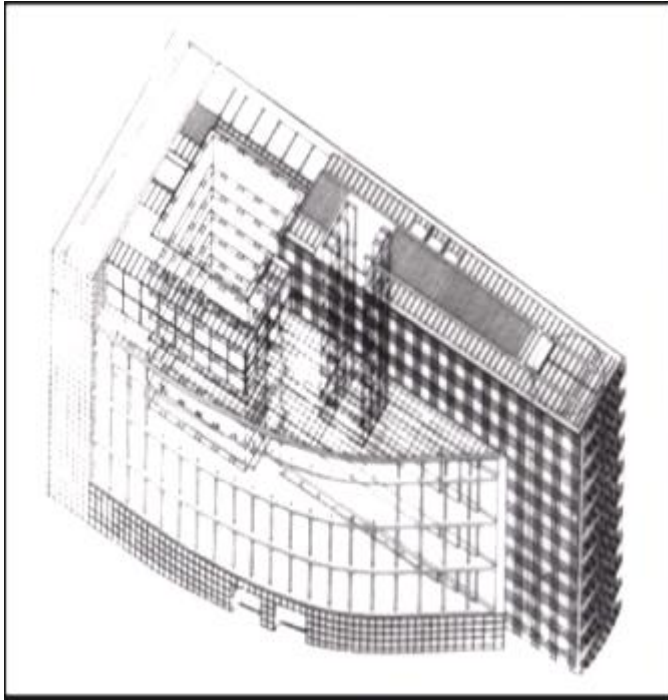
It is a very famous earlier work of them. This is a vitrahaus in Germany. I am not taking the examples of the Chinese Olympic statium.



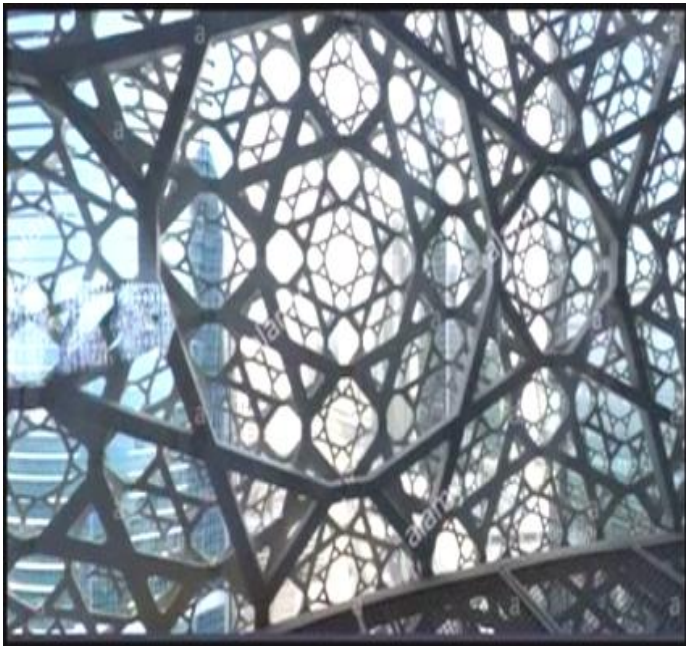
This is Jean Nouvel, another influential living architect from France. See how his architecture emerged so Jean Nouvel is from France which invites a lot of North Africans into his country.



And then this Arab Institute building. The Arab World Institute building in Paris. Even though he is not a he doesn't belong to the Islamic community he gets influence from the Islamic world and includes the motives of great Islamic architecture into his building. This is in glass. It's a detailed use of the façade.



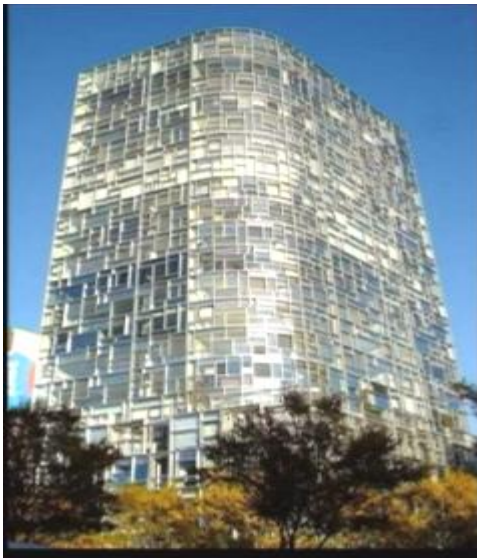
This is the Arab world Institute massing that he has done. But he has given the whole exterior a glass façade which are details like this so it can be immediately identify as the building that belonged to the Islamic culture.



This is the alburge of dhogha in khatar. See how it's used the patterns, the geometric patterns so visible in mughal architecture in Persian architecture into his modern building.



This is a exterior of the building. The next one is view from inside highly recognizable building. You can immediately say this is this belong to Islamic community by way of its profile but it's still very contemporary building used steel and glass.



This is Zelig gallery in New York. See how used very glass unconventionally on the facade is. It's still with form of forms but still unorganized but still highly recognizable and unique.



This is the Torre Agbar building in Barcelona. It is a high-rise tower in Barcelona. See how it is used; a form influenced the follic building just like in previously seen, we can see how it is easily influenced by the greatness of transparency outside the building that is Jean Nouvel from France.



I will take it to another important architect of our times. This is Dr. Ken Yeang from Malaysia.



He is ground breaking architect why because he knew the important of toll buildings but then he brings in the nature inside the toll buildings. And he is one of the greatest exponents of the vertical forms,the vertical gardens.



This is one of his earliest buildings called the Menara Mesiniaga in which he used the part of exterior to be in nature. This is typical detail of a building that he has designed. We can see greenery everywhere in the building vertically.



It is greenmar building proposal in Malaysia. We can see greenery everywhere.



We won't miss greenery in vertical building. So vertical forming has taken a new step these days. So nowadays we don't need to worry about being with nature in urban areas. Thus doctor kehnYeang associates from Malaysia.



The typical kehnYeang building. See the greenery who would not love to live in this building. So his form as emerged from going vertical at the same time bringing nature inside.

LIFE HISTORY

- (March 2, 1917 – April 1, 2007) British-born Indian architect
- He went to India in 1945 in part as a missionary and since then lived and worked in India for over 50 years

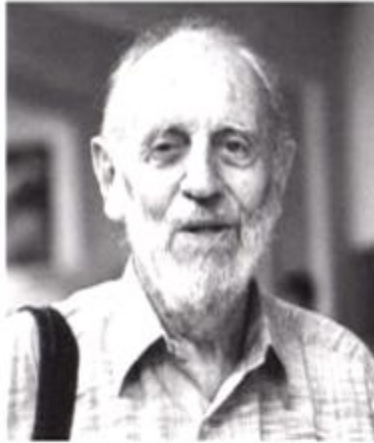


Fig 1 Laurie Baker
Ref: <http://www.hindu.com/mag/2007/04/15/stories/2007041500060300.htm>

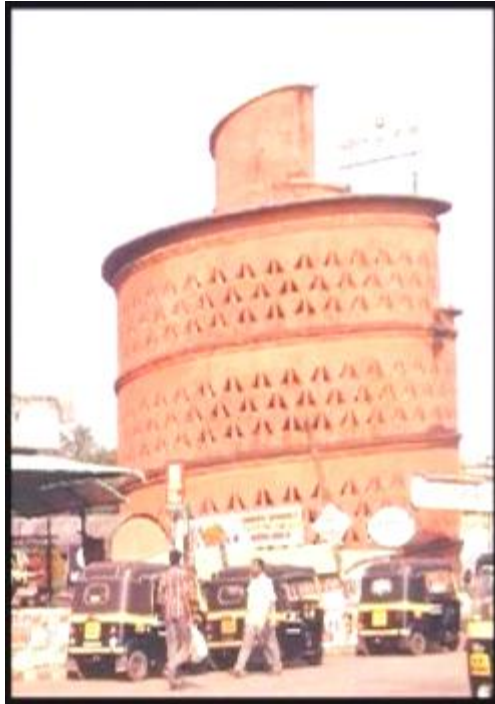
India has the greatest offering from his side. This is Laurie Baker a foreigner who settled in India and this is the kind of architecture that he offers to Indians.



He was highly influenced by Gandhian principles. So he brings in the idea of appropriateness in the building. He uses the waste material in his buildings. Less used materials locally available material a low cost construction that his.



Can you believe this is his own house in Thiruvananthapuram. He lives along with nature. Design at site handmade buildings.



Thus is inside an urban area of Thiruvananthapuram. This is Indian coffee house building. This is spiral building, is done with low cost construction techniques.



This Institute of developments studies in Thiruvananthapuram. This building has incorporated all his ideas of using sun control elements in this building. The jarry works the local class memberships. The brilliant usage of materials, the creative materials, the creative usage of materials, simple structure using unconventional way of castings fillips slaps.



LAURIE BAKER

"I never build for classes of people – high income, middle income or low income groups, tribals or fishermen. I only build for a Matthew, a Bhaskaran, a Muneer or a Sankaran."
-Laurie Baker

Laurence Wilfred "Laurie" Baker (2 March 1917 – 1 April 2007)



He says he never build for classes of people – high income, or middle or low income groups, tribal or fishermen. I build for that particular person who is what is appropriate for them. That is what he means. That is the greatness of architect from India Laurie baker.



Luis Barragan, he is an award winning architect from Mexico. His buildings are immediately recognized by the kind of forms and colors that he uses.

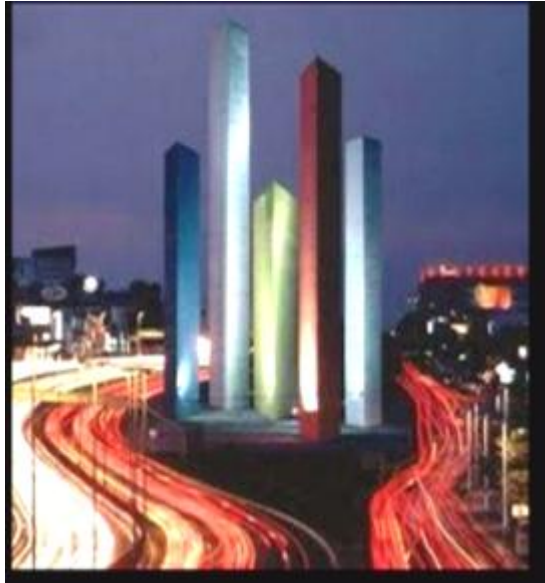


This is typical building of Luis barragan. This is Casa gilardi in Mexico. He uses the wide brand colours of tropical naturein his building .We can see the brilliant use of coloursthat place in the

Tropical sun. Simple forms very strong, very bold and very influencing, very photographic as well.



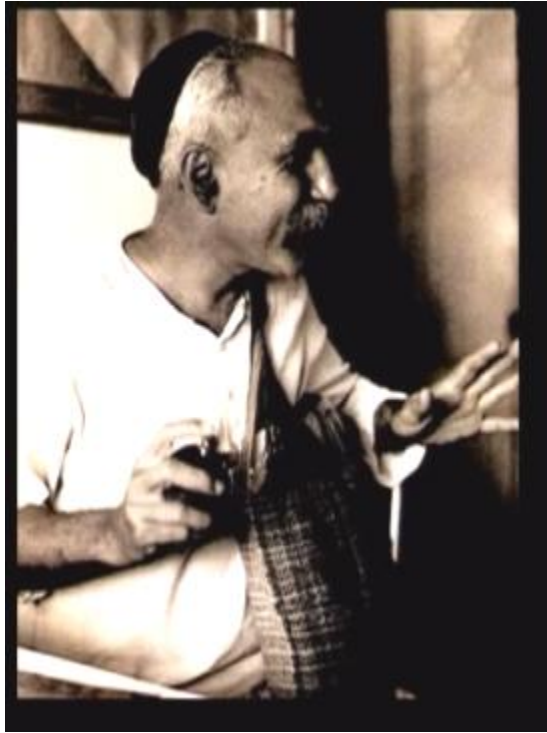
He also designs urban squares, designed urban squares are very strong colours which form strong in images and land marks.



This is the satellite tower in Mexico city, basis colour simple colours, simple form but very strong in its nature.



Simple lines just the colours and the textures that varies. And gives a strong image and strong character to the building. Its Luis barragan, typical Luis barragan scenario here.



Works of Architects – 2

From here I take you to another contrasting example from India. Very lessor known but highly influential architect. This is Narigandhi.





Like his name give you his idea of organic architecture has taken into different fields. Though his works are very very less, every of his works has been highly preserved now. Because he has used materials that are very unconventional and he has not dependent on architectural drawings. He builds them Hands on.





So this organic architecture very natural very close to the nature very unconventional too. Its looks like a building that grown from nature. So he is a man to go for inorganic architecture. No need to say that he was highly influenced by a build right himself.

The pursuit of form has taken architects into different fields., different inspiration.



This is Lord name foster, one of the greatest living legend of architecture. He was given knighthood by the Queen very recently.



This is Lord name foster's buildings. He believes in structures. He was a great student of Buckminster fuller. The structural strength here is in the architect of UK. He understood materials he brings in new material into building and then he thinks architecture has to have great combination of geometry and nature. This building which kind of reassembles a cucumber. Its

indeed called a gherkin building in London. Is one of the very highly recognizable Building in London. The high-rise building of his building in London.



See how he uses structural elements. This is hearts tower in London. He uses the simple module of triangle to bring in great building.



Another highly recognizable building in Hong Kong. This is HSBC building he not only designs building but also influences in building great structures around the world.



This is one of the longest viaducts in the world. The Millau Viaduct in France. That's Lord Norman Foster.



Peter Eisenman has been an architect who broke ground with his deconstructive styles.



Here we can see his style of building very unconventionally. He takes the conventional building and makes some class into making an important building.



This is the Columbus convention centre. This is the way he expresses his emotions in building.



This is a Holocaust memorial building in Berlin. He says that all the victims of the Holocaust is same. So why should the memorial be different.



This is the inside of the memorial. The starkness of holocaust being expressed in his architecture.



This is Eisenman house. This is the way he interprets house. It's slightly a take from modernism.



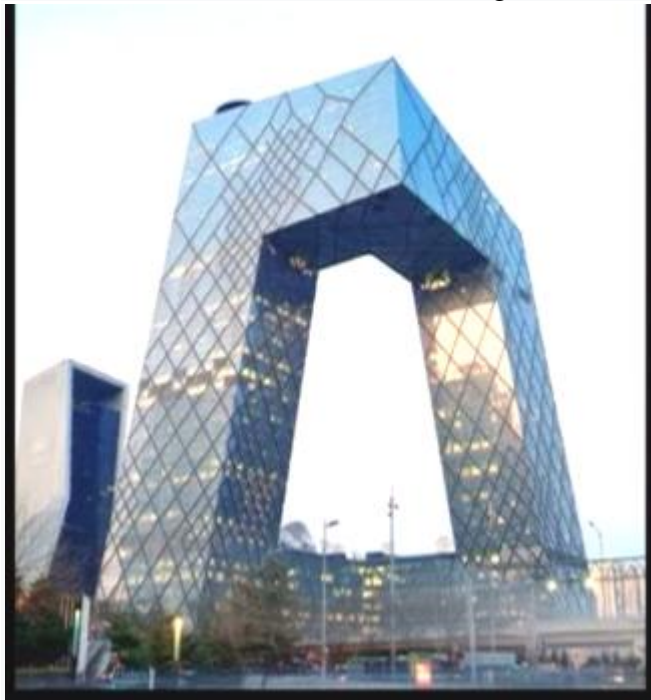
He along with the other architects of America designed this international Academy of architecture.



Rem Koolhaas has been another great man in architecture today. He is the theorist himself and then he has been behind influencing lot of young architects to come up. For example.



This is casa musica. The way he emerged form is quite evident. He wants to be unconventional as well. The casa musica is the building for music, isa auditorium.



One another highly recognizable building of him is the cctv building in Shanghai in China. It's structural marvel is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world today. See the unconventional thinking in the unconventional architecture.



This is the Netherlands embassy building in Berlin. Another way of expressing his architecture.



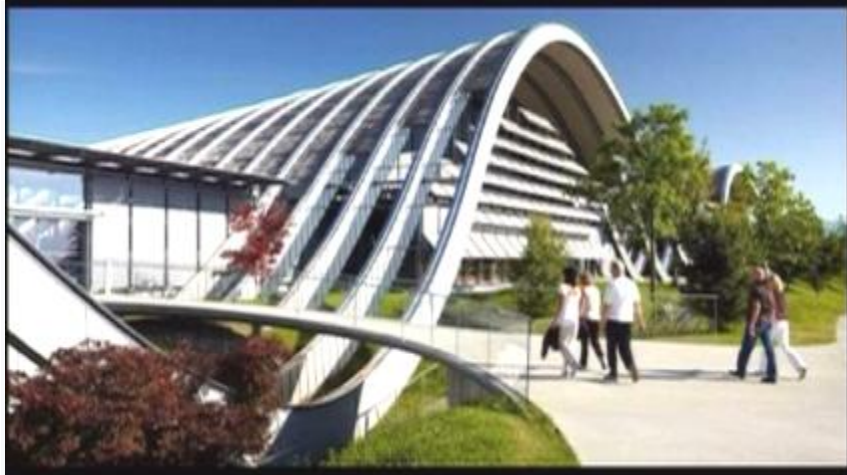
This interlace housing building which won many awards last year. And this is placed in Singapore. He runs with a form called office for an metropolitan architecture. See the unconventional way of housing. He says that this building gives each one individuality. Even though they all live in one hole. The interlace housing.



This is another immediately recognizable building in United States, the Seattle state Library building. Rem Koolhaas has written a lot of books on architecture and been widely a theorist.



I would now go on another influential architect of our times and my personal favorite himself is architect Renzo Piano of Italy. I would like to quickly go through his some architecture marvel of him.



This is the burne tourism building in Purnell. See the way he uses this materials.



This one exemplary building in New Caledonia, an island country in the Pacific. He has designed

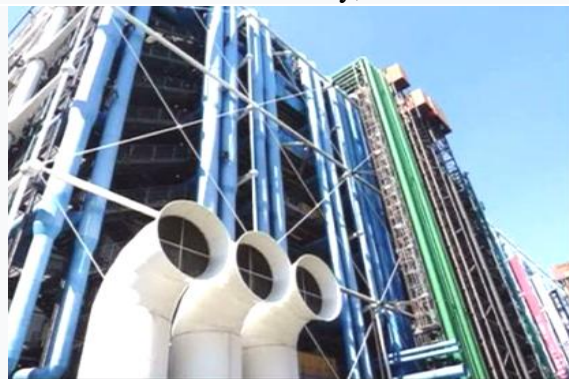


art centers for them.

Art and cultural center which is beautifully seen from the sea like those barriers used by the triples such a beautiful building.



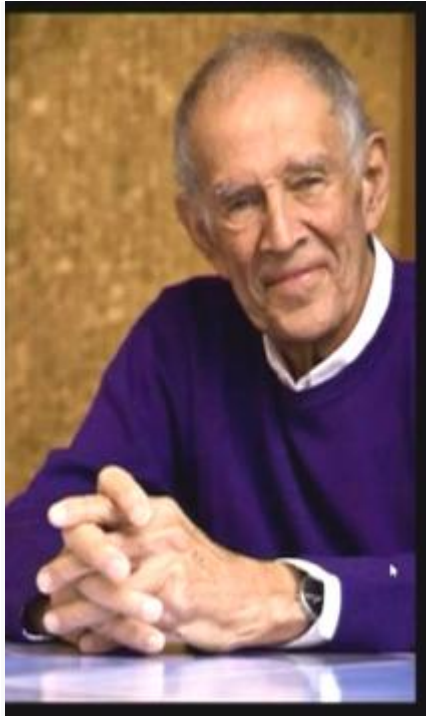
This is a pompidoucenter which is a competition winner in Paris. This is one of the finest examples of brutalism, which means to say that all the materials are exposed like an industry. But this building is a cultural center. This holds a library, a museum and a convention center. This is



in Paris pompidoucenter.



The shark in London is a very highly recognizable building. Right now currently the tallest building in the world of UK. Shark, shark means the shark glass piece. It looks like a building which is like a glass piece saw in vertically. See how its emerged form, the shark in London.



This is

Ricardo Legorreta has been another Mexican architect from South America, whose buildings are easily recognizable by the form and the colors as we can see. He perhaps was a great follower of Luis Barragán himself.





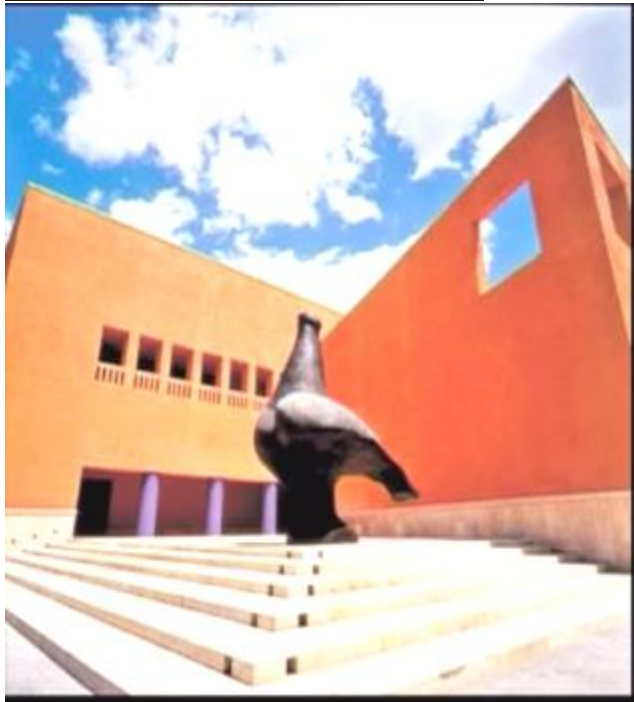
See the kind of architecture and the color that he has used. His buildings are immediately recognizable by the simple form of colors.



This is the University building that he has done in Mexico



See the very unconventional colour that he has used for his building.



The colors of red, pink.



In total contrast of him Ricardo Legorreta architecture.

We see another architect. I am going to ask you a question just after this one.



Just go through this buildings.



Richard Bayard Douglass house.
We can easily recognize his buildings.



This is zetticentre.



So whats common in all his buildings?



This is another highly recognizable building of him in Rome. This is the church in Rome.



So what's common in all these things. Well we can see that all his buildings are purely white. They are purely white and they are all in grid form. We can see their horizontal and vertical lines in the building like gratings. When we look closely they are all have a great which is like deformed into different shapes and openings and purely white in color. We won't see any other colors in the building so that is rich and wired. His architecture is immediately recognizable by

the way he uses one single color. So that is his character. So he wants to express purity.



Richard Radovan is another modernist and worked along with Renzo Piano.



This is a millennium tome that he has influenced by pure looking architecture. His architecture has to be studied in order to really get a grip of how forms and buildings are made recognisable.



Sathya Calatrava, his buildings are highly influential because structural designer as well.



He builds his building like immediately recognizable is one of his buildings is torso tower.



This building like a bird ready to fly .They were structural marevells.



Sigreborn his unconventional building with cardboards.





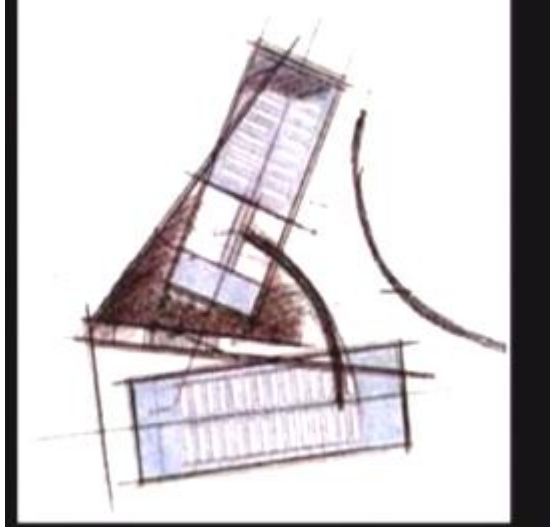
This are the building he is done for the earthquake burnekresh church in New Zealand.



Sigurubaorn is another building by him, by using unconventional materials ready to withstand earthquake.



Deevandoanother Japanese architect, who didn't formally studied architecture, but he studied the works of architects and then became an architect himself. He was highly influenced by the architecture of_____-_-.



This is a highly recognizable building. This is a church of light, such beautiful architecture.



And finally we have zahathik, the architect, whose building express freedom, dynamism .



