

## **History of Architecture and Culture – 6**

### **Lecture 5**

#### **Conditions of Post Modernity – 1**

Post Modernity is also spelled as Post modernity is called as postmodern condition, and it is generally used to describe the cultural and economic scenario of the society which is supposed to have an exist after modernism.

Some schools of thought hold the idea there modernity ended in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century about 1980's or early 1990's and that it was replaced by post modernity.

While there is another schools of thought which says that are they extend to tell modernity to cover the development of which would be donated by post modernity while some believe that modernity ended after world war II and after world war ii whatever happened was post modernity.

The idea of post modernity society is sometimes characterized as a culture which is stripped of its capacity to function in any linear or autonomous state where in modern society has suppose to have a progressive mind in a linear flow.

In a modernist state, state of mind things from A to B, B to C, C to D. whereas a postmodern state mind does not have the capacity to work in a linear or a transitional manner. That is what a post modernity is according to some experts.

Post modernity is the condition or a state of being associated to changes to institutions and creations.

Changes being social and political results and innovations, globally best especially in the west since 1950's.

Whereas post modernism is an aesthetic, literary, political or a social philosophy rather. The cultural intellectual phenomenon which came in the 1920's new movements of arts was much different from what is happening at post modernity.

There is a serious contest between the idea of post modernity and critical theory sociology and philosophy, this relationship is highly contested, let's move on from the societal prospective to architectural.

Post modernity in architecture is said to be heralded by the written of "wit ornament and reference" to architecture in response to the formal idea the formalism of international style or modernism style.

So according to postmodern architects, architecture is return of humor, ornament and context and buildings.

As with many cultural movements, some of post modernism's meet pronounced and visible ideas can be seen in architecture and some of the examples are right there on your screen right now.

If you can take a look at these buildings, these are the kind of structures which created the wit, humor in the building.

The functional and formalized shape in the spaces of modernism, they are getting replaced by diverse aesthetics styles collide form his adopted for his own sake, new ways of viewing familiar styles are abound.

Perhaps most obviously, architects rediscovered the expressive and symbolic value of architectural elements and forms that had evolved through centuries of buildings which had been abandoned by the modern style.

There had been styles from renouces to gothic to Romans to baroque, and neo classism and all these styles where abandoned by the advent of modernity. So architects now are rediscovering all these expressive and symbolic value of the evolution of architectural elements and the trying to re-synthesize in their buildings.

Some modernist's architects may regard postmodern architects as vulgar and associated with populist ethic and calling design elements of shopping malls, cluttered with "gew".

But postmodern architects may regard modern buildings with soulless, bland, overly simplistic and too abstract to deal with.

This contrast was exemplified in the juxtaposition of the "whites" against the grays in which the whites were seeking to continue to modernist tradition of purism and clarity, while the grays were embracing a more multifaceted. Cultural vision, seen in Robert venture's statement rejecting the black or white world view of modernism in favor of black and white and sometimes grey.

Though Post modernism id actual architecture takes many of its cues from modern functionalism and it emphasis on utility and function as primary aspects in architecture.

It also expands its fundamentals to in a certain way and creates irony and paradox to make buildings interesting as well as useable.

Postmodern architecture seeks to combine function aesthetics, in a way which was not done in the post, in the post architectural movements buildings was either about function or aesthetic or if there is a mixture of both there would not be equal play of both function and aesthetic.

Now, we are creating architecture which is both functional and aesthetic. Postmodern architecture seeks to focus on the needs on the present generation and not the simply about the following what previous generation taught about.

## **Conditions of Post Modernity – 2**

### **Let's take as look on Aims and characteristics of Post modernism.**

The aims of post modernism are not that simply the included solving the problems of modernism, communicating meanings with ambiguity which was created by modernism,

buildings context and the sensitivity and surprisingly unified for a period of buildings designed by architects who largely never collaborated with each other.

All the people taught of the something in different parts of world, they never actually spoke to each other, they were never talked about what they are doing to each other but they are all doing indigenously out of their will, so that is how post modernity developed as a style.

The aims do however, leave room for a lot of ways of implementation and we can see variety of diverse building created during the movement.

Here on the screen

You can see two very diverse building both are postmodern buildings and they are expressed in diverse ways.

The characteristics are also include the use of sculptural forms, ornaments, anthropomorphism and materials, that perform trompe-l'oeil.

There are physical characteristics they are combined with conceptual ideas of meaning to create architectural marvels which are both functional and aesthetic.

The meaning which we were talking about in the earlier slide could also mean pluralism, duality, double coding sometimes they just take high ceilings, flying buttresses, specimens, contextualize, paradox and any of this ideas inside the building organic were created with much interest on ardor.

We can see the best of postmodern architecture in Han's Holien's building. He designed a museum; it's called a Abteiberg museum. This building is made up of several building units, all very different. Each buildings forms are nothing like conforming rigid ones of modernism. These forms sculptural and somewhat even playful at some point time, They are not reduced to an absolute minimum, so you don't see squares, cylinders and circles everywhere, they fit together in a very organic way, which enhances the effect of the forms. Carlo scarpa's Brain cemetery exemplifies this place where the building leads to be sensitive to the context of particular building. The leads of humans forms the buildings needs to be understood and this is what scarpa designs in a cemetery.

The hood museum of art has a typical façade which at the time prevalent throughout postmodern buildings.

In 1970's they were 2 major stylistic trends there were late modern architecture and postmodern architecture. These two styles where parallel in time and both fling the modern movement and they looked so very different from each other.

The late modern style also known as High-tech, architecture relied primarily on technology and innovation, while the style introduced historical references.

The main features of styles are creating the sharp divide of tall building on base, shaft and top. The ideology of column capital which has a base, shaft and a capital. They introduced classical orders and authraphopic halfizuration inside the building.

They all have in common denunciation of the principles advocated by rationalism architecture and the international style, such as the functionalist principle which states that the design is the result of the function, open plan and ornamental nudity.

To put it simply a building challenges simultaneously at least two groups, architects and a committed minority who care about specific architectural problems and the public and site visitors interested in the problems of comfort, architecture critic and book author writes about the post modernism.

The first major post modern architects are Philip Johnson, Charles Moore, Aldo Rossi and Michael Graves.

These people were concerned with environmental issues the recovery of historical forms the pursuit of humor and element of surprise in architecture.

They use historical elements and they use it freely in an elective way, they concern for the environment and the respect for the site of the talk forms and materials which are typical of particular place.

The first major post modern building where the Portland public building and Oregon which designed by Michael Graves. Pizzeria d'Italia in New Orleans.

Charles Moore, he designed the AT&T Building in the first major works are the Portland building Michael Graves, Pizzeria d'Italia by Charles Moore, AT&T building by Philip Johnson & John Burgee.

These are one of the best examples of sky scrapers, city group center that is another one. Which is known as Citicorp center, designed by Stubbins architects and collaboration with Emery Roth & Sons.

Post Modernism calls for an art that resonates with the life of the world. The post modern architects defend the values of ambiguity, irony, complexity and diversity of styles and express their eclectic in the recovery of historical references.

This is the post Portland building right here, and you can see all the historic references coming back here, you can see arches, you can see cornices, you can see wheel window and you can see lot of traditional features coming back, inside the building without its usual way and they are all colored in different shades suddenly history became very interesting to architects.

There are 2 other people first post modernism works internationally prominent architects like Oscar Niemeyer or Santiago Calatrava, they go step further in this movement they built, buildings that are in a style so markedly plastic and sculptural, they rediscover the full creative freedom, which the modern materials have to offer them.

This is the building by Oscar Niemeyer & this is the building by Santiago Calatrava. You can see how sculptural these buildings are remarkably plastic in their look.

In each of their works there is a clear anthropomorphic appearance, finding a metaphor based on the inspiration from nature human body. The color of the building is predominately white, this is typical. Post Modernism or let's say structural Post modernism.

### **Conditions of Post Modernity – 3**

There is other buildings museums and concert halls. Which were designed in this style? The Mac Museum of contemporary art in Niterio, Oscar Niemeyer again. The MAM milwaukee first museum and Tenerife concert hall are both by Santiago Calatrava.

Taking post modernism to another level was the idea of deconstruction whose exponents were Frank Gehry, Rem Koolhaas, Zaha Hadid, Daniel Libeskind and the current high tech architecture people were Norman Foster, Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers, Jean Nouvel and people were also into organic architecture like Frank Gehry and sustainable architecture Ken Yeang and rigid critical architecture like Peter Zumthor, in different areas and different ways and means.

Let's look at the various postmodern directions in architecture.

We just see de-constructivism in one side structural way in which it can be expressed in another style and bringing back to historicity in one side looking at side and sustainability on one side, create critical regionalism on one side hi-tech architecture and there are so many various ways in postmodern architecture can go and on one hand there is aesthetics of number created by Le Corbusier and on the other hand, we have architecture of lively variety.

In the 1960's many well known utopian projects were based on the principle of structure and coincidence you can take a look at some of the projects below in

This created the another style of architecture avenues for another style of architecture in itself called metabolism, that is again a part of post modernism architecture.

This building completed in 1967 and the anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss remarked I do not believe that we can still speak of one structuralism there were a lot of movements that claimed to be structuralism.

This diversity can also be found in architecture however architectural structuralism had an autonomy that does not comply with the principles of structuralism in human sciences.

So we don't have to have to compare the structuralism here in architecture with the structuralism otherwise we have had variety of styles and variety of responses to modern architecture and together all this response are called post modernity.

This different directions have created different images. There is 2 major directions post modernism which an architecture evolved after from modernism, yet it rebels against that style. The another way in which the modernism is viewed as an exclusively minimalist, at anonymous and monotonous boring and post modernism has the sense of humor and is the solution for modernism.

Often both this ways can interchange and some buildings also have a bit of both in their character.

Philip Johnson want exclaim that he was boned with a box. At some point of time, he was the one created the glass house which you can see in this picture [Time 19':08" insert image].

He says he was got bonal with the box and he created the AT&T building which had the broken pediment. So he says I was boned with the box so I broke the pediment. They were different ways and different means through which post modernism can be expressed by different people. The late 1980's the early 1990's the high postmodern architecture they had the different aesthetics which lag the attraction and there was a surge of modern architecture once again established in international Pre-eminence.

As a part of this revival much of the criticism of the modernists were re-evaluated and modernistic style once again dominates in institutional and contemporary practice.

It could be for many reasons, because there were multiple directions for post modernity in the frost place and number 2, there aren't clear rules for post modernity and number 3 when you can make a simply building and like Leonardo-Davinci said simplicity is the ultimate sophistication. Why go for sophistication that was not wanted for so the people started thinking on these lines and then the kind of revived the modernist architecture, strict modern architecture, in the late 1980's and early 1990's. In the mid 1980's we clearly saw lot of public buildings, institutional, commercial building, being built and modernistic style.

Post modernism as a theory approach to learning and understanding the diverse complex world in which we live. We can see that as an ideal you can see world consisting of multiple cultures, religions, schools of thought constantly changing another and we can see them all coexisting changing another and we can see them all co-scripting in one particular school of thought.

Post modernism encourages higher order thinking by asking us to deconstruct the whole world in which we live and re-examine the parts that make up the whole world or whole picture break up into multiple parts and analyses each of those parts and try to figure out what we were made up of.