

Identity in Architecture – How can you tell purpose from appearance?

Overview of the course

It's quiz time...

1. Why did Ofili include elephant dung in his work?
2. What was he influenced by in his artistic approach? (a few things..)
3. Who was depicted in the tears of *No Woman, No Cry*?
4. What was significant about the choice of colours in *NW,NC*?
5. How did the people of England see Omai? What was the philosophical theory that was imposed upon him?
6. What was the name of the pose that Omai takes?
7. What are the reasons as to why Tehura is scared in *Spirit of the Dead Watching*? (two potential ones)
8. What work did Gauguin also copy?
9. What are the four elements that Neshat repeats in the majority of her works?
10. What is significant about the fabric that Shonibare uses in *Nelson's Ship*?





PAKISTAN

New Delhi

NEPAL

BHUTAN

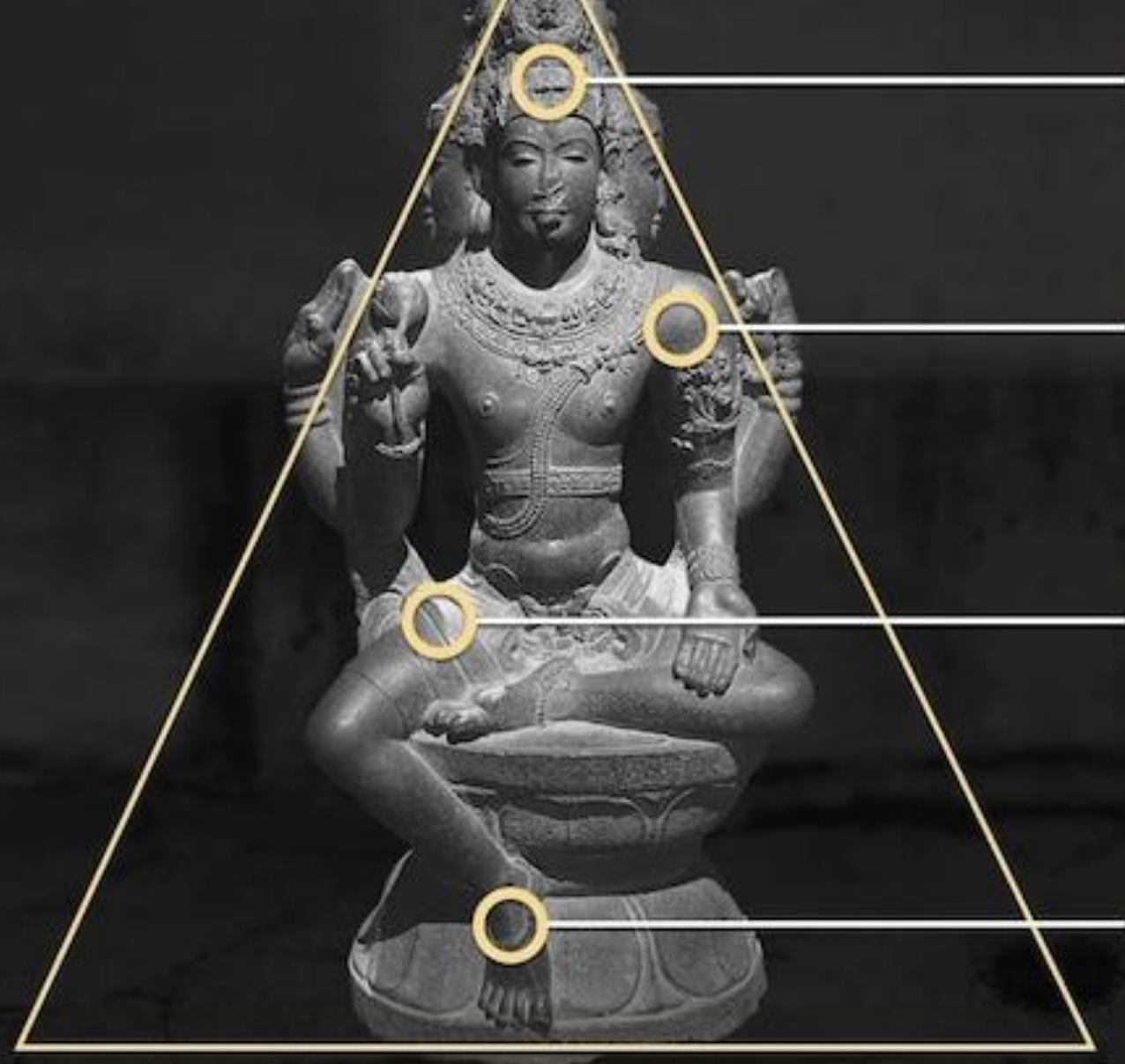
Khajuraho

BANGLADESH

INDIA

ARABIAN
SEA

BAY OF
BENGAL



Brahmins

Priests, academics

Kshatriyas

Rulers, administrators, warriors

Vaishyas

Artisans, tradesmen, farmers, merchants

Shudras

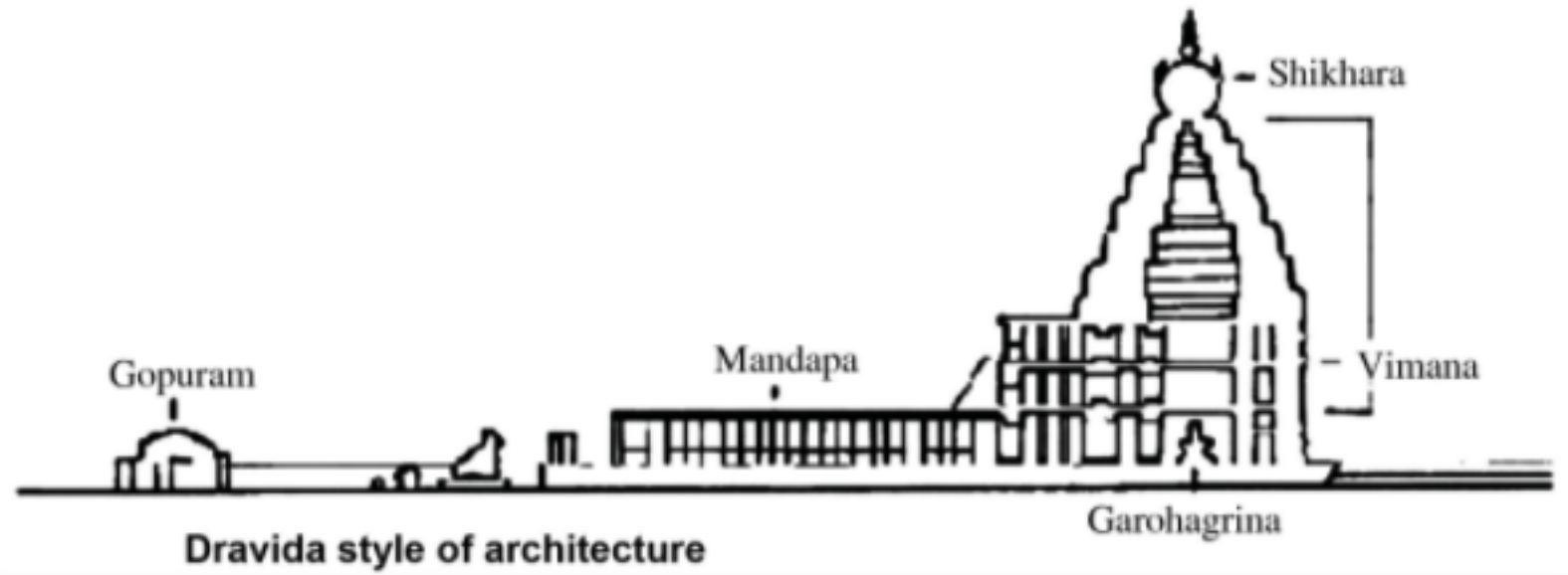
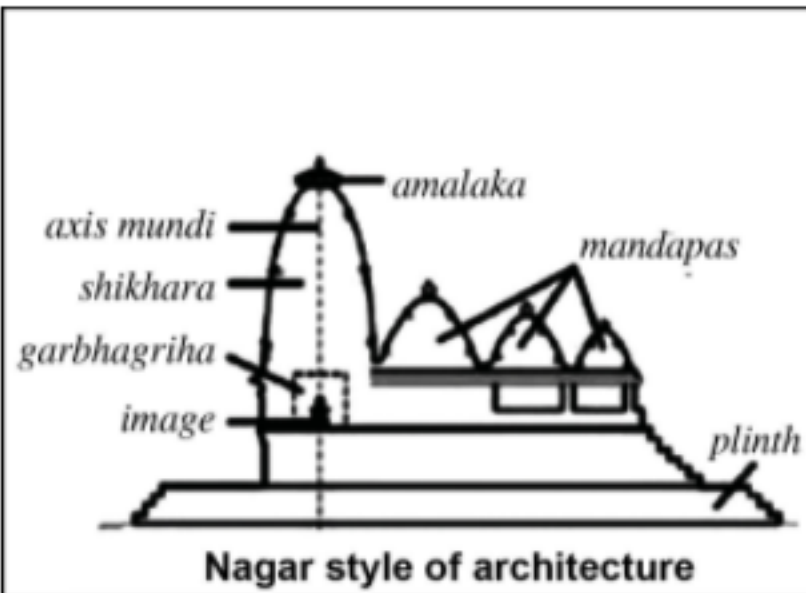
Manual labourers

Dalits

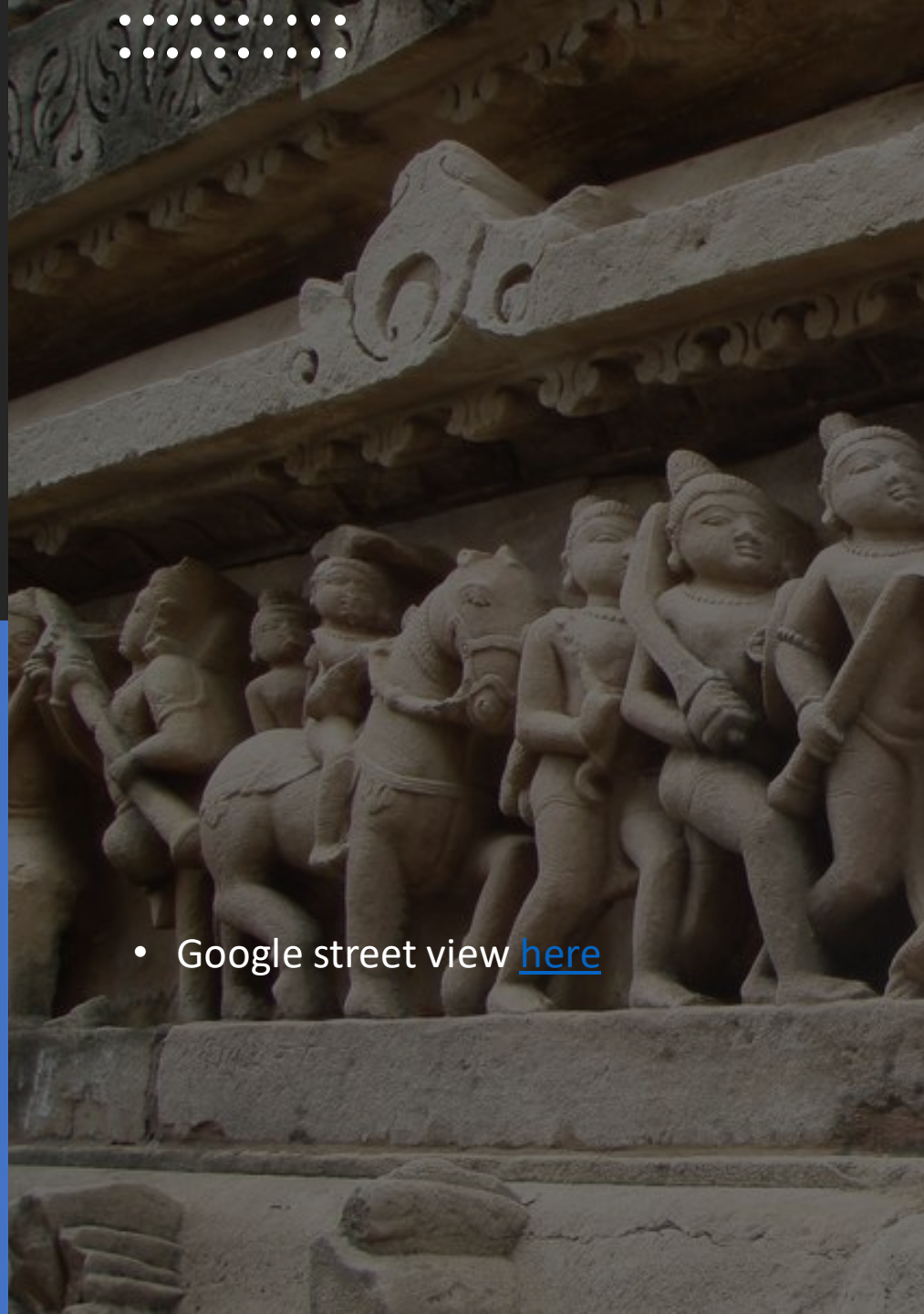
‘Untouchables’,









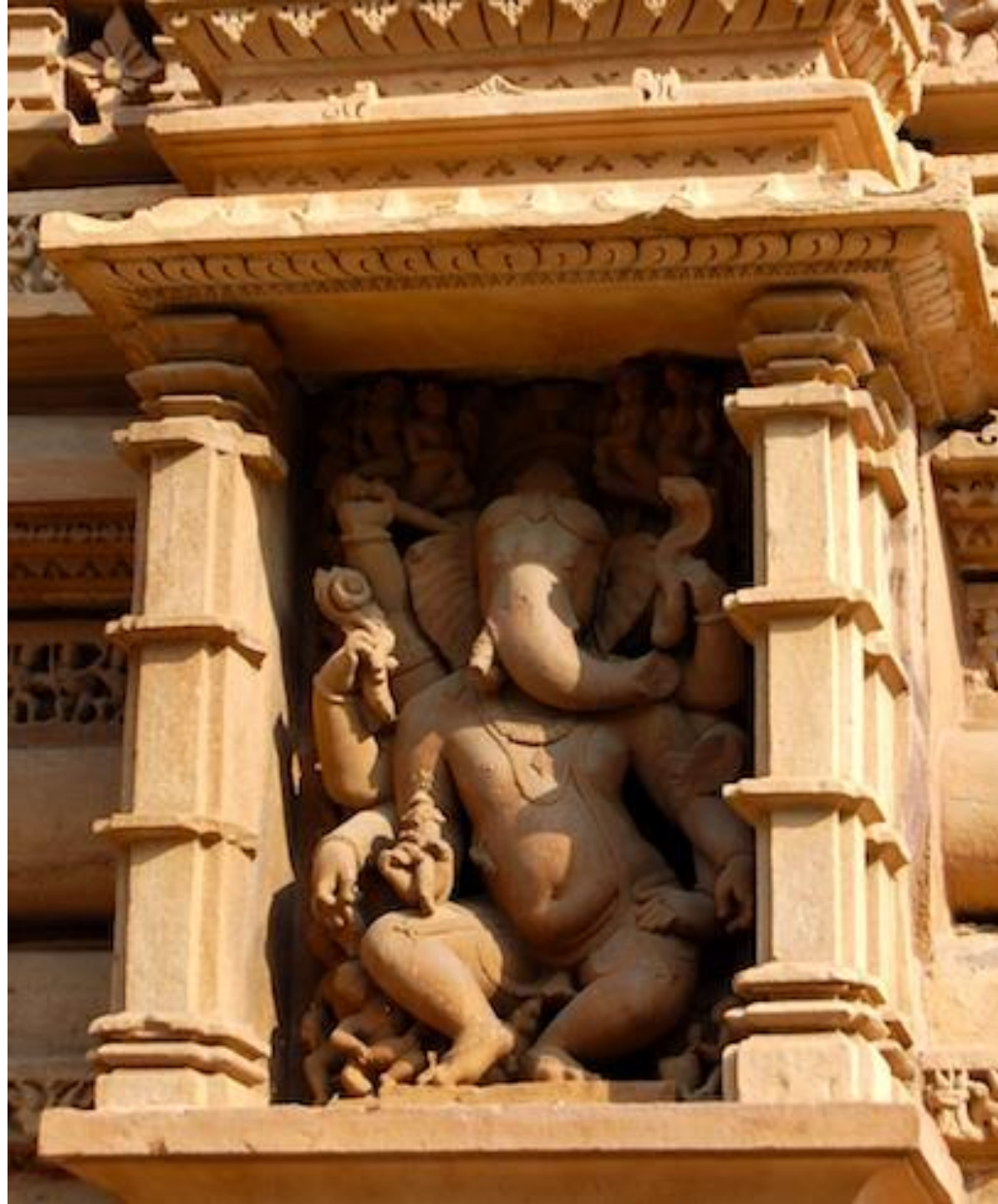


- Google street view [here](#)





• (Google Street view [here](#))



• See Google Street
view [here](#)











Key points for *Lakshmana Temple, Khajuraho*

- First of several temples built by the Chandella kings
 - original patron of the Lakshmana temple was a leader of the Chandella clan, Yashovarman
- Wanted to associate themselves with the Brahmin class (the highest ranking class)
- central deity at the Lakshmana temple is an image of Vishnu in his three-headed form known as Vaikuntha
 - Yashovarman took it as a war trophy
- Sculpted friezes along the plinth depict images of daily life, love, and war
- exterior juncture wall, devotees encounter erotic images of couples
 - goes back to ancient fertility cults
- temple complex was built using local materials
- Identifies itself really as a building of propaganda



Michelozzo. *Medici
Palace*, 1444

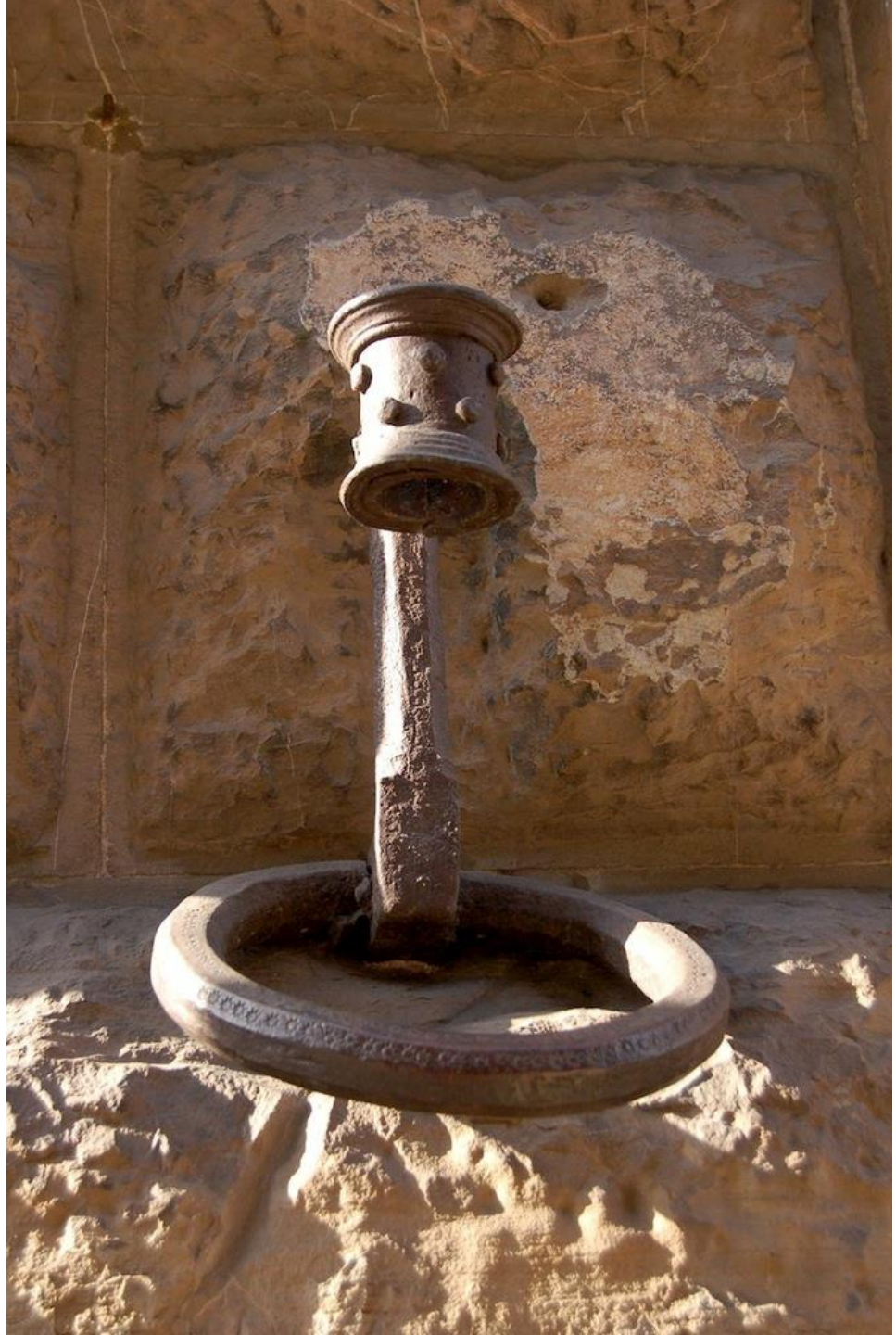


Drop in

- https://www.google.com/maps/@43.7747417,11.2558455,3a,75y,348.73h,115.16t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1siTwYDmczPYFkZ8X6Lb_OfQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656













Donatello, David, c. 1444



Key points for *Medici Palace, Florence*

- Very typical of Renaissance architecture
 - Ordered, balanced, links back to Antique world
- Commissioned by Cosimo the Elder, head of Medici family
- Architectural Identity
 - Location shows Medici power/wealth
 - Impression of being a solid mass – deep rooted to the city
 - Fortress-like and therefore intimidating
 - Benevolent – bench and cornice
 - Many coats of arms to indicate ownership
 - Entirely different atmosphere in the courtyard
 - Promoter of the arts

Tempietto, *Bramante*
1502, stone and granite, San Pietro in Montorio, Rome



Drop in

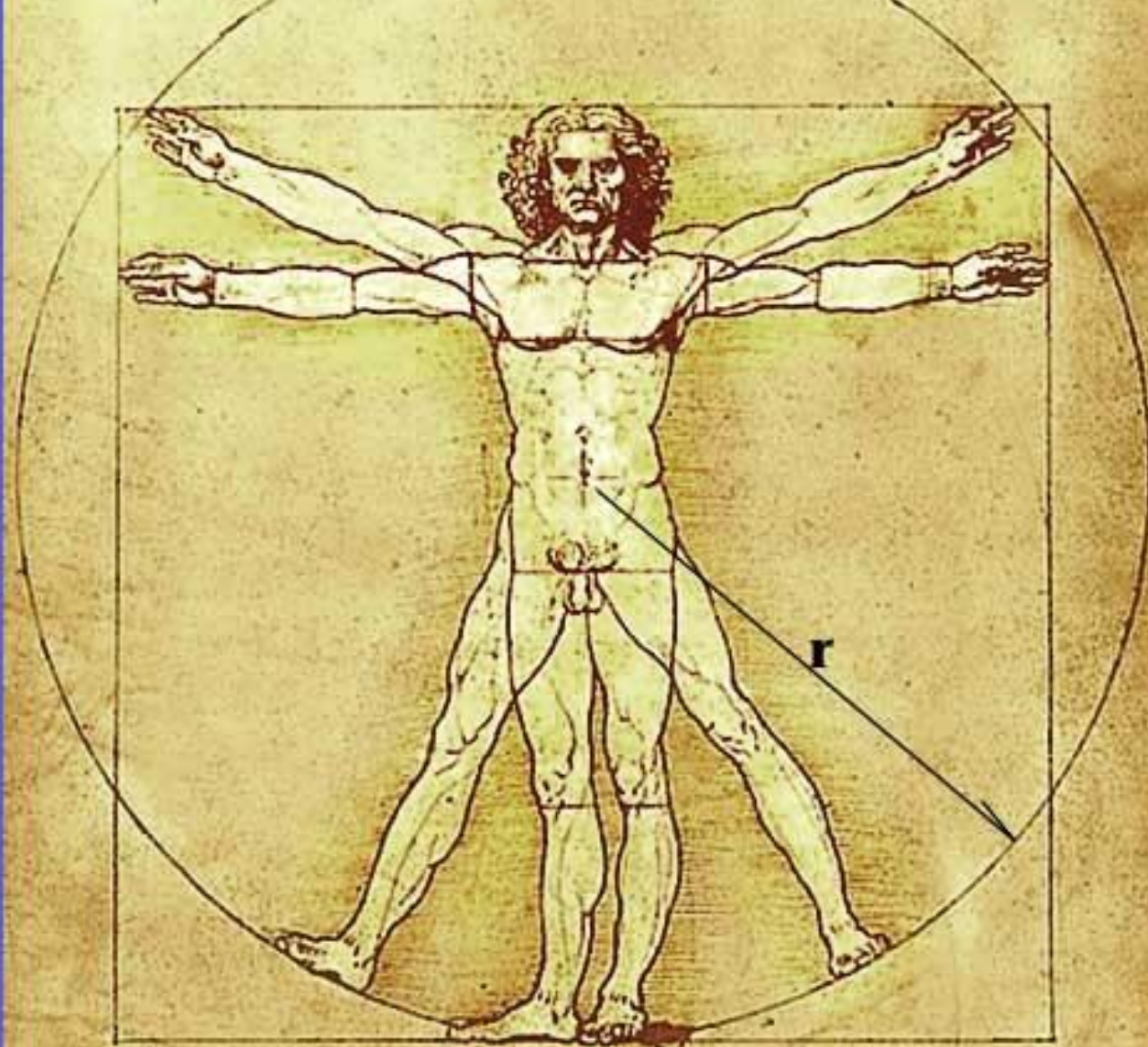
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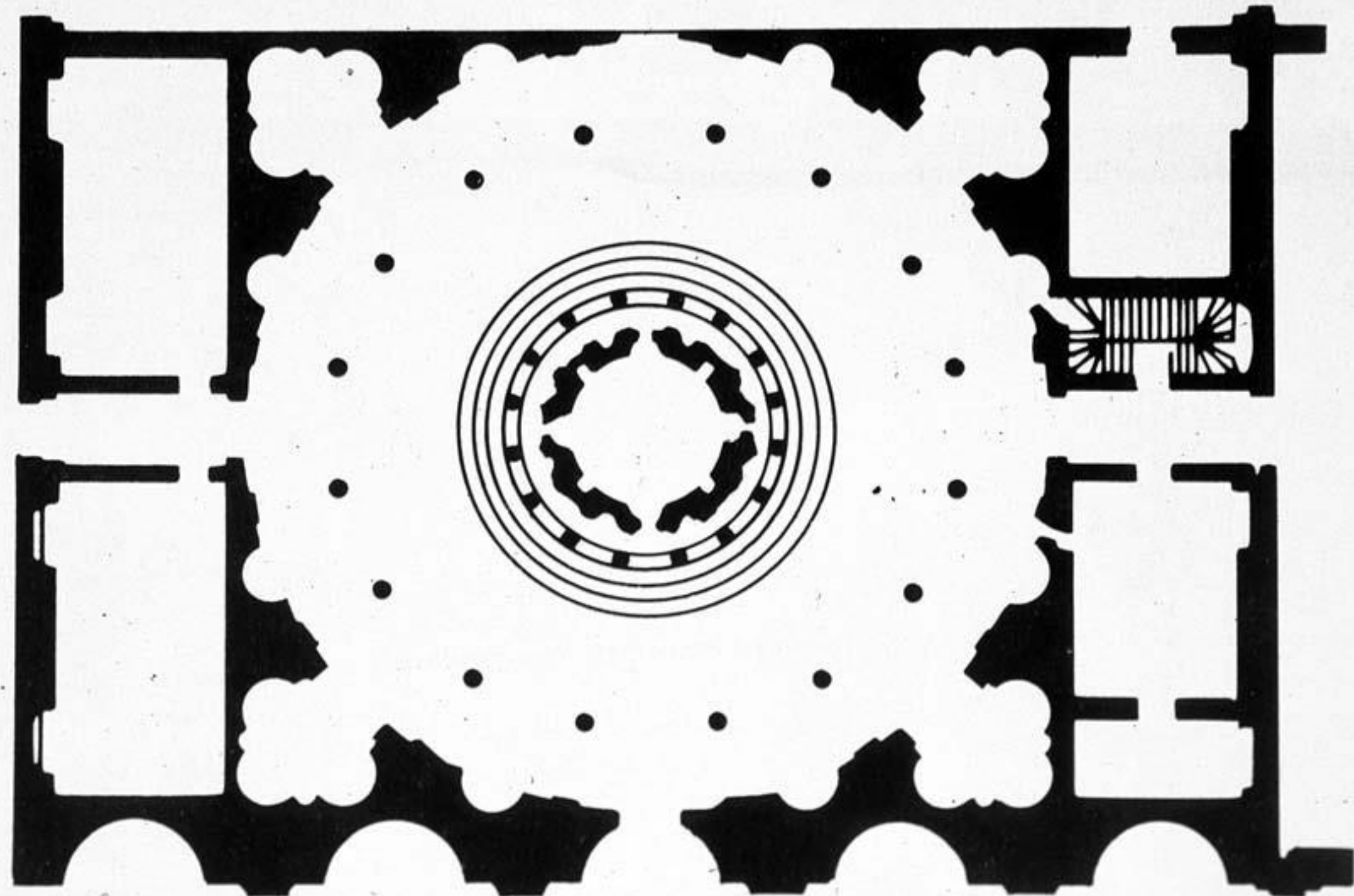


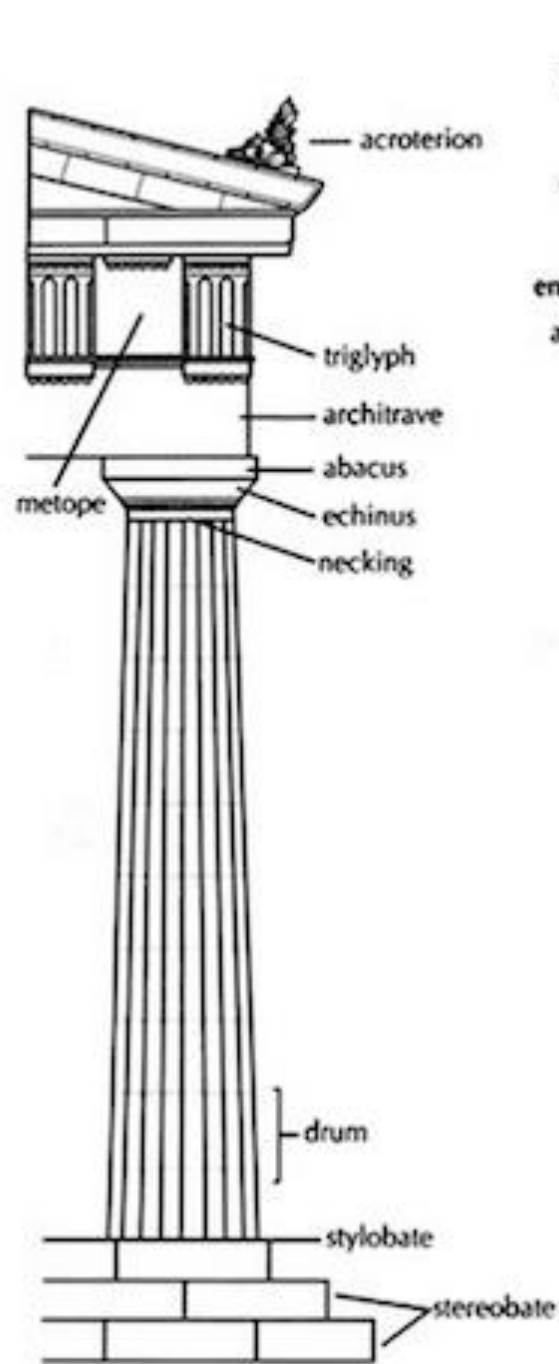
The largely 5th-century interior of Santo Stefano Rotondo in Rome

Quoniam per istam figuram videtur quod
Sicut apud philosophos quodammodo in hac figura expressum est
semper videtur per proportionem
et per istam figuram

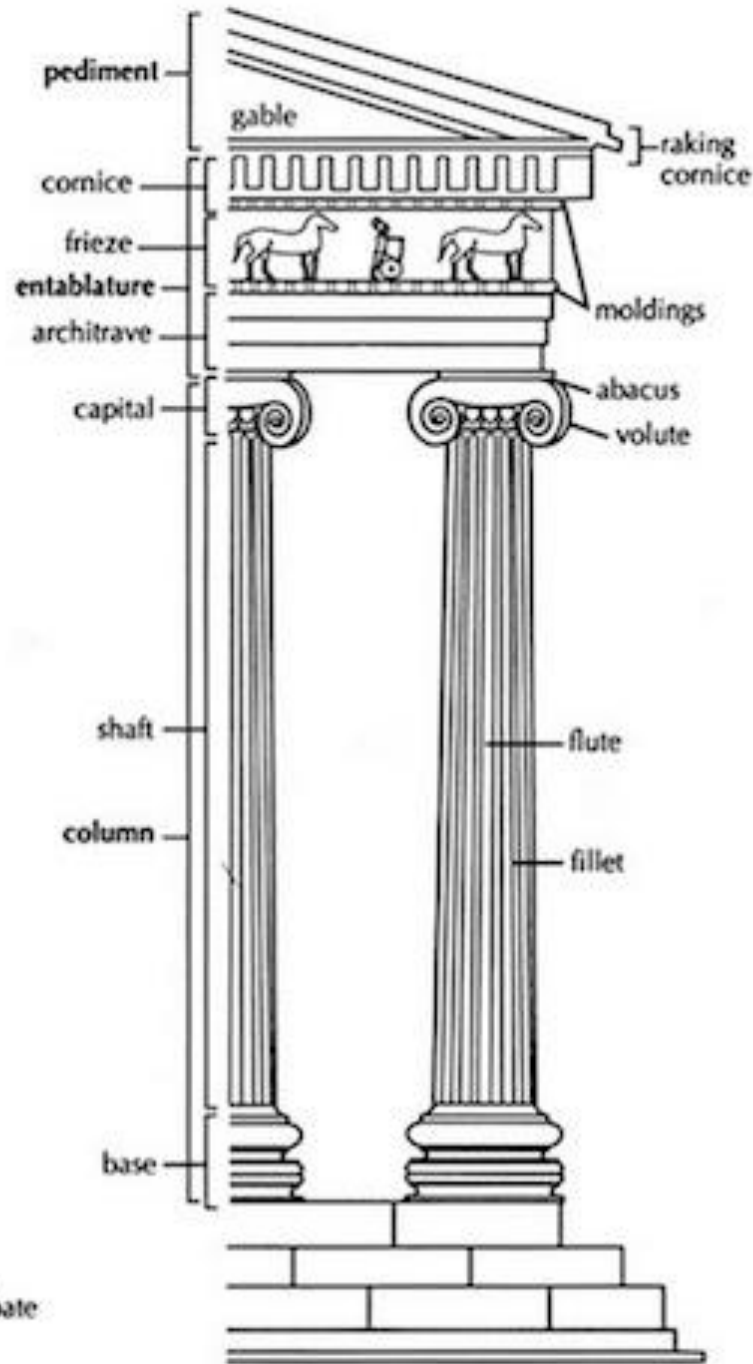


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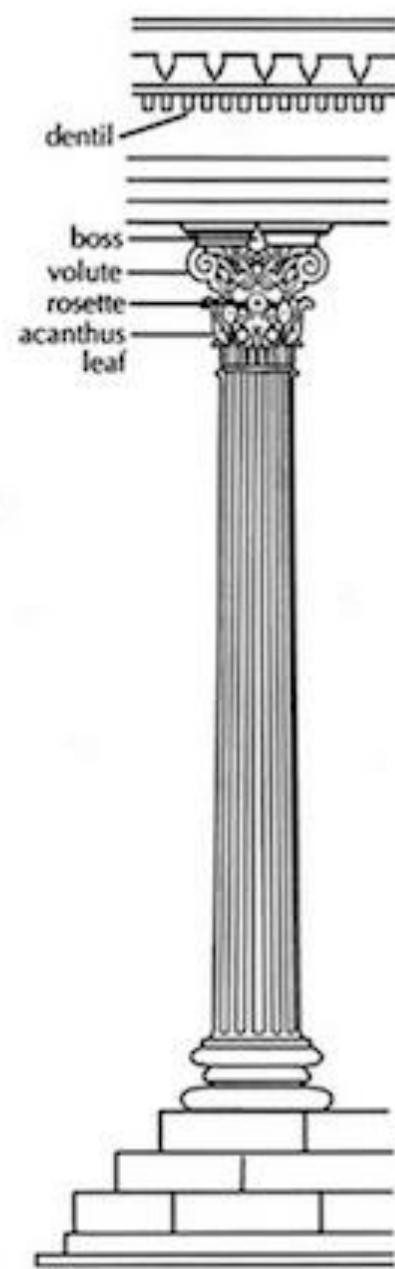




Doric order



Ionic order



Corinthian order



Santo Stefano Rotondo, Rome



Santa Constanza, Roma

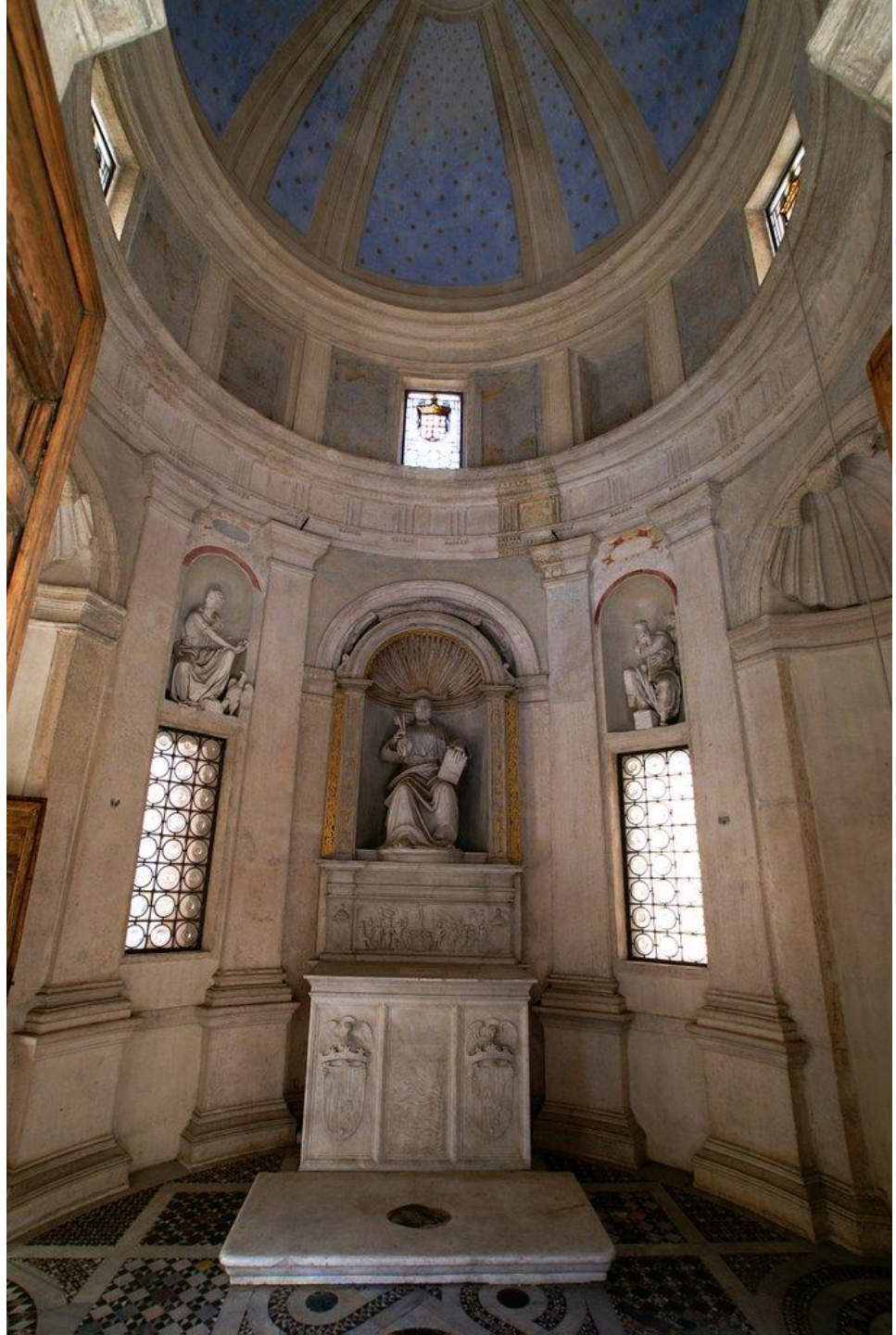
Tempietto, *Bramante*
1502, stone and granite, San Pietro in Montorio, Rome





Tempietto, *Bramante*
1502, stone and granite, San Pietro in Montorio, Rome







Inside the Tempietto

[here](#)



Key points for *Tempietto, Rome*

- Bramante – true Renaissance architect
 - Very much influenced by the writing of Roman architect Vitruvius
- Shape of Christian martyria
 - Circle repeated throughout nature and the cosmos
- Originally intended to be within a circular cloister – never realised
- Reappropriated Roman granite columns
 - Wanted a strong link back to when St Peter was martyred
 - This is meant to signify the spot
- Architectural identity
 - Christianity overcoming paganism
 - The power of the Spanish in Rome
 - Appropriate masculine order for a male saint



Richard Rogers, *Lloyd's of London*,
Leadenhall Street, 1978-86

“Drop in”

- <https://www.google.com/maps/@51.5125142,-0.0823377,3a,75y,328.85h,112.66t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sFJsQSSCmdUGrRVbGPRwfrg!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?hl=en-US>











Michael Hopkins and Partners, *Westminster Underground Station*, 1997-99, concrete and stainless steel



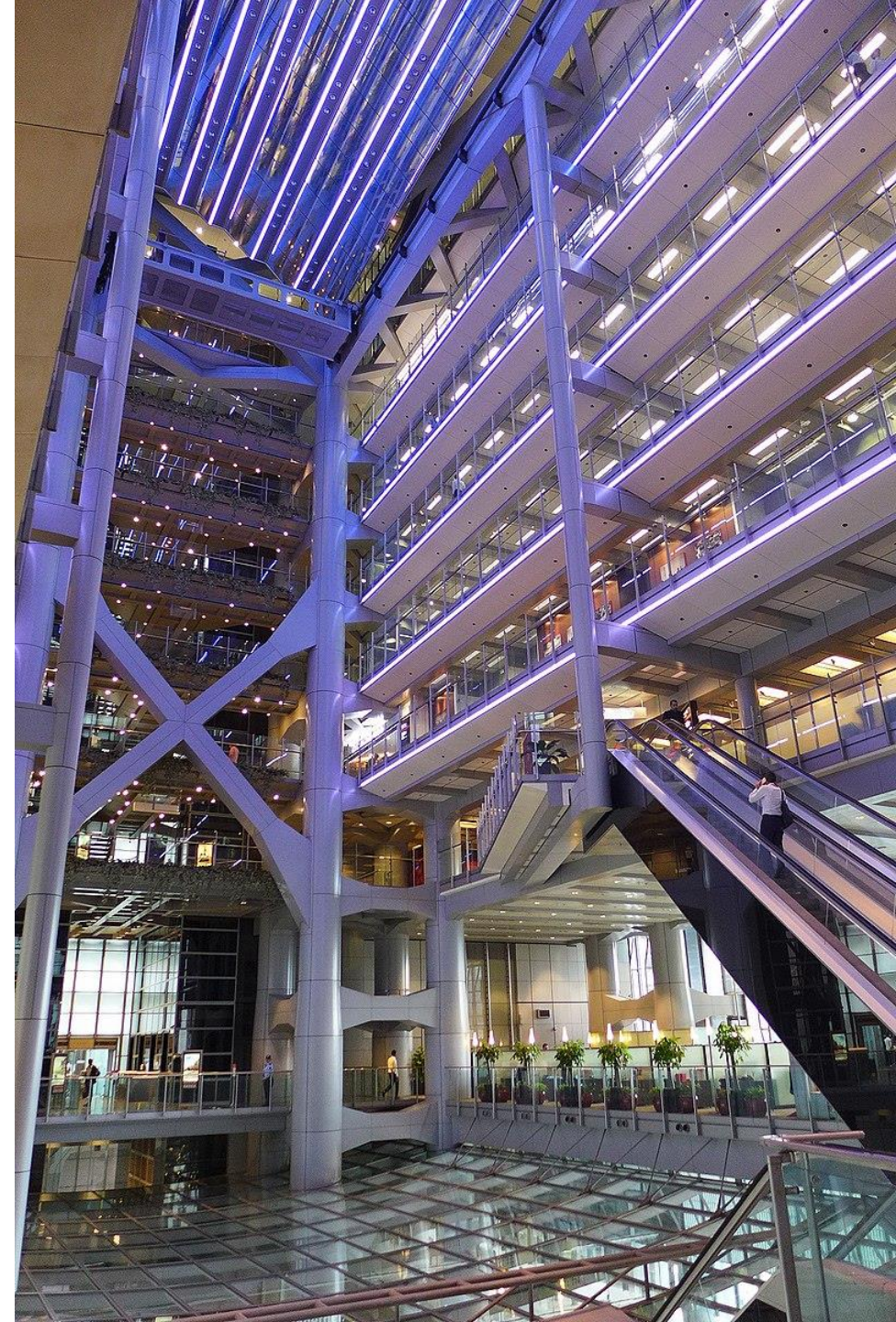
Ralf Schuler and Ursula Schuler – Witte, *ICC Building, Berlin, 1979*

Fazlur Khan, Bruce Graham and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, *John Hancock Center, 1965-69*, structural steel and reinforced concrete



Atrium of the
HSBC Building,
Hong Kong

Norman Foster and
Ove, Arup and
Partners, *HSBC
Building, Hong Kong*,
1983-85, steel,
aluminium and glass





outside













-
- The service towers, three of them **principally for fire fighting and escape and the other three for lifts, lavatories and risers, provide access and escape routes by means of lifts and staircases.**
 - Plant rooms are housed on **top of four of the six towers, expressed as massive steel boxes.**
 - All of the towers are finally capped by blue-painted service cranes to allow for maintenance and easy replacement of building parts.



Richard Rogers, *Lloyd's of London*,
Leadenhall Street, 1978-86

"universally recognised
as one of the key
buildings of the modern
epoch". Historic England

Key points for *Lloyds of London Building, London*

- High tech architecture – reveals structure on the outside
 - Also known as “bowelism”
- Original doorway still in place
- Richard Rogers also designed Pompidou Centre
 - All service elements are on the outside in order to free up the interior
 - 12 glass lifts, first of their kind to be used in England
- Architectural identity
 - Lloyds of London as an progressive, modern business, that has roots in the past
 - You can literally see how they work – nothing hidden
 - Patrons of the arts
 - Acknowledging Function over Form, but recognising beauty in that

Hadid, *Heydar Aliyev Centre*, 2012





Zaha Hadid

Le Corbusier, *Baghdad Gymnasium*, 1956





Hadid, *Vitra Fire Station*, 1993

Imperial War Museum, Manchester



Walt Disney
Concert
Hall, LA



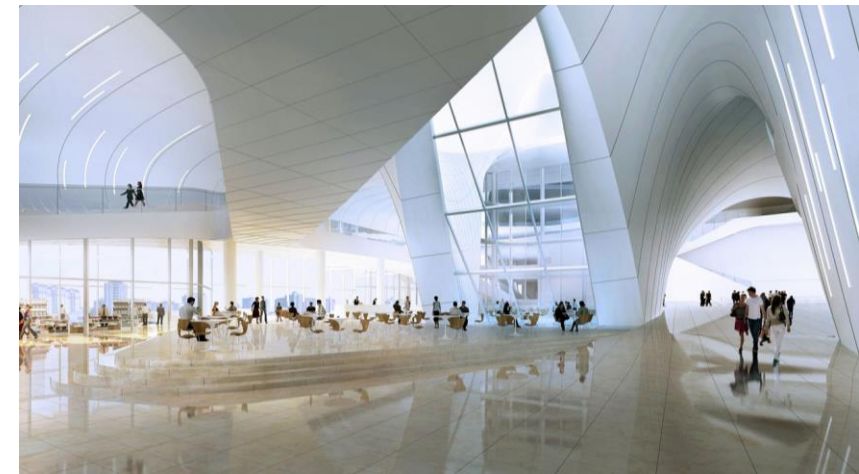
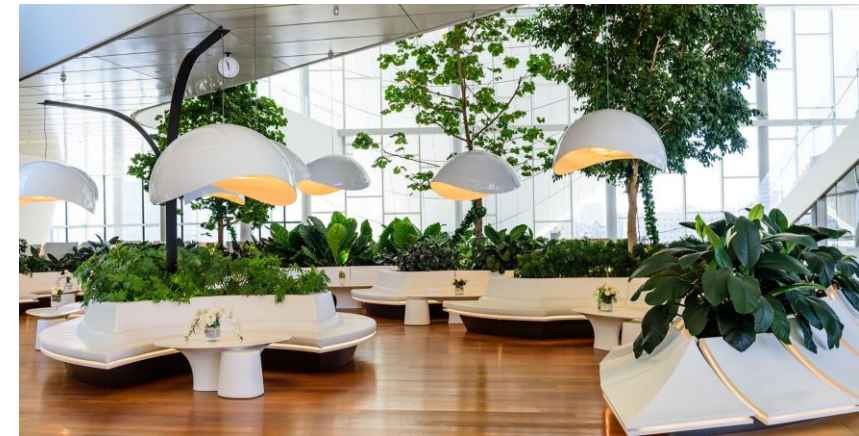
Dancing House,
Prague



“Drop in” to Heydar Aliyev
Centre

- <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.3952195,49.8683726,3a,75y,326.73h,95.56t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sAF1QipM1QAx-WXFcElbhPxWvEb4Sb-t91xcnMsKSoTRg!2e10!7i6000!8i3000?hl=en-US>













J. Kurek









House of Government, Baku (Soviet style architecture in Baku)



Heydar Aliyev

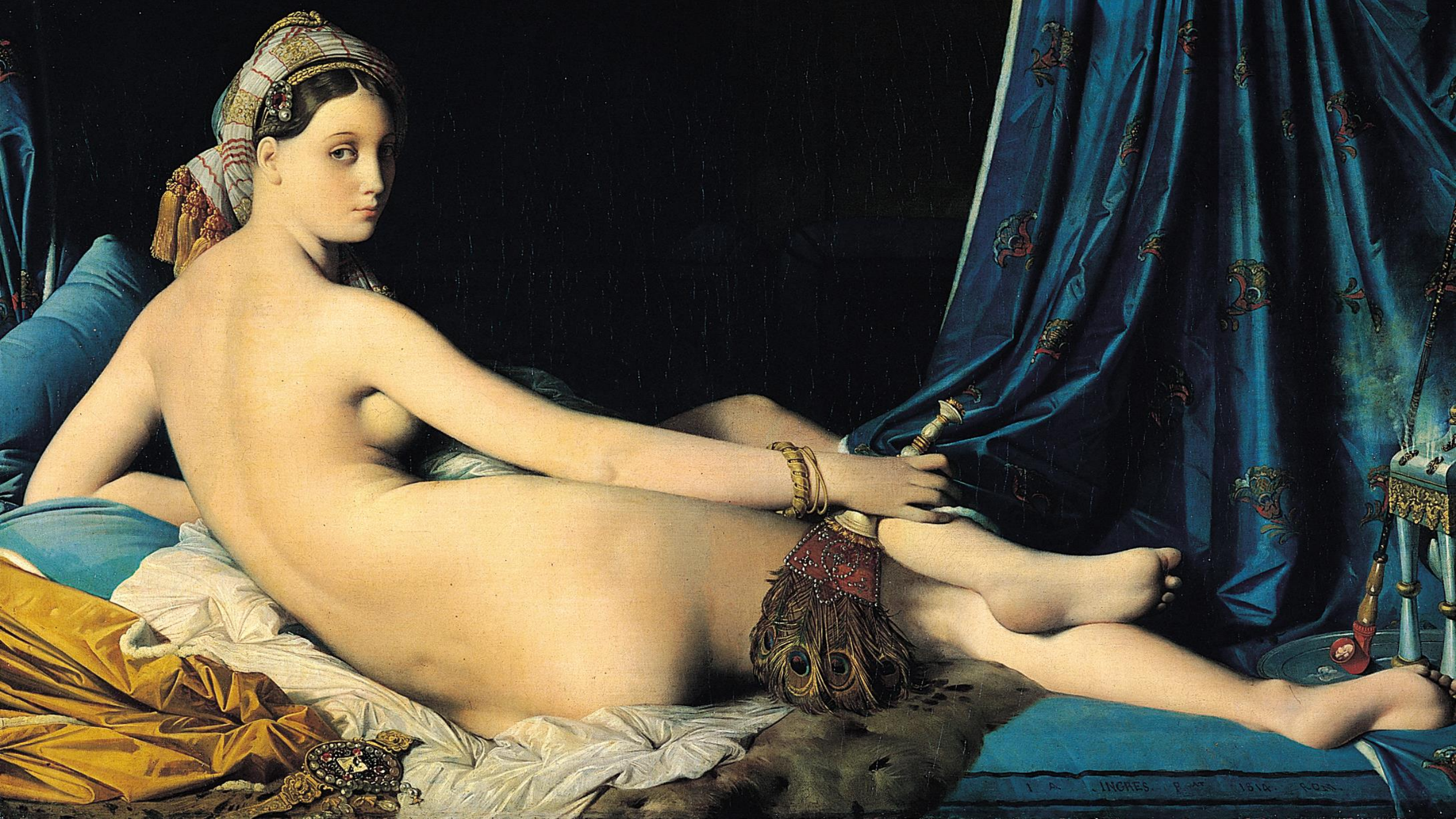


Ilham Aliyev









Key points for *Heydar Aliyev Centre, Baku*

- Hadid – grew up in Iraq, spent much time in Britain
- Style of Deconstructivism – fragmentation and manipulation of structure's surface
- Many links to Hadid's own mixed heritage
- Architectural identity
 - a mixture of the cultures that live in Azerbaijan (calligraphy/curvaceous forms of Islamic world with modernism of European influence)
 - a departure from the Soviet Union Era
 - a homage to the leaders

What works have we
looked at?



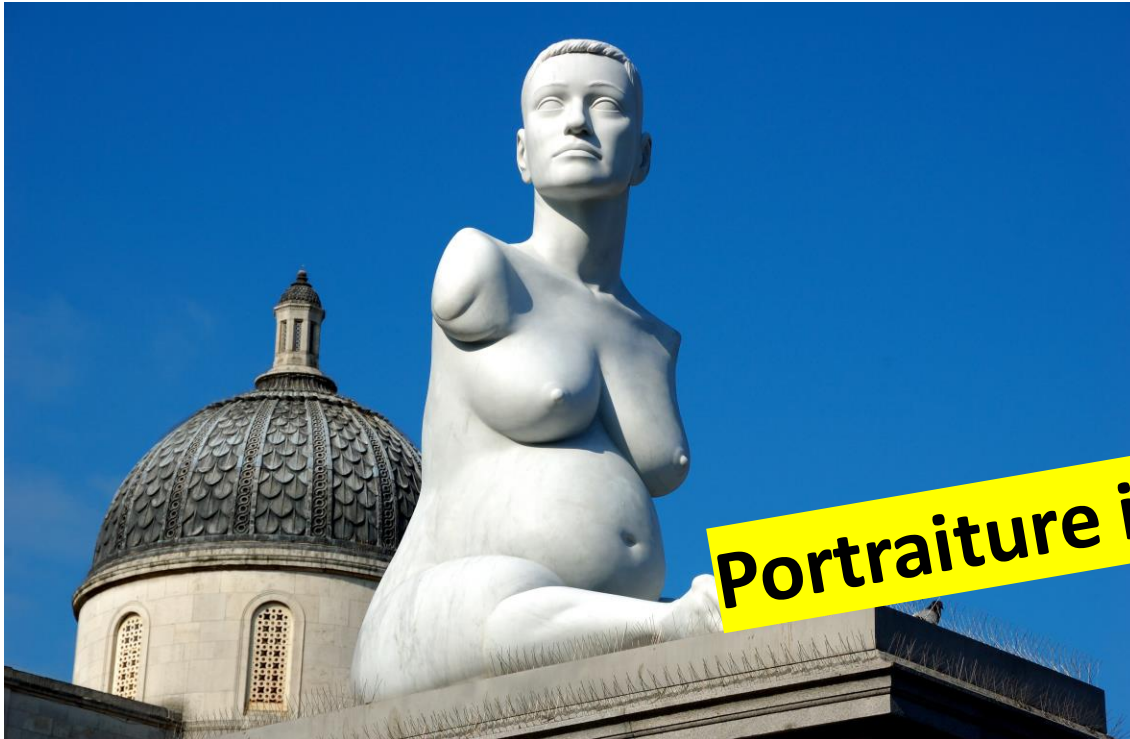


Overview in 10 (9) Objects (1)









Portraiture in 3D





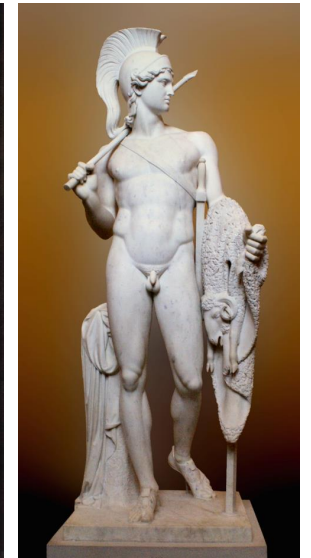
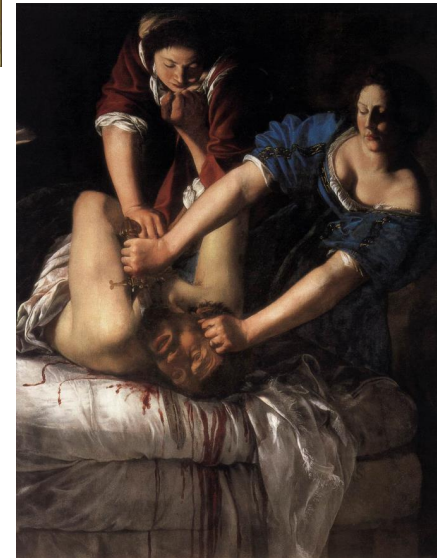
Do women have to be naked to get into the Met. Museum?

Less than **5%** of the **artists** in the Modern Art Sections are women, but **85%** of the **nudes** are female.

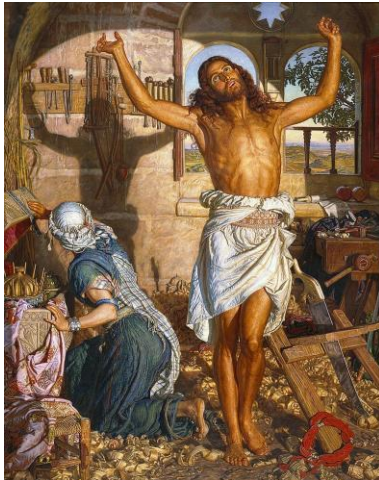
GUERRILLA GIRLS Box 1056 Cooper Sta. NY, NY 10276
CONSCIENCE OF THE ART WORLD



Gender Identity

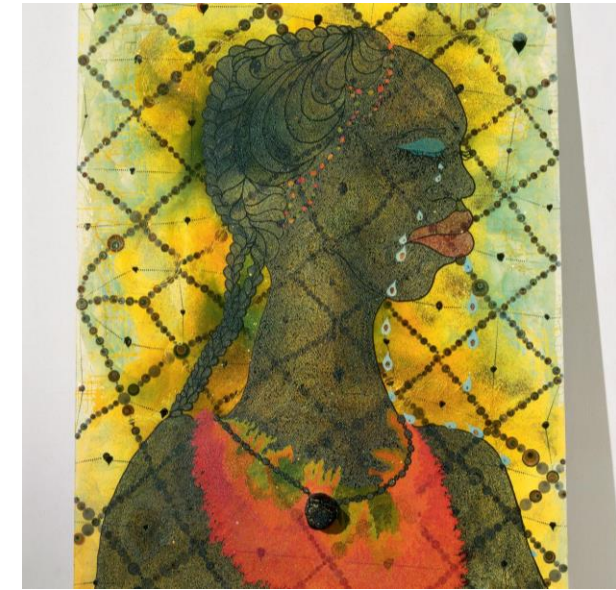
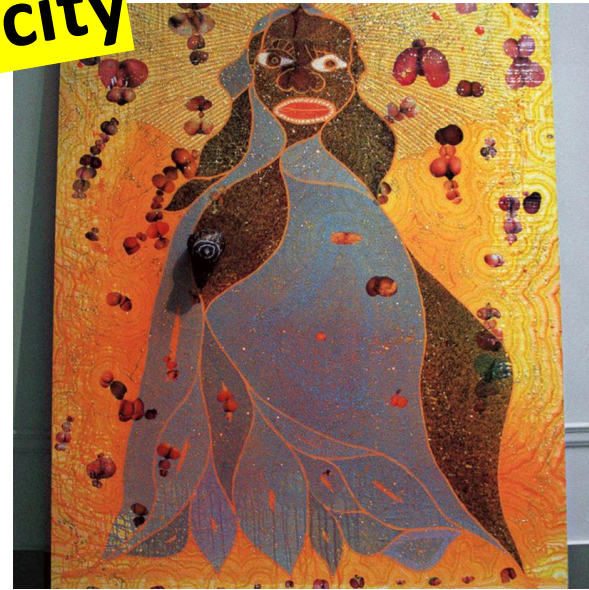


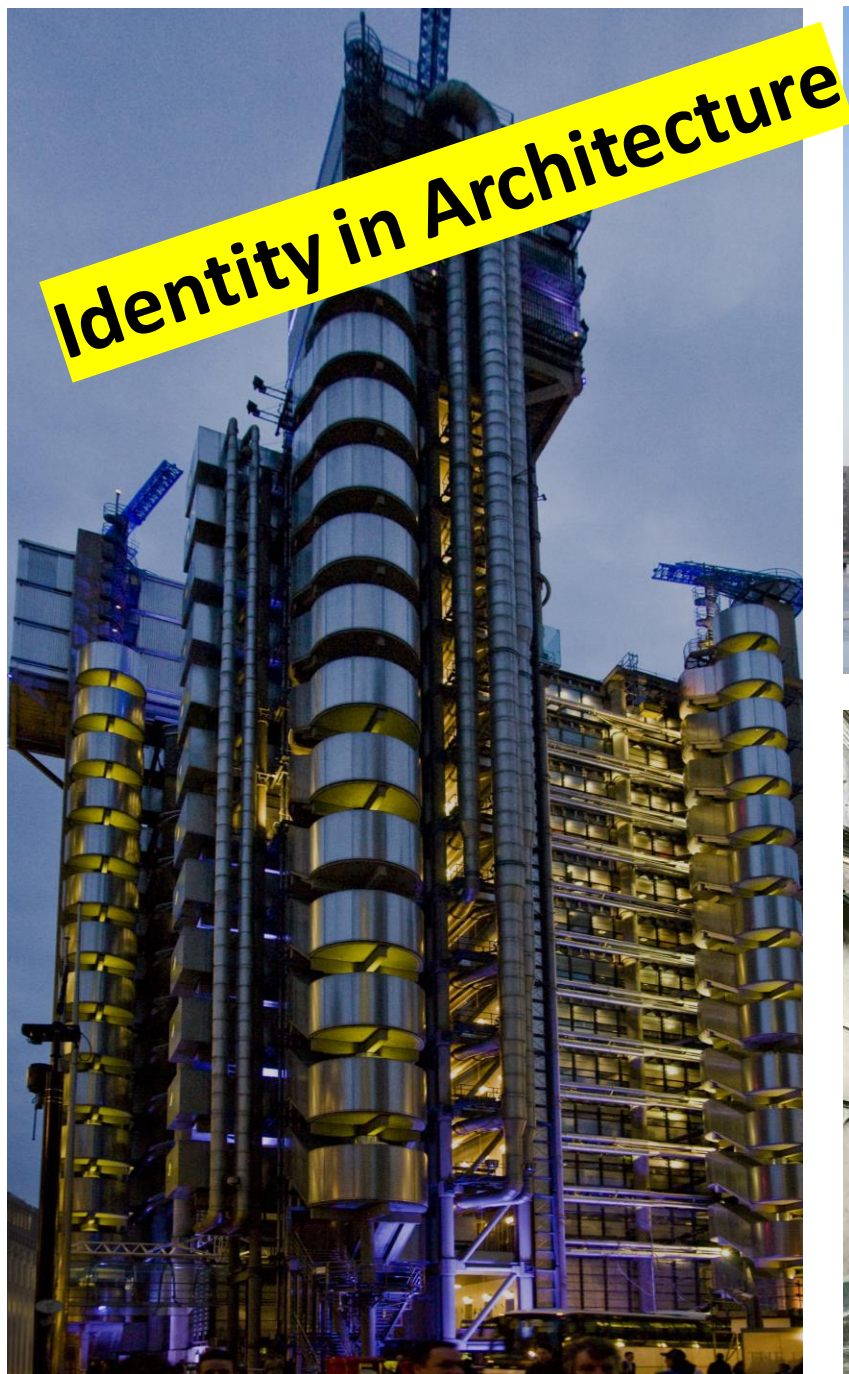
Religious Identity





Ethnicity





What was the oldest
work?

Ramesses II, the 'Younger Memnon'
c.1250 BC, granite, 2.6m high, 2m wide, British Museum



What was the most
recent work?



Hadid, *Heydar Aliyev Centre*, 2012



A chronological look at all of the works

N.B – The dates given correlate to the examples we have looked at, not necessarily the dates of the stylistic movement



Ancient works: 1250 BC – 1st Century AD

An aerial photograph of the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey. The large central dome is prominent, surrounded by smaller domes and minarets. The city of Istanbul and the Bosphorus Strait are visible in the background.

Byzantine: c.535

Sri Lankan:
8th Century





Ancient Hindu Temple: 10th century





Gothic: c.1145

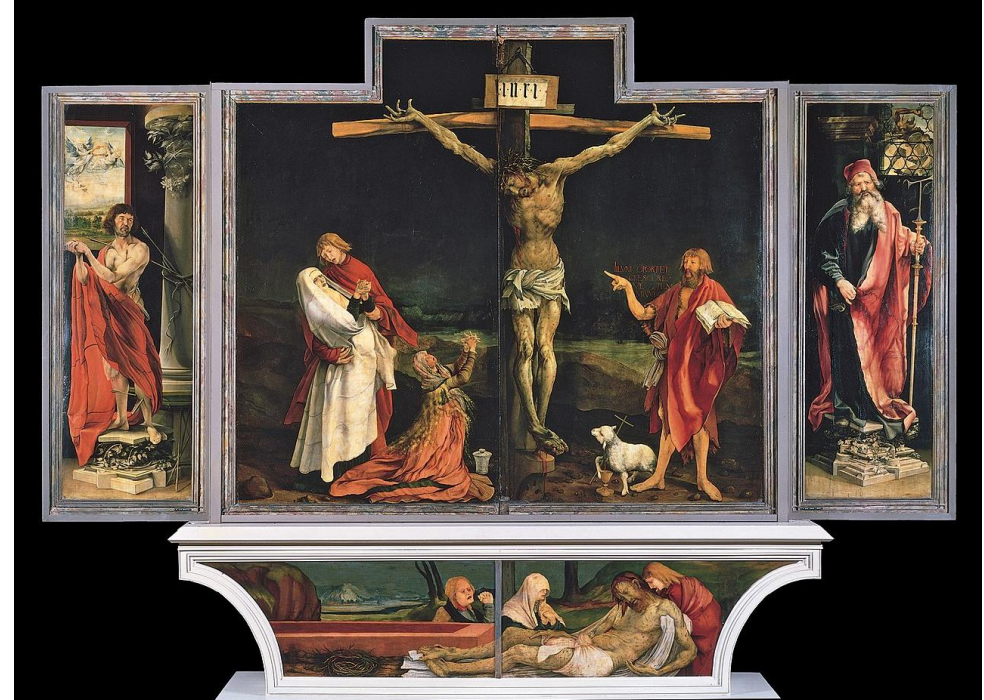
14th/15th
Century work
from Nigeria

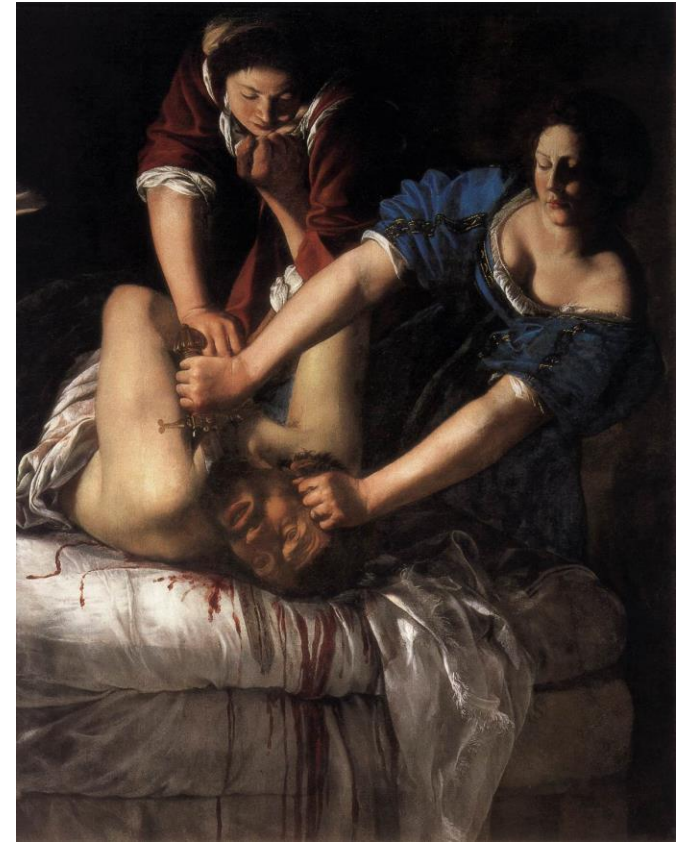




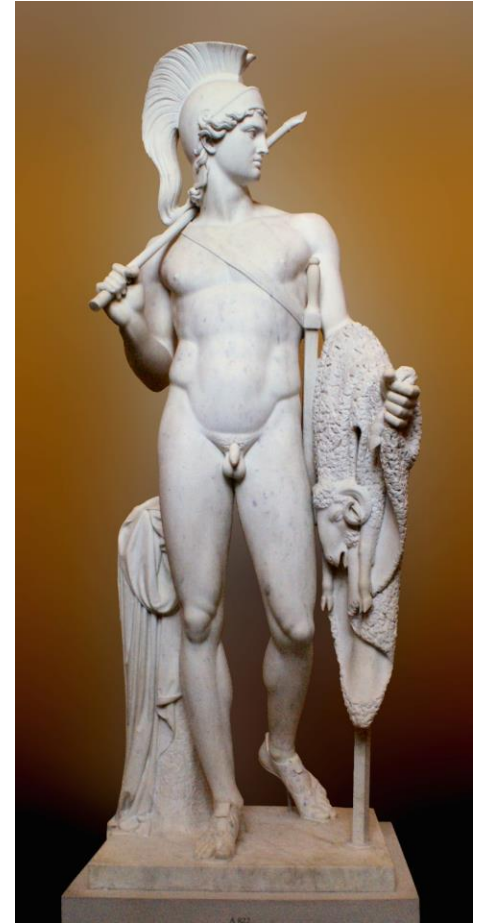
Italian Renaissance: 1426 -1534

Northern Renaissance: 1434 - 1588





Baroque: 1612-1652



Neo-Classical: 1776-1803

Romanticism: 1840



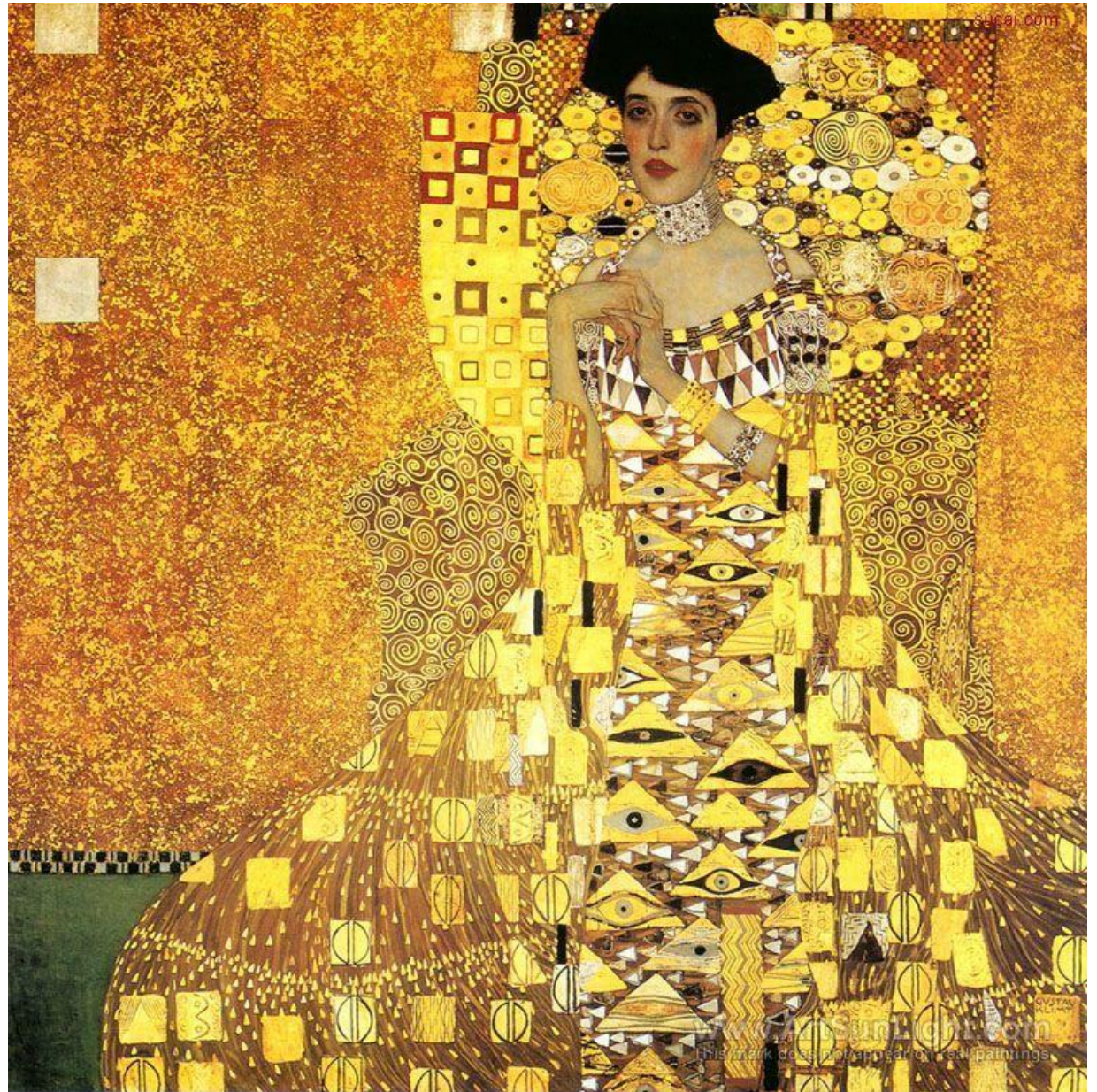


19th Century France: 1863
- 1892

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood: 1870



Vienna Art Nouveau: 1903



Cubist - 1907



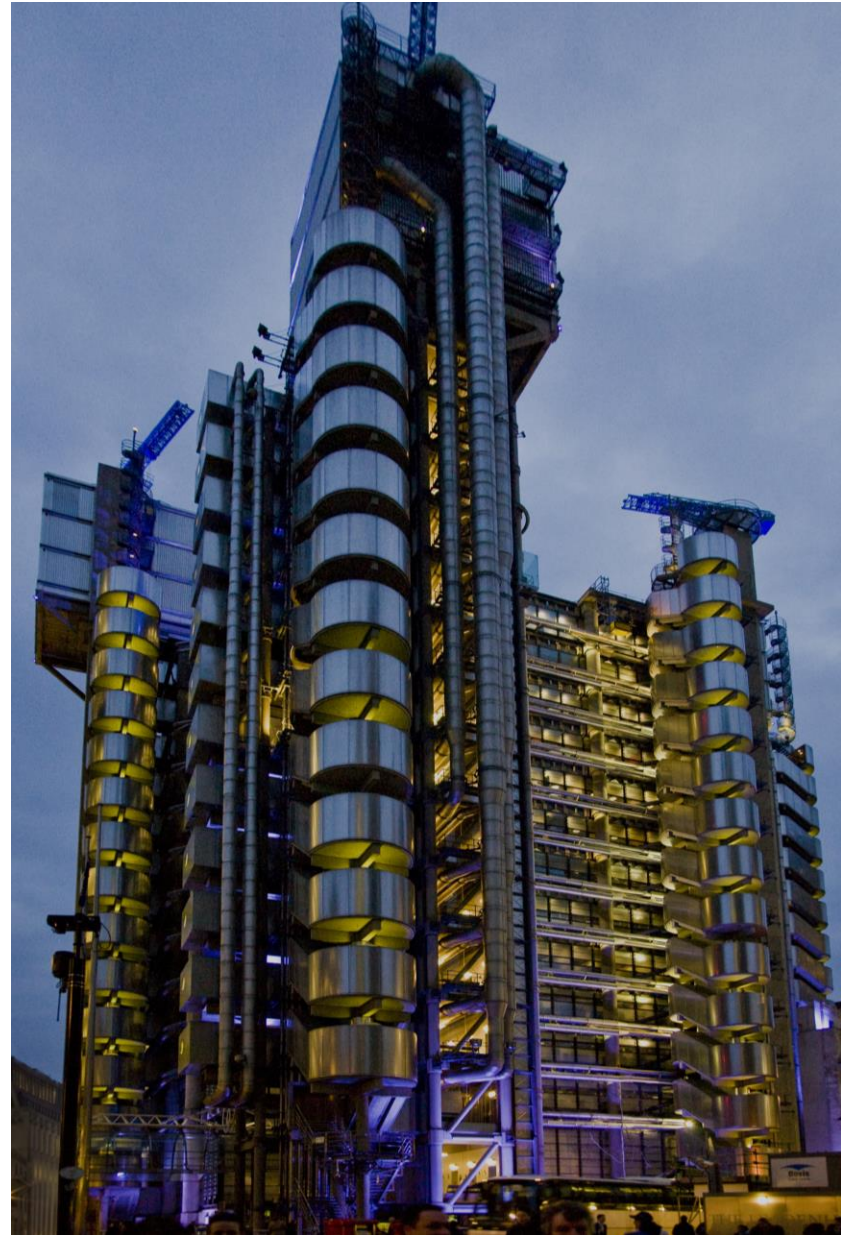


Surrealist(ish): 1932 - 1944

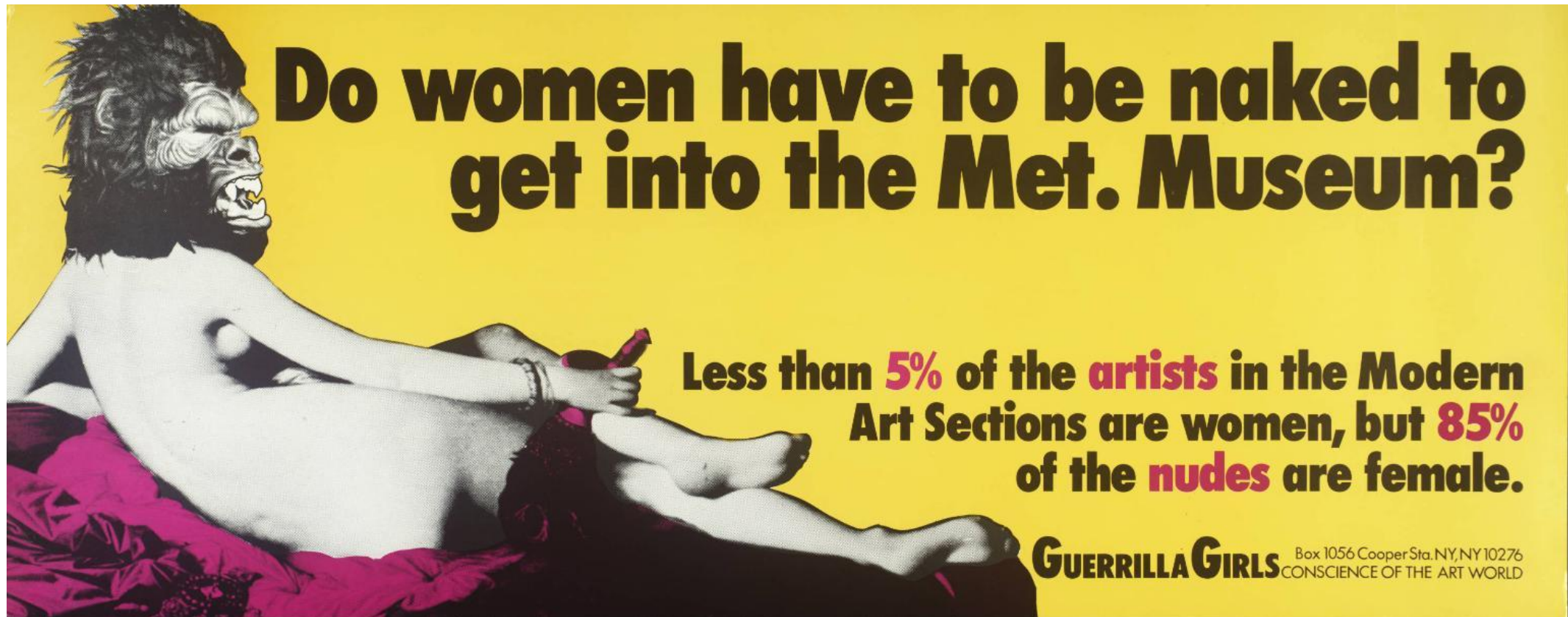
Abstract Expressionism: 1952

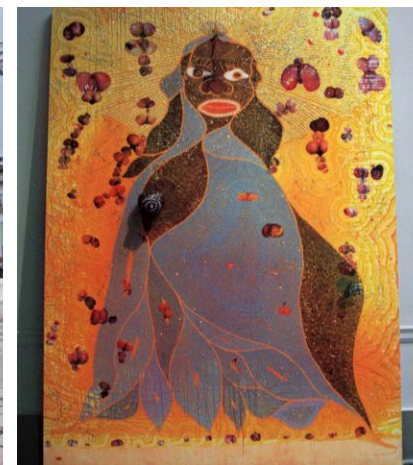
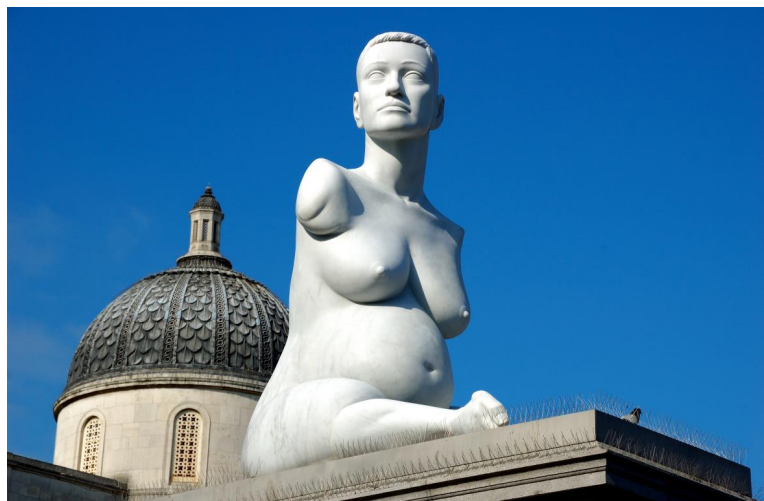
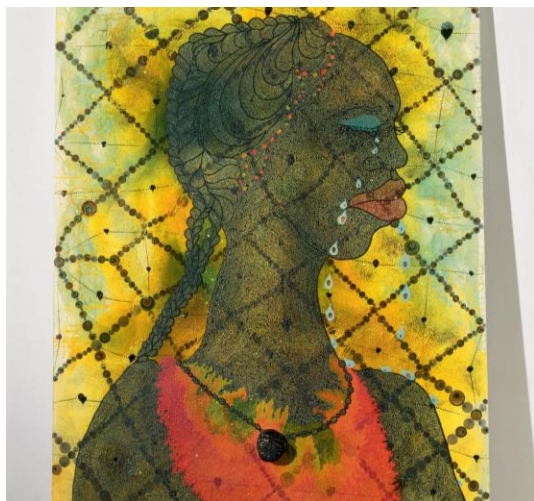


High tech: 1986



Guerrilla Girls: 1989





YBAs: 1995-2010

Contemporary:
1994-2012

