ARCHITECTURE

**WORKS**

1. Guggenheim – Frank Lloyd Wright (Earth-Bound)
2. Palazzo Farnese – Sangallo & Michelangelo
3. Rockefeller – Raymond Hood
4. National Gallery of Art – John Pope
5. Falling Water (Kaufmann house) – Frank Lloyd Wright
6. (East Wing) – I.M. Pei
7. Palace of Versailles – Louis le Vau & Mansart
8. Long Island Federal Courthouse - Meier
9. Pantheon – Panini
10. Guggenheim (Spain) – O. Gehry
11. Sagrada Familia – Gaudi
12. Bank of China – I.M. Pei
13. Dome of Florence – Brunelleschi
14. An office building, YEAH! – Mies Van Rohe
15. Farnsworth – Ludwig Mies

**CHAPTER SUMMARY**

1. Doric Columns (ex: Parthenon)
2. Ionic Columns
3. Corinthian Columns
4. High- relief sculptures attached to buildings are considered Architecture\*
5. Form Follows Function!
   1. Think about the Guggenheim,
   2. spiral walkway, lighting from upper dome. Work done
   3. by Frank Lloyd Wright
6. Architecture is the shaping of buildings and space.
7. Centered Space is the arrangement of things around some paramount thing
   1. the place at which the other things seem to converge. Ex:
8. Four Necessities of Architecture:
   1. **technical requirements**
      1. Technical requirement:
         1. Ex: post-and-lintel (or beam) construction.
         2. Set on a base support the entablature (horizontals: the lintel)
         3. which in turn, supports the pediment (the triangular structure) and roof.
      2. \*The columns bulge or swell slightly, a characteristic called entasis.
   2. **function** 
      1. Functional requirement:
      2. (form follows function)
      3. Ex: The term cantilever refers to a structural principal in architecture in which one end of a horizontal form is fixed – usually in a wall – while the other end juts out over space.
   3. **spatial relationships**
   4. **revelatory requirements**
9. **Earth-rooted** architecture accentuates
   1. this natural symbolism more than any other art. (Site, gravity, and raw materials)
10. **Centrality**
11. Greek-cross buildings, in which the floor plan resembles a cross whose arms are equal in length, are likely to center us in inner space more strongly than Latin-cross buildings, such as Chartres.
12. **Sky-Oriented** 
    1. Architecture that is sky-oriented suggests or is symbolic of a world as the generating agency that enables us to project our possibilities and realize some of them.
13. **Earth-Oriented**
    1. Earth-resting buildings relate more or less harmoniously to the earth. Hm, what a great definition…
14. **Earth-dominating** 
    1. buildings do not sit on but “rule over” the earth.