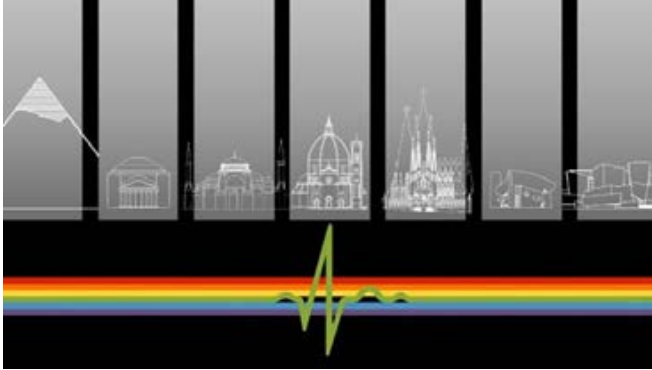




**Christopher Lobas**  
Licensed Architect:

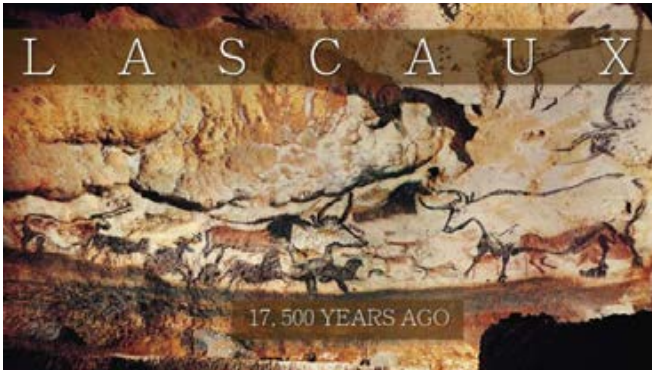
**Registered Architect and Teacher**  
NCARB, Texas, Florida, New York  
Colorado, Ohio, Utah, LEED AP

**Opening Slides** for selected academic presentations, 2007 to 2015.  
Design, Graphics, Architectural History and Theory, and Practice.



### Introduction to Architectural History

This is a color-coded presentation of seven distinct periods of architectural history, from the beginning of monumental architecture to the modern era. The lecture is to give an overarching sequence to world architecture. It can be shown at the start of the semester and several times throughout as a review.



### Lascaux

Lascaux and other prehistoric cave art sites, with imagery from National Geographic. Ideas about the meaning and rituals associated with the cave drawings are discussed. Modern response to the caves by Pablo Picasso, and his fascination with depicting bulls.



### Göbekli Tepe

In southern Turkey, this is Earth's first temple. Discussed herein are those who constructed it, the relationship of the construction to the agricultural revolution, and the instructor's eyewitness account of the site. For this lecture, I include my own sketches and photographs.



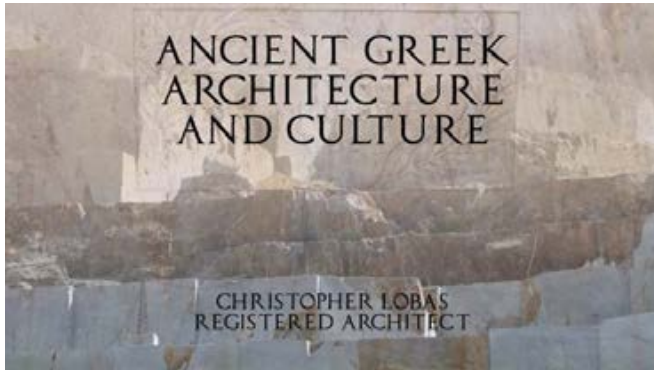
### Architecture of Egypt

Eyewitness testimony and accompanying photographs and sketches of the three great architectures of Egypt: that of the Coptic Christians, the Muslims, and the prehistoric Pharaohs. The symbolism of Pharaonic art and architecture is discussed, and methodologies of their construction are explored in depth. The most critical pyramids, from Djoser to Menkaure, are described in great detail.



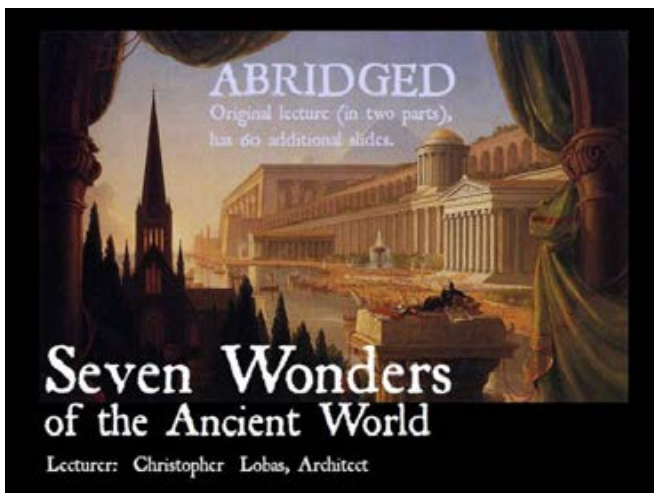
## Megaliths of Western Europe

We explore the origin of standing stones and more complex megalithic structures worldwide, with an emphasis on those in Western Europe. This talk analyzes potential rationales and meanings behind these constructions, and descriptions of rituals that may have been conducted there.



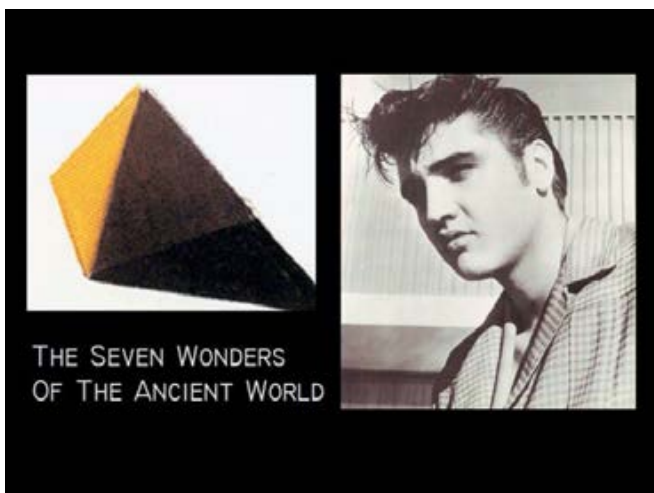
## Ancient Greek Architecture and Culture

This discourse addresses the evolution of Greek art and architecture, beginning with Minoan and Mycenaean. Greek sculpture, from the Archaic to the Classical and Hellenistic, is explored. Greek architecture is presented culminating in the buildings on the Acropolis, and including a study of the Classical Orders and their meaning.



## Sevens Wonder of the Ancient World

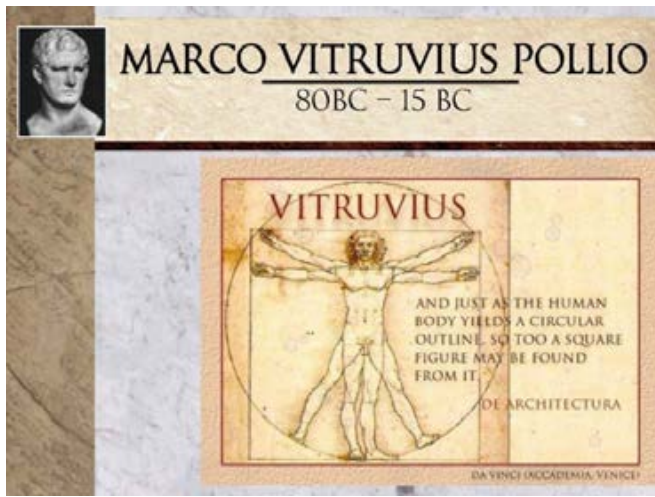
A lecture discussing each of the Seven Wonders, and utilizing photography and sketches made by the professor at the locations (and from the remains) of these wonders. The meanings of these iconic places, and their appearances in works of history and religion are examined.



## Wonders of the Ancient World – With Pop Culture References

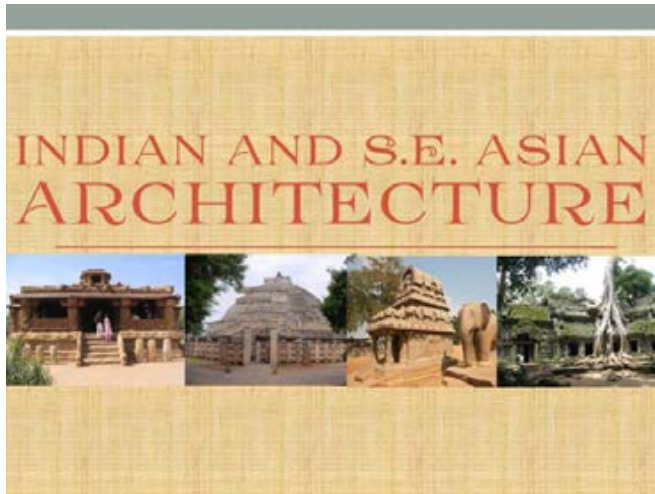
How are the wonders and their designers or builders referenced in modern culture, in the parlance of our times? The wonders are given as keystones for encouraging young architects to give some homage to these monumental accomplishments in antiquity.





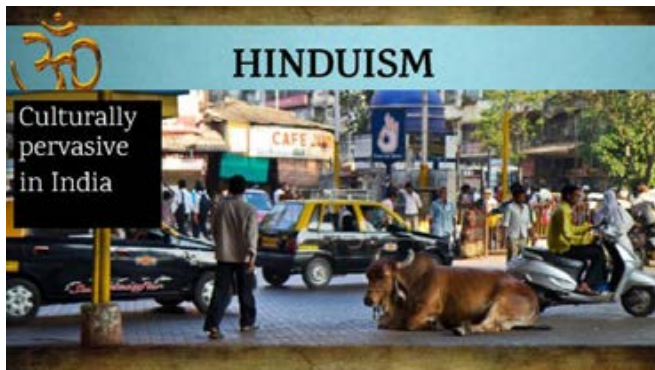
## Vitruvius

Vitruvius was neither the only architect of Ancient Rome, nor was he the only architect who made efforts to write down his premises. However, he is the only one who has left us any written remnants of the culture, and so his work was foundational, especially for architects of the Renaissance. This lecture shows how his works have been variously interpreted, and describes his impact on architecture since.



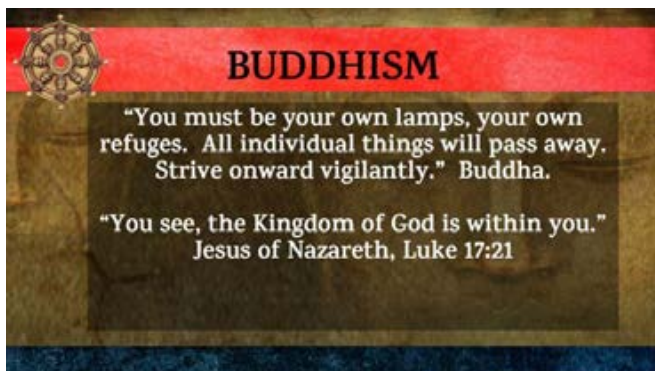
## Indian and Southeast Asian Architecture

This is an introduction to architecture of the Indian subcontinent by way of key points in the cultural and religious history of the region. Hindu and Buddhist structures and the genesis of their forms are shown. Structural design is contrasted between these buildings and those being constructed in Europe contemporaneously. Sculptural motifs on the buildings are described, and shown as generative to artwork in popular Western culture.



## Hinduism

This is a lecture on the early origins and evolution of the religion of Hinduism, and its effects on the overall culture of India, and on art and architecture. These are talks condensed and adapted from those given by Professor T.K. Venkataswaran, teacher of Eastern Religions at the University of Detroit in the 1990s.



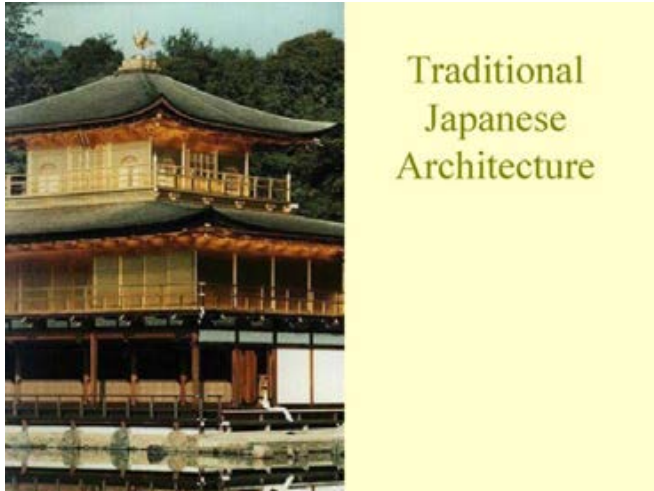
## Buddhism

This lecture is on the life and times of Siddhartha Gautama, his awakening as The Buddha, and the impact of his teaching on a variety of peoples, beginning on the Indian subcontinent and moving throughout Asia and the world. Again, this information was adapted from an excellent course given by T.K. Venkataswaran, teacher of Eastern Religions at the University of Detroit.



## Chinese Architecture

This slideshow depicts construction marvels throughout China from ancient times through the numerous dynasties, to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The architecture of The Forbidden City is covered in great detail. Additional topics include structural construction codes, timber details, garden design, & atmospheric perspective in landscape painting.



## Traditional Japanese Architecture

Forms, materials, and traditional tectonics of rural and urban homes, castles, and shrines built in Japan between 650 and 1650 A.D. Special attention is given to the interpretation of traditional vernacular methods into structurally articulated, highly decorative forms, such as is present in the Ise Shrine in Mie Prefecture.



## Japanese Architecture

This lecture features the patterns, forms, and proportions present in early Japanese architecture, inherited through the centuries, and still present in modern Japanese buildings. Asian influence in proportions, form, and detailing is revealed in a wide range of western architecture, from mid-century modern forward.



## Korean Architecture

This lecture, featuring traditional Korean design and modern interpretations, is under construction.

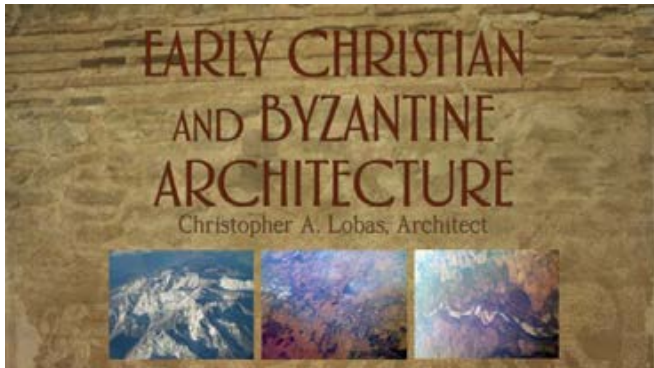


## Christianity - Religion and Scholarship.



## Christianity – Religion and Scholarship

This talk serves as a general introduction and framework of the historical, religious, and cultural background of the man Jesus of Nazareth, his early followers, and the evangelists and proselytizers of his message. A discussion of orthodoxies and heresies of the faith is present, as well as its early ceremonial aspects. The cultural milieu of the time, and the particular ideals and values of this people, are studied as the foundation for their art and architecture.



## Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture

Christian Architecture from the beginning, with an explanation of the adoption of the Roman basilica form, the original Saint Paul's, the Nativity Church in Bethlehem, and Byzantine churches in Ravenna and Turkey. Many images from the instructor's own travels are included.



## Romanesque Architecture

*"Cecorps qui s'appelaitet qui s'appelleencore le saint empire romainn'étaient aucune manière saint, niromain, niempire,"*

- Voltaire. This lecture introduces medieval institutions, including the Holy Roman Empire. Designs shown include Carolingian and Ottonian works, early Romanesque vaulted projects in Burgandy, the high Romanesque in France, and regional works from Spain and Italy.



## Late Romanesque Architecture

Some of the projects herein hearken back to Byzantine influence, including those in Aquitaine and Provence. Later works, such as Abbeys by the Cistercians and other monastic orders look forward to the Gothic, with some stylistic and formal elements in common. Durham Cathedral is explored in detail.



## Gothic Architecture - Introduction

This lecture serves as an exploration of the emergence of the Gothic, with comparisons of the movement's beginnings in both England and France. A number of charts are presented, each showing distinctiveness of Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic work by way of comparing and contrasting important features. Slides show the diversity of the Gothic, and the maturity of the movement and its expressions.



## Seven Keys to Gothic Architecture

This lecture identifies seven distinct markers found in most Gothic cathedrals and churches: Verticality, Pointed Arches, Ribbed Vaults, Buttresses, Light Interiors, Decorative Details, and Clustered Columns. This is given alongside a study of some of the symbolism present in art inhabiting these religious buildings.



## French Gothic Architecture

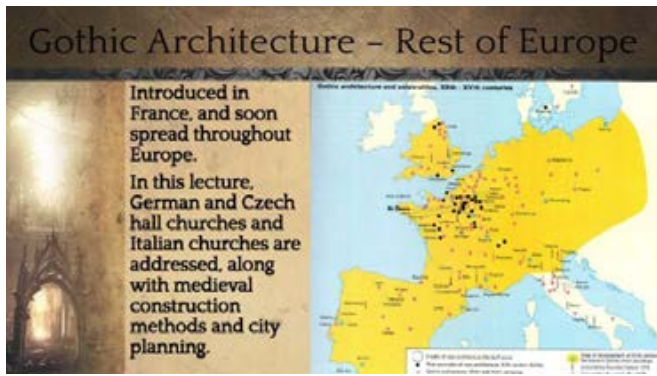
This lecture begins with the designs at the Abbey Church of St. Denis, and moves through the French Gothic cathedrals from early works to the Flamboyant style. A study of the Sacred Geometry (at Chartres) is introduced, indicating medieval appreciation for the proportions of the human body as "measure of all things."



## English Gothic Architecture

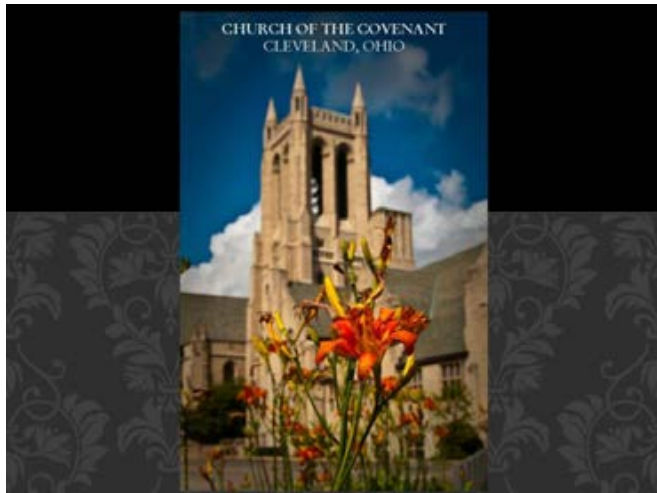
Norman works and transitional churches in southern England are covered, and the progression of styles from the Early English to the Decorated to the Perpendicular is introduced. The vast cathedrals of Salisbury, Wells, Lincoln, and Ely are outlined in plan and construction. Complex decorative fan vaults created in chapels by master masons are also featured.





## Gothic Architecture – Balance of Europe

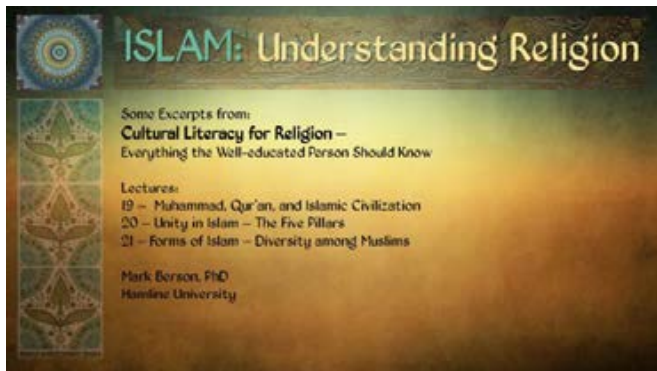
Traces the trajectory of the Gothic from France through the balance of Europe. The lecture begins with German and Czech hall churches. The Duomo di Milano, the world’s largest Gothic Cathedral, is explored in great detail, along with its impact on subsequent design. Medieval planning and construction is discussed.



## Church of the Covenant

Historic Gothic Revival church built in 1911 by Cram and Ferguson Architects. Later additions built by modernist Richard Fleischmann Architects, and by the author.

Also included is a review of the Department of the Interior’s standards for historic preservation, specifically additions, and applications for religious building projects.



## Islam – Understanding the Religion

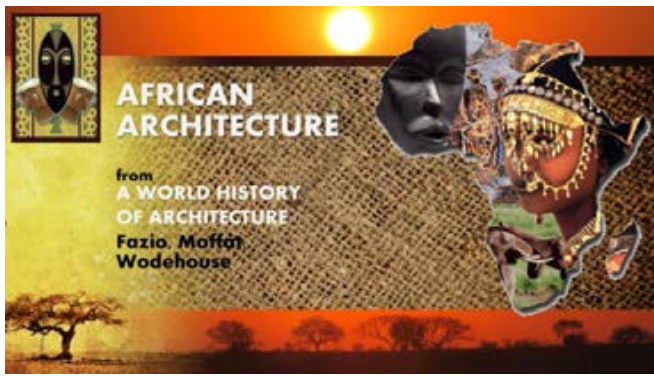
Gives the historical and religious context for the Islamic prophet Mohammed, and tells of the early days of the faith he established. The early important buildings of Islam are described, and the Five Pillars of Muslim faith and practice are discussed, with pictorial representation.



## Islam – Art and Architecture

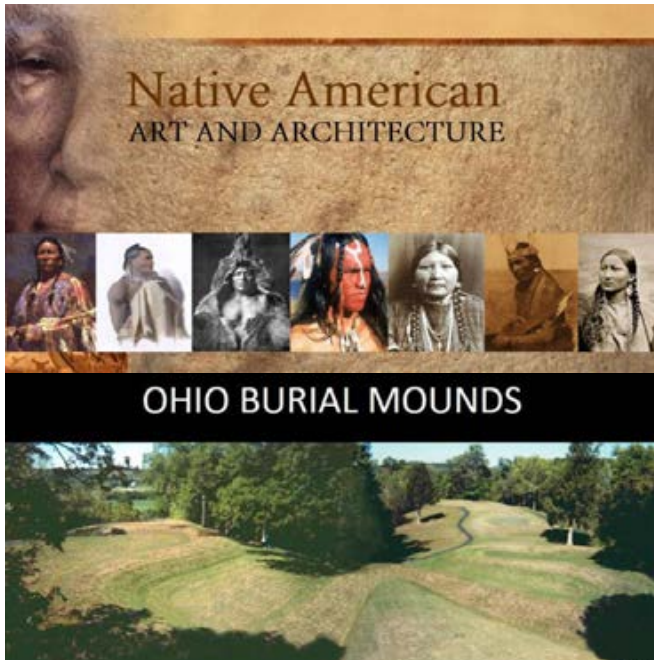
The form and specific elements of Mosques are explored here, with numerous slides taken at sites by the author. The three primary forms of Mosques are presented: the Hypostyle, the Iwan, and the Dome. In addition to specific mosques, the geometries of the Taj Mahal and the Alhambra are diagrammed herein.





## **African Architecture**

Temporary and permanent structures, housing types, villages, and places of worship in Africa are depicted, with an emphasis on availability of local materials, and the appropriate vernacular forms for each environment. The symbolic nature of the architectural forms is explored.

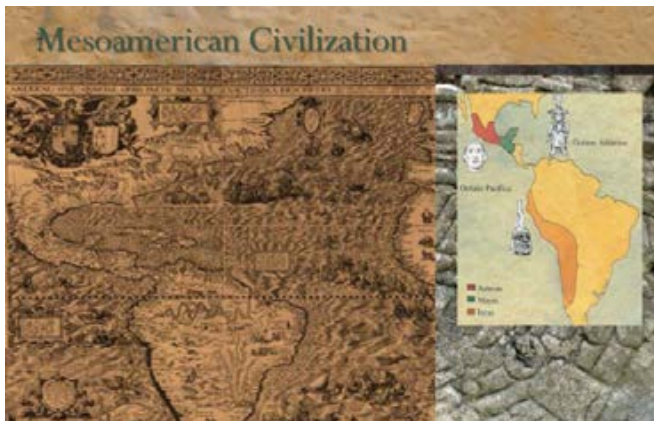


## **Native American Art & Architecture**

This lecture explores practical purposing of artwork for technological purposes by Native American tribes, including temporary and permanent dwellings and religious structures. Variations in construction is observed in accordance with regional and climactic changes.

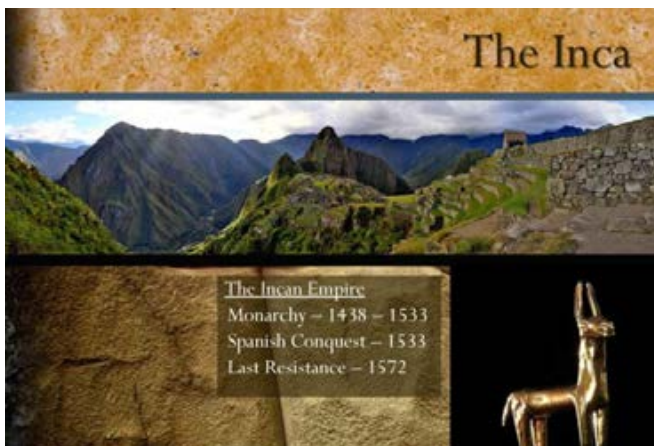
## **Ohio Burial Mounds**

(Sub-lecture to above). These slides introduce mound building tribes, with mention of the activities of the first American archaeologists. Primary monuments discussed are the Hopewell Octagon and the Great Serpent Mound.



## **Empires of Early Mesoamerican Cultures: Olmec, Mayan, Toltec, and Aztec**

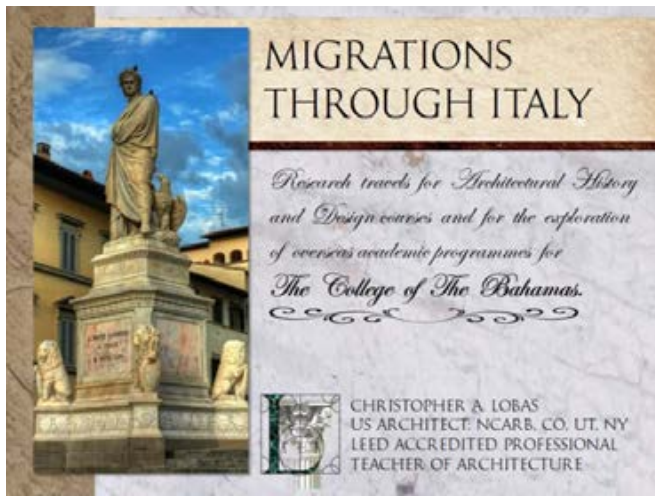
This is a study of the earliest Mesoamerican civilizations. A timeline of their development is given, along with discussions of sophisticated technology, architecture, and urban planning. The tablero and talud system for masonry temple design is delineated in diagram and image.



## **Empires of South America – The Inca**

This lecture tells the story of the Andean civilization, their expansion, and their advancements in masonry construction for complexes, temples, and roads. Slides depict the methodology of complex geometric stonework undertaken by the Inca without mortar. The Incan vacation complex of Macchu Pichu is presented with theories for its purposing.





## Migrations through Italy

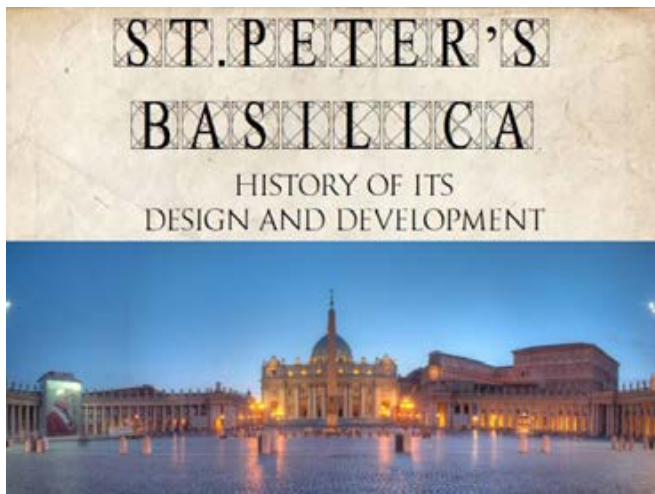
This is a broad introduction to the great architectural civilizations of Italy, and includes the Etruscans, the Romans, and the architecture leading up to and including the Italian Renaissance and Baroque. More than thirty buildings are featured, along with watercolors, pastel sketches, and high dynamic range photographs by the instructor.



## Architectural Lineage

This lecture, originally given in conjunction with the one above, traces the forms and details of earlier architectures to those built on the islands of The Bahamas in more recent times.

Photographs of both the works in Italy and those in The Bahamas are by the instructor.



## St. Peter's Basilica:

### History of its Design and Development

This presentation begins with the original old St. Peter's Basilica, constructed in wood during the time of Constantine. The talk then proceeds through the design contributions of each of the Capomaestros, from Bramante to Bernini. Special attention is given to the vicissitudes of the design across numerous epochs, and the struggles between designers to achieve their aesthetic ideals.



**Piazza  
San Marco**

## Piazza San Marco

This is the principal public square of Venice, location of the Basilica di San Marco, the Doges Palace, and the Bell Tower. How did the piazza develop over the centuries? A case is made for the importance of this space as a center for public, social, and religious activities.

## ANDREA PALLADIO - ARCHITECT



San Giorgio - 1565



Il Redentore - 1577



Villa Emo - 1564



La Rotonda - 1567



Villa Barbaro - 1558

## Andrea Palladio

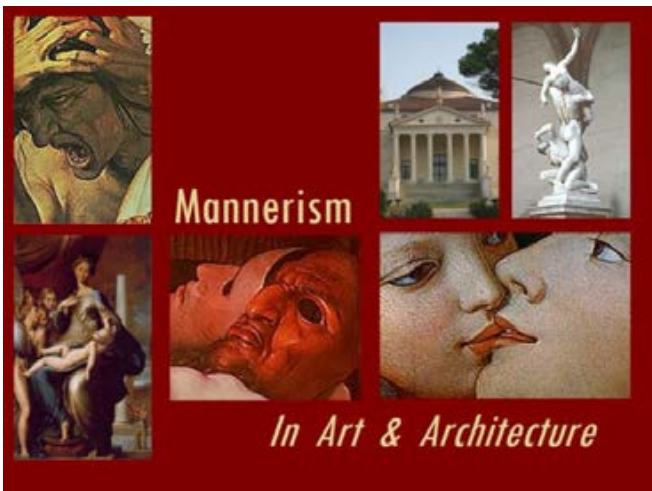
The biography of Andrea Palladio from his humble beginnings as a stonecutter to the most highly sought architect in Italy. An analysis is provided for Palladio's free interpretation of the classics and the writings of Vitruvius. We also compare and contrast numerous villas.



*High Renaissance. 16<sup>th</sup> Century Italy.*

## High Renaissance, 16<sup>th</sup> Century Italy

By this time in the Renaissance, art and architecture founded in the Greek and Roman classics are firmly established, and artists and architects proceeded with confidence. The creative genius brought to full maturity is discussed, as is the merger of humanist and religious ideals.



**Mannerism**

*In Art & Architecture*

## Mannerism In Art & Architecture

The firmness and fitness in the high Renaissance are challenged with ideas of tension, torsion, imbalance, and instability. The Uffizi Gallery, the Palazzo del Te, and the Laurentian Library are addressed.



## BAROQUE



### Baroque

This is a general overview of the reasons for the Baroque period of Art and Architecture, and its design characteristics. The political and social reasons necessitating its emergence by the Catholic Church are noted.

## BAROQUE of ITALY



### Baroque of Italy

This lecture features imagery and explanations of Gesu, the Piazza del Popolo, the works of Guarini, and the Santa Maria della Salute in Venice.

## BORROMINI & BERNINI



PROF. CHRISTOPHER LOBAS

### Borromini & Bernini

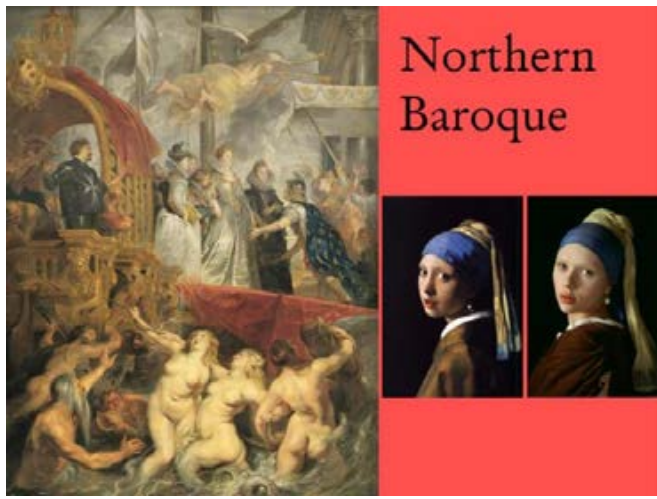
This lecture documents the personal and professional conflicts between these two artists, and the competitive resolution of these conflicts through their artistic and architectural accomplishments. This talk references "The Genius in the Design," a book by Jake Morrissey chronicling their encounters and works.

### Spread of the Baroque (Out of Italy)

This lecture studies the spread of Baroque Architecture throughout Central Europe and to France. Churrigueresque Architecture is also considered, along with its interpretation by architects on the North American continent.



Spread  
of the  
Baroque  
  
(out of  
Italy)



## Northern Baroque

### Northern Baroque

This functions as an examination of painters of Belgium, the Netherlands and the north, and their most important works. Included are Vermeer, Rubens, and Poussin.



### Inigo Jones and Chris Wren

Jones represents the English Renaissance, and Wren fronts the English Baroque. Wren's thwarting of all temporal authority in the name of beauty culminates in Saint Paul's Cathedral in London.



### Baroque of France

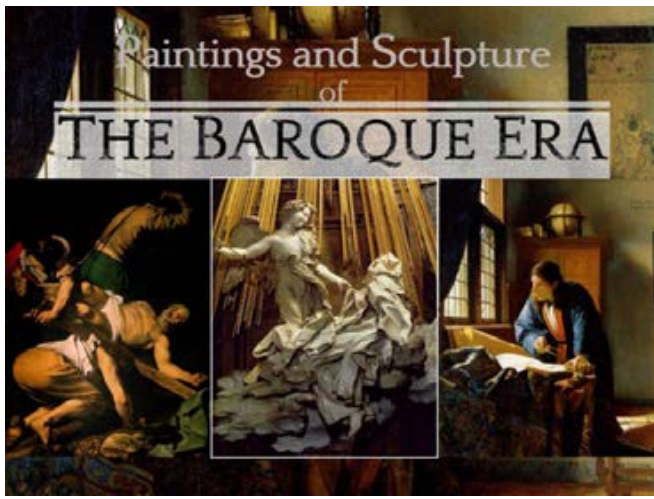
This is a special focus on the work of Francois Mansart.



### Baroque of Austria

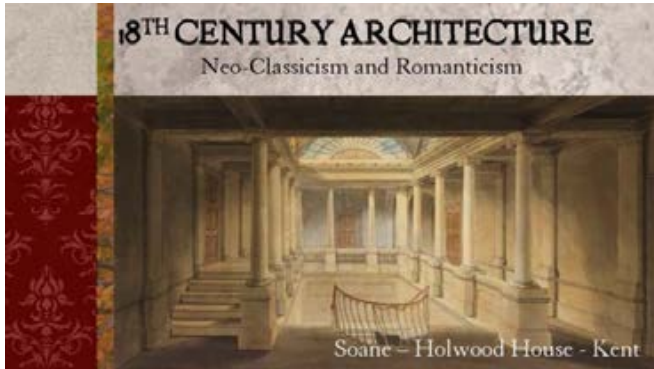
This is a special focus on the work of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach.





## Paintings and Sculpture of the Baroque Era

Artwork here proclaims the magnificence of the Catholic church in Italy. In other areas of Europe, art tends to display great contrast between lights and darks and stunning effects of natural light.



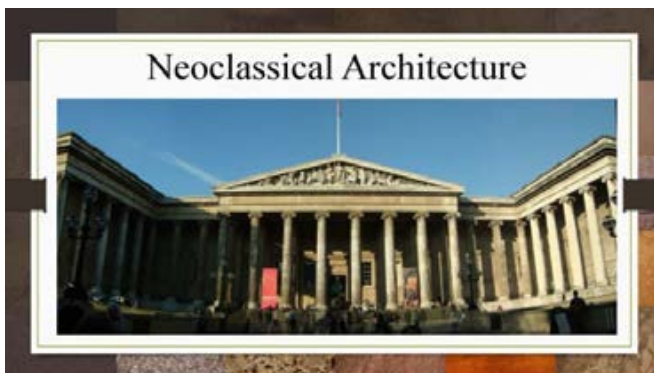
## 18<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture

In Europe, architects build grand Neo-Classical palaces, halls, and houses. In the United States, architects interpret the same traditions in their government buildings.



## English Architecture

This lecture shows distinctions between the works of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean styles, and introduces the Georgian style as used both in Britain and America. Construction techniques are identified as generative to these design styles.



## Neoclassical Architecture

A broad overview of numerous styles with classical roots is presented here. These include: Rococo (as an offshoot of Late Baroque), Neoclassical, Adam, Nash, Greek Revival, and Beaux Arts.



## Revolutionary Architects

Architects who used broad-sweeping designs and pure forms are present here. This talk includes work by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Claude Nicholas Ledoux, and Etienne-Louis Boullée.



## Industrial Revolution

Steel, Glass, and Concrete are brought to the forefront, as architects master and exploit these materials in bridges and tall buildings. The elevator and steel frame are pinpointed as the necessary groundwork for tall buildings.



## The Viennese Secession

Art and Artwork of the Secessionists is compared with early work of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Included here is the work of Joseph Maria Olbrich and Otto Wagner, along with other prominent members of the movement.



## California Beaux-Arts Architecture

John Galen Howard's impact on Bay Area architecture and his approach to architectural education are discussed. The prolific Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan are also reviewed. The lecture is bolstered with commentary from the instructor's personal experience from visiting these sites while a resident of Oakland.





## National Romantic Styles

Architecture with various national roots is presented. Nations represented are Spain, France, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, the United States, and Germany. The Nordic styles, often represented as offshoots of Art Nouveau, are studied for their own distinctive merits.



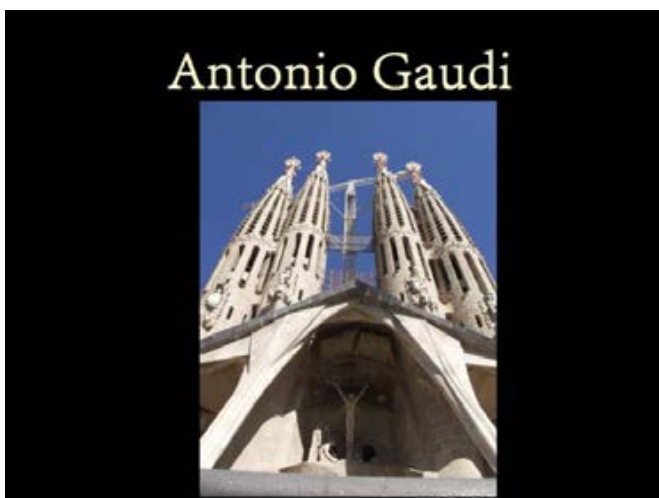
## Richardsonian Romanesque

Few architects are unique enough to lend their name to an entire style. H.H. Richardson decided that the Romanesque style had abruptly ended too soon, and reinterpreted it in an imaginative and romantic way into an American context.



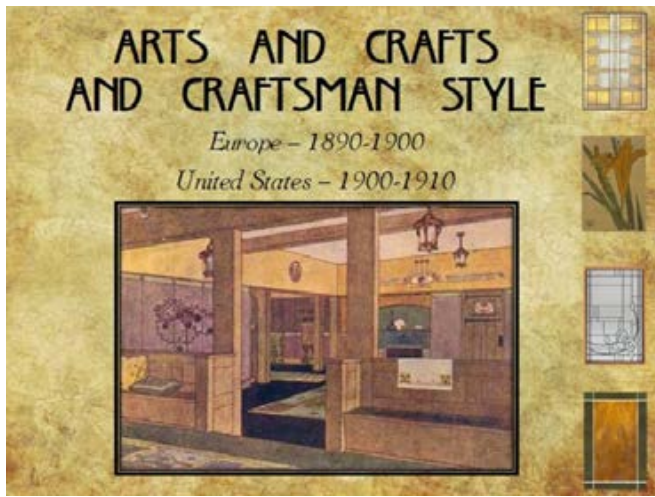
## Art Nouveau

This "new art" began in France and was introduced into graphic design, furnishings, finishes, and architecture at the beginning of the 20th century. This curvilinear flowing architecture is presented here, with slides and descriptions from the instructor's personal experiences in Belgium.



## Antonio Gaudi

This talk chronicles Gaudi's life and work and his artistic sculptural designs. His structural innovations are explained. Latest work on his masterpiece, the Sagrada Família, is revealed, and the work towards its completion in 2030 is delineated from drawings and images revealed to the public. Conjectures are presented as to whether the new designs are in keeping with what Gaudi may have intended.



## Arts and Crafts and Craftsman Style

From the Arts & Crafts:

Philip Webb, CFA Voysley, and Charles Rennie Mackintosh

From the American Craftsman:

Charles and Henry Sumner Greene, Irving Gill

Many craftsman elements were also used by Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan.

Finally, WATG's Torrey Pines Lodge is shown as a modern inheritor of the Craftsman Style.



## Arts & Crafts Interiors in the United States

This lecture picks up from the previous and shows interior design, detailing, furnishing and fixtures in the Arts & Crafts style and its derivatives.



## Adaptive Reuse of Sacred Space

A nationwide survey of both sacred spaces repurposed, and buildings of more pedestrian purposes transformed into churches.



## Works of William Schickel

Architect with works in the American Midwest, with a special analysis of the transformation of the church and grounds of the Gethsemane Monastery.



## An Approach to Precedent Studies

Architectural Design 4  
Architectural Design 4G

Bill Miller  
Anne Mooney  
Rob Church  
Chris Lobas



## An Approach to Precedent Studies

This is a lecture given to design students to aid them in the selection process for projects to inspire their current designs. Criteria include a noteworthy site response, notable formal or spatial qualities, notable lighting, and an expressive structure.

## St. Thomas Episcopal Church

An historic sanctuary and parish hall built in 1930 and 1926 respectively had fallen into disrepair, and the structure of the sanctuary was no longer strong enough to hold up clay tiles. This presentation shows how the structure was braced and the buildings were restored to their former splendor.



**St. Thomas Episcopal Church**

*Historical Front Entrance of 1926 Parish Hall at right,  
1930 Sanctuary at left in background Photo c. 1932*

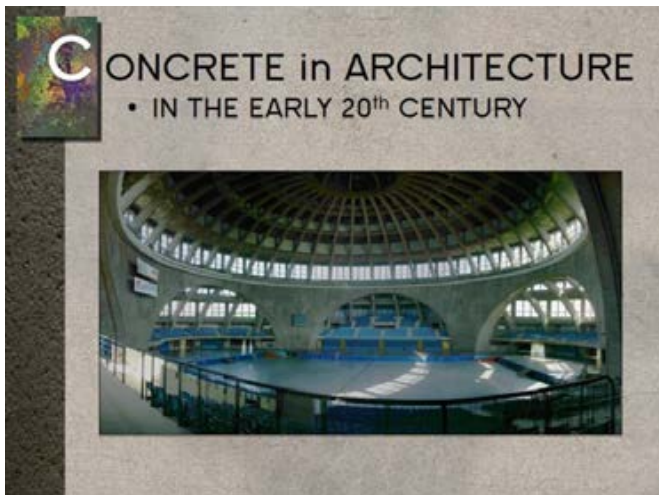
## State Historical Fund Grant

A lecture composed by an enterprising student at the University of Colorado, describing the process his firm undertook to produce a preservation plan for the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center.



## Concrete in Architecture

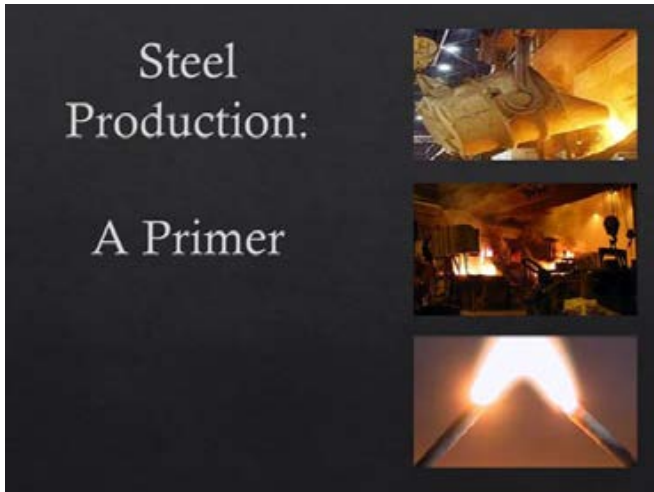
Concrete's emergence as the material of choice in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, beginning with straight replications of traditional forms to new Avant Garde shapes and experimental structure.





## Welding

An introduction of the crucial role of welding in manufacturing and construction.



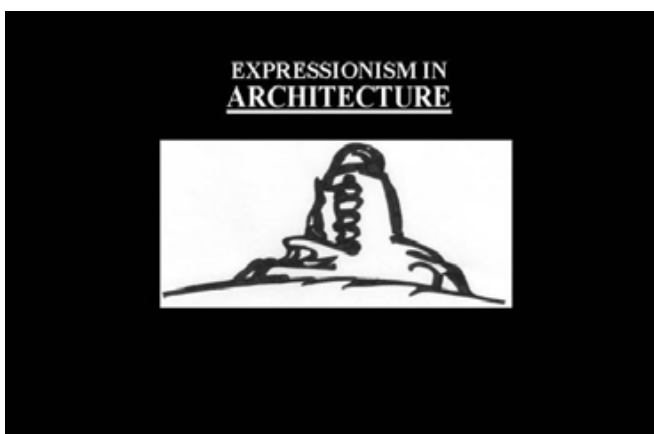
## Steel Production: A Primer

The traditional and modern means of steel production, and the new reliance on recycled steel in most markets.



## Metallurgical Testing

Based on direct experience as a metallurgical lab technician in the Tensile Testing laboratories in Cleveland, Ohio, these slides show the most important testing procedures.



## Expressionism in Architecture

A sampling of works is presented by Bruno Taut, Erich Mendelsohn, and Rudolph Steiner.





## Deutscher Werkbund

Vom Sofakissen zum Städtebau (or...from sofa cushions to city-building) was the motto of this state-sponsored group, that strove to instill a sense of good design in manufactured products. The key artist working for the movement as graphic designer and architect was Peter Behrens. His work and that of his employees and colleagues is described here.



## De Stijl

“The Style” or “Neoplasticists” were critical avant garde architects interested in pure abstraction and the demonstration of concepts such as “pure space” and “infinite line” in art and architecture. The painters and architects working in this movement created rectilinear compositions and buildings in a pure, crisp, strong style.



## Der Blaue Reiter

This movement, fundamental to later Expressionists, did not have an artist’s manifesto, but rather gathered certain painters interested in primitive, expressive art. Many of these would later join as teachers of color theory and composition at the Bauhaus. A student of mine from New York, David Burliuk, is grandson of a member, and gave me a memorable tour of a private gallery of Blaue Reiter paintings.



## Bauhaus

This German art school was founded by Walter Gropius with an idea of creating a “total” work of art (*gesamkuntswerk*) spanning architecture, fixtures, crafts, and decorative art. The International Style arose from the efforts of the artists there, which eventually had far-reaching repercussions in the world of design.



## Wassily Kandinsky

This Russian painter founded a certain type of pure abstraction and was a leading force in the Bauhaus. His interpretations of color through music are shown here, along with his pedagogical theories.



## Lafayette Park

The 1946 buildings in this housing development are examples of Mies Van Der Rhoë's International Style. A close friend from architectural school at the University of Detroit lives here, and gave a tour of the complex of high-rises and townhomes.



## A Brief History of the Polish People

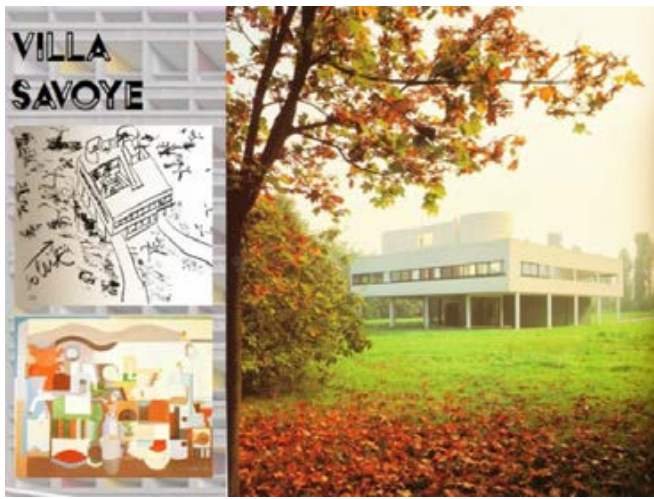
This talk shows the resilience and ferocity of the Poles, and their continuous resistance to foreign invasion and occupation.



## Le Corbusier

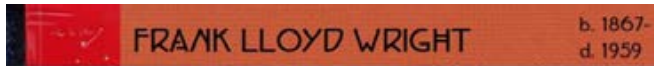
This is a review of the salient works by perhaps the most influential architect of the first half of the twentieth century. First, his book Vers Une Architecture is discussed, along with the philosophy of the Domino House and his Five Points for a New Architecture, culminating in mature international projects.





## Villa Savoye

This is a specific play-by-play of the significance of the Villa Savoye in fulfilling the major points of Corbusier's design philosophies.



## Frank Lloyd Wright

This lecture gives the background of the Chicago School from which Wright emerged, his desire to create an organic architecture specific to the United States, and a sampling of his most creative projects. His academic endeavors of training new designers in the framework of Taliesin are also discussed.



## Fellowship of Taliesin

Wright's students and disciples explored every direction of the discipline. Depicted here are works by Bruce Goff, Fay Jones, Paolo Soleri, and Arthur Dyson.



## Skyscrapers:

### Seeking Upward Expression

This slideshow addresses the reasons skyscrapers were needed in the early twentieth century, the technologies that made them possible, and the design formulae the early works would follow. The aesthetics were soon only limited by the tools and materials at hand, and the creativity of the architects.



## Chicago Tribune Skyscrapers Competition, 1922

From the Howell & Hoods competition winning design to the diverse array of international entries, the lines and stylistic leanings of designs created for this competition made far-reaching impacts in the built environment.



## The Hoover Dam

The Hoover Dam is the world's largest Art Deco structure, and one of the greatest civic undertakings of all time. See the plan, the process, and the underlying artistry to the project.



## Landmark Architecture of Columbus, Indiana

This is a lecture for the first course I had ever taught, an Historic Preservation class. This was a summary of travels made to Columbus, Indiana and observations of mid-century historic buildings there.



## Columbus, Indiana

Many of the designs for public buildings in Columbus, Indiana sponsored by the Cummins Engine Corporation were in fact for sacred space. Some of the original and modern era religious buildings are described here, with diagrams and photography by the instructor.

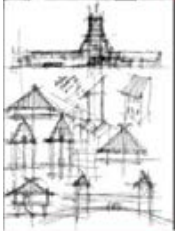


## EERO SAARINEN



## Eero Saarinen

An architect unhindered by a prescribed trademark style, Saarinen designed rational and sculptural forms as his highly technical projects demanded. His airports, factories, corporate headquarters, and monuments are studied here.



**GUNNAR BIRKERTS**  
LATVIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECT.  
HERO TO THE PEOPLE.  
GENIUS OF STRUCTURAL FORM.

PROF. CHRISTOPHER LOBAS

## Gunnar Birkerts

Birkerts was responsible for the administration building on my alma mater's campus in Detroit, and his structurally expressive designs were still appealing to us as students decades later. This is a presentation of a number of his ideas for design and structure.

## Minoru Yamasaki

Architect –  
Romantic Modernist  
b. 1912, d. 1986



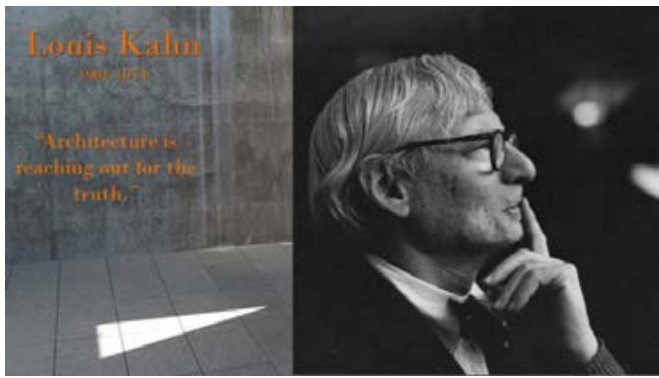
## Minoru Yamasaki

Life, times, and work of Japanese-American architect Minoru Yamasaki, who designed numerous academic and cultural buildings and high rises, and the original World Trade Center towers. Both designs and his attitudes towards them are revealed.



## Pruitt - Igoe

An additional Yamasaki design, a series of stark modernist housing towers in Saint Louis. Their destruction was interpreted to be the "Death of Modernism" by post-modern architect Charles Moore. This talk is built on numerous studies of the project that have taken place during and since its demolition, and aims towards a social and architectural understanding of the project.



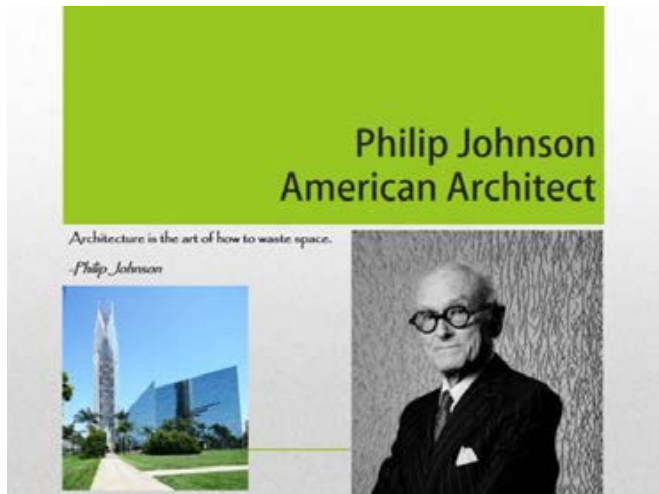
## Louis Kahn

This lecture is a biography of a modernist master, beginning with his Grand Tour of monumental architecture in the Middle East and Europe, and culminating in great sublime and massive building projects throughout the United States and Asia.



## Postmodernism

This 1970s architectural movement was heralded as a response to international modernism, and a return to meaning and symbolism in architecture. The references presented were often witty, and just as often misunderstood. This lecture intends to clarify some of the meanings behind the messages.



## Philip Johnson

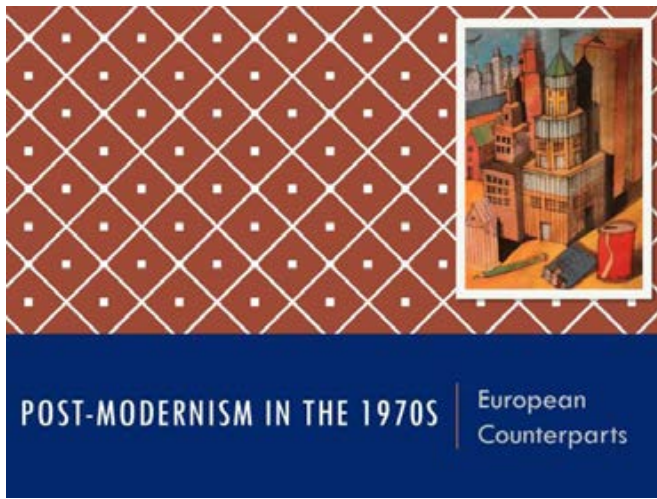
Philip Johnson has had his fingers on the pulse of international architects since his involvement in a landmark show of international modernism in 1922 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. This lecture discusses his work on several key shows with the museum, and the architecture he designed over his distinguished career, from postmodernism forward.



## Robert Venturi

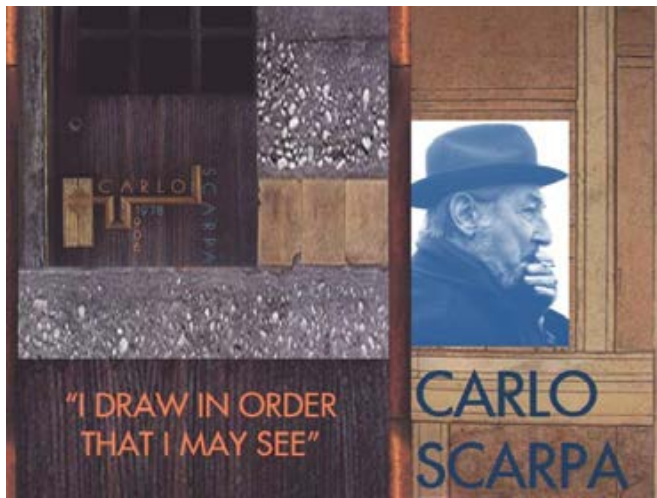
Beginning with his key writings, *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, and *Learning from Las Vegas*, this lecture puts Venturi's "messy vitality" in a comprehensible order, so it can be understood by the layperson. Numerous examples of both his typological "Ducks" and "Decorated Sheds" are provided from all epochs of architectural history.





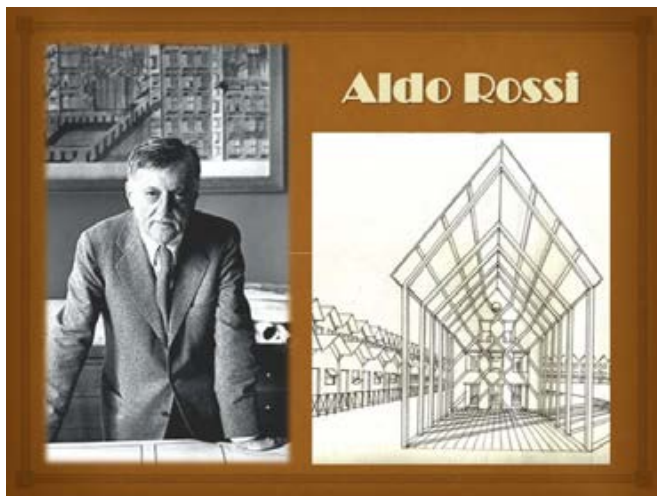
## Post-Modernism in the 1970's

Projects from Carlo Scarpa, Aldo Rossi, and Josip Plecnik are presented, with their philosophies acknowledged in the context of Post Modernism and on their own merits.



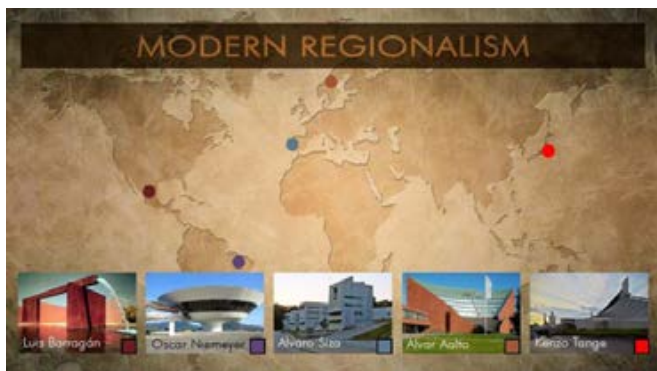
## Carlo Scarpa

I integrate my own personal photographs of Scarpa's work in Venice with numerous drawings and sketches, to best communicate his attitudes, feelings of detailing, and sense of respect for history.



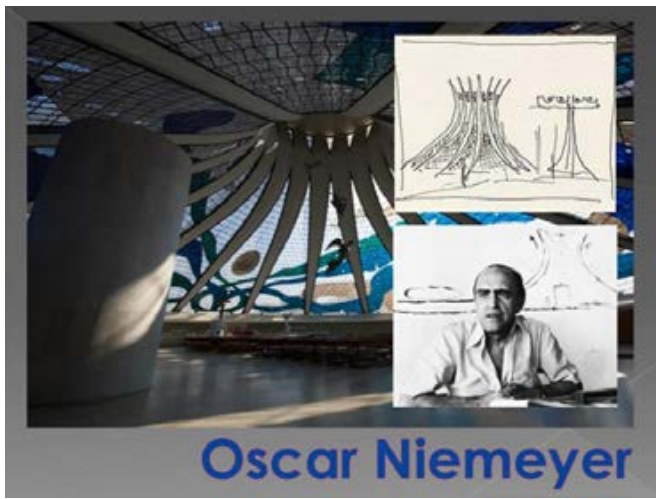
## Aldo Rossi

This lecture begins with an excerpt from *L'architettura Della Citta*, his seminal book on urban design theory. From this, his concepts of urban artifacts, genus locus, urban monuments and his particular notion of "types" in architecture and urbanism are explained. Photography is utilized, along with his writings and evocative drawings. These drawings are also compared with the metaphysical paintings of Giorgio de Chirico.



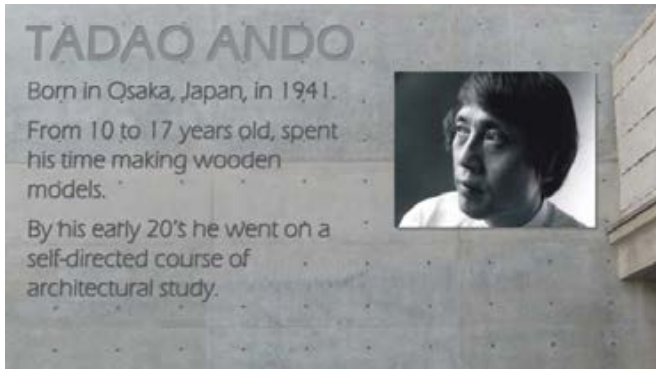
## Modern Regionalism

Five architects from across the globe are studied, along with their specific, locally charged interpretations of modernism: Luis Barragan, Oscar Niemeyer, Alvaro Siza, Alvar Aalto, and Kenzo Tange.



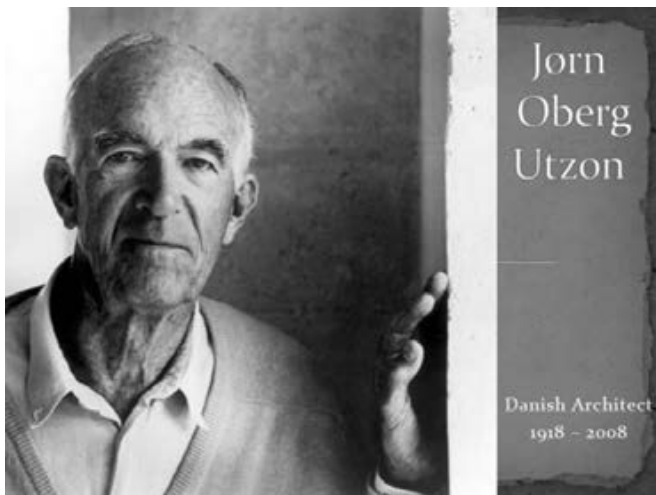
## Oscar Niemeyer

The Brazilian architect's work of vigor, gusto, and "invention" are investigated in more detail, along with an analysis of the development of his master plan for Brasilia, and the powerful forms therein.



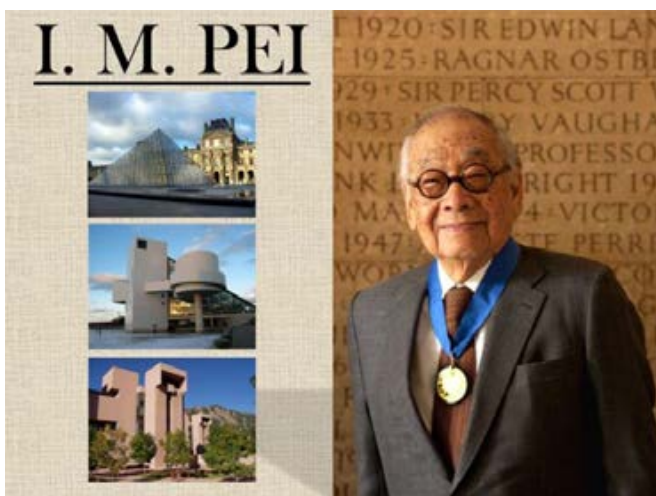
## Tadao Ando

Ando's serene, deeply moving landscapes and buildings are portrayed as regional responses, and portraits of strong site relationships. His works are shown here, with a specific emphasis on museums and religious buildings.



## Jorn Oberg Utzon

The Danish architect's grand achievement of the Sydney Opera House is related here, along with his contributions to ecclesiastical and residential architecture.



## I.M. Pei

Pei's work is revealed here through the instructor's own photographs and first hand accounts of encounters with his work. Pei lacks a particular attitude towards style, and has a lack of affinity for any, aside from a classical sense of proportion and form, and an understanding of modern methods.

As a born-and-raised Clevelander, I also give perspective on Pei's Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, having been lucky enough to see the drawings before construction even began.





## Hi-tech Architecture

Late Modernism is discussed as a means of displaying a building's structural, functional, and technical components in a clear manner, and developing an aesthetic from the craft of these elements.



Renzo Piano

## Renzo Piano

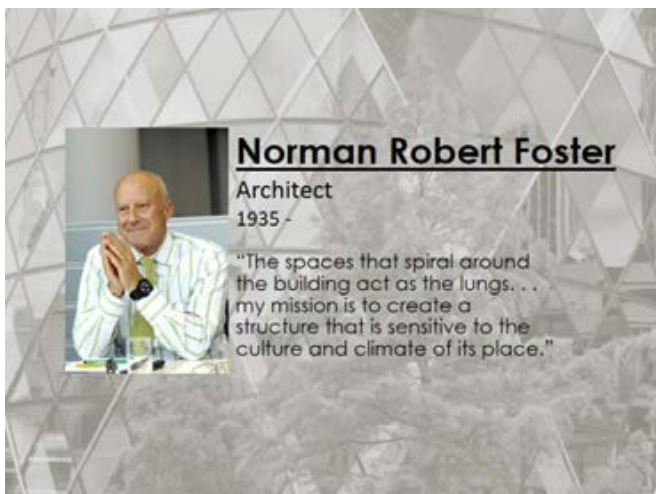
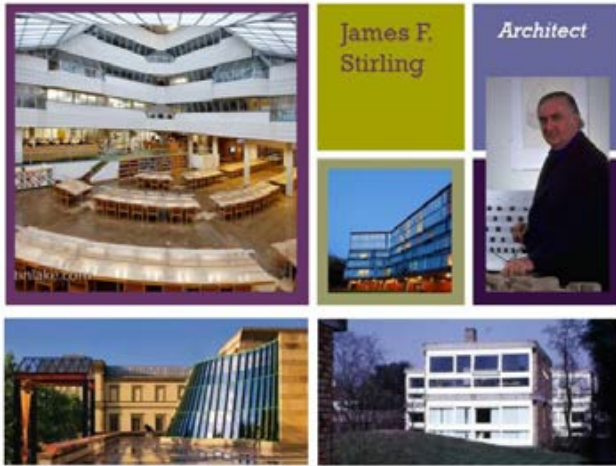
Piano is known for his crisp way of construction, his craftsmanship in detailing, and his environmental sensitivity. Some first-hand accounts of his design projects are given, specifically at the California Academy of Sciences.

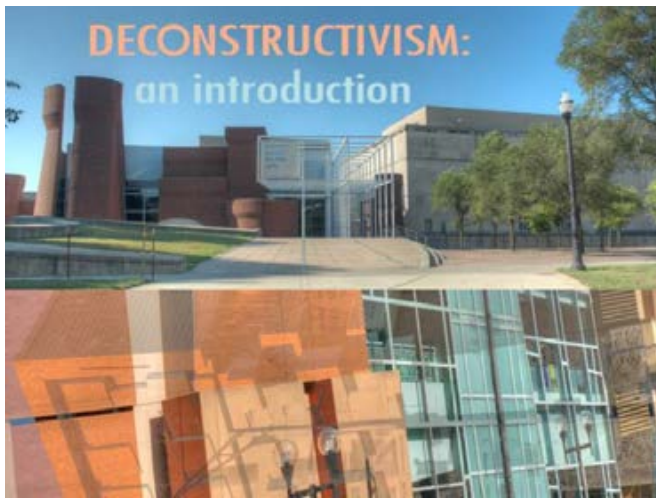
## Sir James F. Stirling

Stirling was able to see modernism in a greater context, and infused in it the organizational matrices of Rome, the curvilinear spirit of the Baroque, and constant references of a full repertoire of contemporary styles. This lack of categorization resulted in his immense creative freedom.

## Norman Robert Foster

Foster strives to synthesize the structure that holds up the building, the services that allow it to work, the ecology of the building that lets its occupants breathe and live, the materials from which it is assembled, and the character of each space. This synthesis, as per his strategy, takes advantage of the latest technologies.





## Deconstructivism: An Introduction

This fundamental introduction covers a handful of deconstructivist buildings, along with a simplified portrayal of the attitudes of their designers towards the site, project requirements, and response.



## Deconstructivism

This takes the movement back to its origins, from earlier philosophers through Jacques Derrida to the keynotes of semiotics, framing, and dissection. The ideas are shown as a launching pad for the work, and the first practitioners are discussed in detail.



## Frank Gehry and Context

This lecture, drawn from direct personal experience, compares the relationships between two of Gehry's Ohio projects and their contexts. Gehry's Toledo Center for the Visual Arts corresponds to the adjacent Art Museum with its materiality, scale, and color palette. On the other hand, his Lewis Building on Case Western's campus is out of scale, formally challenged, and appears to have somehow crash landed there.



## Daniel Libeskind

This lecture traces the professional career, projects, and legacy of Mr. Libeskind, with some first hand testimony to his projects in Denver and New York.





Zaha Hadid

Iraqi-British  
Architect

## Zaha Hadid

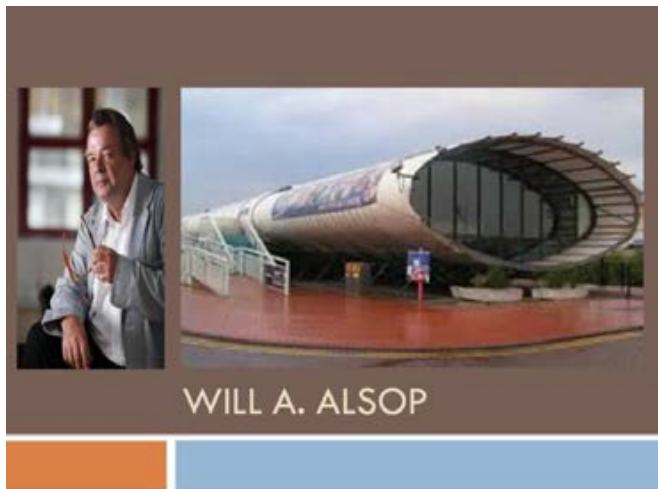
This lecture is about the powerful female Iraqi-British architect, and the development of her design concepts from unbuildable paper architecture to trademark places.



**SANTIAGO  
CALATRAVA**

## Santiago Calatrava

The Neo-futurist architect has designed dozens of sculptural, structurally expressive projects. Originally his domain was in transportation only, especially in train stations and bridges. Of late, his projects include religious buildings, museums, and college campuses.



WILL A. ALSOP

## Will A. Alsop

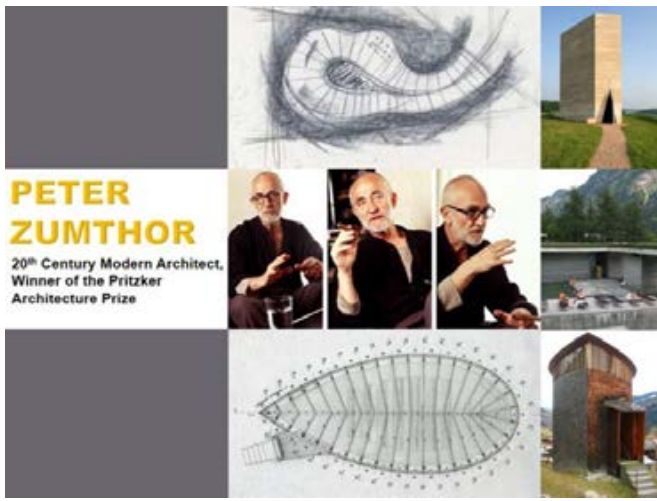
This lecture begins with the story of how Henry Bird taught Alsop to draw in the foundation course at Northampton Art School. The architect still relies on his training in the fine arts to discover unusual forms and colors for his avant-garde modernist projects.



**Fumihiko  
Maki**  
Architect

## Fumihiko Maki

One of the key architects in the Metabolist Group, Japanese architect Fumihiko Maki has matured in his architecture to a form of understated and direct modernism that merges aesthetic sensitivities of East and West.



## PETER ZUMTHOR

20<sup>th</sup> Century Modern Architect,  
Winner of the Pritzker  
Architecture Prize

## Peter Zumthor

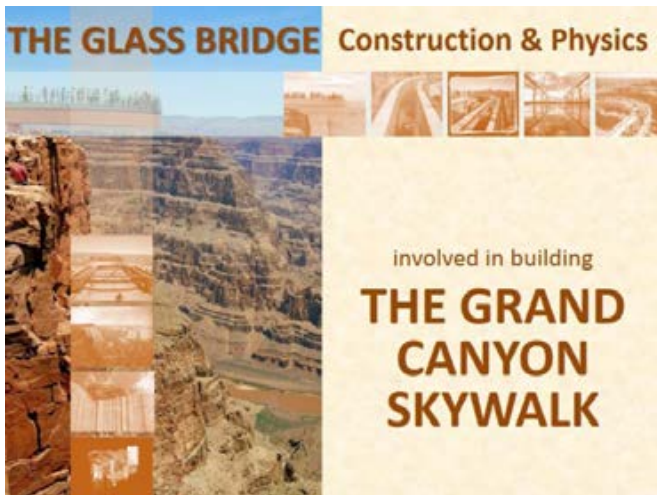
Zumthor emphasizes the role of the senses in architectural experiences, and this is revealed in his Vals Spa thermal baths project. His art exhibition and museum projects are also described.



## Wang Shu Architect

## Wang Shu

Shu eschews individualism, and tries instead to directly express the peoples of the local land and their traditional materials and careful means of assembly. His projects in Ningbo, many built of recycled bricks, are emblematic of his stance. He is the first Chinese to win a Pritzker Prize.



## THE GLASS BRIDGE Construction & Physics

involved in building  
**THE GRAND  
CANYON  
SKYWALK**

## The Grand Canyon Skywalk

The idea of extending a glass platform over the Grand Canyon is introduced and developed by an entrepreneur on behalf of the Hualapai Indian Tribe. The technical feat of its installation and use is the subject of this lecture.



## Little Italy

STRATEGIC PROPOSAL FOR MURRAY HILL ROAD

## Little Italy

An energetic Cleveland State University Urban Design Student planned this urban design project to reinvigorate Cleveland's Little Italy, creating a stronger relationship to University Circle using Murray Hill Road.

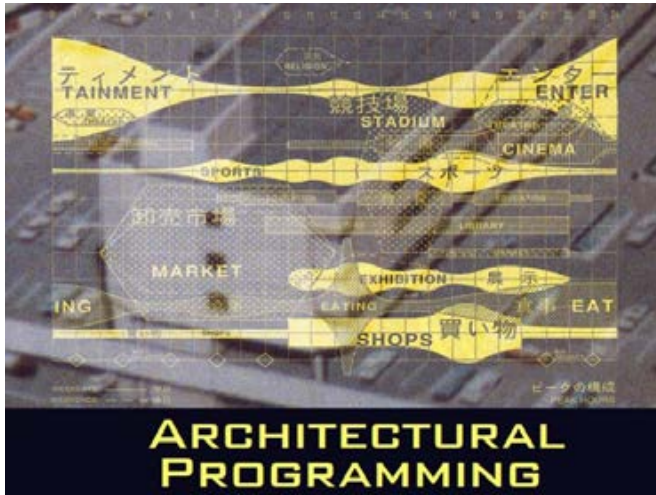




## Buckhorn Village

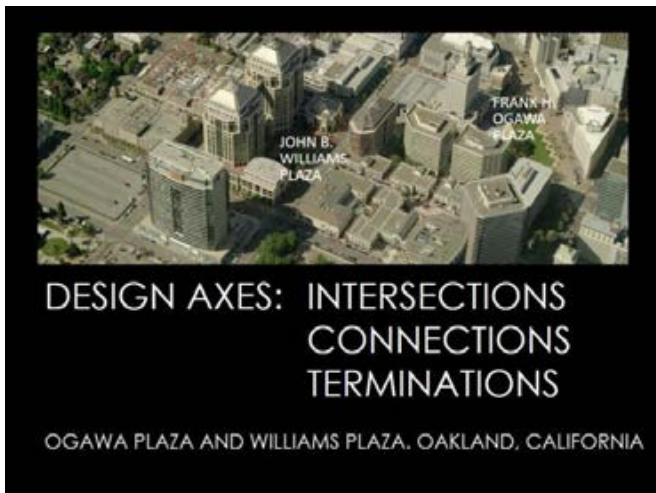
A slideshow of three rustic cabin homes assembled in South Park from design plans by a mentor, Boulder architect Ross Cooney.

The advantage to this mentoring was an opportunity to see the projects through from beginning to end, and also to take part in design, marketing, and even construction.



## Architectural Programming

A lecture revamped from one given by a colleague at the University of Utah. Programming in architecture is typically seen as a necessary step to determine required areas. Certain architects use programming in a more critical and robust way, so that it is more generative of design.



## Design Axes:

### Intersections, Connections, Terminations

Lines of all scales have junctures and edges. These can be found in detailing, in buildings at human scale, and in urban plans. In this lecture, I demonstrate how these nodes of intersections, connections, and terminations are recognized in all three scales.



## Sustainable Design

This is a compendium of sustainable solutions achieved by a first-semester fourth year architectural design studio at Kent State University for an Ecology and Urban Planning Research Center project at the confluence of the West Creek and the Cuyahoga River.



## The Costs of Sustainability

First, this lecture introduces the key points of the LEED system, emphasizing why they are in a particular order. Site location and orientation are stressed. Embodied energy is described with specific examples.

Examples of differences in construction costs between standard and green projects are drawn from construction manager data. The advantages of sustainable historic preservation strategies are also reviewed.

In the beginner's mind there are many options...



In the expert's there are few.



- Shunryu Suzuki

## Presentation Methods in the Profession of Architecture

Part of an introductory talk used for initial courses in Architecture and Interior Design.