Privacy and Publicity Beatriz Colomina 1996-02-28

Through a series of close readings of two major figures of the modern movement, Adolf Loos and Le Corbusier, Beatriz Colomina argues that architecture only becomes modern in its engagement with the mass media, and that it is in this media engagement that architecture is seeking to organize and respond to the specificity of its objects of intervention. Finally, she argues that under the financial sense of space and subjectivity. Privacy and Publicity boldly questions certain ideological assumptions underlying the received view of modern architecture and reconsiders the methodology of architectural criticism itself. Where conventional criticism portrays modern architecture as a high artistic practice in opposition to mass culture, Colomina sees the emerging systems of communication that have come to define twentieth-century culture—the mass media—as the true site within which modern architecture was produced. She considers architectural discourse as the intersection of a number of systems of representation such as drawings, models, photographs, books, films, and advertisements. This does not mean architecture is no longer a construction responsible for building, but rather looking at it in a different way. The building is understood here in the same way as all the media that frame it, as a mechanism of representation in its own right. With modernity, the site of architectural production literally moved from the street into the image, into photographs, films, publications, and exhibitions—a displacement that presupposes a new sense of space, one defined by images rather than walls. This age of publicity corresponds to a transformation in the status of the private, Colomina argues; modernity is actually the publicity of the private. Modern architecture renegotiates the traditional relationship between public and private in a way that profoundly alters the experience of space. In a fascinating intellectual journey, Colomina tracks this shift through the modern incarnations of the archive, the city, fashion, war, sexuality, advertising, the window, and the museum, finally concentrating on the domestic interior that constructs the modern subject it appears merely to house.

The Autopoiesis of Architecture, Volume II Patrik Schumacher 2012-05-07 This is the second part of a major theoretical and critical work, which introduces an entirely new approach to the design of architecture as a complex, self-organizing system, and places it in a scientific context. It is written for all who want to understand how the discipline of architecture should be understood as its own distinct system of communication. Autopoiesis comes from the Greek and means literally self-production; it was first adopted in biology in the 1960s to describe the essential characteristics of life as a circular self-organizing system and has since been transposed into a theory of social systems. This new approach offers architecture an arsenal of general methods that allow the discipline to be understood as a distinct discipline, which can be analyzed in elaborate detail while at the same time offering insightful comparisons with other subject areas, such as science, society, and political discourse. On the basis of such comparisons the book insists on the necessity of disciplinary autonomy and argues for a sharp demarcation of design from both art and engineering. Schumacher accordingly argues that the discipline of architecture has its own sui generis intelligence - with its own internal logic, reach and limitations. Whereas the first volume provided the theoretical groundwork for Schumacher's ideas focusing on the science of autopoietic systems, with its own theory, history, medium and its unique societal function - the second volume addresses the specific, contemporary challenges and tasks that architecture faces. It formulates these tasks, looking specifically at how architecture is seeking to organize and articulate the complexity of post-fordist network society. The volume explicitly addresses how current architecture can upgrade its design methodology in the face of an increasing involvement in environmental issues, characterized by both complexity and novelty. Architecture's specific role within contemporary society is explained and its relationship to politics is crystallized. Finally, Parametricism is introduced and theoretically grounded.

Design Patterns and Living Architecture Nikos A. Salingaros 101-01-01

Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate Change David Crichton 2009-10-03 From the bestselling author of Ecohouse, this fully revised edition of Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate Change provides unique insights into how we can protect our buildings, cities, infra-structures and lifestyles against risks associated with extreme weather, food, water and energy events. Three new chapters present evidence of escalating rates of environmental change. The authors explore the growing urgency for mitigation and adaptation in order to provide insight and guidelines to architects, designers, and planners. This book is also for everyone involved in their production and use. Architects, engineers and planners facing the challenges of designing our building for a changing climate, but also for everyone involved in their production and use.

Architecture and the Crisis of Modern Science Alberto Perez-Gomez 1985-04-11 This important book, which won the 1984 Alice Davis Hitchcock Award, traces the process by which the mystical and numerical grounds for the use of number and geometry in building gave way to the more functional and technical ones that prevail in architectural theory and practice today. Between the late Renaissance and the early nineteenth century, the ancient arts of mathematics, geometry, and the writings of philosophers, mathematicians, scientists, and engineers. The book leads the reader through the controversy that was generated by Claude Perrault in the seventeenth century. His writings began to cast doubt on the absolute aesthetic value of the classical orders and the "perfect" proportions that were architecture's legacy from Pythagorean times. Thus the once immutable "invisible" system lost its special status forever. The book focuses in particular on eighteenth-century developments in the science of mechanics and emerging techniques in structural analysis which slowly entered the architectural treatises and found their way into practice, often by way of civil and military engineers. And by the nineteenth century, the book notes, even architectural rendering and drawing were radically changed through the introduction of new descriptive and projective geometries. Tracing these fundamental changes in architectural intentions, Perez-Gomez challenges many popular misconceptions about the theory and history of

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modern architecture. At the same time, he suggests an intangible loss, that of a culture's power to express through architecture its total mathematical, mystical, and magical world-view.

The Nature of Order: The phenomenon of life by Christopher Alexander 2002 This four-volume work allows the reader to form one picture of the world in which their perspectives from science, beauty and grace, and common sense interlace. 

Exodus Kevin A Carson 2021-03-25 1) An account of the shift from Old Left strategies of postcapitalist transition through celebration of thearchy, and systematic rupture, to strategies based on horizontal organization and the interstitial construction of counter-institutions. 2) A survey of current projects emerging at the intersection of postcapitalist and systemic ruptures. 3) A discussion of the extent to which the latter's applications of capitalist -- or, in the words of the Wobbly slogan, "building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old." 

Community and Privacy by Chernyshev 1965

The New Pattern Language by Charles Jencks 2002-01-01 This book explores the broad issue of Postmodernism and tells the story of the movement that has changed the face of architecture over the last forty years. In an entirely new edition of his seminal work, Charles Jencks brings the history of architecture up to date and shows how demands for a new and complex architecture, aided by computer design, have led to more convivial, sensual, and articulate buildings throughout the world.

A New Pattern Language for Growing Regions by Michael Mehaffy 2020 The 1977 book "A Pattern Language" was a landmark in the design world, introducing a methodology that has significantly influenced the design of living environments across many fields. Among them is software, where "pattern languages" have since become an industry standard. Important spinoffs include peer-to-peer collaboration technologies like wiki -- the basis of Wikipedia and related innovations -- as well as Agile Methodology. Yet curiously, the one field where pattern methodology has lagged most conspicuously is the one where it began, the built environment. In part, the pattern language appeal of 1977 has been its "freeze" the initial set of patterns, greatly slowing further peer-to-peer development in environmental design -- contrary to the original authors' stated aims. As one remedy, we present here -- in one of many more hoped-for future companion volumes to the original classic book -- a new collection of 80 patterns for a new era of urban challenges, including rapid urbanization, slum upgrading, sustainable urbanism, (CUT: "new") urban technologies and tools for innovating with these and other challenges. This new collection comes as a contribution to a five-year collaboration with UN-Habitat on implementation of the "New Urban Agenda," a framework document adopted by consensus by all 193 countries of the United Nations, and offers potential ways to expand the capacity of pattern languages in support of a hopeful new era of open-source, human-centered, life-enriching technologies.

Conservation of Architectural Heritage by Antonella Versaci 2002-03-26 This book focuses on the management and conservation of architectural heritage with the aim of increasing awareness about the value of such conservation. It contains chapters on various aspects of heritage conservation, which in turn Rewards societies by supporting the tourism industry, generating economic return, and preserving communities' identities. Since it has become an essential need to manage and conserve the architectural heritage, it is important to protect the identity and heritage of a city, there appeared a gap between the theory and its application. Therefore, a considerable amount of attention has been directed by experts in this field towards the protection of heritage through preserving its conservation in order to inspire the development of imaginative, useful high-quality design.

A Theory of Architecture by Nikos A. Salingaros 2021-04-02 More than a decade in the making, this is a textbook of architectural theory, useful for every architect: from first-year students, to graduate students writing a Ph.D. dissertation in architectural theory, to experienced practicing architects. It is very carefully written so that it can be read even by the beginning architecture student. The information contained here is a veritable gold mine of design techniques. This book teaches the reader how to design by adapting to human needs and sensibilities, yet independently of any particular style. Here is a unification of great architectural theories and methods that brings a new clarity to the discipline. It explains much of what people instinctively know about architecture, and puts that knowledge for the first time in a concise, understandable form. Salingaros argues that much of the organization of the built environment that few practicing architects have. The later chapters of this new book touch on very sensitive topics: what drives architects to produce the forms they build; and why architects use only a very restricted visual vocabulary. Is it personal inventiveness, or is it something more, which perhaps they are not even aware of? There has not been such a book treating the very essence of architecture. The only other author who is capable of raising a similar degree of passion (and controversy) is Christopher Alexander, who happens to be Dr. Salingaros' friend and architectural mentor. "Surely no voice is more thought-provoking than that of this intriguing, perhaps historically significant, new thinker? From the Preface by His Royal Highness, Charles, The Prince of Wales: "A New Vitruvius for 21st-Century Architecture and Urbanism?" Dr. Ashraf SalemChair, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of New Mexico See this book's Wikipedia entry http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Theory_of_Architecture by guest
literature of other cultures, manuscripts and religion. Includes close readings of frequently-studied texts, including texts on the Beat Generation, Love, and Chivalry. Confronts some of the controversies that exercise students of medieval literature, such as those connected with literary theory, love, and chivalry and war.

Fractal Geometry in Architecture and Design. Carl Bovill 2013-03-11 A broad sense Design Science is the grammar of a language of images rather than of words. Modern communication techniques enable us to transmit and reconstruct these images across vast distances. But what is the significance of the specific verbal sequence language such as the Morse code or Hungarian. International traffic signs use international image symbols which are not specific to any particular verbal language. These images are composed of a number of elements in that the latter uses a linear string of symbols, whereas the former is more dynamic. Architectural renderings commonly show projections onto three mutually perpendicular planes, or consist of cross sections at different levels. These two representations attempt to present different floor plans. Such renderings make it difficult to imagine buildings comprising ramps and other features which disguise the separation between floors. The book draws upon a pre-creative active process of the architect. Analogously, we tend to analyze natural structures if we had used similar stacked renderings, rather than, for instance, a system of packed spheres, with the result that we fail to perceive the relationship between dimension and such structures. Perception is a complex process. Our senses record; they are analogous to audio or video devices. We cannot, however, claim that such devices perceive. Design Science for the New Urban Age. Michael A. Salingaros. Salingaros 2017-05-30 In this brief, accessible volume, the authors—an urban philosopher and a mathematician—explain the surprising new findings from the sciences that are beginning to transform environmental design in the 21st century. Authors Michael Mehaffy and Nikos Salingaros explore fractals, networks, self-organization, dynamical systems and other revolutionary ideas, describing them to non-science readers in a direct and engaging way. The book draws upon fascinating new topics of design, including Agile, Wiki, Design Patterns and other “open-source” approaches from the software world. The authors conclude that a profound transformation is under way in modern design—and today’s students and practitioners will need to be aware of its implications for our future. “Lucidly describes what’s coming in the world of design—and what needs to come.” —Ward Cunningham, Inventor of wiki, and pioneer of Agile Software Programming “Essential reading for all urban designers.” — Jeff Speck, Author of Walkable City “Brilliant.” — Charles Montgomery, Author of Happy City “Inspired, compelling and fascinating... Recognizes that a true architecture can be built from the inside out. An astonishing book!” —Bjarke Ingels and Ole Holmstødt, Permaliv “We’ve just come across a very fine article by Michael Mehaffy and Nikos Salingaros... who draw a number of lessons from biological systems and use them to draw conclusions about how resilient human systems can be designed in order to utilize more sustainable and efficient, sustainable and health enhancing. This book provides architectural practitioners, civil engineers as well as other interdisciplinary researchers with the understanding and research of environmental design. How to build a building that is both energy efficient, sustainable and health enhancing. This book should be an essential reading for all those interested in the future of design and architecture.”

Sustainable Environmental Design in Architecture Stamatina Th. Rassia 2012-02-02 Over the last few decades, there have been dramatic improvements in the understanding and research of environmental design. Numerous methods and strategies are available for sustainable architectural design in order for it to be more energy efficient, sustainable and health enhancing. This book presents several theories and techniques that can be used to improve existing buildings or new buildings designed in order to utilize more sustainable construction methods while promoting the health of the building’s occupants. Contributions to the study of environmental design have come from a diversity of fields including applied mathematics, optimization, computer science, medical research, psychology, management science, architecture, and engineering. The techniques developed in these areas of research can be used to increase building performance, occupant satisfaction, productivity, and well being, and reducing the incidence of health conditions and chronic diseases related to the use of a designed space. This book provides architectural practitioners, civil engineers as well as other interdisciplinary researchers with the techniques needed to design, implement, and test for sustainability and health promotion in new or existing structures.

New Architectural Theory: Nikos A. Salingaros.pdf

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that neuroscience has helped determine how and why beauty plays such an important role in our lives. Based on a series of lectures architect Donald R. Ruggles has given over the past ten years, Beauty, Neuroscience and Architecture: Timeless Patterns and Their Impact on Our Well-Being postulates that beauty can make a vital difference in our lives, including improving many aspects of our health. In this volume, Ruggles suggests that a new, urgent effort is needed to refocus the direction of architecture and art to include the quality of beauty as a fundamental, overarching element as applied in the most important fields of endeavor—the built and artistic environments. "Since the beginning of time," Ruggles notes, people have "looked for certain patterns and a balance of shapes, colors, and materials. When that need is filled, a sense of safety and comfort is created." In Beauty, Neuroscience and Architecture Ruggles draws on more than fifty years of architectural experience to delve into the forces behind the search for beauty, its origins and its evolution. He presents new discoveries in the science of the mind and neuroscience, as well as recent developments in fractal geometry, theory, microbiology, and psychology, Ruggles leads the reader on a journey through art, architecture and visual history to discover the importance of patterns in our perception of beauty—and its emotional content. Anti-architecture and Deconstruction Nikos Angelos Salingaros 2004 Twelve Lectures on Architecture Bohan Salingaros 2010 Twelve Lectures on Architecture is a profound philosophical work presented as a set of architectural lecture notes. It reads very easily, explaining why certain buildings have or haven't. What They're Saying... "With Nikos as our guide, we see through the invisibility of the emperor's new clothes, and we laugh (or cry) all the harder at the joke played on mankind by modern architecture." —The Economist "A City is Not a Tree" is intended for students, yet I think it should be read by everyone who is interested in or works with the built environment. The author presents mathematical concepts and computer technologies: fractals, cellular automata, genetic algorithms. He shows us the beauty of mathematics through its usages in architecture and planning. "In short, Biophilic Design provides us with tremendous insight into the 'why,' then builds us a road map for what is sure to be the next great design journey of our time." —Rick Fedrizzi, President, CEO and Founding Chairman, U.S. Green Building Council "I now have a new rule for my students and designers who are building or remodeling a home: the company the power of biomimicry test stimulate a wellspring of profitable innovation, I can say unequivocally that this book is the design is the real deal. Kellert,Heerwagen, and the authors have combined their wisdom and the expertise of renownedexperts to produce this exquisite book; it is must reading for scientists, philosophers, engineers, architects and designers,and-most especially—"
businesspeople. Anyone looking for the key to anew type of prosperity that respects the earth should starthere." –Cent C. Andreae, The Architectural Press, Inc. The groundbreaking guide to the emerging practice of bioarchitecture This book offers a paradigm shift in how we design and build our buildings and our communities, one that recognizes the positive contributions of natural systems and processes in our buildings and constructed landscapes is critical to human health, performance, and well-being. Bioarchitecturesis about humanity's place in nature and the natural world's role in humankind. By placing the built environment in the larger context of civilization, this book provides a new way of thinking about how to build that is both practical and profound. The authors, Michael Roizen and David Wartinger, propose a new architectural approach that integrates biological and environmental principles into design. They argue that by understanding the patterns of growth and form found in nature, architects and designers can create buildings and spaces that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also conducive to human health and well-being. The book provides case studies and examples of buildings that have successfully incorporated biophilic design principles, such as the use of natural light, vegetation, and water features. It also includes a discussion of the environmental and social benefits of biophilic design, and provides guidance on how to incorporate biophilic design principles into the design process. Overall, The Bioarchitecturesis a valuable resource for architects, designers, and anyone interested in creating buildings and spaces that are more sustainable and healthier for those who inhabit them.
clock, hortus conclusus, and Zen garden-design. Each entry is followed by a mini-bibliography, with suggestions for further reading. The full bibliography to the first edition (previously only available online) has also been fully updated and expanded, and incorporated into this new edition. This is an essential work of reference for anyone with an interest in architectural and garden history. With clear descriptions providing in-depth analysis, it is invaluable for students, professional architects, art historians, and anyone interested in architecture and garden design, and provides a fascinating wealth of information for the general reader.

The Fractal Dimension of Architecture Michael J. Ostwald 2016-09-01 Fractal analysis is a method for measuring, analysing and comparing the formal or geometric properties of complex objects. In this book it is used to investigate eighty-five buildings that have been designed by some of the twentieth-century’s most respected and celebrated architects. Including designs by Le Corbusier, Eileen Gray, Frank Lloyd Wright, Robert Venturi, Frank Gehry, Peter Eisenman, Richard Meier and Kazuyo Sejima amongst others, this book uses mathematics to analyse arguments and theories about some of the world’s most famous designs. Starting with 623 reconstructed architectural plans and elevations, and including more than 200 specially prepared views of famous buildings, this book presents the results of the largest mathematical study ever undertaken into architectural design and the largest single application of fractal analysis presented in any field. The data derived from this study is used to test three overarching hypotheses about social, stylistic and personal trends in design, along with five celebrated arguments about twentieth-century architecture. Through this process the book offers a unique mathematical insight into the history and theory of design.

The Architecture of Deconstruction Mark Wigley 1995 By locating the architecture already hidden within deconstructive discourse, Wigley opens up more radical possibilities for both architecture and deconstruction.